



Welcome to Unacademy

Ancient History : Varman dynasty and Salstambha dynasty

LESSON 4 OF 4



Download the Unacademy Learning App to watch this and over 200k more lessons in UPSC, SSC CGL, GATE, CAT and many more categories.



Assam History

(For APSC CCE and other competitive exams in Assam)

Ancient History

Varman and Salstambha dynasty

Presented by

Bhaskarjyoti Hazarika

Hi, I am Bhaskarjyoti Hazarika !

- ✓ Graduated from Assam Engineering College
- ✓ Cleared GATE, RRB, SSC CGL,
APSC CCE(Pre)
- ✓ Former intern at WWF India
- ✓ Love creative arts and travelling
- ✓ Content creator at wiki



Please Rate, Review my course and recommend my lessons

Ancient History of Assam

Mythological Period ✓

Varman dynasty

Salasthambha dynasty

Pala dynasty

Other kings of Kamrupa

Varman Dynasty

- The real political history of ancient Assam begins with the Varmanas and the first ruler of Kamrupa is **Pushya Varman** (355-380 A.D)
- Evidence – inscriptions and literary source
- **Pushya Varman** assumed the title Maharajadhiraja which indicates his independent status and said to be contemporary of **Samudra Gupta**
- Succeeded by **Samudra Varman, Bala Varman, Kalyan Varman, Ganapati Varman** and **Mahendra Varman.**

Varman Dynasty

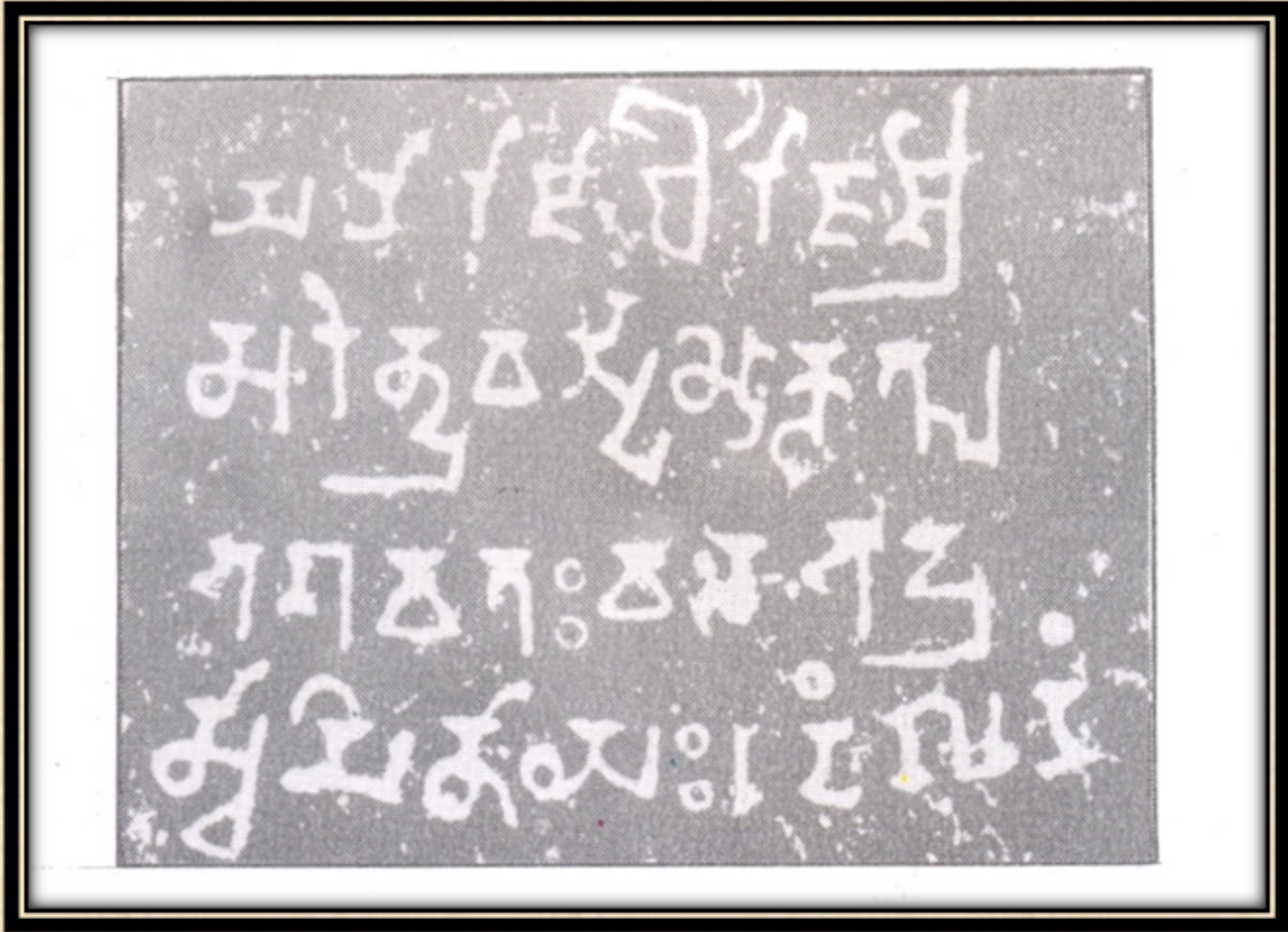
- Mahendravarman expanded his empire to south-east Bengal upto the sea and the first king of Assam to perform **Aswamedha Yagna**. His grandson Bhutiavarman conquered Pundravardhana (North Bengal).
- Later Sushthivarman suffered a defeat at the hands of Mahasenagupta and lost the possession of Pundravardhana.
- Succeeded by his son **Bhaskaravarman** (600-650 A.D.)- the most powerful king of Varman dynasty.

Varman Dynasty

- Bhaskaravarman made alliance with famous king **Harshavardhana**. He recovered Pundravardhana and also brought Gauda with its capital Karnasuvarna under his control. Also brought Sylhet and Tripura including south-east Bengal under his control.
- During his reign the great Chinese pilgrim **Hiuen Tsang** visited Kamarupa in **643 A.D.** A lot of authentic description about Kamrupa is obtained from the accounts of his travel.

Varman Dynasty

- Hiuen Tsang also speaks highly about the noble qualities of Bhaskara.
- Bhaskara made Kamarupa a noted centre of learning attracting students from outside.
- He remained as a **celibate** (unmarried) and with his death in **650 A.D** ,
Varman dynasty came to end.



Umachal Rock Epigraph

Salstambha Dynasty

- After the death of Bhaskaravarman, a non-Aryan chief named **Salastambha** occupied the throne.
- Salastambha's reign can tentatively be placed between 655 to 675 A.D. The names of only fifteen decedents of Salastambha have so far been found.
- During the rule of this dynasty, the capital city was located at **Haruppeswara** (Tezpur)
- The sixth king of the dynasty, Sri Harsha or Harshadeva (c.725-50 A.D) was the most famous. He was credited with the overlordship of Gauda, Odra, Kalinga, Kosala and other lands.

Salstambha Dynasty

- Pralambha the great-grandson of Harshadeva and Pralambha's son **Harjaravarman** was another famous ruler.
- He two inscriptions, the Hayunthal copper plates found at Nagaon and the Tezpur rock epigraph. He also built a lofty Siva temple and rows of stately buildings in the capital city at Haruppeswara along with the existence of a big tank called **Hajrapukhuri**
- **Tyagsingha** is the last king of Salstambha Dynasty. 970 A.D

THANK YOU

Please share and recommend the lesson