

The History Of Andhra Country 1000 Ad 1500 Ad 2 Vols

The text gives us an outline of Buddha's life and briefly deals with the three Buddhist Councils held during the reigns of the three Indian kings, Ajatasattu, Kalasoka and Asoka. After the third Council was over, Buddhist missionaries were sent to different countries by Moggalliputta Tissa for the propagation of the Buddhist faith. Of the nine regions visited by the missionaries as mentioned by the author, five are placed in Indo-China. Moggalliputta Tissa sent two separate missionaries to neighbouring regions in the valley of the Irawaddy, besides three others who visited Laos and Pegu. It seems that he took special care for the religions future of Maramma (Burma proper). During the reign of the Sinhalese king Devanampiyatissa who was a contemporary of King Asoka, the Elder Mahinda was sent to Ceylon for the same purpose. So, a and Uttara visited Suvannabhumi (Sudhannapura; i.e., Thaton at the mouth of the Sittaung River). The author holds that even before the missionaries were sent to Suvannabhumi Buddha came there personally to preach his doctrine. Maharakkhita Thera spread Buddhism in the country extending along the valleys of the Me-nam and Me-ping rivers and including the Shan States to the north of them. The country of Vanavasier the region around Prome was visited by the Elder Yonakarakkhita who propagated Buddhism there. Kasmira and Gandhara were visited by Majjhantika, and the whole country became a Buddhist stronghold. Buddhism found its way into Mahimsakama, ala through Maharevata thera. Mahadhammarakkhita thera and Majjhima thera spread the Buddhistic faith in Maharattha (Mahanagararatha or Siam) and Cinarattha (the Himavantapadesa of the Ceylon books). Similarly Buddhism was propagated in Aparantarattha which is no other than the Sunaparanta of the Burmese, i.e., the region lying west of the upper Irawaddy. The author's horizon seems to be limited, first by an orthodox desire to claim most of the early teachers for the southern countries and hence to prove the purest possible sources for the southern doctrines and secondly by a certain feeling of national pride. The Sasananavamsa has not yet been translated. An English translation of this important text is a great necessity, and I am glad that I have now removed this long-felt want. I had to experience great difficulty in translating it as the text is so very corrupt. I am confident that this translation will be of some use to students and scholars interested in Pali Buddhism current in Burma

The History of Andhra Country, 1000 A.D.-1500 A.D.Gyan Publishing House

Precolonial India in Practice

Early History of the Andhra Country

A History of the Mahrattas

Hindu King in Islamic India

History of the Minor Chālukya Families in Medieval Āndhradēśa

A rich narrative history of the Deccan, portrayed through eight Indian lives.

This volume on Andhra Pradesh covers the period 1324 to 1724, which witnessed the rise of large regional state powers such as the Vijayanagara kingdom, the Bahmanis, Gajapatis, Musunuris, Recherias, Reddis, and Later Gangas. The political formations of the period were military-centered as witnessed by the well-organized nayamkara system, which revolved around the creation of nayamkara Vijayanagara rulers. There was large-scale expansion of agriculture with the introduction of new crops like tobacco, tomato, potato and chillies, and phenomenal growth of trade in commodities like cotton and indigo. The trading and artisanal communities were organized in powerful guilds. The constant flux of peoples of different languages, faiths, cultural modes, and professions led to a liberal and new genres were introduced in which outstanding works were created. A significant feature of the times was the evolution of a composite Dakhni (Deccan) culture. Rulers, Hindu and Muslim alike, patronized religious institutions but did not allow religion to interfere in matters relating to administration. Sri Vaishnavism, which won royal support during the reign of Saluva Narasimha, was established ensuring the security and stability of their kingdoms.

History and Culture of Andhra Pradesh: from the Earliest Times to the Present Day

History of Medieval Andhradesa

A History of Civilization in Ancient India: Buddhist and Pauranik ages

Comprehensive History and Culture of Andhra Pradesh: Medieval Andhradesa, AD 1000-1324

Buddhist Remains in Andhra and the History of Andhra Between 225 and 610 A.D.

An encyclopedic study of crucial period of Andhra history by a highly respected academician and a scholar of high repute. The first volume comprehensively deals with the political history of the subsidiary dynasties in Medieval Andhradesa, tracing their ancestries, fixing their genealogies and chronology.

The society of traditional India is frequently characterized as static and dominated by caste. This study challenges older interpretations, arguing that medieval India was actually a time of dynamic change and fluid social identities. Using records of religious endowments from Andhra Pradesh, author Cynthia Talbot reconstructs a regional society of the precolonial past as it existed in practice.

The History of Andhra Country, 1000 A.D.-1500 A.D.

Revisiting Policy Options

A History of Food in India

History of the Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi, 610-1210 A.D.

Eight Indian Lives

Daniélou's powerful rebuttal to the conventional view of India's history, which calls for a massive reevaluation of the history of humanity • Explores historical occurrences from each major time period starting with the first appearance of man 30,000 years ago • Couples the clarity and perspective of an outsider with the unique and specific knowledge of an insider • By the internationally recognized Hindu scholar and translator of The Complete Kama Sutra (200,000 copies sold) Alain Daniélou approaches the history of India from a new perspective--as a sympathetic outsider, yet one who understands the deepest workings of the culture. Because the history of India covers such a long span of time, rather than try to create an exhaustive chronology of dates and events, Daniélou instead focuses on enduring institutions that remain constant despite the ephemeral historical events that occur. His selections, synthesis, and narration create a thoroughly engaging and readable journey through time, with a level of detail and comprehensiveness that is truly a marvel. Because of the continuity of its civilization, its unique social system, and the tremendous diversity of cultures, races, languages, and religions that exist in its vast territory, India is like a history museum. Its diverse groups maintained their separate identities and never fully supplanted the culture and knowledge of their predecessors. Even today one may encounter in India primitive Stone Age people whose technology has remained at what is considered prehistoric levels. Thus Daniélou's examination of India reveals not only the diversity and historical events and trends of that country, but also the history of all mankind. Through Daniélou's history of India we learn from whence we came, what we have discovered over the years in the fields of science, arts, technology, social structures, religions, and philosophical concepts, and what the future may hold for us.

The year AD 973 marked the rise of Kalyana Chalukya power in Andhra, followed by a period of wars between the Kalyana Chalukyas and the Cholas of Thanjavur for over a century. The decline of these powers made way for the rise of Velanati Chodas, the Nellore Chodas and the Kakatiyas in Andhradesa; the Yadavas in the upper Deccan; and the Hoysalas south of the Tungabhadra river. From the middle of the twelfth century the Kakatiyas became the dominant power, and Warangal emerged as the premier cultural and political center. The Kakatiyas consolidated their power by defeating defiant feudatories and bestowing administrative power on loyal subordinates, and by entering into matrimonial alliances with families of conquered local chieftans. Under their rule different social groups migrated to the coastal Andhra region from the neighbouring Tamil country, resulting in the creation of new sub-sects. Further, social groups came to be named on the basis of local identity, such as the Pakanati and Velanati brahmins, the Penugonda vaisyas, and the Panta and Pakanati reddis, to mention a few. Based on a centralized bureaucracy, the Kakatiya state could be broadly characterized as feudal. The mainstay of the economy was agriculture and there was a substantial increase in irrigation facilities. Trade flourished under a system of guilds and led to the growth of a number of urban centers. The institution of the temple gained significance, facilitated by royal patronage. Buddhism witnessed a decline even as Sri Vaishnavism and Vira Saivism gained ground, and Andhradesa came to be known as Trilinga - the land of the three Salivte shrines at Kaleswaram, Srisaillam, and Draksharama. In architecture the vesara mode flourished under the Kakatiyas, while the phamsana form was popular in the construction of monuments in the Telangana region. In the field of language and literature, the Telugu script underwent significant changes, and classical Telugu literature developed with the translation of the Mahabharata by Nannaya Bhatta, and the rise to eminence of several Telugu poets and writers.

One Hundred Years in the Andhra Country

(being a History of India from 600 to 1200 A.D.) ...

A History of Civilisation in Ancient India

Medieval Andhra

The History of the Bengali Language

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The book delves into the lives of the Telugus in the 17th and 18th centuries. It highlights the existing social conditions in the region. At the same time it emphasises on certain changes witnessed due to the Muslim rule and the arrival of the traders from European countries. Besides their economic activities, the traders made inroads into the socio - political realm of the region. The Qutb-Shahi dynasty, the short Mughal rule under Aurangazeb, and the subsequent Asaf Jahi rule culminated in the establishment of a distinct Hyderabad Culture, that is famous for religious tolerance and amalgamation of different cultures, and the emergence of Deccani as a language of the people! The two new religions, Islam and Christianity, created curiosity, conflicts and conversions in the region. The lack of patrons dealt a blow to the Brahmanical religion. Alternative medicinal system of the Islamic world, Unani was introduced. The Europeans

introduced western surgery to the Royalty. The book highlights the emergence of a social order with new castes and sub castes, the change in the social hierarchy, the womens position, social reforms, a new dressing style in the upper section of society and the cosmopolitan luxury in the form of furniture, toiletry, jewelry etc.

Society, Region, and Identity in Medieval Andhra

Based on Sanscrit Literature

History of Medieval Hindu India

A Forgotten Chapter of Andhra History (History of the Musun?ri N?yaks)

One Hundred Years in the Andhra Country. A History of the India Mission of the United Lutheran Church in America, 1842-1942. Edited by C.H. Swavely. [With Plates].

From dal to samosas, paneer to vindaloo, dosa to naan, Indian food is diverse and wide-ranging-unsurprising when you consider India's incredible range of climates, languages, religions, tribes, and customs. Its cuisine differs from north to south, yet what is it that makes Indian food recognizably Indian, and how did it get that way? To answer those questions, Colleen Taylor Sen examines the diet of the Indian subcontinent for thousands of years, describing the country's cuisine in the context of its religious, moral, social, and philosophical development. Exploring the ancient indigenous plants such as lentils, eggplants, and peppers that are central to the Indian diet, Sen depicts the country's agricultural bounty and the fascination it has long held for foreign visitors. She illuminates how India's place at the center of a vast network of land and sea trade routes led it to become a conduit for plants, dishes, and cooking techniques to and from the rest of the world. She shows the influence of the British and Portuguese during the colonial period, and she addresses India's dietary prescriptions and proscriptions, the origins of vegetarianism, its culinary borrowings and innovations, and the links between diet, health, and medicine. She also offers a taste of Indian cooking itself--especially its use of spices, from chili pepper, cardamom, and cumin to turmeric, ginger, and coriander--and outlines how the country's cuisine varies throughout its many regions. Lavishly illustrated with one hundred images, Feasts and Fasts is a mouthwatering tour of Indian food full of fascinating anecdotes and delicious recipes that will have readers devouring its pages.

This study proposes a novel analytical approach for modeling market structures of the power sector, presenting evidence from statistical analysis and a sample of twenty case studies.

A History of the Early Dynasties of Andhradesa, C. 200 - 625 A.D.

A Socio-Historical Perspective

The History of Andhra Country, 1000 A.D.-1500 A.D.: Without special title

Studies in the History of Sanskrit Poetics

A Bibliography

The book is based on the sculptural and monumental data which brings into light various views of the early historians on the problems of Viceroyalty in the vengi region, succession to the Chola throne, Political system, historicity of Draksharama inscriptions and land transactions.

Shivaji is a well-known hero in western India. He defied Mughal power in the seventeenth century, established an independent kingdom, and had himself crowned in an orthodox Hindu ceremony. The legends of his life have become an epic story that everyone in western India knows, and an important part of the Hindu nationalists' ideology. To read Shivaji's legend today is to find expression of deeply held convictions about what Hinduism means and how it is opposed to Islam. James Laine traces the origin and development if the Shivaji legend from the earliest sources to the contemporary accounts of the tale. His primary concern is to discover the meaning of Shivaji's life for those who have composed-and those who have the legendary accounts of his military victories, his daring escapes, his relationships with saints. In the process, he paints a new and more complex picture of Hindu-Muslim relations from the seventeenth century to the present. He argues that this relationship involved a variety of compromises and strategies, from conflict to accommodation to nuanced collaboration. Neither Muslims nor Hindus formed clearly defined communities, says Laine, and they did not relate to each other as opposed monolithic groups. Different sub-groups, representing a range of religious persuasions, found it in their advantage to accentuate or diminish the importance of Hindu and Muslim identity and the ideologies that supported the construction of such identities. By studying the evolution of the Shivaji legend, Laine demonstrates, we can trace the development of such constructions in both pre-British and post-colonial periods.

Andhra

A History of Civilization in Ancient India

Feasts and Fasts

Ancient and Medieval History of Andhra Pradesh

Christian communities in the state of Andhra Pradesh of south India and the Telugu Christians in diaspora have passed their stories from one generation to the next by oral traditions as well as in scattered texts. James Elisha Tanell's History of the Telugu Christians: A Bibliography lists more than 700 published and unpublished textual sources related to the history of Telugu Christians from south India, including monographs, journal articles, letters, reports, minutes and the proceedings of missionary conferences, unpublished theses, dissertations, souvenirs, and manuscripts. Tanell's insightful historiographical analysis and comprehensive list of bibliographic sources offer seminarians, historians, and scholars the opportunity to study the religious history of India through the founding and evolution of this community.

Shivaji

A Comprehensive History of Andhra

The History of Andhra Country, 1000 A.D.-1500 A.D.: Administration, literature and society

A Brief History of India

Late Medieval Andhra Pradesh, AD 1324-1724