

HISTORICAL SITES OF GANDHARA CIVILIZATION ON TAXILA

Isma Mehmood¹, Dr. Muhammad Rizwan², Zainab Bibi³, Sahib Ur Rehman⁴,
Dr. Muhammad Rizwan^{*5}

¹Department of Pakistan Studies, Abbottabad University of Science and Technology, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

²Chairman, Department of Pakistan studies, Abbottabad University of science and Technology, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

³Department of Pakistan Studies, Abbottabad University of Science and Technology, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

⁴Department of Pakistan Studies, Abbottabad University of Science and Technology, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

^{*5}Chairman, Department of Pakistan studies, Abbottabad University of science and Technology, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa

¹sayeedaisma198@gmial.com, ²drmuhammadrizwan_hu@yahoo.com, ³z1366362@gmail.com,

⁴Sahibrehman326@gmail.com, ⁵drmuhammadrizwan_hu@yahoo.com

Corresponding Author: *

Dr. Muhammad Rizwan

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17002865>

Received	Revised	Accepted	Published
27 April, 2025	21 June, 2025	11 July, 2025	30 August, 2025

ABSTRACT

Taxila is an archaeological city of the Punjab of Archaeological in the District of Rawalpindi, big store city of archaeological and historical evidence with its Cultural, Historical, and Religious importance evidence in the form of significant and major remains to the Twin city of Islamabad Capital of Pakistan close near capital city Islamabad. Taxila ruins are the national heritage of Pakistan and it is one of our six world heritage. Taxila is the land of Buddhists of olden times. The high of Buddhist Monuments, Stupas, Monasteries and Temples are also stand like a monarch and these are walls extended entering in all over the Taxila land to at least 30 kilometer like command. Political History Taxila prides itself on being a most history-rich city, for it was the most advanced city in pre-Christ era and has seen many golden periods and invaders / conquerors so countless people had to visit taxila. Throughout the centuries Taxila had been subjected to numerous invasions, particularly the stage of great devastation being the Greco-Iron Invasion from 6th century B.C. to 5th century A.D. when the Greeks ruled the sub-continent, from the time of Alexander the Great till the defeat of the Greek rule by the hand of the White Huns. In this article I discussed the golden age of old taxila under its Great Kingdoms and multiple invasions. Historically, Taxila was known as the center of the Buddhist civilization and was the hub of the political and economic activities during the old days. In this article the author takes an indirect route to revealing the ambiguity of that rich history of engagements with heritage an engagement in a house in Taxila (the one the other that escapes capture) the Gandhara resources center latest engagement with the taxila community that has carried on the legacy of that city's grass root was made it departas city's legacy in heritage work by facilitating to enable cross pollination between its rich Buddhist heritage and the Muslim residents of the city. Karuska s White Huns" Turk Shahis Hindu Shahis The predominant remnants of the Kushan Empire were composed of the Sassanids, the Kedara Kushans and others they absorbed, many of whom we have not identified. **Keywords:** Gandhara Civilization; Taxila; Buddhist Heritage; Archaeological Sites; Invasions and Empires; Cultural Legacy.

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is a country of ancient era and has been a place of ancient civilization. The first is geological and is shown in the finds of Stone Age its history is so many ages old. The city's inherited civilization

remains over 70 archaeological sites belong to prehistoric, protohistoric, historic periods and early Islamic era. They are source materials on the history, practices, beliefs and cultures of the area. Other than the historical civilization that was conceived in the fertile land of Pakistan, it gave birth to the renowned art of Buddhism that combined eastern and western concept in its early age. Gandhara and the country east of it is spoken of as a mountain range not far from the great northerly bend of his 377BC-7AD and is the place where the Hindu Kush Mountain system meets the middle Himalayas. West of the Indus are based on the side Stream Rivers flowing northwest to southeast, in Afghanistan the Kabul and Landau of the Peshawar basin at its confluence with the Swat River (C Johnson, 1950).

Taxila There is a long and checkered history of Taxila. The destroyers were Achaemendis Greeks Indo-Greeks Scythians Kushans Turk Shahis and the British under a variety of Kingdoms Taxila thrived out of the development phase. Buddhist Viharas and stupas were ruined by Turk Shahis who ravaged and set fire to the region. The age of the king era from the great Asoka of the Roman Empire was one which saw Buddhism being accepted as a Religion of the Future in his life. (Malik,2011) Buddhism flourished.

By all means, Taxila represents the continuity of civilizations. It was a hub of Buddhist art and architecture. And Taxila does hold the mirror up to us about its importance, worth and positive contribution toward the formation of human institutions (Asia all through the history for more than a millennium since the time of its founding in the 6th century have coordinated with the significance with its foundation till the time of its destruction along with whatever it represents in the contemporary era) In the contemporary, the visitors to the city of Taxila are not only from across the globe but from the Buddhist countries throughout the period of twelve months in a year. It is also a Buddhist religious one. The marvels of Pakistan are its ruins at Taxila. Thus, as our administration, we should promote these ancient heritage and rich culture to world., (Johan Marshall, 1975).

History of past the book is there ionic "Past History of Taxila" back to BC. The name of Taxila is already referred to in the Purina's, the Ramayana and the Mahabharata, the writings of the Sanskrit epic puissance, various religious Sanskrit texts

found mention about the place founding of Taxila is ascribed to the son of the brother of Ram down scandal, Bharata. Taxila elaborate and the irrigation of the new city was entrusted to the youngest son of king. The king Janamejaya of Hastinapura defeated Taxila and performed the snake sacrifice, Mahabharata. It was Visampayana who recited the Bharata, and the great snake-sacrifice.

Taksha, (the city of Takshasil) well lay out and wealthy, is (as renowned throughout the world) as any of the great (Kuru) cities (only) for the sake of Taksha (the son of the serpent chief). VayuPurana, 189-190. The name of the city is Takkasila or Takhasila (in Sanskrit, Takshasila). So this Taxila! Yes Takshansila is the right name of Taxila, shortened in Sanskrit. In these inscriptions the Prakrit form of the name is given as Takhasila or Takshasila, but in the legend of the Greek king who called himself as Heliodors, the Sanskrit form of the name Takkhasila in its full form has been used. The modern name of Takshasila is however, both recorded as Taxila by Sir John Marshall. The name Taxila in some form must have appeared in written records of the Greeks and Romans, and it was much used by European writers after their time. CAVE, 0040 result of digging in several CAVE II results of excavations, coins, and it also coins, and Potoiske sister rock the Enumerated septuple plough of with number Takhasila the copper plate According to local hearsay, the original name was 'Takshasila' was altered into Takshila by the Muslims to give it a more palatable form, as mentioned by Al-Biruni, quoting a Hindi legend: "(Alexander) founded the town." as almost the same as mentioned by Varahamihara. The traditional belief It is "Taxila or Taksha-sila (properly so Taksha meaning a serpent, the capital of king Taksha being his father the serpent king, the great desi or giants city in ancient times where the awful snake-god reigned in awful majesty before the Aryans came into India to plant there the purer creed of the Rama and the Krishna". The name was retained when this city was subsequently renamed by the Aryans as the capital Gandhara. The Greek was the island of Ceylon (vide supra). Taxila is the Sanskrit form of the real name Takshasila. Serpent towns) and Sila is the Prakrit form of the Sanskrit Silo, or hill. The city, then, was THE NAME i.e.taksha-szzla surely called The having named taksha-at-tile,a city of them of the Serpents, for this office over, and imder the rule of Takshas community it performed, of Takshas troop for

never in thus they never called the Vad and who can tell tile serpents, by the highest position thus occupied by them it was that they were called their own other than the very like the action of Serpents landing on for the city was a base from which the Serpents on left a trace no doubt, and line, and look an ordinary track for foot-folk, why that very trivial industry, terminating with per Jiapstheir overlord, was called but a trail] themselves, like tracks, they think a is called elaborate the simple hides their real drift; walks three foot broad, that had to do who had been seated themselves .The first king of Taxila was Takshas who belonged to Takshas Tribe. The name derives from taking refuge of Taksha, snakes and hence name the city Taksha-sila (Khan,2000).

Another source states that the word Taksha in Sanskrit translates to 'to cut' or 'to split' and Sila means stone, rock or hill. Thus, the Taksha -sila was 'the city of the cut stone'. The Tibetans it was called by tido-hioga-signifying cut-stone. Naggaruda (also: Nagharuda)As per F. C. Andreas, 'Taksha-sila', the name of the company in the inscriptions on Kharoshthi fashion, it seems, is identical with Nakkharash .This city is also mentioned as being in Gandhara (NWFP). Naggaruda. In the above post you have written taksha sila which is and same as naggaruda. Now it is seven days from it in the east. The name of the Naggaruda is found in the Aramaic translation of Fd-Hien, where it is preserved as the name of taksha. She speaks of taksha of Alekandre of Ancient Accounts Kshatriyas the only raj kumar. This reveals the name of Thakshasila. Achemenean Chinese names from indo Afghani reset lines History of Civilization of Central Asia, sautean The Chu-ch a-shi-lo country Fa-Hien calls the Taksha-sila (country) C hesh-shi-tse. In Chinese characters chu-ch'a-shi-lo (a word in the sentence) is cut-off head. (Dani, 1999).

HISTORICAL AND POLITICAN IMPORTANCE OF TAXILA

Invasions and Rule of Taxila situated in the region of Gandhara had to face the might of several powerful hands and there are remains of many rulers on the fists of various over this period.

Taxila of the Aryans (pre-history)

It was at the middle of second century B.C; when Aryan got to the Taxila area. The famous history of old Taxila was very chic during the Aryan period.

Taxila was in ancient India, and its ancient city was conquered by the Persian Achaemenid Empire (21) in the 6th century BC and made the Achaemenid northernmost province and it became part of Alexander Empire from 326 BC. The name is perhaps a Greek assimilation of the Prakrit Aya arenda (Mas.), Arenda (Fem.), i.e. The city of a feature as the city was known as Aya pura the city of Aya in Gautama Buddha's time in account of the nigñthas.(22) Taxila was known in Pali as Takkasila,(23) and in Sanskrit as (takṣasila) and also in Pali as, (ta jja sila),Some of the earliest ruins in this area date to the time of the Achaemenian Empire but great achievements in architecture and sculpture belong to the Buddhist period. According to the second century work by the Indian astronomer, Varahamihira, the city taxila was founded by son of Bharata, Taksha whereas Taxila is named during Rig-Vedic where it has been mentioned as the city of Taksha lead by king Ambastha, whose lover elder son Puranjaya Taksan I, they are guises of Takshak and Janmejaya. Legend has it that it was Janmejaya, the great grandson of the Pandavas, who seized Taxila with the horse of sacrifice and that while the sacrifice was being performed; the popular snake-charms were recited (Ibid, p. 33). Janmejaya was son of Arjuna hero of the Mahabharata He established his sway over Taxila 50 & sat on top of Hathial mound 851. Hathial three level and work stage (through from the Hathial), and most of its stage related to the agreements of the Aryans With the reference the Aryans settled down in Taxila (Rehman,1983).

ii. The Achaemenids period (521-326 BC)

It was from this time onwards that Taxila became a part of the Persian Empire taxila is mentioned In Persian sources starting with the Achaemenid Empire in the Oath/5th century NC. The last king of payPukkusati: emigrated here after Aryan/ who were subjugated by Achaemenians. So Taxila was a capital of Achaemenian governors as a province of Gandhara. The Achaemenians the Achaemenian 160 choice soldiers from this land; and they fight on the field of Darius III, against Alaxender the great in the war of Gaugemela (331 B.C.). So the Achaemenians employed Aramean clarks. The reading has been provided from the text writings in Kharoshthi. Early 4th century: Local forces are in ascendancy in the late Achaemenid era. In the time of Artaxerxes II (404-359 B.C) indeed, most of the rule, except in other respects did its own will, since

not even Taxila retains an Achaemenian master any longer. Later, it formed a break away satrapy after Achaemenid dismantling, due to India annexing the land after Achaemenid downfall and in the end Alexander took over. The area belonged to the pagana 2 Achemenian (persians) until BCT 326 when it was invaded by Alexander the great (H.Dani,2001).

iii. Hellenic Dominion Invasion of Alexander (326-324 B.C.)

In 334 BC, Alexander the Great, from the Kingdom of Macedonia, set off his conquest towards colonies and territories of the Achaemenid Empire. Alexander advanced toward India to subdue the world's most powerful empire. He fought at Massaga (Mong), Bazira and Ora (Warai) (all in Dir), and later when pushed further south dug into the mud in Swat (region) and Nawa Pass and Bajaur (in present-day Peshawar, Pakistan). He then proceeded to the Peshawar area. 330 BC War Darius III was the principle opponent of Alexander during war. He defeated Darius III, his powerful adversary, and swept onwards through India and Afghanistan. Alexander crosses the Indus in the spring of 326; arrives in Punjab. Its chief a second King Abhisares. West of this, with his capital at Pushkalavati (Charsada), ruled the King of the eight Aryan tribes, Astes. The Nausherwani king of Massaga (now in northern Pakistan) on the Panchkora had invaded him in person with strong resistance in the northern Malakand range because Kuru-Panchal tribe inhabited there. These regions offered a stubborn and protracted resistance to Alexander's forces; only the king of Taxila and the chieftain of Abhisara (or Abhisar) submitted voluntarily. His father having been over persuaded to surrender not only his own dominions, but his kingdom, to Alexander, by Omphis (Ambhi). Alexander the Great temporarily stayed in Taxila for five days. As was clear from King Ambhi's defeat, the Greeks were not so easily beaten. Another Omphis, king of Taxila (Taksha-sila) though; even if Casparyrus already possessed & Pentarba. This other Omphis might have given Alexander some help, as he was at war with the Pours (king Paurava) for the wag the Hydespes (Jhelum). By availing that new friendship to fight the mutual enemy who had broken Porus' trust in the end. Before the Pours he halted at Taxila and managed to fill up his ranks. "Taxila was the fairest situated of all the cities in India, and the most

nourishing, with the sole exception of those situated in the south, and was the most securely placed in the recess of the most stupendous mountains which encompass it on every side, permitting it to be approached from the south by an ascent only," as says the historians of Alexander. The place which had to be left when he was marching back was left with Philip and the soldiers, who had come from there, would also be brought back. Philip was murdered by his own men in 324 BC. Those taxila he commanded to hold out until another successor should come under his worthy lieutenant Euadamus, which successor however never arrived. In 323 B.C. Alexander died. The power of Macedon in Taxila evaporated in the wake of the death of Alexander; and Taxila, now under the rule of which Taxila became the capital of the large and prosperous (at its height in the 2nd century BC, the empire extended from the eastern side of the Suleiman Mountains near modern Quetta, to the Punjab region in the east)[48] kingdom of the Indo-Greek kings of the Indo-Greek Kingdom until the 1st century AD. Ambhi then became "Alexander's ally, and was allowed to retain his kingdom of Taxila. Seleucus acquired part of India, 500 consisting of the territory between the Indus and the Hydaspes, 500 Report of the Wazir and Amir Intelligence Agency of 2018. Taxila revives once more after 323BC, under its indigenous king Ambhi, but he is short-lived. They were conquered in 317BC Chandera gupta Maurya built up the power and founded the Mauryan state (Khan et al,2002).

iv. Mauryan period (321-189 BCE)

History founder of Mauryan Empire: Chaadrugupt Mauriya whose pen name was Kautilya, after killing the Philips met to him and became the owner of the whole Indoors he saw his mind, The dream of being the king of the whole of India honed the opportunity. He laid out a lot of country that was THEN bear and down there Alexander prostrate & Alexander domain. a great empire which stretched from Afghanistan to Bengal. Taxila fell into the hands of the Mauryan emperor Chandragupta, when, together with the rest of the Punjab, it formed part of its territory. Taxila was annexed to the Mauryan Empire once for all, by that time, but the Greeks began to win back the lost ground under Seleucus Nicator 306/305 BC but he met dishonorable defeat in the war with Chandragupta Maurya and concluded peace with him in

deplorable terms. Some Maurya officers supported the city of Taxila. Bindusara (297-274 BC). He installed Susima as governor first and later Asoka. Asoka, a son of Bindusara, succeeded his father as ruler of India (274-237 BC). "A great Buddhist center of learning was established there during the reign of Asoka, whereas there was also some dissension in the city. The famous war of Kalingahave were fought in the era of Asoka in which a large number of the people has been kid after the war the Asoka admits the Buddhism as the religion and becomes popular under the protection of Mauryan dynasty (Hassan Dani,2000).

V. Indo-Greeks / Bactrian-Greeks (189-90 BC)

At his death the whole empire, as well as Taxila and other lands, declare for independence. So empire was a slam dunk for the Bactrian Greeks. The later Greeks born in Bacteria raised the standard of revolt against the Seleucid power in western Asia. They had founded a part state and independent kingdom in Central Asia. 100 years they inhabited bacteria also, 100 and well nigh 200 whence of the west, those ancient scribes a hundred gone. But it was taken as late as 189 at least as far as the Greeks had ever penetrated in this region by Demetrius, and Menindar had pushed its conquests to Kabul and all the Punjab by the date verbatim reform the period 140-160 AD. Either By the time The Bactrian Greek has invaded Taxila or in 140 BC, 185 BC so it was conjectured by the scholars that Bactrian Greek would have probably invaded in to Taxila somewhere after 160 BC. He pushed his conquests even unto Gandhara and beyond the Indus. The last Greek king was Hermaeus. The Indo-Greeks founded a new capital of Sirkap is settled on the other side of the river, Taxila (Dar,1993).

vi. Scythian Period (21) to 1st century AD.

The next rulers after the Greeks were the Sakas, as they are called in local literature. The Scythians were the tribes of wandering Inner Asia. They are known in Chinese as Sai or Sai-wang. These were subject to the three great nations of Massagetae, Sacaraucae and Dahae. They were residing in Sistan in a Parthian province and they were succeeded by Parthians and they married Parthian women. Their native country was fixed between the Jaxartes and the Caspian. The Central Asia.- Josephus had the work to bear in which it was done; Maues, and Mauakes, Scythians (Seth) had

overrun the Punjab and Taxila: Moa, or Moga, the Mu kua of the Chinese. King Maues also had the title of "King of the Kings" inscribed on the coins. When he died the title went to the Parthian Vonones. Sir John Marshall The final Greek king of Taxila was overthrown by Maues. The last of the Greek kings of Taxila was defeated by Maues (c.90 BC) and the Jandial temple was erected by Vanones, the Parthian (54-45 BC) Emperor (Halim& Baig, 1995).

vii. Parthian age (mid-1st century BC – early-1st century AD)

Although reports after the conquest of Tylos by the Persians include Tylos, that island is not formed in the two not-before 6th century BC sources called Tylos Of the conquerors the Scythians and Parthians were the two divisions. The Parthians were aware that Vonones had ascended the throne when, however, one group of them held the supremacy over Bactria. Second one is Maues who conquered Taxila. Maues became the premier Indo-Scythian king in 95 Bc, it would appear, since he devastated the country of the Yavanas Greeks, but only after Vasudeva, aside from (Nikitin, p317). Maues was no more than ten or fifteen years king of such land as he had conquered (Tarn, p143). Azes I (58BC), presumably somehow related to the house of Vonones in the valley of Arachostia as viceroy, descendant of Parthian as Saka. Power of Scythia or Sakas was destroyed by Gondophares of Parthia. It was captured by Gondophares (C.25 AD) who made it the capital of his kingdom in the Punjab and built there a magnificent palace and a fine city, and took the river Indus and Taxila as his summer capital²⁰². All subsequent Indo-Parthian rulers are described as only-preeminent or prominent heads. He was reigning in 50 CE, and was succeeded by Pakores ben Gondophares in Gandhara. DAEI Read in another language Watch this page Parthian Empire's domination collapsed in 60 CE as a result of the attack of Kushans.

viii. Another likely king was Vima Takto, or Kozlo Thyot, who ruled LY at the height of the Kushan Empire, between the 1st and 5th centuries.

Certainly the history of Taxila and the history of its Hellenizing was a long not a very glorious one, but with the downfall of the Indo-Parthians we are aware that the way of empire was opened to the

Kushans. The Kushans were Chinese people from the North West of China and their name was Yueh-Chih. First they killed in Cold blood took Bactria And in addition they annexed they confiscated They extinguished the Valley of the Oxus The most fertile they smothered the country watered by The feeble rivers, which Protect it from desolation Then they advanced on the Indian frontier and the people of Northern India had been an independent nation Unlike the Parthians the Arabs Had neither economic nor industrial or trade Compunction# and that Northern India was a flourishing country at the time, which Alexandria faced no competition from, explains the threat To the Corporation they could see and those Not infallible people who annexed Burma And the Gold coast sought a buffer For their Indian China frontier And the kind corporation went and spent Their money and byt the very corruption Of those who took it they ruined the Resistance Of the small farmers that we all may Tell our floors and get fat like them Not hectereo Arabia plunders as Well in India whereas The British are merely preparing for The landing of underage soldiers in their fallen Capital So why have you left labour, Mr. lee? The date of these conquests may fit between the years 60-64. Kujula Kadphises, founder of the Kushan Empire while under Kushan rule. He assumed the title of Hsi-hou-wang (the king) of Bactria on his father Heraios death. Ancient Central Asia had four (tanghout) peoples (tangnam) Kuei-shuang, (ne) Yueh-chih, She,1 (majji greater Yueh-chih), Ho, (ehal HO) and Hun, (ta-hoa HUN) and the king of the Yueh-chih Kujula Kadphises captured all the four and the Kuei-shuang (Kushan) he absorbed in the country of the Kuei-shuang (Kushan) he retained. But soveriegn of a great empire was kujula kadphises of a age only 30 years and within a limit (the term seems to be limited) of 60 four age subdued the country of taxila and decreased the regions risen up. It would take him 20 years to accomplish his dreams and consolidate control in newly acquired lands. The king above-mentioned, Kujula-Kadphises, who in Taxila directed his extensive government, reigned twenty years. He reined between 60CE-80CE. The capital of this vast region in Vima Kadphise time had been shifted to Sirsukh (Taksha-sila), and he founded this new capital city of the country. His envoy joined the court of Hadrian (Roman Emperor) in 120. The names of some of the great Kushan ruling kings - Kanihka I (c. AD 128-c. AD 151/2), Vaema

T.s I (c. AD 190-230), Vasudeva I (c. AD 190-235) are known from Marshall. 151), Vasashka (C.151-C. 156), Kanishka II (C.156-C. 169), Huvishka (C.169-C. 202), and Vasudeva (C.202-C. 230). and these kings of the kings of Kushan's and this new series of gold and copper plated the coins that they have emitted are figures of royal presentation with the caption of Shaonaosha (Shahin Shah). Certain coins had Buddha impressions and Kanishka was the most popular Kind ruler of Kushan Empire, he printed Buddha on coin-1(Samad.2011).

ix. SASSANID Period

A.D. 226-40, and since Ardaslr's son, Shapur I, (a.d. 240-72), had also resided there (cf. infra), he let his esquire, Ardashir-i-Babagan, with the title of Kushan Shah, royal of Kushan, rule at Kabul), Kushan Shah in coin inscriptions. Varahran II had claimed and established the indirect rule over Indus. It is expressed by the words of Shapur II in Persepolis. (Sassanian dynasty in Persian conquered by the Kushans of Bactria circum C.238 who reached Gandhara and West Punjab. Fiercie their grasp was uponthe yesop valley There their grip was bestial beforeupon, the valley-Yesop but at some time this was not repeated, for although the inhabitants did continue as a little league of their Own with the help of themereenary troops of the coast in 172 GOG AND magog they'd part the coast yet even so could not keep a Firmgrip upon the region for they were conquerea anon-GV per 1 GOioua agtnsa ShapurII (A.D.309889) followed up the invasion. He possessed the (also Punjab (C.350-C. 385). Sounds persianised and under his persian suzreain he established the persian sovereignty level at Taxila. Greeks have tested Sassanians control loosened upon during Ardashir period, when at first half he reached the subcontinent C.230 and the other half under the command of his successor in 4thcentury. 'it is clear Sassanid ascendancy extended till near the end of the century.' The Taxila territory was part of the divided sovereignty of three families in the later half of the third and early part of the 4th century. Former of these were known as Shaka and remaining two families named as Shiladas and Gadhara (Gadakhara or Gakkahara) was ruling over the Punjab. Another race, the Lowhuns or Rouan Rouans, (the Jan-juas of subsequent history) also made its aggressive appearance in the Punjab from Central' Asia. All starts with Sassanid's there

were a local rules rise as main dynasties in the Sassanid's period like Gadakhare and Gakkhara according coins but society know such rulers but as Kiyanis part, but as a kingdom, again indeed many local ones raised as Kiyanis. Marshall that the Kushana of Bactria had moved on southward by way of hindu-Kush and were opposed by the Hiung-nu (Jouan-Jouan) and thus turned away towards Gandhara in C.390(Qureshi,2003).

x. Kidara Kushan

They were brought up by Kidara, who succeeded the great Kushan of Bactria after the overthrow of the Sassanid power. They get a firm grip on Gandhara and Western Punjab. The Kidara Kustana was a tribe of Kushana Bactrians, which they styled themselves Kushana little, or in virtue of distinction good. On the coins they called themselves Kidara Kushans. They came to power in the mid-5th century. The first king was Kidara r, and the succession was continued by Piro in A.D.375 and afterwards hemula, and other kings like Kritavirya, Siladitya, Sarvayasa, Bhasvan, Kusala, Prakasa. Budhisn was the follower of Kidara Kushans. They governed our Gandhara last seventy years and they had Peshawar as their headquarter and Taxila was also included in them. Chinese pilgrim FaHian also visits Taxila very prominently at the time of Kidara Kushan. But Kidara Kushan rise to strong rulers of the area, Waite-The Thumb Print, As the valley use were fall in 460 the White Huns had conquer the area and that time the Kidar Kushan were feared them (Warraich,2011).

xi. White Huns (5th century CE)

5th century until the third quarter of the 5th century they were other Indo-European peoples such as the Ephthalites or Huna (or White Huns) in Gandhara and Punjab. They were the nomad Barbarian tribe who lived in Central Asia. Buddhist philosophy, indeed, and art had been grievously damaged by them, not to say in general sore ill-treated by them. It is the blind fury of an oppressed country, spent, but not hushed," and so he rages in one place, The Ephthalites or White Huns covered in widely extended bands Gandhara, the Punjab, and the adjoining countries. (Marshall). Thujina (or ign or Tunjina), the first chief of the Huns. He also conquered Gandhara in around 450. Tormana and Mihirakula were some other Hun chieftains. Mihirakula and followed by

Pravarasena and he by Khinkhila. The final Hun king was Yudhishthira interrupted by the founder of the Krakatau reign around 670 AD in Kashmir. At the visit of Hiuen-Tasang Taxila was in a Kashmir kingdom (Cameron, 2013).

Xii.Turk Shahi

It was next seized by Kashmir and again by the Turk Shahis, after which it became part of that kingdom. Taxila once again came under the rule of the Turk Shahis of Kabul, a dynasty founded by one of the servants of Tegin Shah. Capital of Turk Shahi was Kabul. Their last king was Maktorman. 463-491.) (Arabs the Turki Shahis Muhammad of Ghazni Turki Shahis (east) call on the Arabs.) 463 478.) (Arabs on the Ganges. His successor conquered.) Slave dynasty Turk dynasty.] 491C.) the Turki Shahis Arab armies on the Indus. Baseer in Gandhara 72 Barliatigin was the founder of Turk Shahi rule in Gandhara. Whether this Turkish family "firm" had existed since A.D. 666 for 177 years, who can say?—the Turk Shahis ruled. their rule and Turk Shahis ruled in the west until in 870 ran flare of yqub Laith the ameer of Sistan and he conquered kubl in 870(2We have Saman, 2001).

xiii. Hindu Shahi (9th–10th centuries)

Lagaturman was a sovereign, dethroned by his minister Kallar (who was a Brahman, as Alberuni mentions). Foundations of Hindu Shahis the Kallar and their descendants had been of Kshatriya (warrior) class and they are regarded to have laid the basis of Hindu Shahis. Chief of Odi tribe Hindu Shahis were Odi Odi whose unity is still evident in Gandahara. Turk Shahis followed by Hindu Shahis were the Rajput's and they had lifted in modern period as Jouan-Joun (modern Janjuas). They existed A.D. 1013, the period of the conquest of their last king, Trilochana Pala, by Mahmud of Ghazni. Giri castle (the renowned castle of Giri) was built in Taxila during the time of Hindu Shahis. Hindu Shahis ruled Gandhara for arund 200 years. The fortress of Giri, well known is dated to the Taxila Hindu Shahi (c. 913-1027 C.E) period (c.ctype 2013).

SOME WELL KNOWN AND REMAINS AND MONUMENTS SITE OF GANDHARA CIVILAIZATION IN TAXILA

Taxila is ancient place and there are many beautiful spots. Where tourist from all over the word visit, especially Buddhist countries. Some of the famous

places of Gandhara civilization of Taxila are mentioned below:

The oldest and most Buddhist stupa of the type is the merged Dharmarajika stupa or Chir Tope which is located in an easterly direction from the Tamra Nala, a little to the south of Hatial, at a distance not exceeding three km from the Taxila Museum. The relics were placed in the Dharmarajika Stupa by Ashoka, who built it to enshrine them. The whole Dharmarajika complex can be divided in a two types: first is a heterogeneous group of buildings called the stupa area of various forms, and the second is the monastic area located to its north. Circular on plan Built and rebuilt, with main stupa 131 ft.in diameter with 45 ft. high barrel. The stupa was built of large masonry and was provided with a terrace, at its base, entered through four flights of steps. The stupa area quadrangle is also a scene of many other chapels and smaller votive stupas (from 1st century BCE through 1st century CE and 3rd-5th century CE) to the west and north (of the stupa's axis) re-built by the pilgrims. Both these chedis were occupied by Buddha images and statues. D, 52 the big stupa's north from there is Dharma Hmong Village where monks once lived and worked.

Between Sirkap and Julian the Monastery Muhra Moradu is situated, at Taxila. Mohra is an English word game for children. It is a monastery conjectured to be dating back to early 20th century constructed in digging overseer of celebrated Archaeologist Sir John Marshal. Buddhist stupas and Monastery near the ruins of Taxila in Punjab Near the ruins of Taxila, Punjab, Pakistan. The valley is a popular place of pilgrimage for Central Asians and Chinese alike. The Monastery is built in a valley surrounded by sublime mountains The Engineering Marvels of South Tyrol. The Monestary is situated in the silent area and monks can meditate without any sound pollution. Mohra Muradu looks conspicuous among the buddhist stupas of Chinese Buddhist type with a 12 feet high steeple and 7 umbrellas, which is a holly sign and refers to the seven skies and heaps of earth the place is situated in a malicious valley and presents most exhilarating views of the surrounding mountains. In addition, owing to site's peaceful atmosphere, it is referred to as Pakistan's most peaceful place. So it's a quite a soothing and healing environment One interesting aspect of this path is that the water spring (well) of Mohra

Muradu is still functioning. The tank of Mohra Muradu, and the hall of the assembly of the hermitage are perhaps other magnificent buildings. The Bhir Mound (bhir maun) is an archeological site close to Taxila, in the Hassanabdal of the Gale and Patialian in the Haripur District stick out eastwards in Pakistan's Punjab province. And owing to their first layers having some grooved Red Burnished Ware, it has some of the earliest Ancient history of Taxila, dating to 800-525 BCE. Bhir Mound and others are included in the Ruins of Taxila, 80 km far identified in 1980, as part of the UNESCO World Heritage. Another city of pre-Achaemenid and early-Hellenistic period Taxila in the shape of ruins lies at Bhir Mound. Such was the first suggestion of Marshall, the first occupation of the Bhir mound probably falls at least within the 8th and 7th century BC and what is today the second phase may have started during the later 6th and 5th centuries BC. The streets were generally narrow and tortuous and built on no plan. The city's existence was unmet with any known wall. The remaining deserted buildings are a mixture of commerce and residences, all divided by roads and alleyways. In Bhir Mound there was a soak-well in the court-yard of every house. Small rooms surrounded a wide open courtyard in the middle – there 15 or 20 in all. The huts had windows and for the roofs it appeared to be mud strewn logs set side by side. The rich ones presumably lived in this part of the neighborhood with the houses. The majority of the existing houses are of alternate rows of Kanjur and limestone.

It is also the name of a ruined city on the east bank of the Indus River, in the Punjab province of Pakistan, and the site of a battle in 326 BC between Alexander the Great and the Indian king Porus. Sirkap was a Greek and Bactrian city developed in the period from 180 BC, or the end of the Mauryan period, until 100 BC. Greco-Bactrian kingdom of Demetrius. Demetrius recognized an Indo-Greek monarchical system even at the latest time of his rule; he may have entered his coinage with the profile of king like the other rulers, as seen on the Artemis standing coin. The original concept of King Menander was also introduced in the model of Sirkap. It is about 1,200 by 400 meters, laid out around one principal highway and fifteen cross streets. The circumference of the outer wall is 4.8 km (3.0 mi) and its thickness is 5-7 meters (16-23 ft). It is of a Hellenic, indeed of an Olynthian; type. The city was twice burnt, although preserved

ruins have been found, such as that of the Greek construction probably after 127 BC, and the fire that followed the raids of the Indo-Scythians and the Indo-Parthians was evidently not very severe. Some parts of the city, such as the sun temple and the stupa with the double-headed eagles, are ascribed to Gondophares the first king of the Indo-Parthians. It was taken by the Kushan kings and abandoned by them who constructed another city at Sirsukh 1 1/2 north of old Peshawar.

Perched on the brink of a cliff, 100 meters above the modern village Jaulian juts over hill. The nearby cities are Islamabad and Rawalpindi, which are to the southeast, 35 and 45 km away, respectively, near Khanpur baksal rule and by Khanpur dam visit road. Jaulian is close to the ancient city of Taxila Sirsukh and monastery at Mohra Muradu. Close to this place are the Jinnah Wali Dheri Stupa, the Badalpur Stupa, and the Poplin Remains. Jaulian and Mohra Muradu date to the 2nd century. This was then sacked and abandoned along with old Taxila after the invasion of the White Huns in the mid 5th century CE. The Buddhists were persecuted by later rulers including the Huns king Mihirakula and never regained power the main stupa in Jaulian was also much smaller than the Mohra muradu stupas or those at Takht-i-Bahi. Address and remains the primary stupa still stands. Is entirely incased in stucco plaster so are nearly all figures and architectural facts. The central stupa is ringed by 21 smaller "votive stupas," which, too, contained religious iconography – or so most believe; some scholars believe that some of the hundreds of votive stupas in Pagan were actually made as tombs for revered monks.

CONCLUSION

Taxila was an enormous city flourishing in age of Alexander the great. Taxila was for a long time a populous and rich city, and situated between the Indus and the Hydaspes (Jhelum). The surrounding territories were most populous and fertile to a degree. Taxila, a city, which, while not great as Alis and Nyse, is greater than both and better than other cities, in that it has the best ordinance, and the greatest number of free citizens, and the best disciplined body of light infantry; and moreover is most completely enclosed by a beautiful and fertile country, bordering on the great plain. The land of Taxila is a good land, and water is abundant. Fields and garden s are well

cultivated fields and garden is well covered with fruit and the crops came fields and gardens are well spread with leaves and the climate is very temperate. It was once a famous city, situated upon a small level plain adjoining a locality called the Amanda country, In the old books of the Jataka record of the Buddhist school. Then from Jataka which supposed that Taxila had been a great school which taught all arts and sciences, Taxila, which had been destroyed by Hun invaders. They reduced to the ground the remnants of the sign-post of the civilization of Taxila. They looted and plundered all the treasure and wealth of Taxila. The service of Taxila (another notable institute of informal education in Indian history) left the world despite the fact that in one way or the other man massacred his fellow beings at that place. Nipped the glory, hushed the city, killed the fame this town, the style, the rush, and was abridged by the rush to the door. Lahore and Delhi the new capitals of the Muslim dynasty after the Muslims annexed this region. The complete political work and movement had shifted to Delhi and Lahore. There is not practiced in this neighborhoods of Muslim any of the monuments. Taxila remained a thriving city within its regional network.

REFERENCES

- R. E. M. Wheeler, *Five Thousand Years of Pakistan: An Archaeological Outline* (London: C. Johnson, 1950). 36-47
- Shabnam Baber Malik, *Sang-Tarash: The Legendry Master Sculptures of the Ancient Buddhist Sculptural Art of Gandhara in Taxila*, "Asian Social Science, Vol. 7, No. 10 (Fall 2011): 195-212.
- John Marshall, "Taxila: An Illustrated Account of Archaeological Excavations Carried Out at Taxila under the Orders of the Government of India between the Years of 1913 and 1934; In Three Volume," (Delhi: Bharatiya Publishing House, 1975), P. 11.
- Muhammad Ishtiaq Khan, *World Heritage Sites in Pakistan*, United Nation Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), Islamabad. 2000. P. 21.
- Ahmad Hassan Dani, *The Historic City of Taxila* (Lahore: Sange-meel Publications, 1999), P.1.

- Dr. Abdur Rahman, "Taxila under the Ghaznavids," *Journal of Central Asia*, Vol. VI, No. 2, December, 1983. 173-177
- H. Dani, "Taxila the old Metropolis of Gandhara," *Journal of Asian Civilizations*, Vol. XXIV, No. 2, December, 2001. 182-184
- Muhammad Bahadar Khan, M. Hassan, M. Habibullah Khan Khattak, F. Rehman, and M. Aqleem Khan. "Bhir Mound: The First City of Taxila (Excavations Report 1998-2002)," Department of Archaeology and Museums & National Fund for Cultural Heritage, June, 2002. P.13
- Ahmad Hasan Dani, *A Short Guide to Taxila* (Lahore: Institute of Heritage Education-Pakistan, 2000), P.1
- Dr. Saifurrehman Dar, "Taxila and the Classic World," *Journal of International Association for the Study of the Cultures of Central Asia* Vol. VI, no. 1, July 1993:113-134
- M. A. Halim, Sarwat Baig, *Islamabad Museum: A Guide* (Lahore: Scope International, 1995), 58
- Marshall, *A Guide to Taxila* (Karachi: Sani Communication, 1960)
- Rafi u Samad, *The Grandeur of Gandhara: The Ancient Buddhist Civilization of the Swat, Peshawar, Kabul and Indus Valleys* (New York: Algora Publishing, 2011), P. 70. WWW.Algora.com.
- Jalil Qureshi, "Arros-ul-Billad Taxila (Taksha-sila)", Translated, 2003, P. 77
- Tauqeer Ahmad Warraich, "Gandhara: An Appraisal of its Meanings and History," (J.R.S.P). *Journal of Research Society of Pakistan*, Vol. 48, No 1, 2011), 1-20.
- Rashid, Salman (2001). [The Salt Range and the Potohar Plateau](#). *Sange-Meel Publications*. [ISBN 9789693512571](#). Retrieved 23 June 2017