

History Part - 13

13] Kingdoms of the Deccan

NOTES

- The Deccan or the Dakshinapatha regions are the part of Southern India.
- The Vindhya and Satpura mountains, the Narmada and Tapti rivers, and the dense forests separate the Deccan from Northern India.
- The Deccan part witnessed the rise of the Chalukyas and the Rashtrakutas during the medieval period.
- This period also witnessed the expansion of the Delhi Sultanate like the Khiljis and the Tughluqs into South India.

The Chalukyas (6th -12th century A.D.)

Vishnu vardhan is the founder of chalukyas clan. The Chalukyas period can be broadly divided into three and they are:

- ✓ The Early Western Chalukyas (6th-8th century A.D.)
- ✓ The Later Western Chalukyas (10th-12th century A.D.)
- ✓ The Eastern Chalukyas (7th-12th century A.D.)

The Early Western Chalukyas (6th-8th century A.D.)

- They rose into power in the 6th century A.D in Karnataka.
- Vatapi (modern Badami) in the Bijapur district was their capital.

- Jayasimha and Ramaraya, Pulakesin-I (543-566.A.D) were humble rulers of the early Western Chalukyas.
- Pulakesin-I was the founder of vatapi chalukya clan.

Pulakesin II (610-642 A.D.)

- Pulakesin II is the real founder and greatest ruler of this dynasty
- He defeated Gangas, Malavas and Gurjaras.
- Ravakirti work as court poet.
- In 637 A.D he defeated Harsha's attack in the north.
- He struggled constantly with the Pallavas in the south.
- Pulakesin II defeated the Pallava King Mahendravarma I after which he crossed the Cauvery.
- Made friendly alliances with the Cholas, Cheras and Pandyas.
- Pulakesin II lost his life during the war.

The other important rulers of this dynasty

- ✓ Vikramaditya-I
- ✓ Vijayaditya
- ✓ Vikramaditya II

Kirtivarman II (746 AD – 753 AD)

- He is the last Chalukya King of Badami.

Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani (10th -12th century A.D)

The founder of this dynasty brought the Rashtrakuta rule to an end.

The important rulers of this dynasty are:

- ✓ Someshwara-II
- ✓ Vikramaditya-VI
- ✓ Vikramaditya-VI
- ✓ Someswara IV was the last ruler

Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi (7th -12th century A.D)

- Vishnu Vardhana brother of Pulakesin-II was the founder of the Eastern Chalukya Empire of Vengi.
- They have married relations with the Cholas
- Kulothunga Chola (1071-1122 A.D.) is one of their descendants.
- He was crowned as a Chola ruler.

Contributions of the Chalukyas

- They followed Hinduism.
- Ravikirti a Jain, the court poet of Pulakesin-II composed the Aihole Inscription.
- Great patrons of architecture

- 70 Vishnu temples in Aihole were built; hence Aihole has been called the ‘Cradle of Indian Temple architecture.
- Virupaksha temple at Pattadakal
- Telugu literature developed during this period.

The Virupaksha temple

- Lokamahadevi built this temple and she was the queen of Vikramaditya II.
- In front of the Hall of the Priests or Antarala there is a pillared Mandapam or a meeting place for the people.
- The Virupaksha temple is built on the model of the Kailasanatha temple at Kancheepuram.

The Rashtrakutas (8th-10th century A.D.)

Origin

- The Rashtrakutas called themselves descendants of Satyaki.
- There is difference of opinion about their origin among the historians.
- From some of the inscriptions of the Chalukya kings it is known that the Rashtrakutas were feudatories of the Chalukyas.
- Rashtrakutas were Kannada origin and their mother tongue was Kannada or Kanarese.

Dantivarman (735 – 756)

- Dantivarman or Dantidurga (735 – 756) was the founder of the Rashtrakutas dynasty.
- Dantidurga occupied all territories between the Godavari and Vima.
- He is said to have conquered Kalinga, Kosala, Kanchi, Srisril, Malava, Lata etc. and occupied Maharashtra by defeating Chalukya King Kirtivarma.

Krishna I (756 – 774)

- Krishna I succeeded Dantidurga.
- He conquered the territories that were still under the Chalukyas
- He also occupied Konkan.
- Krishna I also defeated Vishnuvardhana of Vengi and the Ganga king of Mysore.
- He was a great patron of art and architecture.
- The Kailash Temple at Ellora was built by the Rashtrakuta King Krishna .

Govinda II (774 – 780)

- Govinda II son of Krishna I succeeded.

Dhruva (780- 793)

- He defeated Gurjara-Pratihara King Vatsyaraja, the Pallavas of Kanchi and the Pala King Dharmapala of Bengal.
- During his period Rashtrakuta reach the peak of popularity.

Govinda III (793 – 814)

- Dhruva son of Govinda III succeeded the throne.
- He defeated the great Gurjara King Nagabhatta II.
- Pala King Dharmapala and his protégé Charayudh sought the help of Govinda III.
- His kingdom spread up to the Vindhya and Malava in the north and the river Tungabhadra to the south.

Amoghavarsha I (814 – 878)

- The greatest king of the Rashtrakuta dynasty was Amoghavarsha I son of Govinda III.
- Amoghavarsha I set up a new capital at Manyakheta (now Malkhed in Karnataka State) and Broach became the best port of the kingdom during his reign
- Amoghavarsha I was a great patron of education and literature.
- Amoghavarsha was converted into Jainism by Jinasena, a Jaina monk.
- Suleman, an Arab merchant, in his account called Amoghavarsha I as one of the four greatest kings of the world, the other three being the Caliph of Bagdad, the king of Constantinople and the emperor of China.
- Amoghavarsha ruled for 63 years.

Krishna II (878 – 914)

- Son of Amoghavarsha, succeeded the throne.

Indra III (914 929)

- Indra III was a powerful king.
- He defeated and deposed Mahipala

Krishna III (939 – 967)

- The last powerful and efficient king of the Rashtrakutas.
- He also succeeded in conquering Tanjore and Kanchi.
- He succeeded in defeating the Tamil kings of Chola kingdom.

Karka (972 – 973)

- The Rashtrakuta King Karka was defeated and deposed by Taila or Tailapa, the Chalukya king of Kalyani.

Rashtrakuta Administration

- Divided rashtras (provinces) -controlled by rashtrapatis
- Rashtras divided into vishayas or districts governed by vishayapatis
- subdivision was bhukti consisting of 50 to 70 villages under the control of bhogapatis

Literature

- Rashtrakutas widely patronized the Sanskrit literature.

- Trivikrama wrote Halayudha composed Kavirahasya during the reign of Krishna III.
- Jinasena composed Parsvabhudaya, a biography of Parsva in verses.
- Gunabhadra wrote the Adipurana, the life stories of various Jain saints.
- Sakatayana wrote Amogavritti a grammar work.
- Viracharya – a Great mathematician of this period wrote Ganitasaram.
- During the period of the Rashtrakutas the Kannada literature saw its beginning.
- Kavirajamargacomposed by Amogavarsha’s was the first poetic work in Kannada language.
- Pampa was the greatest of the Kannada poets and Vikramasenavijaya is his famous work.
- Santipurana was another great work wrote by Ponna another famous Kannada poet.

Art and Architecture

- The art and architecture of the Rashtrakutas can be found at Ellora and Elephanta.
- The most remarkable temple Kailasanatha temple at Ellora was built by Krishna.

Kailasanatha Temple

- The temple is carved out of a massive block of rock measuring 200 feet long, and 100 feet in breadth and height.
- The central face of the plinth has imposing figures of elephants and lions which gives an impression that the entire structure rests on their back
- It has three-tiered sikhara or tower which resembles the sikhara of the Mamallapuram rathas
- There is a pillared hall with 16 square pillars in the interior of the temple
- A sculpture of the Goddess Durga is engraved as slaying the Buffalo demon.
- In the interior of the temple there is a pillared hall which has sixteen square pillars.
- The sculpture of the Goddess Durga is shown as slaying the Buffalo demon.
- In another sculpture Ravana was making attempts to lift Mount Kailasa, the abode of Siva.

Elephanta

- Originally called as Sripuri, Elephanta is an island near Bombay.
- The Portuguese named it as Elephanta after seeing the huge figure of an elephant.
- The sculptures in Ellora and Elephanta has close similarities

- There are huge figures of dwara-palakas at the entrance to the sanctum.
- Trimurthi is the most magnificent figure of this temple. The sculpture is six metres high and said to represent the three aspects of Shiva as Creator, Preserver and Destroyer.

Other facts of Rashtrakutas

- Vaishnavism and Saivism flourished during their period.
- Active commerce witnessed between the Deccan and the Arabs.
- They stimulated the Arab trade by maintaining friendship with them.

The Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra (11th -14th Century A.D.)

Vinayaditya (1006 -1022 A.D.)

- Vinayaditya carved out a trivial territory of Mysore with Sosavir as capital and ruled over it.

Vishnuvardhana (1108–1152 A.D.)

- He was the first distinguished ruler of Vinayaditya's family.
- He shifted his capital to Dwarasamudra.
- He captured Gangavadi from Kulothunga Chola and Gangavadi served as a buffer state between the Chalukyas and the Chola Empire.

Vira Ballala – II (1173-1220 A.D.)

- Vira Ballala – II the next important ruler of the dynasty.
- He defeated Billama V of Yadava Dynasty.
- He detained the independence of the Hoysalas.
- He defeated the Maravarman Sundara Pandian and restore Rajaraja III to the chola throne

Narasimhan-II (1220-1235 A.D.)

- Narasimhan-II lost the territory between Krishna and Tungabhadra to a Yadava ruler, Singhana.
- He defeated Maravarman Sundara Pandya
- Restored Rajaraja-III to the Chola throne.
- He erected the pillar of victory at Rameshwaram.

Ballala III (1291-1342 A.D)

- Ballala III was the last great ruler of this dynasty.
- In 1310A.D. he was defeated by Malik Kafur.
- In 1342 A.D. he fell victim to the Sultans of Madurai.

Ballala IV

- Ballala IV continued his struggle with the Muslims.
- With his death the Hoysala Kingdom came to end.

Contributions

- The Hoysalas paved the way for the rise of Mysore into a big Kingdom.
- They were great patrons of art, architecture and literature.
- The Hoysalas encouraged Kannada literature.

The Kakatiyas of Warangal (12th -14th Century A.D.)

Prola-II (1110 -1158 A.D.)

- The Kakatiya ruler captured the territory between the Krishna and the Godavari from the Chalukyas and ruled over it with Hanumakonda as his capital.

Prataparudra-I (1158-1196.A.D.)

- He was son of Prola II shifted the capital to Warangal.

Ganapathi (1199-1261. A.D.)

- He was the next remarkable ruler of this dynasty.
- He captured territories up to Kanchi from the Cholas.
- He invaded Kalinga and Western Andhra.

(Rudrambha) (1261 -1291 .A.D.)

- She was the daughter of Ganapati.
- She abdicated the throne in favour of her grandson Prataparudhra-II.

Prataparudhra-II (1291-1326 A.D.)

- Malik Kafur invaded Warangal in 1309 A.D, during his rule.

- Prataprudra – II paid Malik Kafur an immense treasure in return.

Vinayakadeva

- He is the last nominal ruler of this dynasty.
- He was sentenced to death by Muhammad Shah I.

Contributions

- The Kakatiyas encouraged literature, art and architecture.
- The thousand Pillar temple at Hanumakonda was built during their period and stands as an everlasting contribution.

The Yadavas of Devagiri (850–1334 A.D.)

- The Yadavas of Devagiri claimed their descent from the epic hero Lord Krishna.
- They were known as Sevunas because they ruled over Sevuna, the region from Nasik to Devagiri (Daulatabad).

Bhillama V (1175-1190 A.D.)

- The Yadava ruler took advantage of the declining power of the Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani and rose to power.
- He defeated Someswara-IV and declared his independence.
- He came into conflict with Vira Balalla-II (1173-1220A.D.), a Hoysala ruler.

- He lost his life in the battle of Lakkundi.

Jaitrapala (1191-1210 A.D.)

- He was son of Bhillama V
- He defeated Kalachuris, Gurjaras and Kakatiyas.

Singhana (1210-1247A.D.)

- He was son of Jaitrapala.
- He was the most distinguished ruler of this dynasty.
- He defeated Mahadeva, a Kakatiya ruler.
- He also defeated Vira Ballala-II, the Hoysala ruler and expanded his dominion beyond the River Krishna.
- He invaded Gujarat many times and captured Kolhapur which belonged to Silhara dynasty.

Krishna (1247-1260 A. D)

- Krishna was grandson of Singhana and succeeded him.

Mahadeva (1260-1271 A.D)

- He was brother **Krishna**.
- He captured North Konkan and ended the Silhara dynasty.

Ramachandra Deva (1271-1309 A.D.)

- He was the last great ruler of this dynasty.

- Ala-ud-din-Khilji defeated him and made him as a vassal of the Delhi Sultanate.

Sankara Deva (1309 – 1312 A.D.)

- He was the son and successor of Ramachandra Deva
- Malik Kafur defeated and killed him in 1312 A.D.
- Harpala brother in – law of sankara deva raised the flag against the Khiljis.
- Mubarak son of ala –ud- din Khilji defeated and killed Harapala

Thus the Yadava dynasty came to an end.

Contribution of the Yadavas

Devagiri fort

- Built during the reign of the Yadavas.
- It was one of the strongest forts in India.
- The Juma Masjid and Chand Minar was added by the Delhi Sultans later.

End of the Deccan Kingdoms

- The attacks on the Deccan Kingdoms by the Sultans of Delhi ever since the rule of Ala-uddin Khilji led to their decline.

Expected Questions

- 1) The period of the Chalukyas of Deccan

(A) AD 6 – AD 10 century

(B) AD 6 - AD 14 century

(C) AD 6 - AD 12 century

(D) AD 6 - AD 8 century

2) What is the capital city of the Early Western Chalukyas?

(A) Badami

(B) Bijapur

(C) Vatapi

(D) Vengi

3) Who is the founder of the Vatabi Chalukya tradition?

(A) Pulakeshi II

(B) Malavas

(C) Pulikesi I

(D) kankar

4) Who is the greatest king of the Chalukyas?

(A) Pulakeshi II

(B) Malavas

(C) Pulikesi I

(D) kankar

5) Which language literature did the Hoysalas supported ?

(A) Telugu

(B) Kannada

(C) Bengali

(D) Punjabi

6) What is the capital of the Later Western Chalukyas?

(A) Vatapi

(B) Badami

(C) Vengi

(D) Bijapur

7) Which of the following is ruled by Western Chalukyas ruled?

(A) Vatapi

(B) Badami

(C) Vengi

(D) Bijapur

8) Who was the founder of the Rashtrakutas clan?

(A) Rathors

(B) Dantidurga

(C) Kirtivarman II

(D) Malkhed

9) Who started the tradition of the Chalukyas?

- (A) Kakatiya
- (B) Vikkiramatityan
- (C) Vishnuvardhan**
- (D) Tailappa

10) Match the following

- 1) Eastern chalukyas - Kalyani
- 2) Western chalukyas - varangal
- 3) Yadavas - vengi
- 4) Kakatiyas - Dwarasamudra
- 5) Hoysalas - Devagiri

- (A) 3 1 4 5 2
- (B) 3 2 5 1 4
- (C) 3 1 2 4 5
- (D) 3 1 5 2 4**

11. Which of the Chalukya clan have married relations with the Cholas?

- (A) Early Western Chalukyas
- (B) Eastern chalukyas**
- (C) Later Western Chalukyas
- (D) Hoysala

12) Who was the last king of the Eastern Chalukyan clan ?

(A) Vishnuvardhan

(B) Pulakesi II

(C) **Kulothunga Chola**

(D) Pulakesi I

13) Which religion was embraced by Chalukya kings?

(A) **Hinduism**

(B) Islam

(C) Jainism

(D) Buddhism

14) The Indian temple is called the cradle of architecture

(A) Virupaksha temple

(B) Kailasanatha temple

(C) **Aihole temple**

(D) Cave temples

15) To whom the aihole temple sculptor ravakirti work as court poet ?

(A) Vishnuvardhan

(B) **Pulakesi II**

(C) Kulothunga Cholan

(D) Pulakesi I

16) Mother tongue of rashtrakutas is

(A) Telugu

(B) Kannada

(C) Bangladesh

(D) Punjabi

17) Which of the following statements is / are correct ?

1) Kirtivarman II worked for Rashtrakutas as.

2) Dantidurga surrounded by Kanchipuram in 750 AD and signed treaty of wedding with pallava.

3) AD In 753, the Dantidurga defeated the Pulakeshi II king of the Western Provinces and established a state in the Deccan region.

4) Malkhed was the capital of the Rashtrakuta Empire.

5) The language of the Rashtrakuta is kannada.

6) Ellora's Kailasanathar cave temple was built by dantidurga.

(A) I, II only

(B) III, IV only

(C) I, II, V only

(D) III, V, VI only

18) Who annexed malwa with his kingdom and killed Dandivarman?

(A) Govinda

(B) Dhurva

(C) Bima

(D) Govinda III

19) During whose reign did the Rashtrakuta reach the peak of popularity?

(A) Govinda

(B) Dhurva

(C) Bima

(D) Govinda III

20) Who won the cholas in the battle of Thakola and captured Thanjavur, who came up to Rameshwaram?

(A) Krishna I.

(B) Govinda III

(C) Krishna III

(D) Karka

21) Which of the following statements is/are correct ?

1) Chalukya king Tailappa II won the battle against the karka II and ended the Rashtrakuta kingdom.

2) The last king of the Rashtrakuta Kingdom is the Karka II.

(A) 1 and 2 is correct and 2 is a correct explanation of 1

(B) 1 and 2 is correct and 2 is not a correct explanation of 1

(C) 1 only

(D) 2 only

22) Which king in rashtrakuta kingdom did not invade north india ?

(A) **Amoghavarsha**

(B) Dhurva

(C) Govinda III

(D) Indhra III

23) Which of the following statements is /are correct ?

1) Krishna I buit the Kailasanathar temple in Ellora.

2) The Elephanta Cave Temple is close to Mumbai.

3) Amoghavarsha wrote Kaviraja marga in Urdu language.

4) The author of Parsavaudya is Jinasena.

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 and 3 only

(C) **1 , 3 and 4 only**

(D) 3 only

24) In the 14th century, which part did the hoysalas ruled ?

(A) Mysore

(B) **Dwarasamudra**

(C) Sosavir

(D) Belur

25) Who was regarded as a significant king in the Hoysala clan?

(A) Vinayaditya I

(B) Vishnuvardhana

(C) Krishna I.

(D) Govinda III

26) Who is the Hoysala king who defeated the Maravarman Sundara Pandian and restore Rajaraja III to the chola throne?

(A) Vira Ballala II

(B) Ballala V

(C) Narasimhan II

(D) Ballala III

27) Who is the best of the Hoysala dynasty kings?

(A) Vira Ballala II

(B) Ballala V

(C) Narasimhan II

(D) Ballala III

28) Who was defeated by Malik kafur in AD 1310. AD Who lost the war against the Sultan of Madurai in 1342 and endowed the Hoysala Empire?

(A) Vira Ballala II

(B) Ballala V

(C) Narasimhan II

(D) Ballala III

29) Who was the last king of the Hoysalas?

(A) Ballala III

(B) Ballala IV

(C) Narasimhan II

(D) Vira Ballala II

30) Which of the following statements is wrong ?

(A) Vinayaditya – AD 1006 to AD 1022

(B) Vira Ballala II – AD 1173 to AD 1220

(C) Narasimhan II – AD 1220 to AD 1235

(D) Ballala III – AD 1342 to AD 1345

31) Which of the following statements is/are wrong?

1) Hoysala paved the way for the Mysore government.

2) The Hoysalas built many temples in the Dwarasamudram and Belur. The Ramayana and the Mahabharata are depicted in these temples.

3) Hoysala are helped for the development of Kannada and Sanskrit literature.

4) Nayachandra, Kanti, Raghavanka and Nemichandra are the best literary figures in the Hoysala period.

(A) I only

(B) I, II only

(C) III only

(D) III, IV only

32) Which is the small kingdoms under the rule of western chalukyas of Kalyani?

(A) Hoysala

(B) kakatiyar

(C) A and B

(D) None of these

33) What is the capital city of Kakatiya who ruled Warangal ?

(A) Sosavir

(B) Hanumakonda

(C) malkhed

(D) Devagiri

34) Who was the king of Kakatiya who changed the capital from Hanumakonda to Warangal?

(A) Prola II

(B) Prataparudra I

(C) Ganapathi

(D) Rudrambha

35) Who is the Kakatiya king conquered Kanchipuram from the Cholas and invaded Kalinga and West Andhra?

(A) Prola II

(B) Prataparudra I.

(C) Ganapathi

(D) Rudrambha

36) Which of the following sentences is not correct?

1) During the rule of Kakatiya princess Rudrambha, the country was rich and prosperous.

2) During Prataparudhra II Malik kafur invaded Warangal in AD1309 .

3) Ghias – ud – din Tughluq son Ulugh Khan, In AD 1323, he attacked Prataparudhra .

4) The last king of the Kakatiya state is Vinayakadevan. He killed Bhimini Sultan Mohamad Batusha I.

(A) I, II only

(B) II, III only

(C) II only

(D) IV only

37) When did Muhammad bin Tughluq captured warangal ?

(A) AD 1632

(B) AD 1623

(C) AD 1362

(D) AD 1327

38) Who built a thousand pillar temple?

- (A) Yadavas
- (B) Hoysala
- (C) **Kakatiyar**
- (D) Rashtrakuta

39) Who ruled devagiri in AD 12 - 14?

- (A) **Yadavas**
- (B) Hoysala
- (C) Kakatiyar
- (D) Rashtrakuta

40) Which of the following is wrong statements about Yadav?

- (A) **Yadava said they were descendants of Vishnu Bhagwan.**
- (B) Yadava is known as sevunas because they ruled over sevuna, the region from from nasik to daulatabad.
- (C) the ancestors were the vassals of the rashtrakutas and the later western Chalukyas of kalyani,
- (D) Singhana is considered the greatest king of the Yadav tradition.

41) Which of the following is wrong match

- (A) Bhillama V - AD 1175 to AD 1190
- (B) Vira Balalla - AD 1173 to AD 1220

(C) Jaitrapala - AD 1191to AD 1210

(D) singhana - AD 1247 – 1253

42) Which of the following statements is /are wrong ?

1) Singhana invaded Maharashtra several times after defeating the Kakatiya king Mahadevan and defeating the Veerapallana II of Hoysala king and expanding his poorness to the Krishna River.

2) Sikana wins Kolhapur and made it under his dynasty.

3) After singhana , his son Krishna came to power.

4) Krishna's brother Mahadeva conquered the North Konkani region with his country and concluded Silhara's rule.

5) The last king of the yadava tradition is Sankaradevar.

(A) I only

(B) II, III only

(C) II, IV only

(D) I, III, V only

43) Who built the Devagiri Fort?

(A) Kakatiya

(B) Hoysala

(C) Yadavas

(D) Khilji

44) In which year did pulakesi II won the battle over the harsha invasion ?

(A) **AD 637**

(B) AD 673

(C) AD 763

(D) AD 679

45) Who is called as vatapikondan?

(A) **Narasimhavarman I.**

(B) Prataparudhra I.

(C) Mahendravarman I

(D) Pulakesi I

46) Who killed Vinayakadeva ?

(A) Prataparudhra

(B) Bhillama V

(C) Mohammad Tughluq

(D) **Muhammad shah I**

47) Who is the greatest king of the Rashtrakuta ?

(A) Amoghavarsha

(B) Krishna I.

(C) Karga II

(D) Govinda III

48) Amoghavarsha defeated whom and captured vengi

(A) Chalukyas

(B) Pallavas

(C) Rashtrakutas

(D) Hoysala

49) Who ruled the Tamil Nadu when Harshar was the ruler of northern India?

(A) Pallavas

(B) Chalukyas

(C) Rashtrakutas

(D) Hoysala

50) Who built the Virupaksha Temple?

(A) Rashtrakutas

(B) Hoysala

(C) Yadavas

(D) Chalukyas