#### Vidya Bhawan Balika Vidyapeeth

#### Class-6th, Sub.-Social Science(Hist.)

#### Ancient India: Contribution to Culture & Science

Buddhism. These paintings are life-like and the brilliance of their colours has not faded even after 14 centuries.

The Kailashnatha Temple at Ellora carved out of a single rock is an outstanding work of art from ancient India.



Kailashnatha Temple at Ellora

In Mahabalipuram, the Pallavas made the Ratha temples by cutting and carving granite boulders. The Pallavas also made magnificent temples with stones and bricks like the Shore temple at Mahabalipuram and the temple at Kanchipuram.

Most of the Hindu temples made in ancient India had the central sanctum known as garbhagriha, where the images of deities such as Shiva, Vishnu or Durga, were placed. The priests performed religious rituals in the garbhagriha. The devotees also offered worship to the deity in the garbhagriha. Generally, a tower, known as shikhara, was made on top of the garbhagriha.

### Key Question (2)

What is unique about the Kailashanatha Temple?

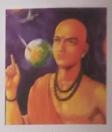
Building stupas and temples was an expensive affair, so the kings and queens spent money from their treasury to build these structures.

### SCIENCE, MATHEMATICS AND MEDICINE

Astronomy, medicine and mathematics made great progress in ancient India. In the field of mathematics, the Indians made three special contributions - the numeration system, decimal system and the use of zero. The Arab traders learnt these concepts from India and spread them to the western world.

Aryabhatta, the famous mathematician and astronomer discovered the cause of

solar and lunar eclipses. The circumference of the earth that he measured is considered to be correct even now. He pointed out that the Sun is stationary and the earth revolves around it. He wrote a book called Aryabhatiyam in which he described his astronomical and



Aryabhatta

mathematical theories. In medicine, Indian physicians could diagnose diseases and prescribe medicines for their cure. The two famous physicians of ancient India were Sushruta and Charaka. Sushruta had written about surgery. Charaka in his book Charaka Samhita has described various kinds of diseases including leprosy and tuberculosis. His book contains the

### CRAFTS AND TECHNOLOGY

to be used as medicines.

The ancient Indians were craftsmen. The Indian dyers invented lasting colours. They also discovered the blue colour. It is unique that the colours used in Ajanta paintings still evoke our admiration.

names of a large number of plants and herbs

Indians were great experts in the making of steel also. Indian steel was exported to many parts of the world. No other country in the world could manufacture steel sure

# IMPORTANT TERMS

Eclipse	:	astronomical phenomenon.
Astronomy	:	science of studying celestial bodies
Secular	•	not religious in nature and content.
Surgery		to operate upon human body
Diagnose	:	to find out the cause of illness and treat a sick

## **REVISION FLOW CHART**

	Government-	-Its organs			
Literature Language and literature witnessed a remarkable growth in ancient India. The Vedas, the Upanishads, the Puranas, the Ramayana, the Ramayana, the Mahabharata etc., were written. Jataka tales, Panchtantra, Kautilya's Arthashastra, Kalidasa's works Megasthenese's Indika, Banabhatta's Harshacharita. Foreigners	Art and Architecture • The Mathura and Gandhara School of Sculpture, the Stupas, Viharas, the rock-cut temples, the Ashoka's Iron pillars are the examples of achievements in the field of art and architecture during the ancient period.	<ul> <li>Science, Mathematics &amp; Medicine</li> <li>India made great progress in the field of astronomy, medicine and mathematics.</li> <li>The number system (1–9), decimal system, zero, all developed in ancient India.</li> <li>Aryabhatta discovered the causes of solar and lunar eclipse. He measured the circumference of the earth.</li> <li>Charaka and Sushruta added to the medical science.</li> </ul>	Craft & Technology The ancient Indians were expert craftsmen. Lasting colour and blue colour were invented by the Indians. Steel of good quality was made by the Indians in ancient times. The rust fre Ashoka's Iron pilla suggest the skiller craftsmanship of the ancient Indians.		
accounts etc., are the works in the field of language					

person.

H. W- Do objective & question answer of this chapter.