



## LESSON-12

### RISE OF STATES

#### NOTES

- Before 6<sup>th</sup> century BC, the north western part of the Indian sub-continent was inhabited by different tribes.
- Each tribes was called Jana.
- The territory or the state where the tribe or Jana belonged was called Janapada.
- In the 6<sup>th</sup> century BC sixteen powerful Janapadas emerged in the northern half of the Indian sub-continent.
- These powerful sixteen states came to be known as Mahajanapadas.
- They were Anga, Magadha, Kashi, Kosala, Vatsa, Panchala, Surasena, Avanti, Chedi, Kuru, Matsya, Asmaka, Gandhara, Kambhoja, Vajji and Malla.
- There was a political struggle among these Mahajanapadas.
- By the end of the 5<sup>th</sup> century BC, four Mahajanapadas remained as the most successful ones. They were Avanti, Kosala, Magadha and Vatsa.
- Hereditary kingship was the form of government in the kingdom of Mahajanapadas.
- They were settled in the fertile alluvial plain of the Gangetic basin, so, agriculture was the main occupation of the people.
- The society was divided into four castes.
- Hinduism was practised widely.
- Among the Mahajanapadas, Magadha emerged as the most powerful.
- Magadha was ruled by Bimbisara of Haryanka dynasty.
- The most powerful king of the Nandas was Mahapadma Nanda.



## Evolution of the Meitei Kingdom

- Geographically, Manipur can be divided in two regions – the valley region and the hill region surrounding it.
- Population consists of two groups – those living in the central plains and those living in the hills area.
- There were seven principal Yeks or Salais of Manipur.
- There were struggles for supremacy among the clans of which Ningthoujas succeeded in bringing the whole of the central plain of Manipur under their suzerainty in the mid 15<sup>th</sup> century

