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Greetings from the Editor,

Dear Readers,

As an **Editor**, I am immensely glad to meet you through monthly journal viz. “HISTORY VOICE”, which will be platform for sharing your views in the form of articles. With your high support and cooperation, we have successfully completed the fourth issue of the Journal. I extend my immense thanks to all my students, faculty members, contributors, who have extended their cooperation to successfully bring out the fifth issue.

THE BUDDHA

The Buddha is one of the greatest personalities of the world. He was born in Kapilavasthu about two thousand and five hundred years ago. Kapilavasthu was the capital of Nepal. His father Suddhodana was the king of Nepal. Maya Devi his

mother died immediately after he was born. Suddhodana brought up his son with utmost care and love. Buddha was named Siddhartha and Gautama.

Siddhartha had good education. He had well trained in weapons also. He seemed to be always thinking even when he was a boy. He had no appreciation of the worldly pleasures. His father tried to divert Gautama's attention towards worldly pomp and pleasure. So he got him married to Yasodhara. Gautama had a son by Yasodhara. His name was Ragula, but Gautama attention was not fully drawn towards pleasures. He did not give up his deep thinking.

Leaving his son, wife and the palace, one night Gautama went to the forests. He became a Sonya's. He roamed all over the country and reached Gaya. There he sat under a tree, which came to be known after him as 'Bodhi' tree and began to meditate upon God. After a long time wisdom dawned upon him. Afterwards he came to be known us Buddha. Buddha means 'one who was great wisdom'. Later on he began to preach his new religion. Many people became his followers. His religion spread not only all over India, but also in other countries such as Tibet, Burma and China. Even now Buddhism is found in these counties.

Buddhism was taught in Pali language, which was then spoken by the common people. Principles of Buddhism were simple. There were no caste differences. Purity in thought and deed, love for truth and Ahimsa were the main principles of this religion. So it spread quickly and Emperors like Asoka and Kanishka embraced it.

Gautama Buddha/Quotes

You will not be punished for your anger, you will be punished by your anger.

Do not dwell in the past, do not dream of the future, concentrate the mind on the present moment.

Peace comes from within. Do not seek it without.

The mind is everything. What you think you become.

WORDS & NAMES OF HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

AKBAR - THE GREAT MOGHUL EMPEROR

ALEXANDER - THE GREAT MACEDONIANS KING

ALFRED - THE KING OF ENGLAND

ANGELUS PRAYER TO BE SAID BY THE CATHOLICS THREE TIMES A DAY

APHRODITE - THE GREEK GODDESS OF LOVE.

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES

BAROMETER 1643 TORRICELI ITALY

GRAVITATION OF THE EARTH 1687 NEWTON ENGLAND

TYPEWRITER 1714 HENTRY MILLEGLANDS

SPINNING JENNY 1736 HARGREVE ENGLAND

STEAM ENGINE 1765 JAMES WATT ENGLAND

CONQUESTS OF AKBAR

Dr. G. PARANTHAMAN ASST. PROFESSOR

In 1560 Akbar ended the regency of Bairam Khan and took the reins of government into his own hands. But the initial phase of conquest had begun during the regency of Bairam Khan. Gwalior, Ajmer and Jaunpur were occupied. The conquest of Malwa was achieved in 1561. The independent Sultan of Malwa, Baz Bahadur was, indifferent to politics and war. The struggle ended with Baz Bahadur's submission in 1570 and his enrolment as a mansabdar in Akbar's court. In 1564, Asaf Khan conquered the independent Hindu principality of Garh Katanga. This was a Gond Kingdom comprising the northern districts of modern Madhya Pradesh.

Akbar's first victory in Rajasthan was won without bloodshed. In 1562, he made his first pilgrimage to the mausoleum of the Sufi Saint, Sheikh Moin-ud-Din Chishti, at Ajmer. On the way, he received Raja Bhar Mal of Ajmer who made his submission without fighting. In 1570, Akbar received the submission of the rulers of Marwar and Bikaner. There was only one Rajput state which continued to offer opposition – Chittor. The siege Chittor had begun in 1567. Udai Singh of Chittor sought safety in the Aravali Hills, leaving the defence of the fort to two gallant chiefs, Jaimal Rathor and Patta. In 1568, the great fort fell. Akbar was able to cement his alliance with Rajputs.

Akbar conquered Gujarat (1572 – 1573) and Bengal (1574 – 1576). In 1591, Akbar sent four missions to the rulers of Khandesh, Ahmadnagar, Bijapur and Golconda, calling upon them to recognize his suzerainty and pay him tribute. Khandesh ruler offered his submission. Ahmadnagar was captured in 1600. By 1595, Akbar's armies had conquered Kashmir, Sindh, Orissa, Central India and Qandhar.

Xenophon (445 – 355 B.C)

Mrs. S.SANTHI Teaching Assistant

Isocrates, the old man eloquent committed his pupil Ephorus the task of writing a Universal history of Greece which was ranked by his Contemporaries with the work of Herodotus. Theopompus of Chios, another pupil of Isocrates, wrote about the recent past in his Hellenica and Phillipia. About 340 B.C. Dicaearchus of Messana wrote his The Life of Greece, a history of Greek Civilization. Others have been buried under the silt of time. The solitary as well as the salutary exception is one of the Fourth Century B.C historians Xenophon. Born in middle class family in Athens handsome Xenophon became the student of Socrates. Then he turned a soldier of fortune. There he spent a couple of decades as a country gentleman and wrote a series of varied works.

In the Anabasis or Ascent, Xenophon narrates the thrilling story of the march of the Ten thousand to the sea with engaging simplicity he describes the hazardous retreat up along the Tigris and over the hills of Kurdistan and Armenia to the Black Sea for five months through two thousand miles of enemy country. The Hellenica recounts the history of the Peloponnesian war from where Thucydides had left off. It is a dull dreary and war weary chronicle of alteration of victory and defeat. History is conceived as an endless chain of battles.

The Golden Age of Greece melted in the consuming flame of fratricidal suicidal conflict, until the Greeks were subjected by alien conquerors. However, Hellenic culture of the Greek city – States north of Greece was saved by the conquest of these states by Philip, King of Macedon, in 338 B.C. and expanded by his son Alexander the Great. The Hellenistic period was marked by rapid urbanization, cosmopolitan culture, commercial expansion and scientific development. The single spectacular contribution of the Hellenistic age was the diffusion of Greek culture and knowledge of Science, the Arts, Philosophy and of course historiography.

Dr.K.KILIMOZHI , Teaching Assistant.

ek;g Kbfpwjh?

-fdlhtpd; my;ngu;lh khfhzj;jpy; vvpfNs ,y;iy.

-vy;yh tifapyhd capup;dq;fspYk; Miztpl ngz;Nz ruhrupahf mjpff; fhyk; tho;fpwJ.

-kdpju;f;s xt;nthUtUk; ruhrupahf tho;ehspy; 3Mz;Lfis lha;nyl;by; fopf;fpwhd;.

-,Jtiu mwpag;gl;jpy; xNu Kl;ilapy; 9 kQ;rs; fUf;fs;tiu ,Ue;Js;sd.

-ngUk;ghyhd kdpju;fshy; xNu rkaj;jpy; 4 tp\aq;fSf;F Nky; epidtpy; itj;jpUf;f

KbahJ.

-Mnkhpuf;fhtpd; nfz;lfpapy; xt;nthUtUk; Mz;Lf;F xU KiwahtJ Fspf;f Ntz;Lk; vd;W rl;INk cs;sJ.

-rpg;]; Nghd;w ghf;nfl; czTg; nghUl;fspy; Vwf;Fiwa 68 rjtPjk; fhw;Nw epuk;gpAs;sJ.

-G+idfistpl kdpju;fSf;F 20 klq;F Rit czu;T mjpfk;.

-Fspu;ePiutpl RlePu; tpiuthf ciwe;JtpLk;.

ng.kNf];gpupah tuyhw;Wj;Jiw Kjyhkhz;L

,isQu; tsu;r;rpapy; gupjhgk; 133 MtJ ,lj;jpy; ,e;jpah

ru;tNjr mstpy; ,isQh; tsh;r;rpapy; 133tJ ,lj;ij ,e;jpah gpbj;Js;sJ.

Ntiytha;g;G fy;tp Rfhjhuk; murpay; cl;gl gy;NtW Jiwfspy; ,isQh;fspd; tsh;r;rp Fwpj;J. fhk;d nty;j;
mikg;gpd; nrayfk; elj;jpa Ma;tpy; njhpa te;Js;sjtJ.

cyfstpy; ma;e;J ,isQh;fs;py; xUth; ,e;jpahtpy; trpf;fpwhh;. mjdhy; ,isQh;fs; mjpfk; thKk; ehlhf
,e;jpah cs;sJ. rh;tNjr mstpy; 20 rjtPj ,isQh;fs; ,e;jpahtpy; trpf;fpd;wdh;. mjhtJ 15 Kjy; 30 taJf;Fl;gl;l
34.5 Nfhh Ngh; ,e;jpahtpy; trpf;fpd;wdh;. ,e;jpa kf;fs; njhifapy; ,isQh;fspd; gg;F 27 rjtPjkhf cs;sJ.

Mdhy; ,isQh; tsh;r;rpapy; rh;tNjr ehLfspy. ,e;jpah 133MtJ ,lj;ij gpbj;Js;Sj.,e;jpahtpd; mz;il ehLfshd
Neghsk; 77MtJ ,lj;ijAk; gpbj;Js;Sj.

njw;F Mrpahtpy; ,isQh; tsh;r;rpapd; ruh rhpia tpl ,e;jpah gpd;jq;fp cs;sJ.

vdpDk; 2010 Kjy; 15tiuma;e;J Mz;Lfspy; ,e;jpahtpy; ,isQh; tsh;r;rp 11rjtPjk;

mjpgfhpj;Js;Sj.

tq;fp;f fz;Ff itj;jpUf;Fk; ,isQh;fs; vz;zpf;if 58 rjtPjk; mjpfhpj;J cs;sJ.

,sk; tajp;y; Foe;ij ngw;Wf; nfhs;Nthh; vz;zpf;if 29 rjtPjk; Fiw;eJs;Sj. ,e;j gl;baypy; Kjyplj;jpy;
nlh;kdp ,uz;ghtJ ,lj;jpy; nld;khh;f; Kd;whtJ ,lj;jpy; M];jpNuypah Mfpa ehLfs; cs;sd.

f.uQ;rdp tuyhw;Wj;Jiw Kjyhkhz;L

kPd; Guhzk;

-cyfpy; kPd;fs; ,dk; Njhd;wpr;f Rkhu; 50Nfhb Mz;Lfs; Mfpd;wd.

-kPd;fspd; cly; #L mit th*k; ePupd; ntg;gepiyiag; nghWj;J khWk;

-kPd;fspd; JLg;Gfs; ePe; j cjTtjg; Nghyr; nrjpy;fs; kPd;fspd; cly; ghJfhg;Gf;F

cjTfpd;wd.

-kPd;fspy; Rkhu; 22 Mapuk; tiffs; cs;sd. Xt;nthU tif kPDk; epwj;jpYk; tbtj;jpYk; vilapYk; khWgl;J.

-xU rpy kPd;fisj; jtpu;j;Jg; ngUk;ghyhd kPd;fSf;F Eiuapuy; fpilahJ.

tha; %yk; ePiuf; Fbj;J mijr; nrTs;fs; Kyk; ntspNaw;Wk;.mg;NghJ ePhpy; cs;s Mf;;]plid vLj;Jf;nfhz;L
fhu;gd; -ll- Mf;]il ntspapLk;

-kPd;fSf;F ,ikfs; fpilahJ vd;gjhy; fz;fisj; jpwe;Jnfhz;NI Jhq;Fk;

-My;flypy; thKk; kPd;fs; nghJthfj; Jhq;Ftjpy;iy.

-nrapy;/g\; vd;w kPd; kpf Ntfkhfr; nry;Yk;.

-ru;ld; kPd; vd;w kPdPd; thy; gFjpapy; rpwpa fj;jp Nghd;w mikg;G cs;SJ.

m.rhe;jp tuyhw;Wj;Jiw Kjyhkhz;L

tY Nru;f;Fk; ngz;fs;

jw;NghJ ,e;jpahtpd; nkh;j kf;fs; njhifapy; ngz;fspd; gq;F 48.5 rjtPjkhFk;.

midj;Jj; JiwfspYk; ngz;fs; tsu;r;rp ngWtJ ,e;jpa nghushjhu;jij NkYk; tYg;gLj;j cjTk;. mNj Nghy 10
tajila ngz;f;s ve;j ehl;by; mjpfk; cs;sdu;

vd;gl gw;wpa gl;baiy ma;f;fpa ehLfs; rig ntspapl;Ls;SJ. ,e;jg; gl;baypy; ,e;jpah Kjyplj;jpy; cs;SJ.
,tu;fs;jhd; vjpu;fhy;jpy; ,e;jpahtpd; nghUshjhu tsu;r;rpf;Fk;. r%f tsu;r;rpf;Fk; ngupa gq;fspg;G
nra;a ,Ug;gtu;fs;. ,tu;fSf;F Kiwahd fy;tp Rfhjhuk; toq;f Ntz;baij muR ftdj;jpy; nfhs;s Ntz;Lk;.

10 tajila ngz;fs; mjpfk; c;ss ehLfs; gl;bay;(yl;rj;jpy;)

,e;jpah- 120.33

rPdh-70.80

ieIPupah-24.10

,e;NjhNdrpah-22.29

mnkupf;fh-20.45

ghfp];jhd;-20

tq;fNjrk;-15.64

gpNurpy;-15.87

vj;jpNahg;gpah-13.20

nkf;rpNfh-11.43

f.ruz;ah tuyhw;Wj;Jiw Kjyhkhz;L

,g;gbAk;\$.l... kdpjg; gz;Gk; NeaKk;

Kfhuh\;l;buh khepyj;jpy; xl;Leiu cl;fhu itj;J khtl;l Ml;rpau; fhiu xl;bdhu; vd;why;.mJ Mr;rupakhdJ
jhd;.

vd;d fhuzk;?

Xl;Lwhd jpU.jpfk;gu; 30 Mz;Lfs; khtl;lMl;rpau; mYtyfj;jpy; gzpahw;wpAs;shu;.18 khtl;l
Ml;rpau;fSf;F Xl;Leuhf ,Ue;J rpwg;ghfg; gzpahw;wpAs;shu;mtu; xa;T ngw;w epiyapy; mtiug;
ngUikg;gLj;jp rpwg;gpg;gjw;fhf khtl;l Ml;rpau; rpwPphe;j; ,t;thW nra;Js;shu;

f.itj;jP];tup tuyhw;Wj;Jiw Kjyhkhz;L

ghuhl;lj;jf;f fpuhkk;!

tt;thy;fSf;F ,ilA+W Vw;gLj;jf; \$lHJ vd;gijw;fhf jPghtsp ia gl;lhR ntbf;fhky; fhQ;rpGuk; mUNfTs;s
tp\hu; fpuhk kf;fs; nfhz;lhb tUfpd;wdu;.

fhQ;rpGuk; tl;lj;Jf;F cs;gl;lJ tp\hu; fpuhk;k. ,q;Fs;s gPNk];tuu; Nfhapiynahl;ba jhkiuf;FSKk; mUNf
200Mz;Lfs; gioikahd My kuk; cs;SJ ,e;j kuj;jpy; Ehw;Wf;fzf;fhd ntsthy;fs; trpj;J tUfpd;wd.,it ,iuiaj;
Njb ,uT ,uT Neuq;fpy; ntspapy; nrd;WtpLk;. fhiyapy; tof;fk; Nghy; kuj;Jf;F te;J mjpy; njhq;fpf;
nfhz;bUf;Fk;.,e;j tt;thy;fis. jq;fs; fpuhkj;jpd; epidTr; rpd;dkhf kf;fs; fUJfpd;wdu;.

,jdhy; jPghtspapd;NghJ mtw;Wf;F ,ilA+W Vw;gLj;jf; \$lHJ vd;gjw;fhf ,f;fpuhk kf;fs; mjpf xyp
vKg;Gk; gl;lhRfis gy jiyKiwfshf ntbg;gjpy;iy.mjw;Fg; gjpyhf xsp jUk; gl;lhRfisAk; kl;Lk; ntbj;J
tUfpd;wdu;. mtw;iwAk; tt;thy;fs; njhq;Fk; kuj;jpypUe;J 200 kPl;lUf;F mg;ghy; kl;LNk
ntbf;fpd;wdu;.

vt;tpj ,ilA+WfshYk; me;j tt;thy;fs; kuj;jitpl;L nry;yf; \$lHJ vd;gjpy; fpuhk kf;fs; fz;Zk; fUj;Jkhf
,Uf;fpd;wdu;.

