

Names, terms, etc. from lecture on the Mauryan Empire, 321 BC to 184 BC

I am distributing these so that you do not have to distract from the lecture to write them down

Han Empire, China

Achaemenid Empire, Iran – established a province on Indus in 6th century

Magadha – mahajanapada in Eastern Gangetic Valley

Sarnath – sacred place for Buddhist in the Gangetic Valley

Alexander the Great – Macedonian conqueror, reaches today's Pakistan in 4th century

Gana-sangha – oligarchy, confederacy of chiefs

Metropolitan state – Magadha

Core areas – areas of settlement, trade, and smaller kingdoms in Mauryan Empire

Peripheral areas – at a distance from core areas and metropolitan state

Gandhara state – in northwest India, with Taxila as its capital

Kalinga – area along the east coast, present-day Orissa

Sauashtra – on west coast, in present-day Gujarat

Ujjain and Amaravati – nodal points for trade

Hellenistic kingdoms – in northwest South Asia, successor kingdoms after Alexander the

Great

Arthashastra – supposedly composed the first time during the tenure of the first Mauryan king

Heesterman – article by him in your compendium on Arthashastra

Daksinapathat – great trade route south from Gangetic Valley

Karnataka – state in south India, area had gold mines important to Mauryans

Dynastic – pertaining to ruling family, line

Land tenure – terms of holding land

Ashoka Maurya – grandson of founder of the dynasty, 269-232 BC

Edict – written statement

Nodal – meeting point

Kandahar – in present-day Afghanistan

Konkon – on west coast, south of present-day Mumbai

Raichur, Bellary – in present-day Karnataka

Megathenes

Kurnool – in present-day Andhra Pradesh, in south India

Mahamatras – imperial officers

Prakrit – a language, derivative of Sanskrit

Gautama Siddhartha – the Buddha, born ca. 563 BC

Sakyas tribe

Ascetic

Bodhi tree – sacred to Buddhists, in the Gangetic Valley

Transmigration – moving from generation to generation, place to place

Jains and Ajivakas – both post-Brahminic faiths, contemporary to Buddhism

Transience – shifting, changing

Chandragupta Maurya – founded Mauryan rule in Magadha

Dhamma – the rule of righteousness, correct order and relations in the universe and on the earth, another word for dharma

Ahimsa – no injury to living beings

Sramanas – faiths not supported by orthodox Brahmins, like Jainism and Buddhism

Aramaic – the written language of Zoroastrian faith

Buddhist sangha – community of monks

Renunciatory orders – religious orders of monks and nuns leading simple, prayerful lives