

Mr. Barmeshwar Singh

Faculty of vocational courses

(B.B.A, B.COM and BCA)

D. K. college, Dumraon

Subject - General & environmental Studies (GES)
B.COM Part III (Group A)

Topic - Dynasties (Empire) in Indian History

- Rise of Magadh.

In the battle for pre-eminence between the four kingdoms - Kosala, the Vajji confederacy, Magadh and Avanti (in western Malwa). The kingdom that emerged victorious was Magadh. Geographically, Magadh's location is such that it has in its vicinity large tracts of alluvial soil. And its capital, Patliputra is situated on the confluence of several rivers like the Ganga, Gandak, Son and Pun-Pun. This enabled Magadh to effectively command the Uttarpatha which lay to the north of the river Ganges, along the foothills of the Himalayas. The river also came to be used as one of the main arteries connecting Magadh with different regions and making heavy transport along the river possible.

Advantageous natural resources such as iron which enabled Magadhan rulers to equip themselves with effective weapons.

The Nandas (344 - 322 BC) : Mahapadma Nanda usurped the throne and established the Nanda dynasty in 344 BC. He made methodical collection of axes. He also built canals and carried out irrigation project. The Nandas were fabulously rich and enormously powerful.

Alexander's Invasion :- Alexander was the son of king Philip the ruler of Macedon in Greece. In the course of his victories abroad he thought to conquering India. At the head of a large army, he crossed the river Indus at Ohind in 327 BC. In the battle of Jhelum rule of Punjab, Porus was defeated when his forces refused to go further. On his way back, he died at Babylon in 322 BC.

Causes for Magadha fall : The Mauryan empire began after the death of Ashoka. His successors failed to control such vast empire. They also failed to maintain peace and order in the empire, Brahadrath the last Mauryan was assassinated by his commander in chief, Pushyamitra.