

Arihant College of Arts, Commerce & Science, Bavdhan.

Department of History

Subject-Post Mauryan Period

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First Chapter

Central Asian Contacts

Introduction:

The Shaka-Kushan phase saw the establishment of direct contact between India and Central Asia.

The age introduced new elements to trade and agriculture, art and literature, pottery, science and technology, etc.

Sub Point:

1.The Indo-Greeks

2.Shakas

3.Parthians

4.Kushans

5.Shung

Indo-Greeks:

The Indo-Greek Kingdom, or Graeco-Indian Kingdom, also known historically as the Yavana Kingdom, was a Hellenistic-era Greek kingdom covering various parts of Afghanistan, the northwest regions of the Indian subcontinent, and a small part of Iran. This kingdom was in existence from ca. 200 BC to ca. 1 BC.

Shakas:

Indo-Scythians were a group of nomadic Iranian peoples of Scythian origin who migrated from Central Asia southward into northern and western regions of ancient India from the middle of the 2nd century BCE to the 4th century CE.

Parthians:

The Indo-Parthian Kingdom was a Parthian kingdom founded by Gondophares, and active from 19 CE to c. 226 CE.

Kushans:

The Kushan Empire was a syncretic empire, formed by the Yuezhi, in the Bactrian territories in the early 1st century.

Shung:

The Shunga Empire was an ancient Indian dynasty from Magadha that controlled areas of the central and eastern Indian subcontinent from around 184 to 75 BCE. The dynasty was established by Pushyamitra Shunga, after taking the throne of the Maurya Empire.

Thank you