ඉන්දු - ශුීක පාලනය හා බෞද්ධ සංස්කෘතිය

ගාමිණී විජයසිංහ

After the fall of the Maurya Empire we see the establishment of foreign powers in northern, western and central parts of India. The arrival of the Yavana or the Greek invaders through the northwestern gate of India was a great landmark in the history of ancient India. The withdrawal of the strong arm of the great emperor Asoka led to the collapse of the Maurya supremacy over Gandhara and the adjoining provinces in north-western India. The provinces fell off one by one and the local princes declared their independence. The Greeks, who then ruled in Syria and Bactria, availed themselves of this opportunity. They invaded the empire across the north-western gates and established their settlements which came to be known as the Indo-Greek or Indo-Bactrian Kingdoms. From the coins we know the names of thirty Indo-Bactrian Greek rulers who ruled over Afghanistan and north-western India. Of them Menander, the most famous of all the Greek kings of India, was a scholar and a lover of Buddhist tradition. The purpose of this study is to examine the contribution made by king Menander for the advancement of Buddhist culture in India.

ගැදිනවීම

කි. සූ. 6 වන සියවසේ ඉන්දියාවේ උතුර මැද කලාපය කේන්දු කරගනිමින් පුභවය වූ බෞද්ධ සංස්කෘතිය වෙනන්

කාත් සුපය කැරැලේ ධර්මවරක්ක හිමි. ලේමවෙන්න දිකණායක. අනුවැද්ධිකා කුමාරි කුලවන්න. සහ මතාවක්ක

නාගය නාග්නු සිස් සෘහුණය, 8 කලාගය, 2008, නාගේ සාගේක සිස්ස කල නිය විශ්වාර්ද්යාලය

O පාමිණි විජයසිංහ