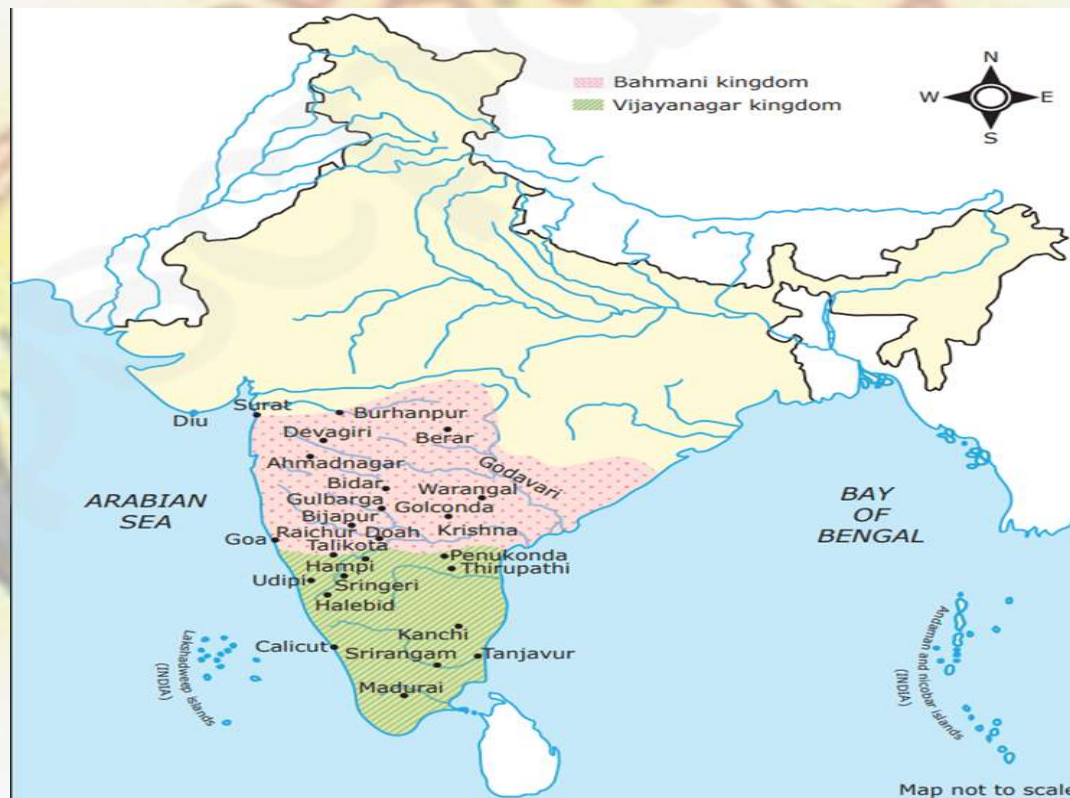
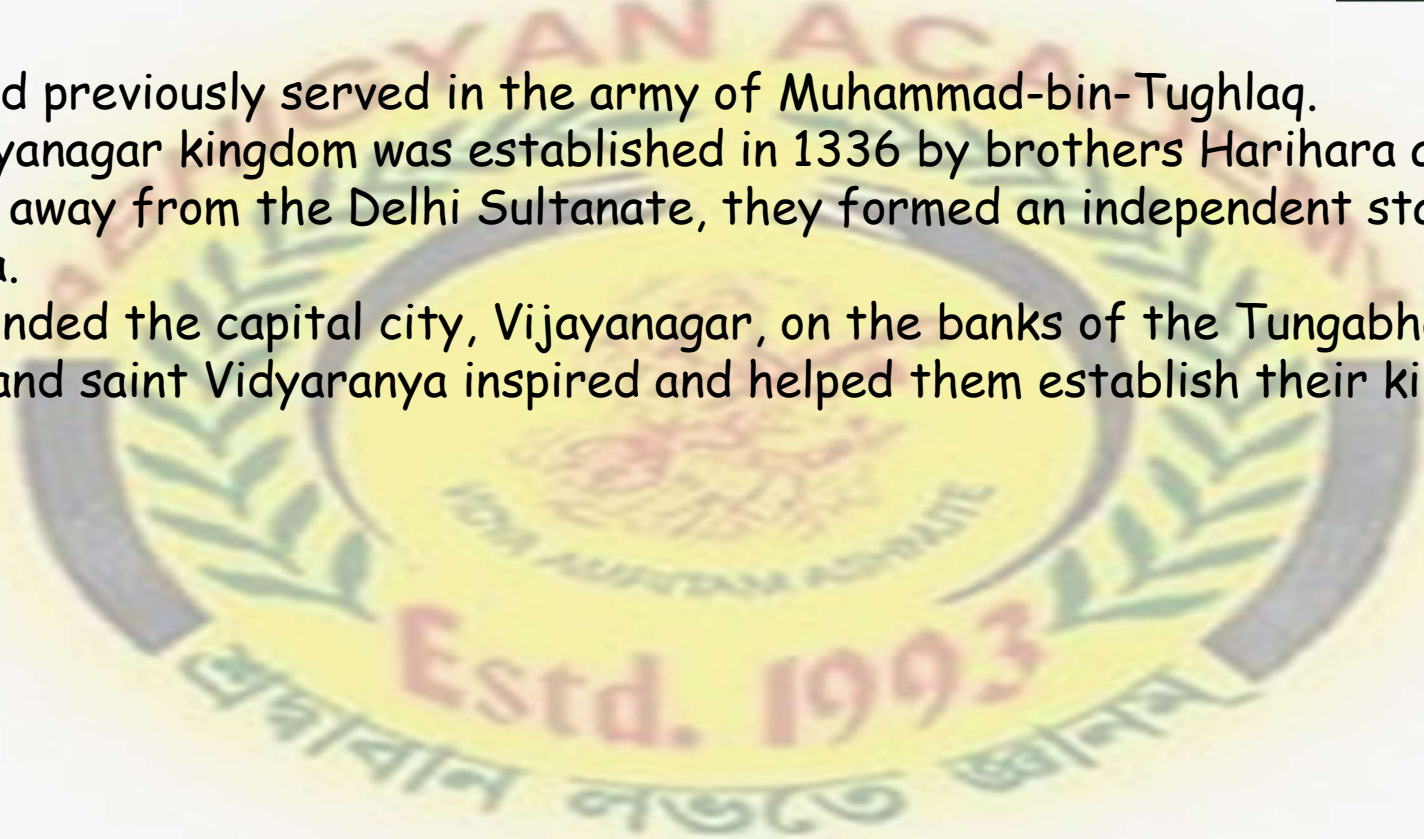


# VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE



## VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE

- They had previously served in the army of Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq.
- The Vijayanagar kingdom was established in 1336 by brothers Harihara and Bukka.
- Breaking away from the Delhi Sultanate, they formed an independent state in Karnataka.
- They founded the capital city, Vijayanagar, on the banks of the Tungabhadra River.
- Scholar and saint Vidyanarya inspired and helped them establish their kingdom.



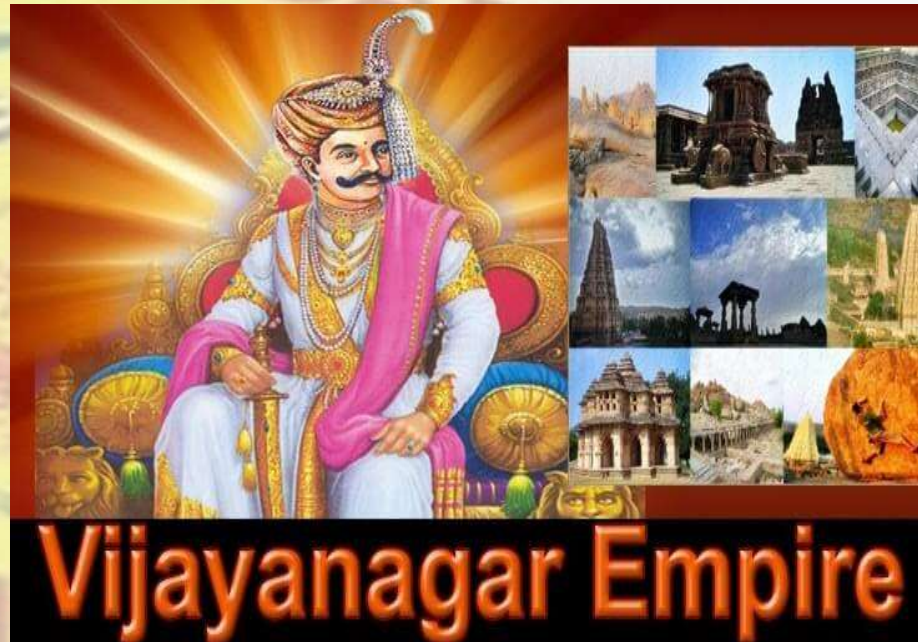
## Major Dynasties of Vijaynagar empire

Sangama dynasty(1336-1486)

Saluva dynasty(1486-1506)

Tuluva dynasty (1506-1565)

Aravidu dynasty 1570-1647)





## **Sangama Dynasty (1336-1485)**

**Harihara Raya** was the first ruler.

- Conflict with the Bahmani Sultanate began during his reign.
- Bukka Raya succeeded Harihara.
- Bukka's son, Kamparaya, annexed Madurai.
- Kamparaya's wife, Gangadevi, wrote "Madhuravijayam" in Sanskrit about this event.

**Devaraya I:**

- Built the first dam across the Tungabhadra River.
- Defeated by Bahmani Sultan Feroz Shah I.

**Deva Raya II:**

- Considered the greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty.
- Inducted Muslim archers into the army.
- First Vijayanagar ruler to collect tributes from Ceylon.
- After Deva Raya II's death, the Sangama dynasty weakened.

### • **Saluva Dynasty (1485-1505)**

- Last Sangama king, Virupaksharaya, was dethroned by his commander Saluva Narasimharaya I.
- The Saluva dynasty was weak and short-lived.

### • **Tuluva Dynasty (1505-1542)**

- Founded by Veeranarasimha.
- After Veeranarasimha's death, Prime Minister Thimmarusu placed Krishna Deva Raya as the new ruler.
- Krishna Deva Raya:
  - Proved to be the greatest ruler of the Vijayanagar Empire
  - Brought about the Golden Age of the Vijayanagar Empire.

## Krishna Deva Raya (1509-1529)

- Great commander and efficient administrator.
- Fought wars with kingdoms that emerged from the Bahmani kingdom's ruins.
- Maintained law and order.
- Dealt with Portuguese influence in the Deccan.
- Defeated Adil Shahi forces of Bijapur.
- Attacked Gulbarga and freed three imprisoned Bahmani princes.
- Helped the princes recover the throne of Gulbarga.
- Took the title "Yavanarajya Sthapanacharya" (Restorer of the Yavana Kingdom).



### Krishna Deva Raya (Continued)

- Eastern campaign started in 1513 AD.
- Captured Udayagiri fort.
- Defeated Prataparudra Gajapati of Orissa.
- Married Gajapati princess Tukkadevi (or Annapurnadevi).
- Portuguese captured Goa from Bijapur Sultan in 1510.
- Last campaign: Raichur in 1520, defeated Ismail Adil Shah.
- Treaty with Portuguese governor Afonso de Albuquerque.
- Known as Andhra Bhoja; great patron of literature and art.
- Hosted eight scholars, Ashtadiggajas, at his court.
- No able successor due to the death of his son.

## **Decline of Vijayanagar Empire under the Aravidus**

- During Rama Raya's reign, the Bahmani confederacy (Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Golkonda, and Bidar) defeated him at the Battle of Talaikota in 1565.
- Rama Raya was imprisoned and executed.
- The city of Vijayanagar was destroyed.
- The Battle of Talaikota is considered the end of the Vijayanagar Empire.
- The Aravidus continued to rule a small kingdom with Penukonda as the capital for another century.
- The dynasty officially ended after the Battle of Vandavasi against Mughal Commander Mir Jumla.



## Sources of Vijayanagar Empire History



- **Rayavachakam** by Vishvanatha Sthanapati.
- **The Forgotten History of Vijayanagar Empire** by Robert Sewell.
- Kannada and Telugu literature, such as **Manucharitram** and **Saluvabhyudayam**, provide genealogical, political, and social information.

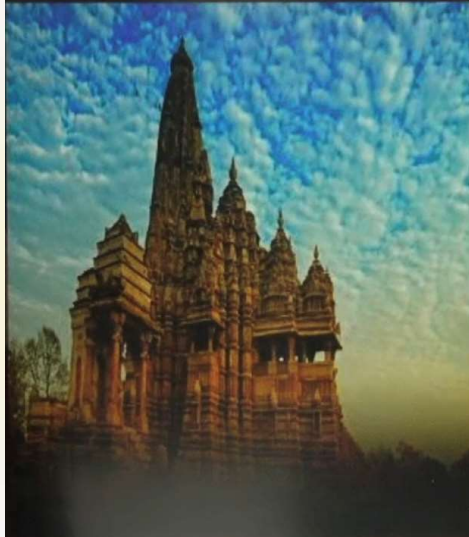
### Foreign Accounts:

- **Nicolo de Conti** visited during Devaraya I's reign and described his personality.
- **Abdul Razzaq** from Persia visited during Devaraya II's reign and described the beauty of the capital city, **Hampi**.
- **Domingo Paes** and **Barbosa** visited during Krishna Deva Raya's reign.
- **Nuniz** visited during Achyutha Devaraya's reign.

### Inscriptions:

- **Bitragunta inscription** is a major source for the family history of the Sangama dynasty.
- **Srirangam copper plates** of Devaraya II provide the genealogy and achievements of Vijayanagar rulers.

## TEMPLE ARCHETECTURE



## Vesara Style

- Combination of Nagara and Dravidian temple architecture styles.
- Term "Vesara" possibly derived from the Sanskrit word "vishra," meaning an area for a long walk.
- Originated in present-day Karnataka.
- Started by the Chalukyas of Badami (500-753 AD).
- Chalukyas built temples mixing Nagara and Dravida styles.





## The Mughal literature

### Baburnama

- Author: Zahiruddin Muhammad Babur
  - Initially written in Turkish, later translated to Persian.
  - Translations by Sheikh Jainuddin Khwaja and Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana.
- English translation by A.S. Beveridge in 1826 as "Memoirs of Babur." Urdu translation by Mirza Nassiruddin Haidar in 1924.

### Kanoon-i-Humayuni:

- Author: Khondmir
- Writing Period: 1533-1534 A.D.

### Humayunama:

- Author: Gulbadan Begum
- Written: 1523 A.D.

**Tohfa-i-Akbarshahi:**

- **Author:** Abbas Khan Sherwani

**Tarikh-i-Shahi:**

- **Author:** Ahmad Yadgar
- **Scope:** Covers from Bahlol Lodi to Hemu's rule

**Tarikh-i-Akbari:**

- **Author:** Arif Qandhari
- **Focus:** Details improvements during Akbar's reign

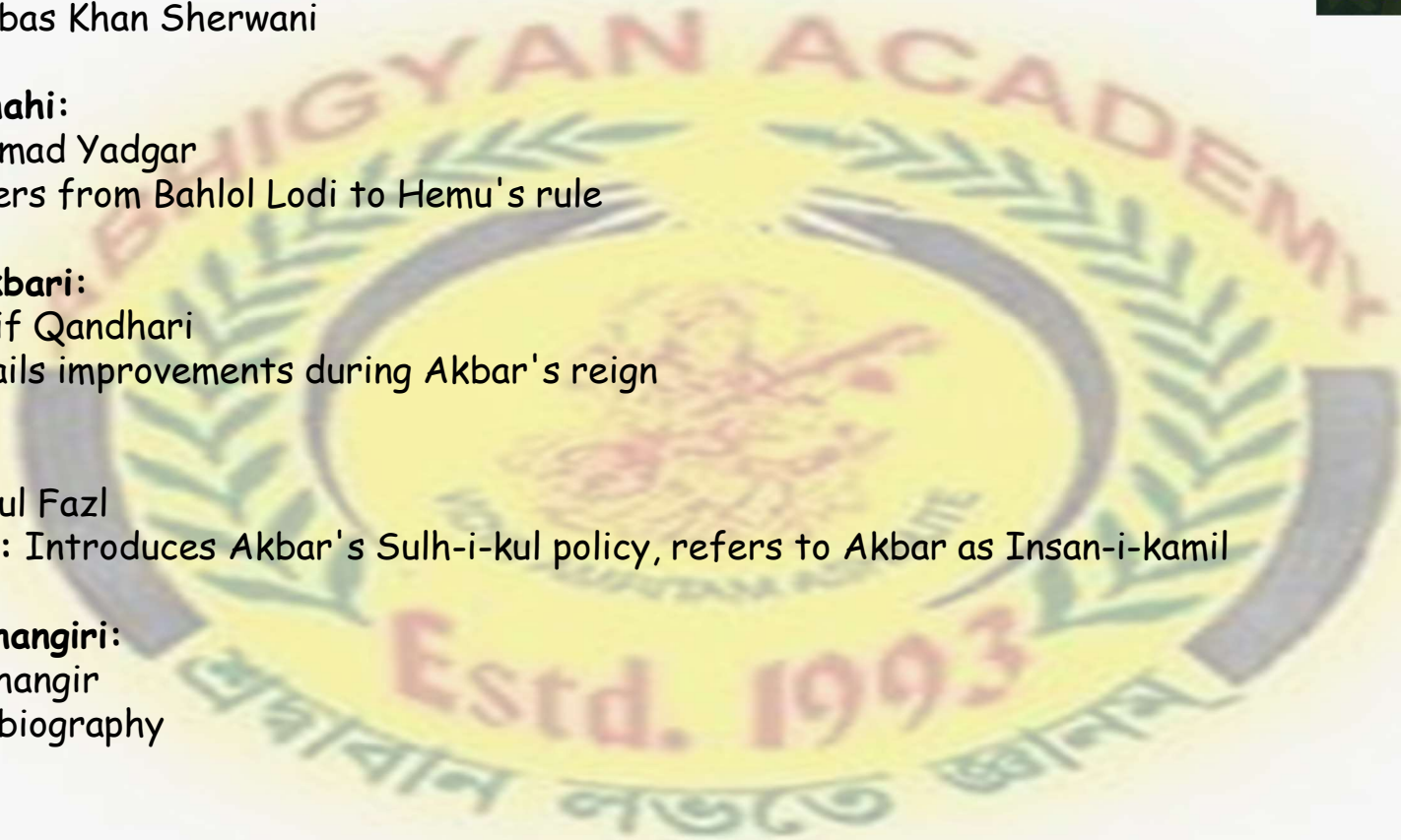
**Akbarnama:**

- **Author:** Abul Fazl

**Significance:** Introduces Akbar's Sulh-i-kul policy, refers to Akbar as Insan-i-kamil

**Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri:**

- **Author:** Jahangir
- **Type:** Autobiography



**Tarikh-i-Shahjahani:**

- **Author:** Sadik Khan
- **Focus:** Detailed information about Shahjahan's rule and Mughal Empire's conditions

**Alamgirnama:**

- **Author:** Kazim Shirazi
- **Content:** Detailed account of Aurangzeb's rule, including economic conditions and natural calamities

**Futihat-i-Alamgiri:**

- **Author:** Isardas Nagar
- Focus:** Describes Aurangzeb's relations with the Rajputs

**Padshahnama:**

- **Authors:** Muhommad Amin Kazwini, Abdul Hamid Lahori, Muhommad Waris
- **Content:** Official document of Jahangir's era, detailed information about his rule

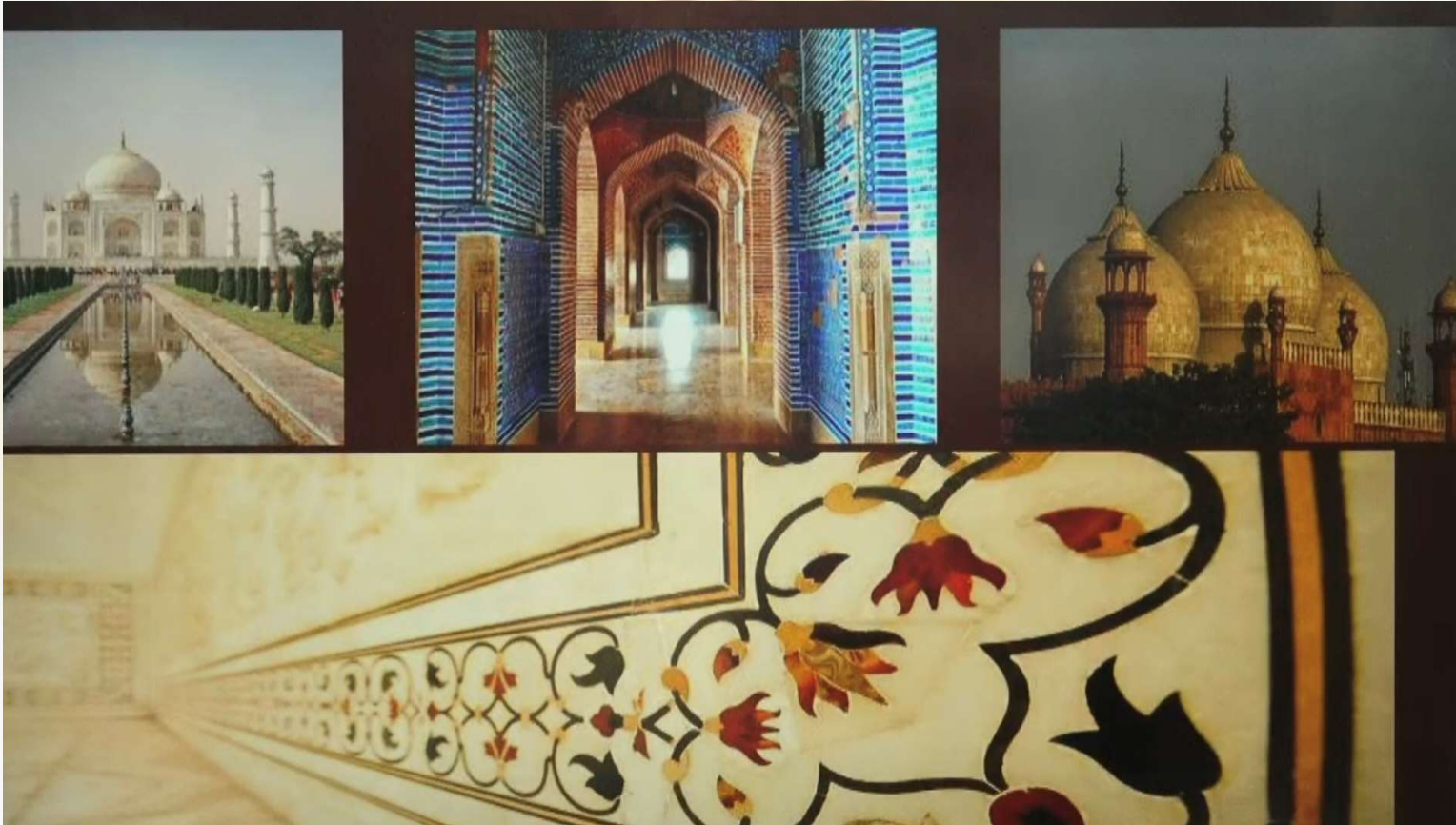


# MANSABDARI SYSTEM

## Mansabdari system of the Mughal era



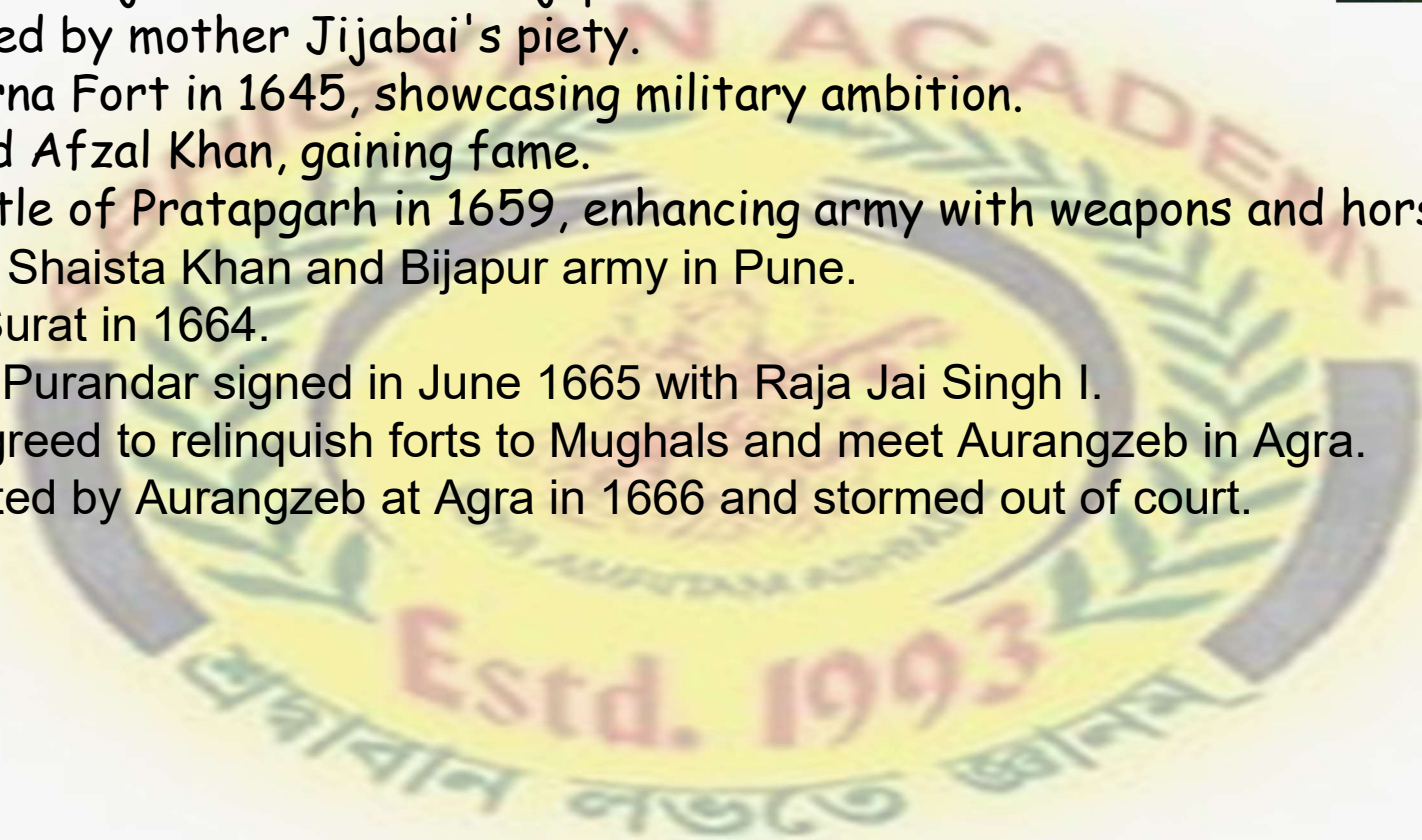
## TEMPLE ARCHITECTURE



## Rise of the Marathas Under the Shivaji

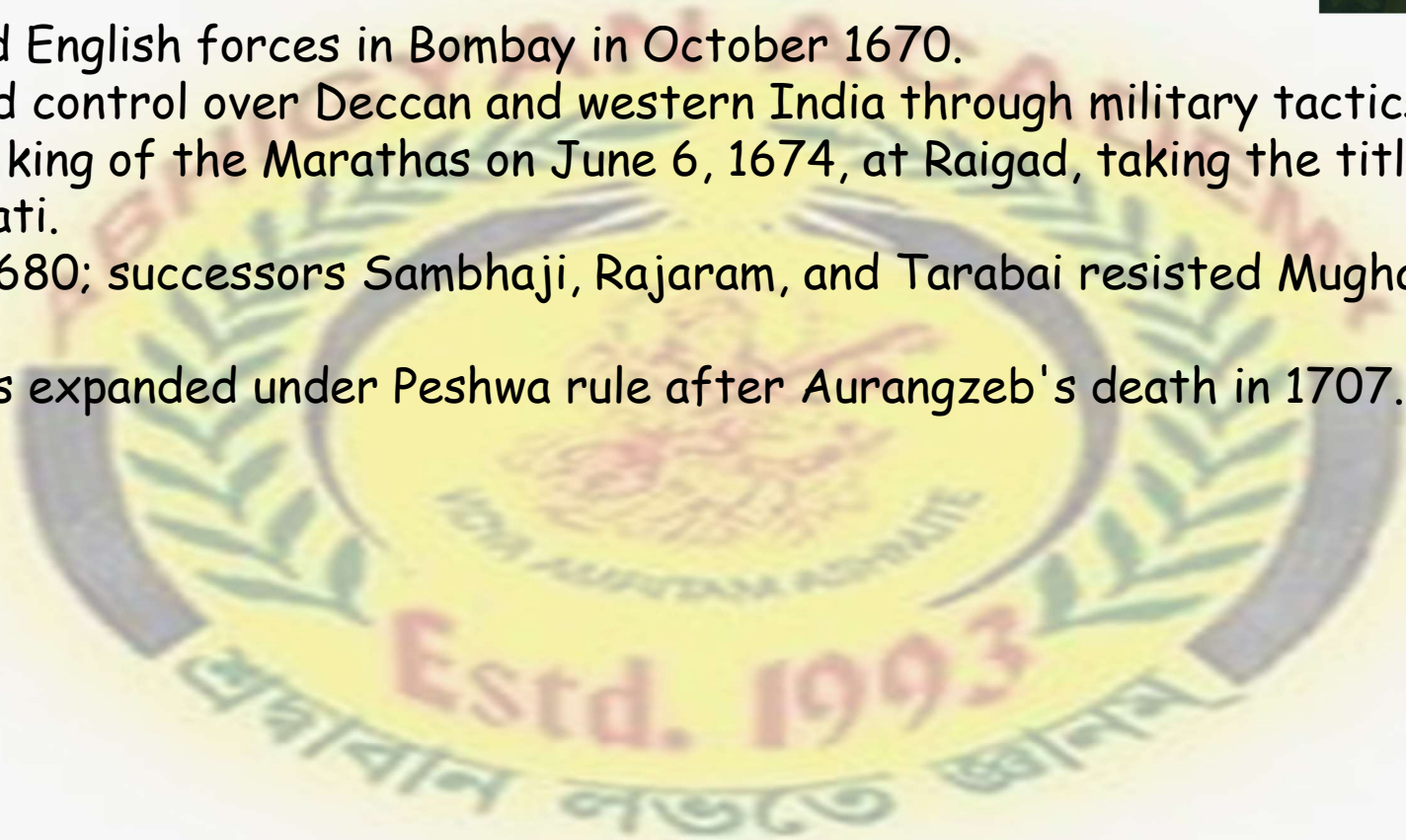


- Born to Shahaji Bhonsle under Bijapur Sultanate.
- Influenced by mother Jijabai's piety.
- Took Torna Fort in 1645, showcasing military ambition.
- Defeated Afzal Khan, gaining fame.
- Won Battle of Pratapgarh in 1659, enhancing army with weapons and horses.
- Defeated Shaista Khan and Bijapur army in Pune.
- Sacked Surat in 1664.
- Treaty of Purandar signed in June 1665 with Raja Jai Singh I.
- Shivaji agreed to relinquish forts to Mughals and meet Aurangzeb in Agra.
- Felt insulted by Aurangzeb at Agra in 1666 and stormed out of court.





- Harassed English forces in Bombay in October 1670.
- Expanded control over Deccan and western India through military tactics.
- Crowned king of the Marathas on June 6, 1674, at Raigad, taking the title of Chhatrapati.
- Died in 1680; successors Sambhaji, Rajaram, and Tarabai resisted Mughal assaults.
- Marathas expanded under Peshwa rule after Aurangzeb's death in 1707.



## SHIVAJI'S ASHTPRADHAN

### ASHTAPRADHAN

Council of ministers is known as Ashtapradhan.  
There are 8 members in Ashtapradhan.

*Peshwa* - Head of council

*Senapathi* – Commander of Army

*Nyayadhisht*- Justice

*Majumdar* - Finance

*Pant Sachiv* – G. Secretary

*Manthri* - Head of intelligence

*Dandadhyaksha* – Religious Matters

## Rise of the Marathas Under the Bajirao Peshwa



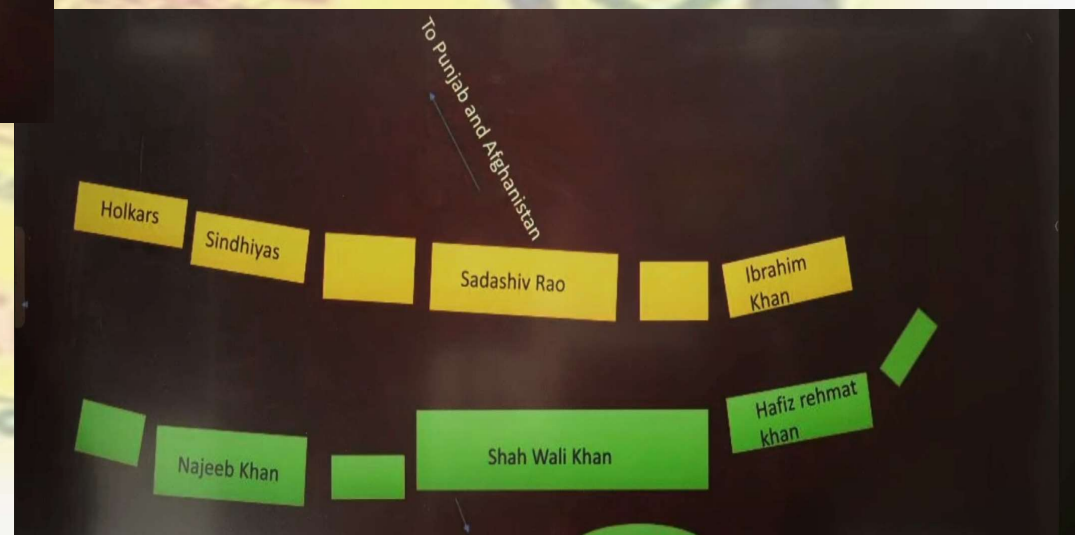
- Born into a Bhat family in Sinnar near Nashik.
- Became Peshwa in 1720 at age 20, chosen by Shahu I.

### Military conquests:

- **Battle of Palkhed** (1728) against Nizam of Hyderabad.
  - Conquest of **Malwa and Gujarat** (1723-1731).
  - Safeguarding **Bundelkhand** from Muhammad Khan Bangash in 1728.
  - Defeated **Siddis of Janjira** (1733-1734).
  - **Battle of Delhi** (1736) against the Mughals.
  - Success against **Portuguese** in 1737.
  - **Battle of Bhopal** (1738) against Nizam and Mughals.
- Recognized as a great statesman and general, credited with saving and expanding the Maratha Empire in the 18th century.



## THE THIRD BATTLE OF PANIPAT



- Ahmed Saha Abdali and Sadashiv Rao
- Ahmed saha Abdali was help by Nabjib Khan and Shujauddaula

