History of Haryana from Vedic period to Gupta Period

In the Indian Republic, in the form of a separate state, Haryana was established on 1 November, 1966, but Haryana's existence as a distinct historical and cultural unit has been recognized since ancient times. This state has been the axis of Indian culture and civilization since ancient times. According to Manu, the existence of this state was made with the Gods, hence it was given the name of 'Brahmavarta'.

Various references are found in Vedic literature regarding Haryana. With excavations done in this region, it is known that the development of the Indus Valley Civilization and the Mohanjodharo culture was done right here.

The scriptures, mythologists and thinkers have long been able to sit in the picturesque lap of the Brahmarshri region and spread the knowledge of various scriptures. He always praised the Mother Saraswati and the Pavan Brahmavarta in his writings.

In addition to Brahmavart and Brahmarshi region, this state was called by the name of Uttaravadi of Brahma. This state is also considered as the birth place of Srishti. It is also believed that the Vaivastu Manu, the origin of the human race, was the king of this state. In the Avanti Sundari Katha, they have been called the place of Lord Shiva. According to the archaeologists, many of the authenticity of many cultures of Praghadappa, Harappa and Parvarti Harappa have been obtained from the excavations of places like Vanavali, Siswal, Kunal, Mirzapur, Daulatpur and Bhagwanpura etc. of Haryana.

Bharatwanshi Sudas started his victory campaign from this region and organized the Arya power. This Bharatvanshi Arya went on increasing its power in the Far East and south. In the name of their brave Bharats, only the name of the whole nation was Bharat.

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Centuries of the Mahabharata period, the Aryavanshi Kurus, the festival started on the same era-era. According to mythology, they made the fertile state of 48 Kos of Adarupa Mama Saraswati first in the field of cultivation. That is why the agricultural land of that 48 kosha was called Kurukshetra in the name of the Kurus, which till today is considered as the sacred place of Indian culture.

Very long, the very large terrain between Saraswati and Ganga was known as 'Kuru State'. Mahabharata's world-famous war fought in Kurukshetra. A wonderful tone emerged from the voices of the conch shells of this war. The tone was the Yugpurush of Lord Krishna, who gave the message of Gita to the same place, Geeta which became immortalized forever as a mantra between Indian culture.

After the Mahabharata period, a dark era began, which did not get the edge of historical realities. But in this region, the Erykul kept its Aryan traditions intact and barking with the outside forces. Pura Kuru-region was divided between the Ganas and the districts. There was no king. The choice of the governor was from the majority. He was given the title of Ganapati, used to be the commander of the election, which was called 'Indu'. For a long time, this system of governance continued. These ganas and the districts always maintained their pride on the strength of the sword.

From the time of Arya, the people of the world had loved Gana-Parampara very much. He used to call a tribe of the village as the district. The governance of the district was handled by the elected representatives from the villages. Similarly, many janapadas used to establish their own 'Gan'. 'Gan' took the form of a well-organized political unit. The establishment of 'Gan Sabha' was completed with the members sent by the districts.

It has also been seen that many such 'ganas' used to form their own union, which was known as the union. Similarly in the Yudhay period, a large 'Gan Sangan' was formed from the organization of several republics, which ruled the territory from Satadru to the Ganges.

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This arrangement of state-management was not only political, it was also taken into a social position in the social life. This was the reason that even when this tradition of republics ended with the pressure of imperialist powers, the people of Haryana's state kept it up.

The metropolis of this state of Delhi witnessed the rise and fall of many empires, but all the political changes in the public life did not have much effect because these people never tolerated external interference in their internal social order.

The rulers also always recognized their gana-tradition. From Harsha to the end of the Mughal period, the importance of Haryana's highest Panchayat rule was given importance. The old documents of the SaurPa Panchayat show that from the Mughal rulers, the head of the Sarvakhap Panchayat was given the title of 'Wazir' and the Panchayat decisions got full recognition. In the Mughal period, the place of the districts was taken by the Khapans and the place of Ganas was taken by Sarvakha Panchayats. The power of Sarvakhap Panchayat has been recognized from Satluj to Ganga.

There has been a more systematic arrangement than Roman and Greek giants in this region.

In the Middle Ages, the aggressors from the north-western side were very tense. The Akranta used to enter the Sindhu state without any obstruction, but when they hit the warriors of Kuru, they could not face them.

Even in the beginning of the Buddhist period, a powerful organization of Yudhaygun is cut in this region. Alexander did not have the courage to cross the Diaz River so that he had become well acquainted with the power of Magadha and Yudhoyas across this side of the diameter. He knew that it is not easy to compete with the warriors of Yudhoygun. These warriors, who have been hit by outside forces, guarded the generations of India's guards as the guards. That is why this crossing from Satluj began to be called as the Ganga of India

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In the Yudhayya period, this fertile green land was also given the term of multi-pronged state.

As a result of the powerful Gana-Parampara of ancient Haryana, the people here remained forever, and in the end, they fought with every imperialist power which also interfered in their people's system. The rebellion of 1857 was also a symbol of the same faith.

A dark chapter in history has come to light due to the new discoveries which took place on the Buddhist political system of North India. In the beginning of the Buddhist period, discussions of sixteen Mahajanapadas have been extended in Buddhist literature. Among them, Kuru, Panchal, Surasen, Avanti, Vajji, Kaushal, Sang, Mall, Chaitya, Vatsa, Magadha, Fishery, Ask, Gandhar, Kamboj and Kashi are mentioned. Parts of modern Haryana were part of the Kuru and Panchal Mahajanapadas at that time.

Based on ancient coins, sticks, jams, currencies, inscriptions and other historical evidence, it is found that the power of the right happened in the fourth century BC and he kept his dominion over this land for a thousand years.

The coins of the Yudhees have been obtained from many places in the entire part of Satluj and Yamuna. Acharya Goddew has raised the precious material of the Yudhayya period from the Khokra coat of Rohtak and many other places.

The Yudhayi Republic had taken the form of a powerful Ganan Sangh in the long run, under which the power of many Ganesha was added. Yudhayya Ganshan main gana Tha- Yudhay, Arjunaan Malov, Agreya and Bhadra. The Arjunaan Republic was based on modern Bharatpur and Alwar regions and the Malav Republic was earlier situated in the modern Malwa region of Punjab but due to indigenous invasions, Malav went to Rajputana area. In the Jaipur region, the ancient place named Malvanagar was their capital. Agreya Gan's capital was Agroha today. According to one opinion, here Ganpati and Gana Pacha were decorated with the title of

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'Agarsen'. Agreya was famous for his socialist system. The aforementioned word seems to have become Agarwal in time. Where Agroha was famous for its prosperity and development in ancient times, Agarwal caste still regards its development ahead of time.

Even in the Mauryan period, Yudhoyi was completely full of power and his majority region remained famous in India for his community, whereas other parts of the country were almost demolished.

In the Guptas, the warriors fought with the secret monarchs. The former Gupta rulers tried to persuade the warriors only to accept their sovereignty, but the Youths, who were proud of their Republic, were not ready to accept imperial domination in any form. But this situation has changed in the time of Chandragupta Vikramaditya. Emperor Vikramaditya resolved to demise the youth and according to a perception, the two powers fought a fierce battle till about fourteenth century and in the end, that vast socialist power destroyed the last Ganatmya of the country.

Major dynasties of Haryana

Haryana has a glad history backpedaling to the Vedic Age. The State was the home of the incredible Bharata line, which has given the name Bharat to India. Haryana discovers say in the colossal epic of Mahabharata. Kurukshetra, the place of the epic fight between the Kauravas and the Pandavas, is arranged in Haryana. The State kept on having a main impact in the historical backdrop of India till the approach of the Muslims and the ascent of Delhi as the majestic capital of India. From that point, Haryana worked as an extra to Delhi and essentially stayed unknown till the First War of India's Independence in 1857.

Vardhan Dynasty

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