

**History Part - 13****13] The Kingdoms Of 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 6<sup>th</sup> 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 Vindhyas 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 1310 A.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.

## Short Notes

1. What is the Southern part of India called as?

Deccan or Dakshinapatha

2. What was the capital of Chalukya kingdom?

Vatapi, in the Bijapur district

3. Name some of the famous kings of Chalukya dynasty?

Vikramaditya I , Vijayaditya and Vikramaditya II.

4. Aihole Inscription - Ravikirti

5. What is called as "Cradle of Indian Temple architecture"?

Aihole

6. What was the period of Rashtrakutas?

8<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup> century A.D

7. Which was the most brilliant period during Deccan kingdom?

The period of Rashtrakutas

8. What was the capital of Rashtrakutas?

Malkhed

9. Who excavated Ellora cave?

Chalukya's and Rashtrakutas.

10. Name the temple which was made of single block of rock?

Kailasanatha Temple

11. Who built Kailasantha Temple?

Krishna I

12. Who built the Elephanta Caves?

Rashtrakutas

13. Who wrote the literature Kaviraja Marga?

Amoghavarsha

14. Who ruled Dwarasamudra?

Hosalaya's.

15. Who wrote Parsavaudaya, a biography of Parsava?

Jinasena

16. Where was Kohinoor diamond found?

It was unearthed in Kollur from the banks of river Krishna which belonged to Kakatiyas.

17. Where is thousand pillar temples situated?

Hanumakoda

18. Who ruled Devagiri?

Yadavas

19. Who was the last king of Yadava dynasty?

Ramachandra Deva

20. Who built the Devagiri fort?

Yadavas.

21. Who killed Harapala?

Ala-ud-din-khilji-Mubarak

22. Where was the capital shifted by Hoysala king Vishunuvardhana?

From Sosavir to Dwarasamudra.