

	<p>adzes, razors, ploughshares were used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They knew the <b>art of Paddy transplantation</b>.</li> <li>They produced cotton.</li> <li>They exploited the iron ores of Karimnagar and Warangal.</li> <li>They issued lead, potin copper and Bronze coins. The coins of this dynasty are called as <b>Karshapanas</b>.</li> <li>Used Gold as bullion, but they did not issue gold coins.</li> <li>At Peddabankur, in Karimnagar district, we have found use of fire-backed bricks, flat and perforated roof tiles.</li> <li>Pliny informs, that Andhra country in the eastern Deccan included 30 walled towns, besides numerous villages.</li> </ul>	
<b>Religious</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Satavahana rulers claimed to have been Brahmanas.</li> <li>Kings and queens performed the vedic sacrifices such as <i>Asvamedha</i>, <i>Vajapeya</i> etc.</li> <li>Worshipped gods such as Krishna, Vasudeva, and others.</li> <li>Mahayana form of Buddhism commanded considerable following, especially in the artisan class during their period.</li> <li>Nagarjunakonda and Amaravati became important seats of Buddhist culture.</li> </ul>	<p>Brahmanism was dominant religion.</p> <p>Buddhism was also present, but not got royal patronage as much as before.</p>
<b>Art &amp; Architecture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Many temples and monasteries were cut of the solid rock during satavahana period.</li> <li>Chaityas and</li> </ul>	<p>They focused mainly on decorations on the stone railings and gateways to Stupas- Sanchi, Bharhut stupa,</p>

	<p>Viharas were built by satavahana rulers. Karle chaitya, is the most famous.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At Nasik, we have three chaityas, which carry the inscriptions of Nahapana and Gautamiputra.</li> <li>The period also saw independent Buddhist structures called <b>stupas</b>. The most famous stupas, of this period, were found at Amaravati and Nagarjunakonda.</li> </ul>	<p>Mahabodhi temple Mathura school of art flourished during this period. The human depictions of this period were so realistic. The above examples give, that they are not antagonistic to Buddhism.</p>
<b>Literature</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The official language of Satavahanas was Prakrit. Followed Brahmi script.</li> <li>Prakrit text, Gathasaptasati is attributed to the satavahana King called Hala.</li> </ul>	<p>They used Sanskrit language, and a variant of Brahmi script as Royal language.</p> <p>It is argued, that the famous <b>Kalidasa's play Malavikagnimitra</b> was composed during this period. <b>Manu smriti</b>, which was compiled in the later period, composed during this period.</p>

### ▪ **Kanva Dynasty: (73 to 28 B.C.)**

- In 73 BC, Devabhuti, the last ruler of the Sunga dynasty, was murdered by his minister Vasudeva, who usurped the throne and founded the Kanva dynasty.
- The dynasty was confined to Magadha only
- The period of Kanva rule came to an end in 28 BC when their kingdom was annexed by Satavahanas.

### ▪ **Chedi Dynasty:**

- After Mauryas, the Chedi dynasty emerged in the Kalinga region, i.e. modern Odisha
- The capital city of this dynasty was Sisupalgarh
- The important ruler of this dynasty was Kharavela