

Early Historic Tamil Nadu C 300 Bce 300 Ce Essays Commemorating Prof K Kailasapathy On The Twenty

This book examines the role of the El Niño Southern Oscillation (ENSO) in society. Throughout human history, large or recurrent El Niños could cause significant disruption to societies and in some cases even contribute to political change. Yet it is only now that we are coming to appreciate the significance of the phenomenon. In this volume, Richard Grove and George Adamson chart the dual history of El Niño: as a global phenomenon capable of devastating weather extremes and, since the 18th century, as a developing idea in science and society. The chapters trace El Niño's position in world history from its role in the revolution in Australian Aboriginal Culture at 5,000 BP to the 2015-16 'Godzilla' event. It ends with a discussion of El Niño in the current media, which is as much a product of the public imagination as it is a natural process.

India's history and culture is ancient and dynamic, spanning back to the beginning of human civilization. Beginning with a mysterious culture along the Indus River and in farming communities in the southern lands of India, the history of India is punctuated by constant integration with migrating peoples and with the diverse cultures that surround the country. Placed in the center of Asia, history in India is a crossroads of cultures from China to Europe, as well as the most significant Asian connection with the cultures of Africa. The Historical Dictionary of Ancient India provides information ranging from the earliest Paleolithic cultures in the Indian subcontinent to 1000 CE. The ancient history of this country is related in this book through a chronology, an introductory essay, a bibliography, and hundreds of cross-referenced dictionary entries on rulers, bureaucrats, ancient societies, religion, gods, and philosophical ideas.

17. Money Matters: Indigenous and Foreign Coins in the Malabar Coast (Second Century BCE-Second Century CE) -- Bibliography -- List of Contributors -- Index.

Contributed seminar papers.

Historical Dictionary of Ancient India

The Evolution of Human Populations in Arabia

Siruthavoor: An Iron Age-Early Historical burial Site, Tamil Nadu, South India

The Oxford Handbook of Early Southeast Asia

Jain Monks, Merchants, and Kings in Early Historic South India

New Perspectives on Maritime Trade

This book reports on excavations at Paithan in India revealed the development of two early Hindu temples from the 4th century to the 9th: the key formative phase of Hinduism. The temples started as small shrines but were elaborated into formal temples. In relation to these changes,

the excavations revealed a sequence of palaeobotanical and palaeofaunal evidence that give insight into the economic and social changes that took place at that time.

The romantic landscapes and exotic cultures of Arabia have long captured the interests of both academics and the general public alike. The wide array and incredible variety of environments found across the Arabian peninsula are truly dramatic; tropical coastal plains are found bordering up against barren sandy deserts, high mountain plateaus are deeply incised by ancient river courses. As the birthplace of Islam, the recent history of the region is well documented and thoroughly studied. However, legendary explorers such as T.E. Lawrence, Wilfred Thesiger, and St. John Philby discovered hints of a much deeper past during their travels across the subcontinent. Drawn to Arabia by the magnificent solitude of its vast sand seas, these intrepid adventurers learned from the Bedouin how to penetrate its deserts and returned with stirring accounts of lost civilizations among the wind-swept dunes. We now know that, prior to recorded history, Arabia housed countless peoples living a variety of lifestyles, including some of the world's earliest pastoralists, communities of incipient farmers, fishermen dubbed the "Ichthyophagi" by ancient Greek geographers, and Paleolithic big-game hunters who were among the first humans to depart their ancestral homeland in Africa. In fact, some archaeological investigations indicate that Arabia was inhabited by early hominins extending far back into the Early Pleistocene, perhaps even into the Late Pliocene.

This volume draws together topics and methodologies essential for the socio-cultural, mineralogical, and geochemical analysis of archaeological ceramic, one of the most complex and ubiquitous archaeomaterials in the archaeological record. It provides an invaluable resource for archaeologists, anthropologists, and archaeological materials scientists.

Edition: Deluxe edition with color. The history of Tamil Nadu from the sixteenth century to the eighteenth is eventful with political developments which had far-reaching consequences. It was a significant period in which non-Tamil rulers ruled the country which ultimately led to the establishment of foreign rule. The period commences with the appointment of the Telugu-speaking Vijayanagar governors in the Madurai, Thanjavur and Señji regions. The decline of the Vijayanagar rule led to the rule of the Marathas in Thanjavur and the Mughals in the Carnatic. The invasion of the Tamil country by the Mughal general, Zulfikar Khan, made the Tamil States tributaries of the Mughals and established the rule of the Carnatic Nawabs. This period witnessed the efforts of European powers to establish trade centres. The war of succession

between the two dynasties of the Carnatic Nawabs and the wars between the competitive trading countries, the English and the French, had their impact on the native powers which thereby became weakened. By providing military and financial aid to native powers, the British gradually took over their territories and expanded the Madras Presidency. Another notable feature is that the success in getting political power in the Tamil? country encouraged the British to acquire political power in North India using their base in the Tamil? country as a springboard. Native rulers' military weakness and tendency to allow foreign powers to interfere in native politics and Muhammad Ali's total reliance on the English to control his subordinates and meet his financial needs necessitated by his extravagant lifestyle were contributory factors which helped the English, who came as traders, become rulers of the country. In this period, resenting the interference and oppression of the British, the poligars rose against them. The Poligar Rebellion under P?li Th?var and Kat?t?abomman? and the South Indian Rebellion under Marudu P?n?d?yan? are notable events of this period. The political development in the Tamil? country in this period had serious repercussions on the political future of India since they provided the British with experience and resources for the expansion of their rule in the rest of India. The year 1801 A.D. in which the Madras Presidency, the biggest in the British India, attained its total expansion is politically significant in the history of Tamil? N?d?u and India. The rule of foreigners had its impact on the social life of the people and the economy of the country. The advent of Christian missionaries along with trading companies influenced the social life. The exploitation of native resources by the foreign rulers and the constant wars among them shattered the economy. In the midst of such turmoil, the N?yaks and the Mar?thas contributed to the developments of arts and culture. This book is a study of not only political events, but also the contemporary social, economic and religious conditions. The N?yak architecture, which is the last phase of the Dravidian architecture, along with the contributions of the Marathas of Tha?nj?v?r, is highlighted. Besides its use to students and those who prepare for competitive examinations, it is an interesting study to those who are interested in the history of Tamil? N?d?u. For the proper understanding of the details presented, maps and pictures are added at appropriate places.

Worlds Apart Trading Together: The organisation of long-distance trade between Rome and India in Antiquity

India's Ancient Past

Encounters and Identities in Modern South India

The Archaeology of Indian Trade Routes Up to C. 200 BC

Volume 1: Contexts

Origin and Early History of Peanut Butter (1884–2015)

Test Prep for UGC-NET/JRF/SET History

A Comprehensive Work On Chaste Sanskrit Inscriptions Of Ancient Tamil Nadu, Under Pallavas, Pandavas, Coëas And Their Vassals; Focussing On The Then Prevalent Socio-Economic, Literary, Religio-Cultural And Administrative Paradigms. A Valuable Contribution To The Field Of Epigraphy And History Of Tamil Nadu.

Despite the global spread of Western medical practice, traditional doctors still thrive in the modern world. In *Recipes for Immortality*, Richard Weiss illuminates their continued success by examining the ways in which siddha medical practitioners in Tamil South India win the trust and patronage of patients. While biomedicine might alleviate a patient's physical distress, siddha doctors offer their clientele much more: affiliation to a timeless and pure community, the fantasy of a Tamil utopia, and even the prospect of immortality. They speak of a golden age of Tamil civilization and of traditional medicine, drawing on broader revivalist formulations of a pure and ancient Tamil community. Weiss analyzes the success of siddha doctors, focusing on how they have successfully garnered authority and credibility. While shedding light on their lives, vocations, and aspirations, Weiss also documents the challenges that siddha doctors face in the modern world, both from a biomedical system that claims universal efficacy, and also from the rival traditional medicine, ayurveda, which is promoted as the national medicine of an autonomous Indian state. Drawing on ethnographic data; premodern Tamil texts on medicine, alchemy, and yoga; government archival resources; college textbooks; and popular literature on siddha medicine and on the siddhar yogis, he presents an in-depth study of this traditional system of knowledge, which serves the medical needs of millions of Indians. Weiss concludes with a look at traditional medicine at large, and demonstrates that siddha doctors, despite resent trends toward globalization and biomedicine, reflect the wider political and religious dimensions of medical discourse in our modern world. *Recipes for Immortality* proves that medical authority is based not only on physical effectiveness, but also on imaginative processes that relate to personal and social identities, conceptions of history, secrecy, loss, and utopian promise.

The last two centuries have witnessed profound changes in the nature of public consciousness. Nowhere has this been more true than in India, especially in relation to changing cultures of public life and religious tradition in South India. Essays in this collection attempt to explore the intricacies of what is perhaps the single most complex socio-religious environment in the world. The essays consider the evolution of the notion of Hinduism as a distinct and singular separate religion; the relationship between this kind of formulation and various European or western influences in India; and differences which the formation of this idea and its acceptance have made upon wider public consciousness. Each essay also considers certain general issues – such as the passing along of religious authority from one generation to the next, and the rise of disputes over matters both ideological (or doctrinal) and institutional, disputes that are fundamental to the traditions concerned and yet have unmistakable cross-cultural references.

UGC-NET/JRF/SET History (Papers- II and III)

A Social History of Early India

The Archaeology of South Asia

The Oxford Handbook of Archaeological Ceramic Analysis

Religion and Public Culture

Recipes for Immortality

The world's most comprehensive, well documented, and well illustrated book on this subject. With extensive index, 150 color photographs and illustrations. Free of charge in digital PDF format on Google Books.

The notion of the “Silk Road” that the German geographer Ferdinand von Richthofen invented in the 19th century has lost attraction to scholars in light of large amounts of new evidence and new approaches. The handbook suggests new conceptual and methodological tools for researching ancient economic exchange in a global perspective with a strong focus on recent debates on the nature of pre-modern empires. The interdisciplinary team of Chinese, Indian and Graeco-Roman historians, archaeologists and anthropologists that has written this handbook compares different forms of economic development in agrarian and steppe regions in a period of accelerated empire formation during 300 BCE and 300 CE. It investigates inter-imperial zones and networks of exchange which were crucial for ancient Eurasian connections. Volume I provides a comparative history of the most important empires forming in Northern Africa, Europe and Asia between 300 BCE and 300 CE. It surveys a wide range of evidence that can be brought to bear on economic development in the these empires, and takes stock of the ways academic traditions have shaped different understandings of economic and imperial development as well as Silk-Road exchange in Russia, China, India and Western Graeco-Roman history.

This book presents a complete and accessible description of the history of early India. It starts by discussing the origins and growth of civilizations, empires, and religions. It also deals with the geographical, ecological, and linguistic backgrounds, and

looks at specific cultures of the Neolithic, Chalcolithic, and Vedic periods, as well as at the Harappan civilization. In addition, the rise of Jainism and Buddhism, Magadha and the beginning of territorial states, and the period of Mauryas, Central Asian countries, Satvahanas, Guptas, and Harshavardhana are also analysed. Next, it stresses varna system, urbanization, commerce and trade, developments in science and philosophy, and cultural legacy. Finally, the process of transition from ancient to medieval India and the origin of the Aryan culture has also been examined.

"Already in Greek and Roman antiquity a vibrant series of exchange relationships existed between the Mediterranean regions and China, including the Indian subcontinents along well-defined routes we call the Silk Roads. Among the many goods that found their way from East to West and vice versa were glass, wine, spices, metals like iron, precious stones as well as textile raw materials and fabrics and silk, a luxury item that was in great demand in the Roman Empire. These collected papers connect research from different areas and disciplines dealing with exchange along the Silk Roads. These historical, philological and archaeological contributions highlight silk as a commodity, gift and tribute, and as a status symbol in varying cultural and chronological contexts between East and West, including technological aspects of silk production. The main period concerns Rome and China in antiquity, ending in the late fifth century CE, with the Roman Empire being transformed into the Byzantine Empire, while the Chinese chronology covers the Han dynasty, the Three Kingdoms, the Western and Eastern Jin and Sixteen Kingdoms, ending in 420 CE. In addition, both earlier and later epochs are also considered in order to gather an understanding of developments and changes in long-distance and longer-term relations that involved silk."

History And Culture Of Tamil Nadu: Vol. 1 (Upto C. Ad 1310)

From 1529 A. D. to 1801 A. D.

History and Culture of Tamil Nadu: c. 1310-c. 1885 AD

New Approaches to the Archaeology of South Asia

History of Tamil Nadu

Transformations in Early Historic and Early Medieval India

This study aims at using and understanding man-land relationships in order to better comprehend the megalithic burials of Tamil Nadu.

This book offers a critical synthesis of the archaeology of South Asia from the Neolithic period (c.6500 BCE), when domestication began, to the spread of Buddhism accompanying the Mauryan Emperor Asoka's reign (third century BCE). The authors examine the growth and character of the Indus civilisation, with its town planning, sophisticated drainage systems, vast cities and international trade. They also consider the strong cultural links between the Indus civilisation and the second, later period of South Asian urbanism which began in the first millennium BCE and developed through the early first millennium CE. In addition to examining the evidence for emerging urban complexity, this book gives equal weight to interactions between rural and urban communities across South Asia and considers the critical roles played by rural areas in social and economic development. The authors explore how narratives of continuity and transformation have been formulated in analyses of South Asia's Prehistoric and Early Historic archaeological record.

This study explores the utilization of certain specific raw materials by archaeological cultures in different periods. Lahiri delineates the probable areas which could have supplied the raw materials to these cultures, and, on this basis, the essential direction of routes in and across distinct zones. The earliest proto-historic lines of movement--primarily confined to the north-western part of the Indian subcontinent--that developed in the period antecedent to the Harappan civilization are examined. So is the articulation of commerce and movement under the overarching socio-political authority of the Harappan

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urban phenomenon. The study also analyzes the opening out of the main and secondary arteries in inner India, i.e. across the Aravalli-Cambay divide, by examining the pattern of resource-use and resource-access of the less spectacular neolithic-chalcolithic cultural pockets, spread over large parts of the subcontinent from Kashmir to Tamil Nadu. In the context of the early historical period, an analysis of the literary image of the grand routes of Uttarapatha and Dakshinapatha, and their material correlates in the form of archaeological data scattered along these routes, are also presented.

In this dissertation I examine the arrival and growth of Jainism in Tamil Nadu, South India between c. 4th century BCE and 7th century CE, and explore the interactions and relationships of Jain monastics, laity, and literati with an emerging political elite. It is both an historical as well as a methodological project, which brings together scholarship from different disciplines to develop a more integrated critical methodology for analyzing archaeological, epigraphic, and literary sources in dialogue with each other. The research builds incrementally, beginning with Tamil-Brahmi lithic inscriptions on caves and rock-cut beds that record donations to Jain monastics, to the appearance of Jains as authors of and subjects within classical Tamil literature and their use of didactic and ethical texts to forge and strengthen relationships with a growing laity and political elite, to the contextualization of this evidence within the broader archaeological landscape of Early Historic Tamil Nadu. The focus then shifts back to the Jain caves/monasteries with an archaeological survey and in situ contextual analysis of the inscriptions and other archaeological features at these hill sites. This project contributes new statistical and geospatial analysis of published archaeological and epigraphical data and has generated new data (including the discovery of new beds and inscriptions) from archaeological survey and mapping of the Jain cave sites in Madurai District, Tamil Nadu. Overall, the dissertation interrogates Tamil literary texts and textual and material artifacts as historical archives and demonstrates the productive potential of a multi-perspectival approach to studying India's ancient past.

Excavations at Paithan, Maharashtra

Emerging Trends in Archaeology, Art, Anthropology, Conservation, and History : in Honour of Shri Jagat Pati Joshi

Ancient Glass of South Asia

As Gleaned from the Sanskrit Inscriptions. (C. 1310 -c. 1885 AD)

Connections and Complexity

History and Culture of Tamil Nadu: Up to c. AD 1310

Volume Three offers 1643 annotated records on publications regarding the art and archaeology of South Asia, Central Asia and Tibet selected from the ABIA Index database at www.abia.net which were published between 2002 and 2007.

Early Historic Tamil Nadu C 300 BCE-300 CE Essays Commemorating Prof. K. Kailasapathy on the Twenty-fifth Anniversary of His Death

The thoroughly Revised & Updated 2nd Edition of the book '2200+ MCQs with Explanatory Notes For HISTORY' has been divided into 4 chapters which have been further divided into 31 Topics containing 2200+ "Multiple Choice Questions" for Quick Revision and Practice. The Unique Selling Proposition of the book is the explanation to each and every question which provides additional info to the students on the subject of the questions and correct reasoning wherever required. The questions have been selected on the basis of the various types of questions being asked in the various exams.

"An Encyclopaedia of Indian Archaeology" is a significant reference work on archaeology in India. It is an authoritative work of permanent value in which the knowledge and expertise of Indian archaeologists from the Archaeological Survey of India, universities

and other institutes have been pooled together under the editorship of the late A. Ghosh, former Director-General of the Archaeological Survey of India. The "Encyclopaedia" has been planned in an ambitious manner; it is not merely an alphabetical listing of entries with sketchy information on topics. Volume 1, which deals with certain broad subjects relating to Indian Archaeology, is divided into twenty chapters, alphabetically arranged. Each chapter is further divided into sections and subsections containing independent and self-contained essays. For example, in the chapter on "Cultures," detailed information can be found on various cultures in India; the chapter on "Basis of dating" contains articles on archaeological dating, archaeomagnetic dating, ¹⁴C radio-carbon dating, numismatic dating, palaeographic and epigraphic dating, thermoluminescent dating, etc. For those interested in getting further information on the subjects and in looking into the original sources and references, each entry also carries an exhaustive bibliography. Volume II is the Gazetteer. It contains basic data and information on all the explored and excavated sites in India along with reference to published reports and/or notices on each.

History and Culture of Tamil Nadu

Archaeology and World Religion

Extensively Annotated Bibliography and Sourcebook

Early Interactions Between South and Southeast Asia

Early Historic Tamil Nadu C 300 BCE-300 CE

The History Compendium for IAS Prelims General Studies CSAT Paper 1, UPSC & State PSC 2nd Edition

This book takes stock of the results of some two decades of intensive archaeological research carried out on both sides of the Bay of Bengal, in combination with renewed approaches to textual sources and to art history. To improve our understanding of the trans-cultural process commonly referred to as Indianisation, it brings together specialists of both India and Southeast Asia, in a fertile inter-disciplinary confrontation. Most of the essays reappraise the millennium-long historiographic no-man's land during which exchanges between the two shores of the Bay of Bengal led, among other processes, to the Indianisation of those parts of the region that straddled the main routes of exchange. Some essays follow up these processes into better known "classical" times or even into modern times, showing that the localisation process of Indian themes has long remained at work, allowing local societies to produce their own social space and express their own ethos.

This is the first text to consider the subjects of religion and archaeology in

conjunction with each other. It explores the relationship between, and the contribution archaeology can make to the study of world religions.

Southeast Asia ranks among the most significant regions in the world for tracing the prehistory of human endeavor over a period in excess of two million years. It lies in the direct path of successive migrations from the African homeland that saw settlement by hominin populations such as *Homo erectus* and *Homo floresiensis*. The first Anatomically Modern Humans, following a coastal route, reached the region at least 60,000 years ago to establish a hunter gatherer tradition that survives to this day in remote forests. From about 2000 BC, human settlement of Southeast Asia was deeply affected by successive innovations that took place to the north and west, such as rice and millet farming. A millennium later, knowledge of bronze casting penetrated along the same pathways. Copper mines were identified and exploited, and metals were exchanged over hundreds of kilometers. In the Mekong Delta and elsewhere, these developments led to early states of the region, which benefitted from an agricultural revolution involving permanent ploughed rice fields. These developments illuminate how the great early kingdoms of Angkor, Champa, and Funan came to be, a vital stage in understanding the roots of the present nation states of Southeast Asia. Assembling the most current research across a variety of disciplines--from anthropology and archaeology to history, art history, and linguistics--The Oxford Handbook of Early Southeast Asia will present an invaluable resource to experienced researchers and those approaching the topic for the first time. This compilation of original research articles highlight the important cross-regional, cross-chronological, and comparative approaches to political and economic landscapes in ancient South Asia and its neighbors. Focusing on the Indus Valley period and Iron Age India, this volume incorporates new research in South Asia within the broader universe of archaeological scholarship. Contributions focus on four major themes: reinterpreting material culture; identifying domains and regional boundaries; articulating complexity; and modeling interregional interaction. These studies develop theoretical models that may be applicable researchers studying cultural complexity elsewhere in the world.

Tamil Nadu

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Resources Use, Resource Access and Lines of Communication
Archaeology, Ethnography and Global Connections
History of Agriculture in India, Up to C. 1200 A.D.

Healing, Religion, and Community in South India

Papers presented at the Seminar on Tamil Nadu Archaeology held on 20, 21, and 22nd Oct. 1999.

Kan?akacap?pati Kail?capati, 1933-1982, Tamil litterateur from Sri Lanka; contributed articles.

This book provides a comprehensive research on Ancient Indian glass. The contributors include experienced archaeologists of South Asian glass and archaeological chemists with expertise in the chemical analysis of glass, besides, established ethnohistorians and ethnoarchaeologists. It is comprised of five sections, and each section discusses different aspects of glass study: the origin of glass and its evolution, its scientific study and its care, ancient glass in literature and glass ethnography, in South Asia and the diffusion of glass in different parts of the world. The topic covered by the different chapters ranges from development of faience, to the techniques developed for the manufacture of glass beads, glass bangles or glass mirrors at different times in south Asia, a major glass producing region and the regional distribution of key artefacts both within India and outside the region, in Africa, Europe or Southeast Asia. Some chapters also include extended examples of the archaeometry of ancient glasses. It makes an important contribution to archaeological, anthropological and analytical aspects of glass in South Asia. As such, it represents an invaluable resource for students through academic and industry researchers working in archaeological sciences, ancient knowledge system, pyrotechnology, historical archaeology, social archaeology and student of anthropology and history with an interest in glass and the archaeology of South Asia.

A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India is the most comprehensive textbook yet for undergraduate and postgraduate students. It introduces students to original sources such as ancient texts, artefacts, inscriptions and coins, illustrating how historians construct history on their basis. Its clear and balanced explanation of concepts and historical debates enables students to independently evaluate evidence, arguments and theories. This remarkable textbook allows the reader to visualize and understand the rich and varied remains of India's ancient past, transforming the process of discovering that past into an exciting experience.

A History of Ancient and Early Medieval India

Handbook of Ancient Afro-Eurasian Economies

ABIA: South and Southeast Asian Art and Archaeology Index

Puraratna

Trade & Exchange along the Silk Roads between Rome and China in Antiquity

El Niño in World History

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This book sets out to replace the outdated notion of 'Indo-Roman trade', integrating new findings from the last 30 years. Analysis conducted demonstrates that highly substantial levels of trade took place between the Mediterranean and the Indian Ocean in the 1st-6th c. AD, involving trade and production in India, South Arabia and the Roman Empire.

The History Compendium for General Studies CSAT Paper 1, State PCS, CDS, & NDA 2nd Edition has been thoroughly revised & updated to be the MOST UPDATED material for the exam. The USP of the book is that the information is captured in a concise and easy to remember format which further comprises of Mind Maps, Infographics, Charts, Tables and latest exam pattern MCQs. The emphasis of the book has been on understanding and better retention which are important from the point of view of the exam. The book captures most of the important explanations of the past years of the IAS Prelim exam, CDS, NDA and other competitive exams distributed in the various chapters. The book is divided into 18 chapters. Each chapter is followed by 2 levels of exercises with 1350+ Simple MCQs & statement based MCQs.

Contributed articles; festschrift in honor of Jagat Pati Joshi, archaeologist.

History of Agriculture in India (up to c.1200 AD), Part 1, reconstructs the evolution of agriculture in India up to c.1200AD. It is a synthesis and summation of existing knowledge on the history of agriculture in ancient India on the combined bases of archaeological and literary sources against the backdrop of Asian history in general. Besides summing up the existing knowledge, it opens new vistas for further research on many aspects in the history of agriculture in ancient India. The volume addresses the vexed and controversial questions on the origin, antiquity and development of agricultural history. Based on researches from sites of Vindhya, Ganga Region, plant remains, agricultural tools, pots, dental pathology, and other remains, it is an informed and highly researched work on the origin and antiquity of cultivation in India. For a historical study of agriculture in the Sangam. Sanskrit and the Graeco-Roman literatures have been utilized. Art and literary sources have also been used to reconstruct history.

Volume Three – South Asia

Reflections on Cross-cultural Exchange

Imperial Rome, Indian Ocean Regions and Muziris

2200+ MCQs with Explanatory Notes For HISTORY 2nd Edition

Archaeological Perspectives

From the Stone Age to the 12th Century