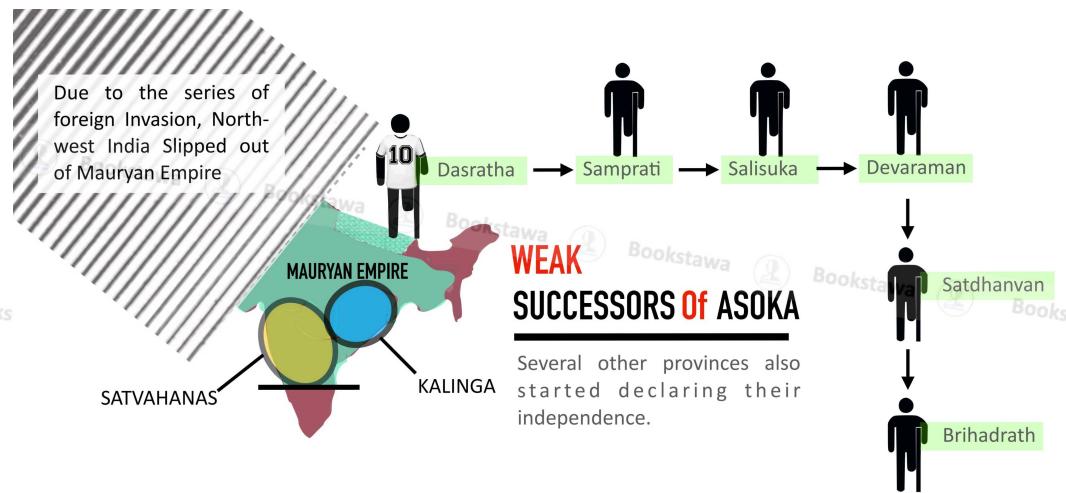
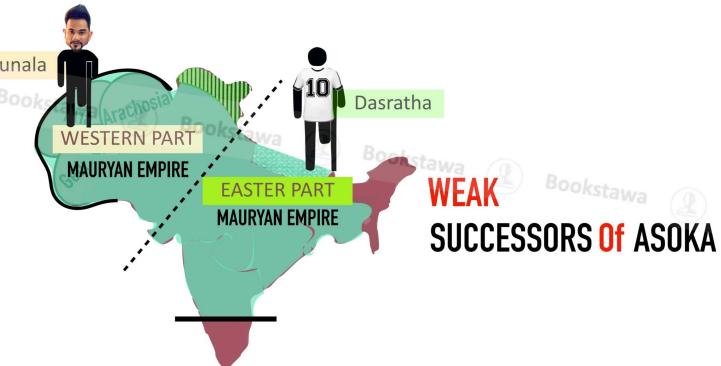


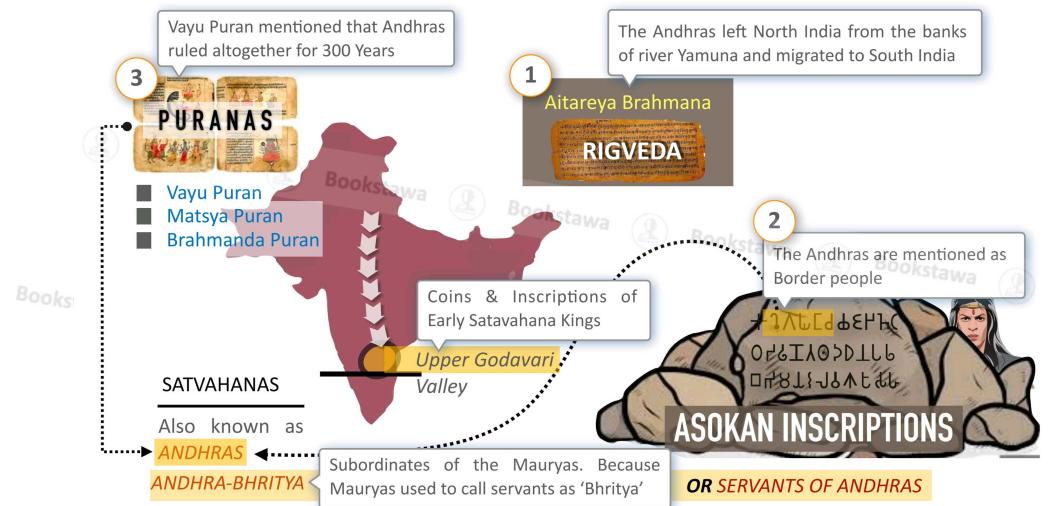
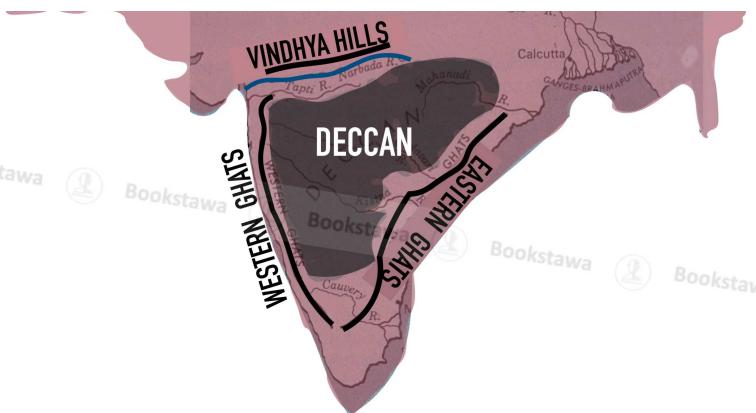
SATVAHANAS



EXTENT OF
MAURYAN EMPIRE

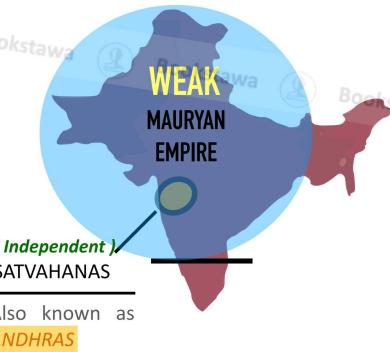






SATVAHANAS [271 BC - 30 BC - 220 AD]

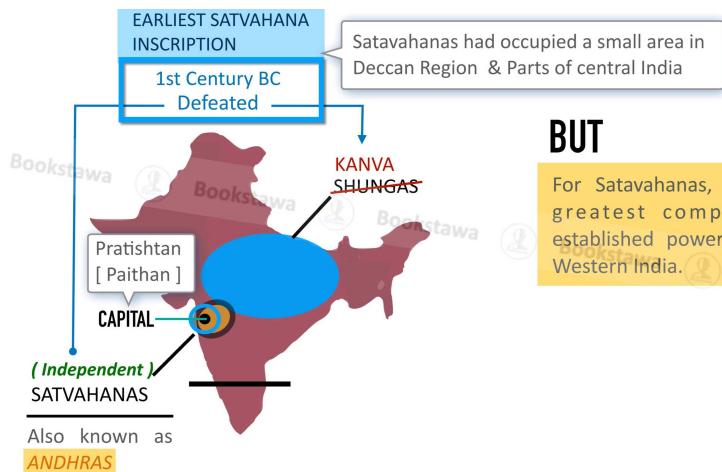
450 Years



Also known as
ANDHRAS

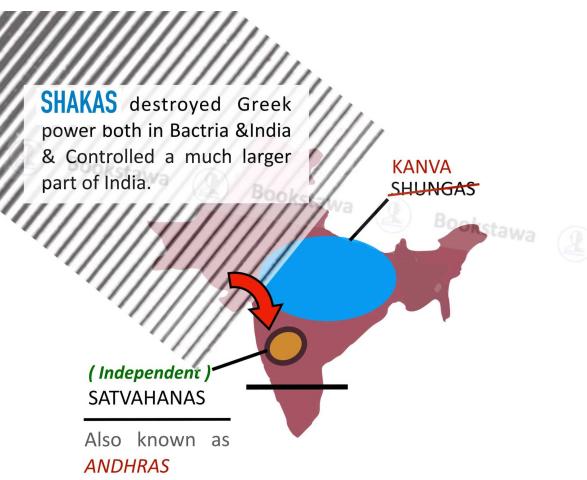
SATVAHANAS

450 Years



BUT

For Satavhanas, SHAKAS were the greatest competitors, who had established power in upper Deccan & Western India.



SATVAHANAS

450 Years

BUT

For Satavahanas, SHAKAS were the greatest competitors, who had established power in upper Deccan & Western India.

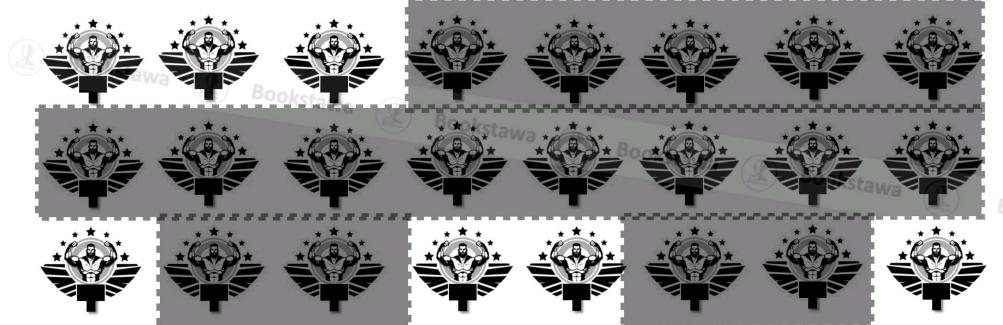
At one stage, the Satavahanas were dispossessed of their dominions by the Shakas in Maharashtra & Western India.

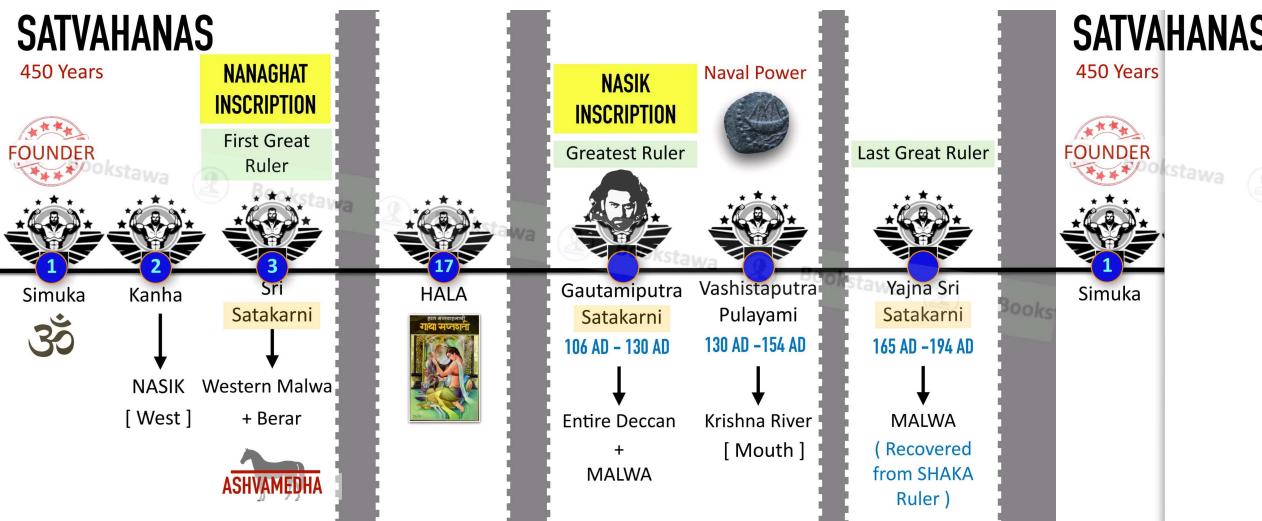
LATER ON,

Gautamiputra Satakarni restored the lost territories by defeating SHAKA Ruler

SATVAHANAS

450 Years



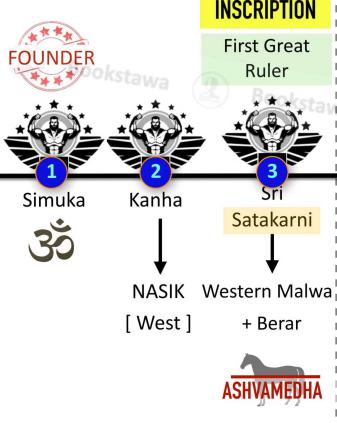


Tolerant towards other religions



SATVAHANAS

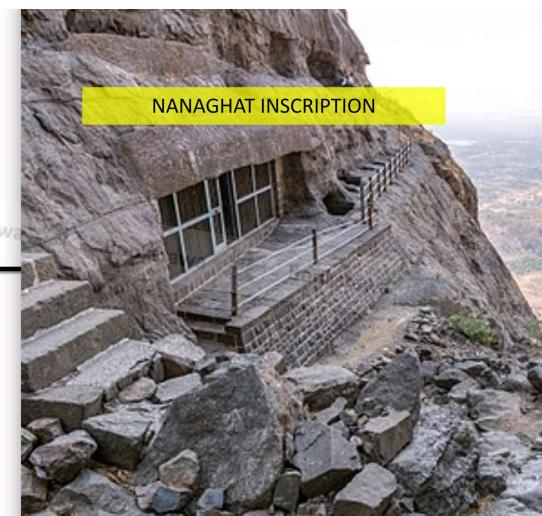
450 Years



SATVAHANAS



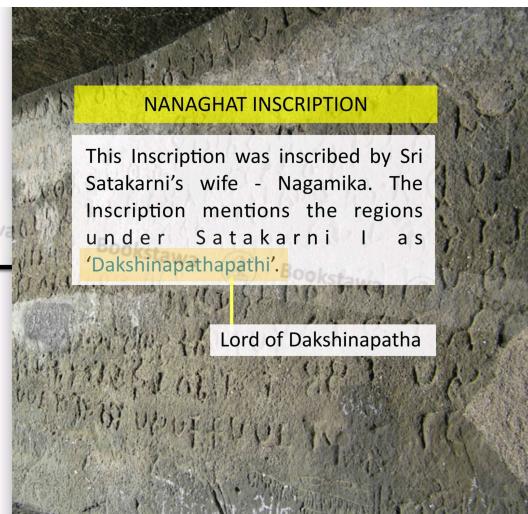
He performed asvamedha sacrifices



SATVAHANAS



He performed performed
asvamedha sacrifices



SATVAHANAS



He performed performed
asvamedha sacrifices

NANAGHAT INSCRIPTION



The inscription mentions regions under Satakarni I as -

- Akara (Upper Narmada Valley)
- Anupa (lower Narmada Valley)
- Anartha (Vidarba)
- Aparanta (Upper Konkan Coast)
- Saurashtra
- Kuccha (Kutch)
- MALWA
- Maru (Desert area of Rajasthan)

SATVAHANAS

450 Years



- 1 Simuka
- 2 Kanha
- 3 Sri Satakarni



NASIK
[West]
+ Berar



NANAGHAT INSCRIPTION

First Great Ruler



HALA

NASIK INSCRIPTION

Greatest Ruler



Naval Power

106 AD - 130 AD



Gautamiputra
Satakarni

130 AD - 154 AD



Vashistaputra
Pulayami

165 AD - 194 AD



Yajna Sri
Satakarni

20 AD - 24 AD



MALWA
(Recovered
from SHAKA
Ruler)

SATVAHANAS

Last Great Ruler



HALA

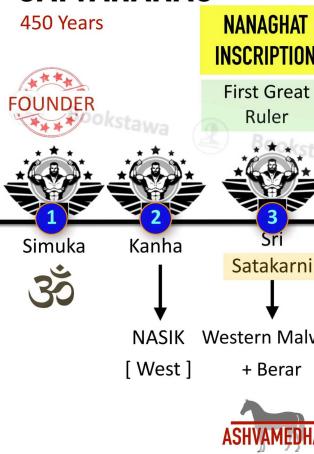
COMPOSED

GATHASAPATASATI (Sattasi)



An anthology of 700 Erotic
verses in Maharashtra or
Paisachi Prakrit

SATVAHANAS



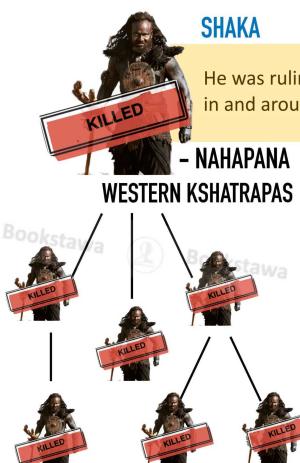
SATVAHANAS

Greatest Ruler
of Satavahana Dynasty



SHAKA

He was ruling in the areas in and around NASIK.



SATVAHANAS

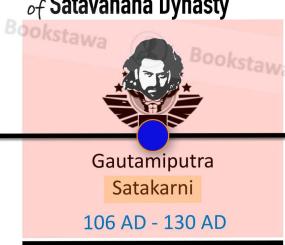
Greatest Ruler
of Satavahana Dynasty



Gautamiputra
Satakarni

106 AD - 130 AD

24 Years



SHAKA



He was ruling in the areas
in and around NASHIK.

- NAHAPANA
WESTERN KSHTRAPAS



8000+ Silver Coins
of NAHAPANA



Coin of Nahapana
restruck by Gautamiputra
Satakarni.

SATVAHANAS

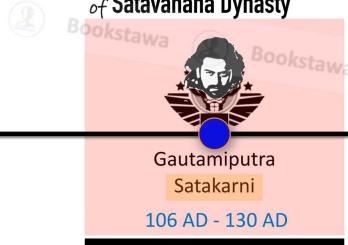
Greatest Ruler
of Satavahana Dynasty



Gautamiputra
Satakarni

106 AD - 130 AD

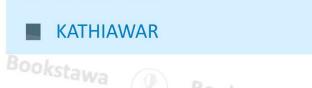
24 Years



DEFATED

- NASHIK Ruler - NAHAPANA
- MALWA Ruler
- KATHIAWAR

SHAKAS



SATVAHANAS

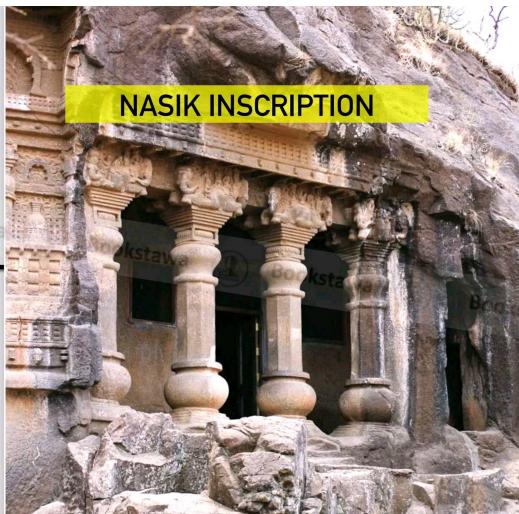
Greatest Ruler
of Satavahana Dynasty



Gautamiputra
Satakarni

106 AD - 130 AD

24 Years



SATVAHANAS

Greatest Ruler
of Satavahana Dynasty



Only
Brahma

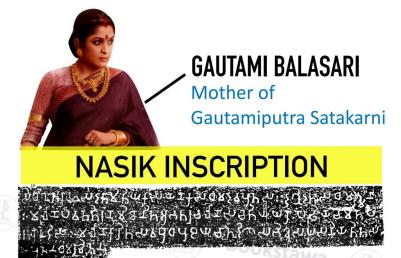
Gautamiputra
Satakarni

106 AD - 130 AD

24 Years

PATRONIZED BRAHMANISM

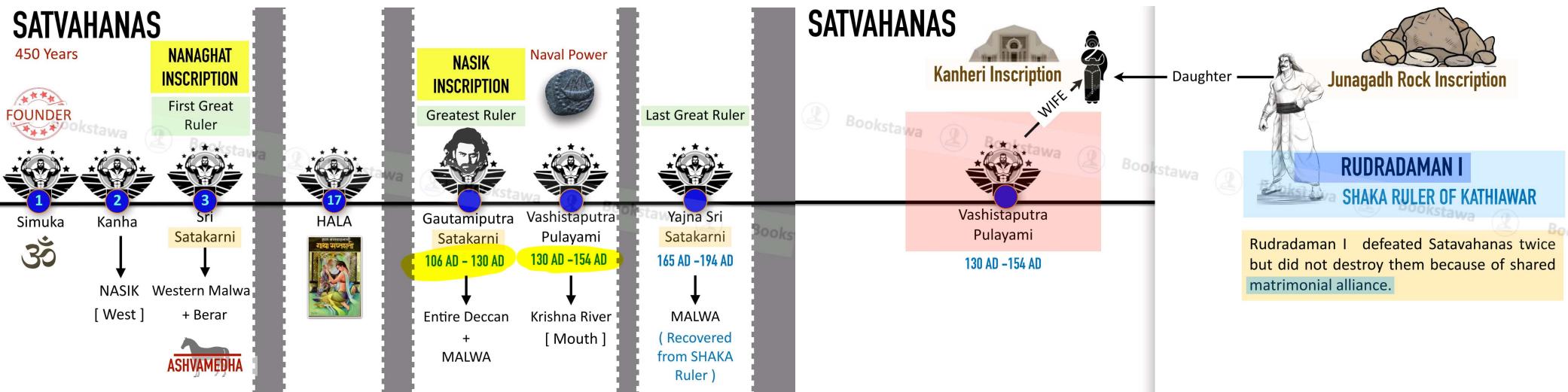
Still, gave donations to Buddhists



GAUTAMI BALASARI
Mother of
Gautamiputra Satakarni

Gautamiputra Satakarni captured the whole of Deccan and expanded his empire.

Empire of Gautamiputra Satakarni extended from Malwa & Saurashtra in the North to the River Krishna in South



SATVAHANAS



130 AD - 154 AD



Repaired Old Amravati Stupa

SATVAHANAS

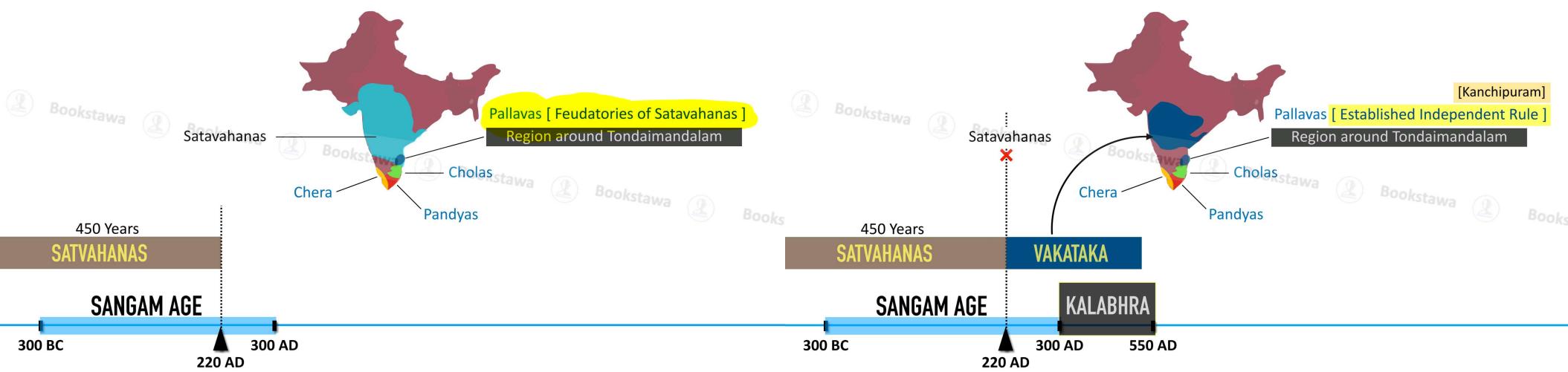


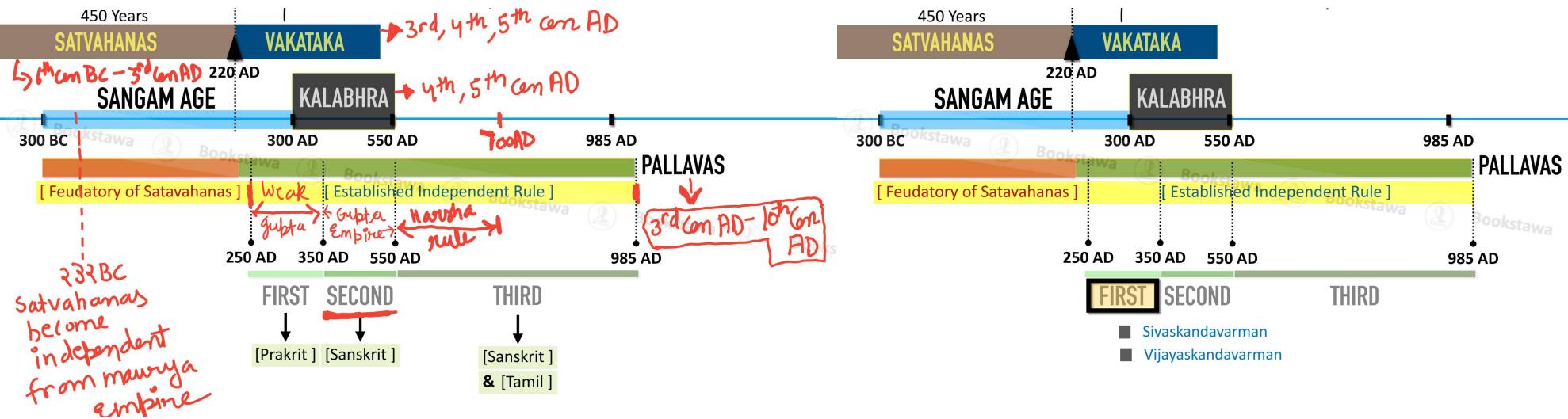
130 AD - 154 AD

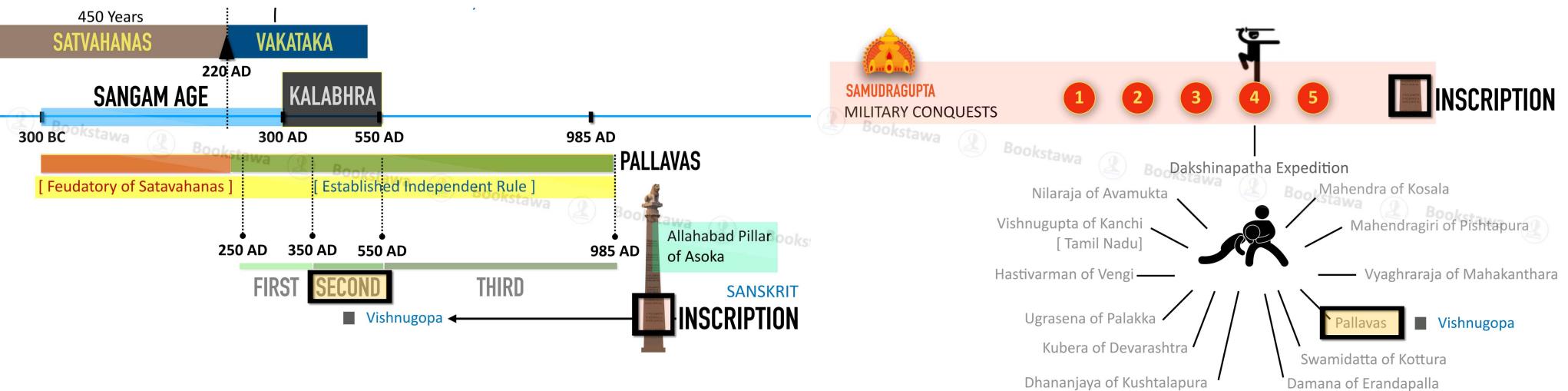
He extended the Satavahana power up to the mouth of the Krishna river.

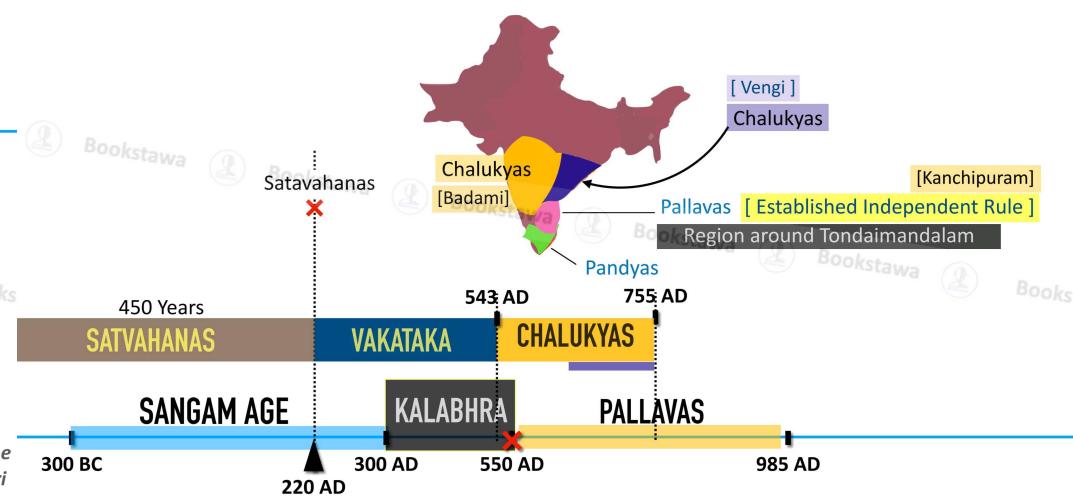
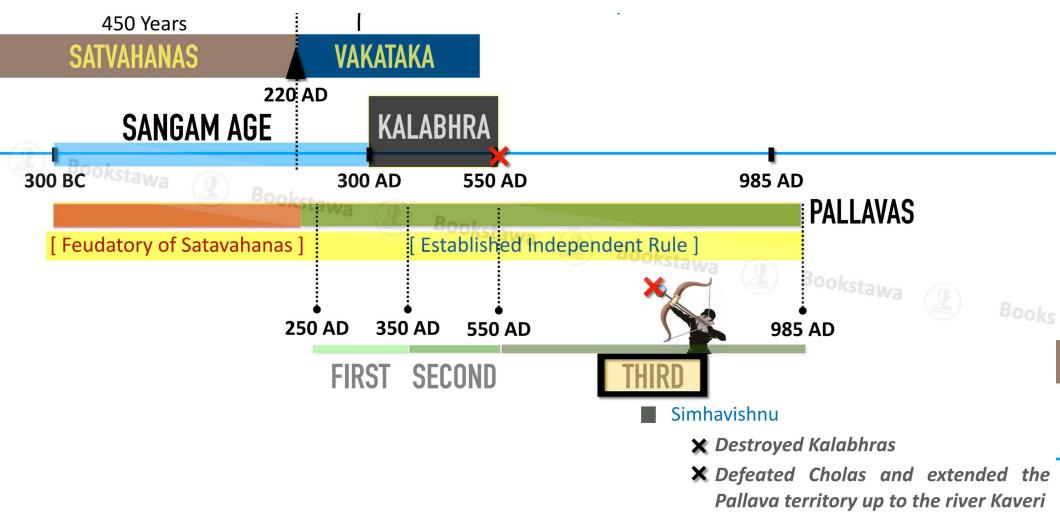


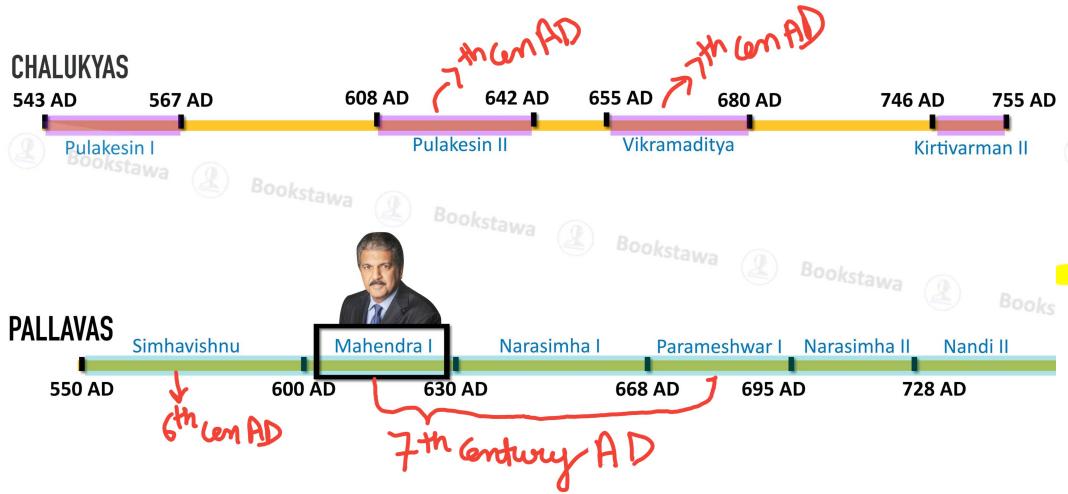
They reveal the naval power and maritime trade of the Satavahanas



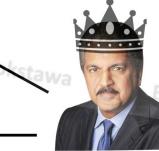








PALLAVAS



KUDUMIANMALAI INSCRIPTION



It is a musical inscription which gives musical notes in seven classical ragas



RUDRACHARYA
[Great Musician]

PALLAVAS



He was a great builder of Rock-cut cave temples

Mahendraverman I is **Vichitrachitta** who constructed a temple for Brahma, Vishnu and Siva without the use of bricks, timber, metal and mortar.



It is a musical inscription which gives musical notes in seven classical ragas

Mahendra I

- Tiruchirapalli
- Pallavaram
- Mahendravadi
- Vallam
- **Mandagapattu**

Mandagapattu inscription



RUDRACHARYA
[Great Musician]

CHALUKYAS



PALLAVAS



Narasimha I
The Great Wrestler

PALLAVAS



Narasimhavarman I was the founder of Mamallapuram and the monolithic rathas were erected during his reign.

CHALUKYAS

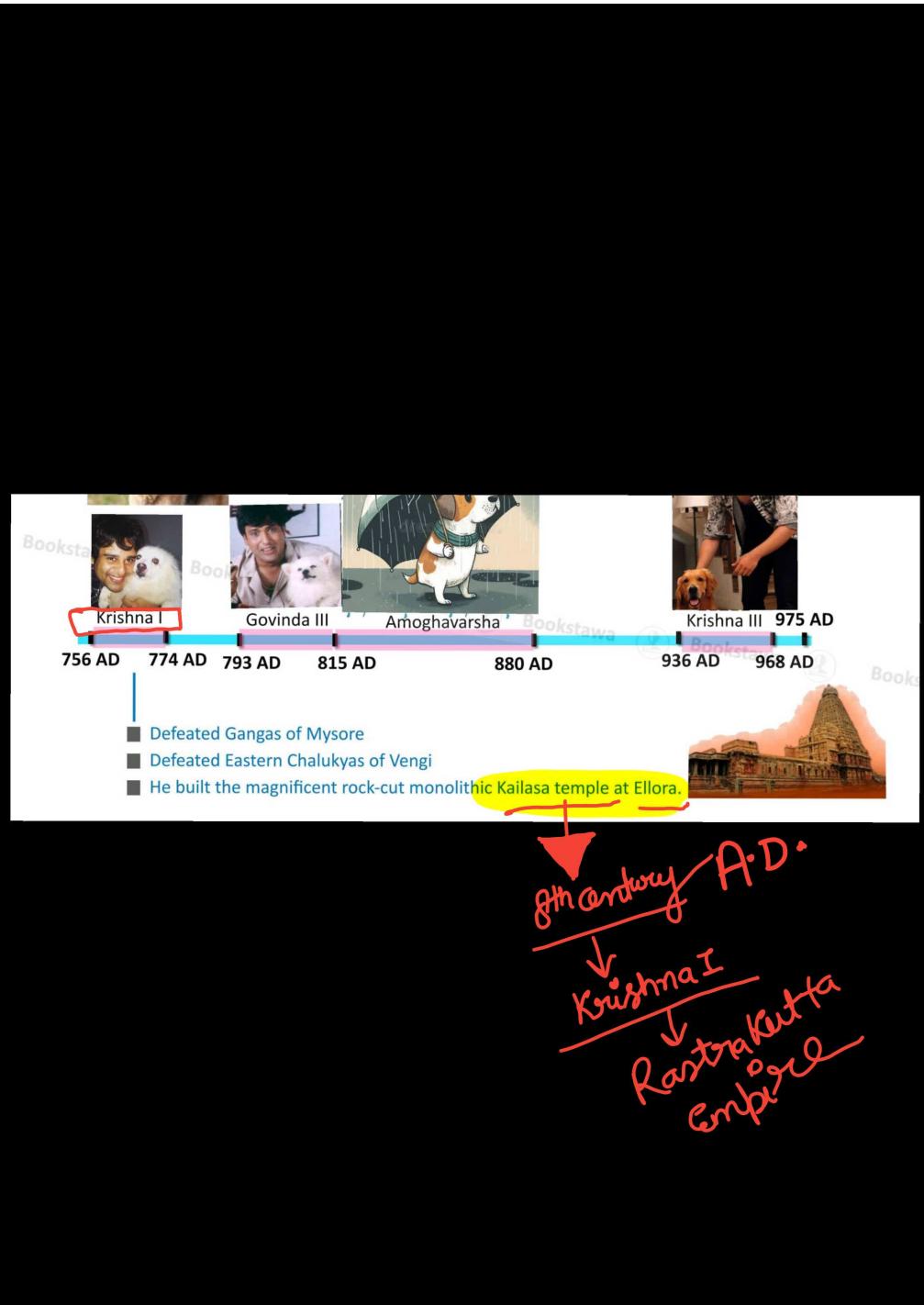
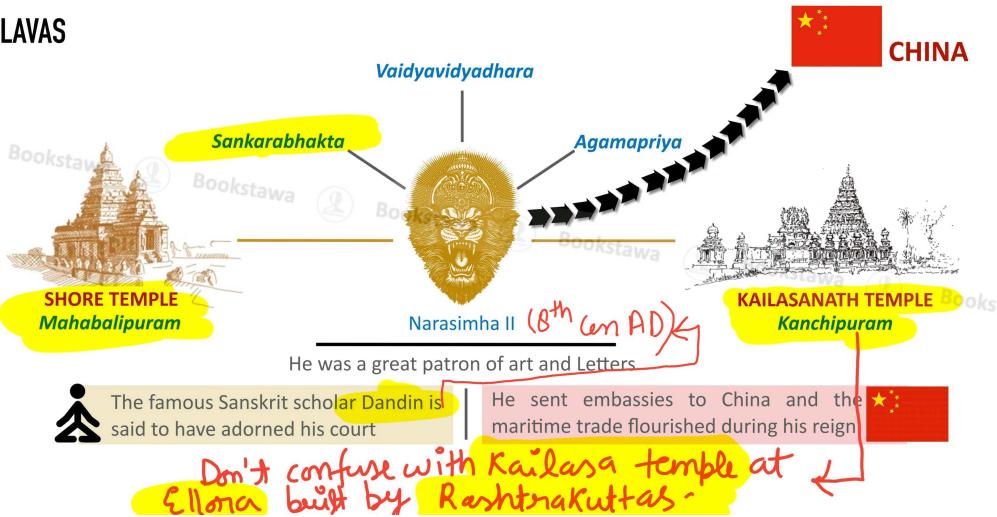


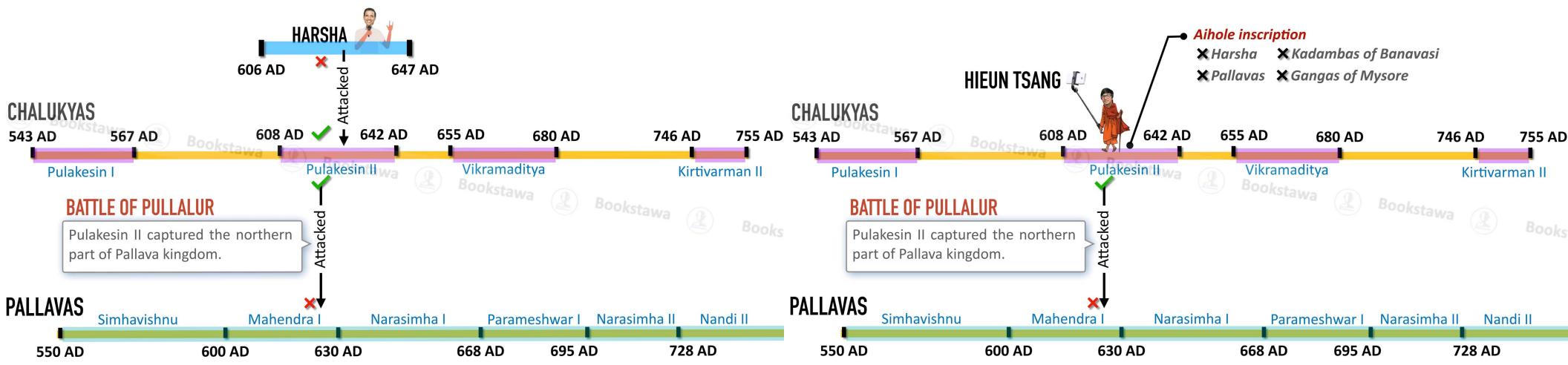
PALLAVAS

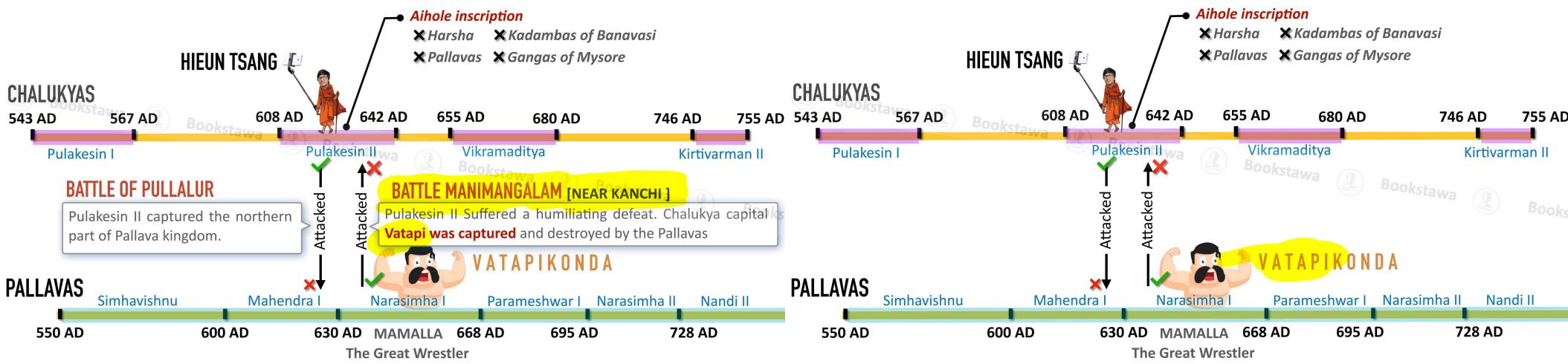


8th Gen AD

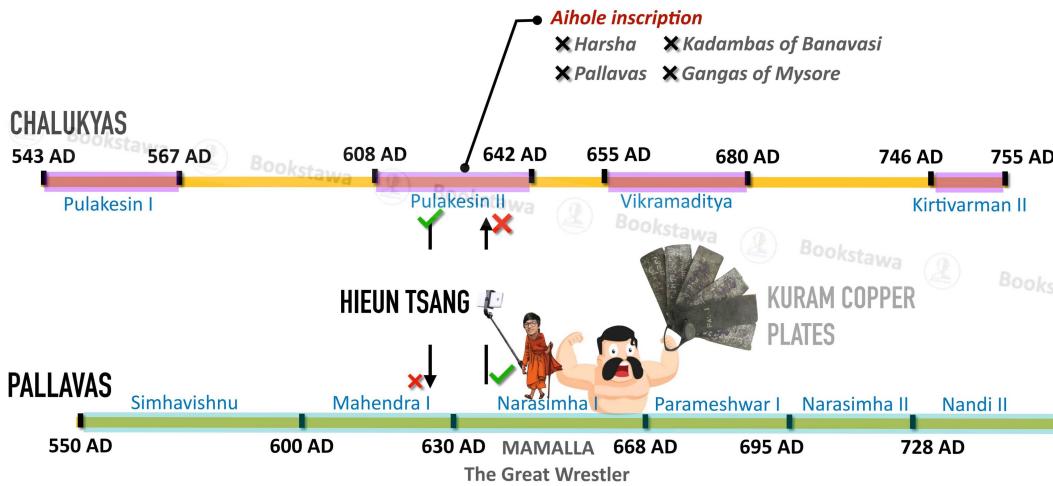
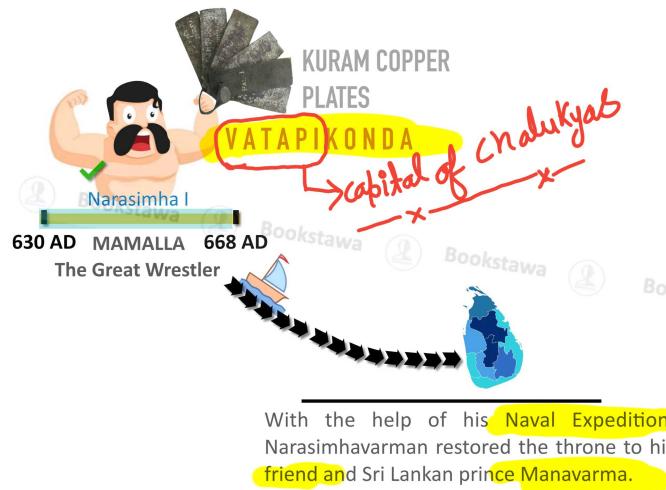
PALLAVAS

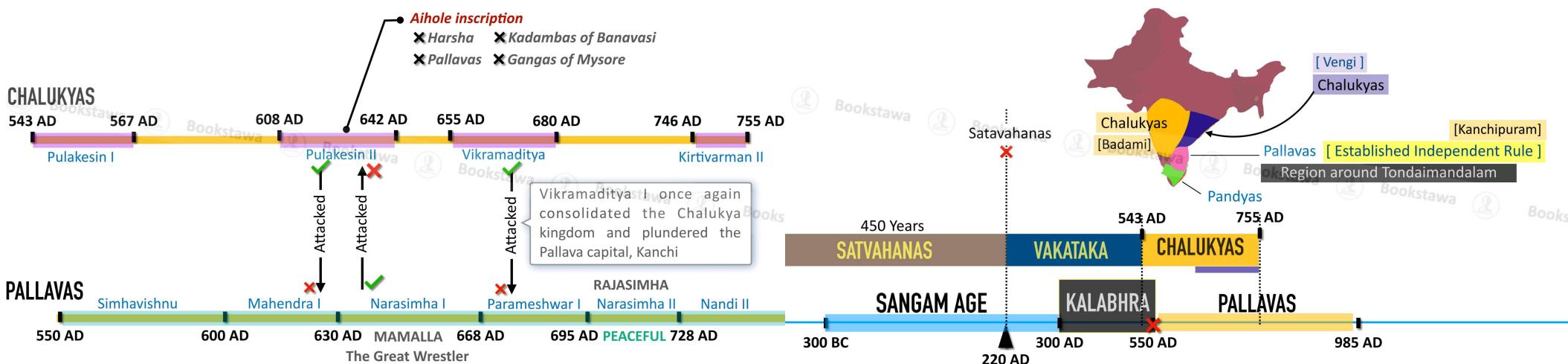


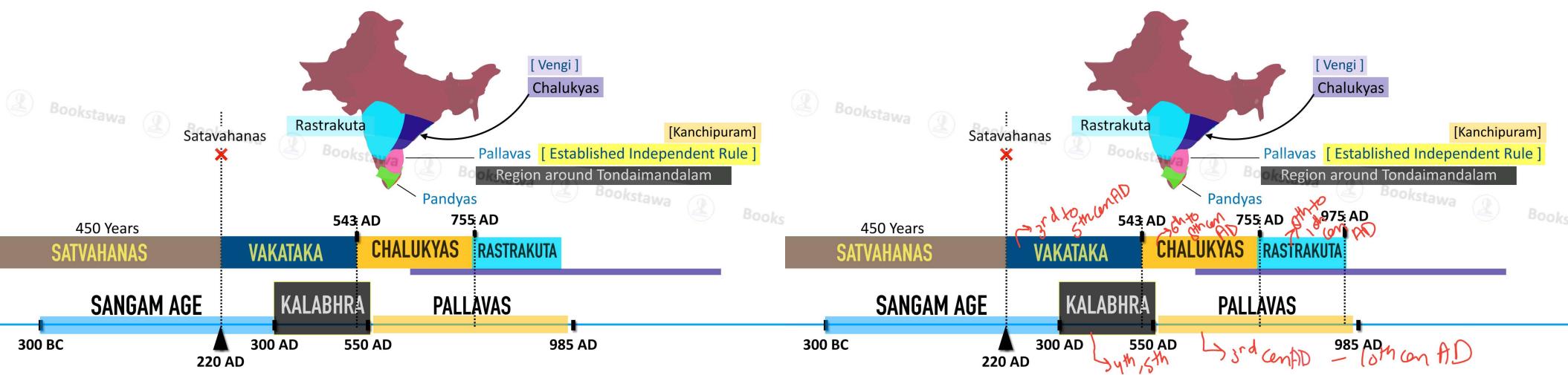


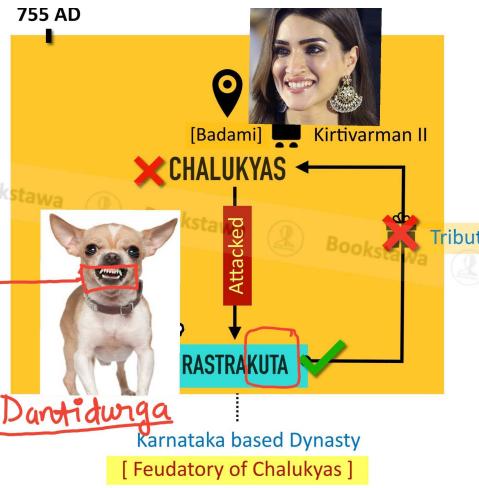
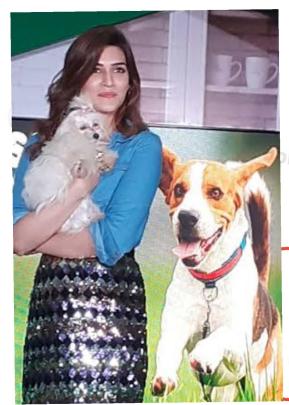


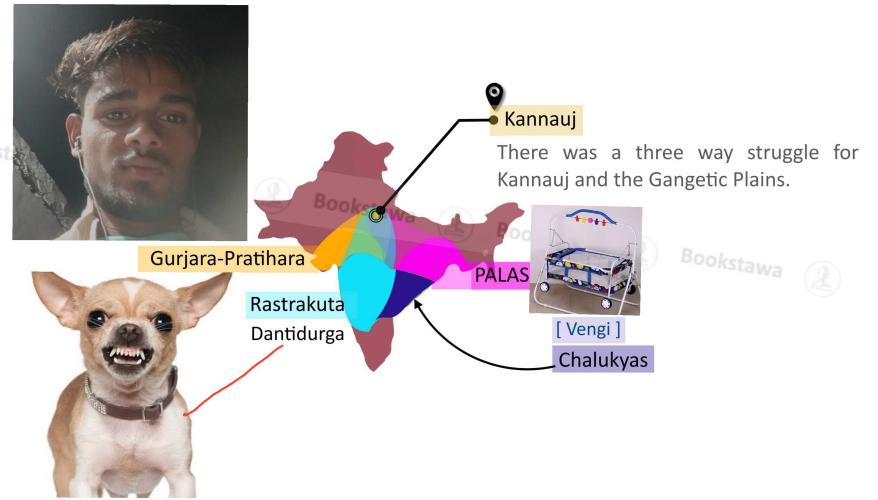
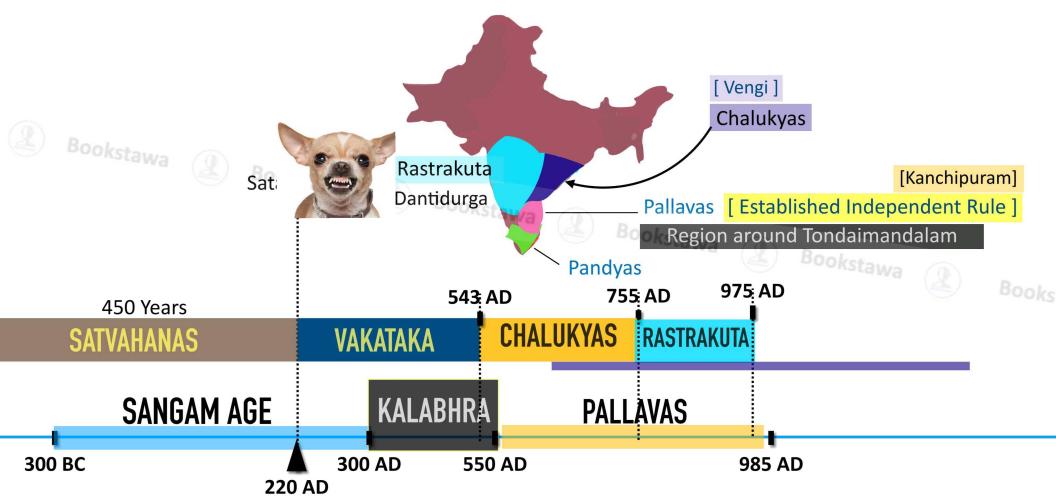
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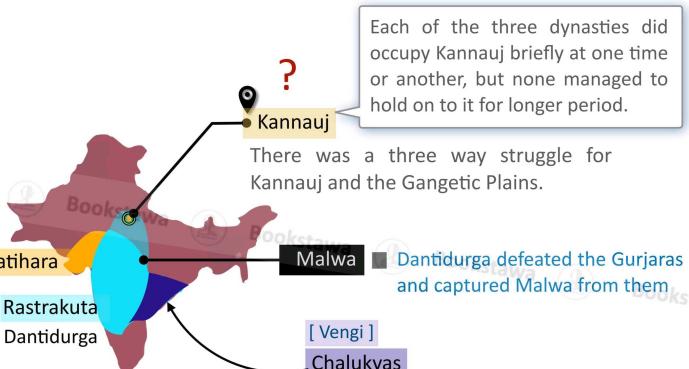










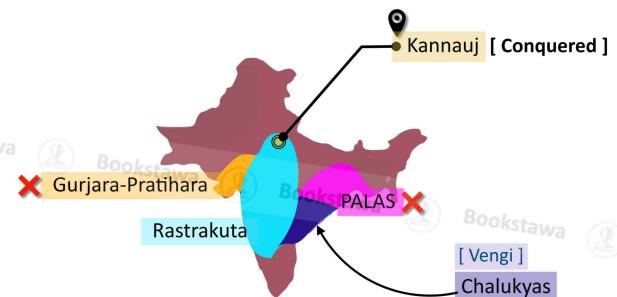
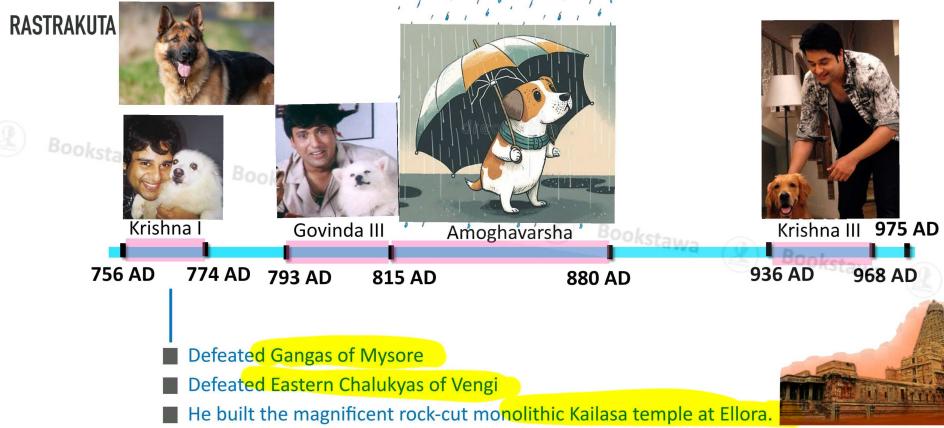


RASTRAKUTA

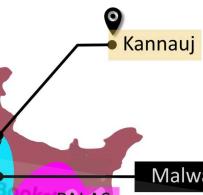
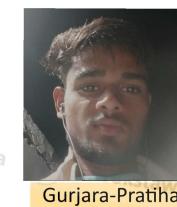
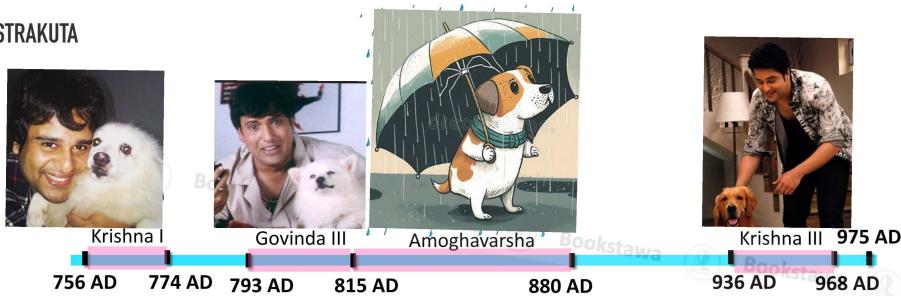


Dantidurga

- Dantidurga defeated the Gurjas and captured Malwa from them
- Dantidurga Annexed the Chalukya kingdom by defeating Kirtivarman II.



RASTRAKUTA



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Detailed Solution

The correct answer is only two pairs.

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Question

Consider the following pairs:

King	Dynasty
1. Nannuka	Chandela
2. Jayashakti	Paramara
3. Nagabhata II	Gurjara-Pratihara
4. Bhoja	Rashtrakuta

How many pairs given above are correctly matched?

This question was previously asked in

UPSC Civil Services Exam Official 2022 Prelims General Studies held on 5th June

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1. Only one pairs
2. Only two pairs
3. Only three pairs
4. All four pairs

Key Points

The Chandelas of Bundelkhand

- Nannuka was the founder king of Chandelas. **Hence, pair 1 is correctly matched.**
- Vakpati, according to the Chandella inscriptions, Nannuka's successor Vakpati defeated several enemies.
- **Jayashakti** and Vijayashakti Vakpati's sons Jayashakti (Jeja) and Vijayashakti (Vija) consolidated the Chandella power. According to a Mahoba inscription, the Chandella territory was named "Jejakabhukti" after Jayashakti. **Pair 2 is incorrectly matched.**
- The Chandelas initially ruled as feudatories of the Gurjara-Pratiharas of Kannauj and were involved in conflicts with the Pratiharas.
- The Chandelas are well-known for their art and architecture, most notably for the fully developed Nagara-style temples at their original capital Khajuraho.

The Pratihara dynasty

- The Pratiharas were also known as the Gurjara-Pratiharas, as they originated from the Gurjaras who were primarily pastoralists and fighters.
- Nagabhatta II was succeeded by his son Ramabhadra, who ruled briefly, and was succeeded by his son Mihira Bhoja. **Hence, pair 3 is correctly matched.**
- Mihir Bhoja was the grandson of Nagabhatta II, who had a long reign of over 46 years and proved to be the most successful and popular ruler of Pratiharas. **Hence, pair 4 is incorrectly matched.**

Rashtrakutas

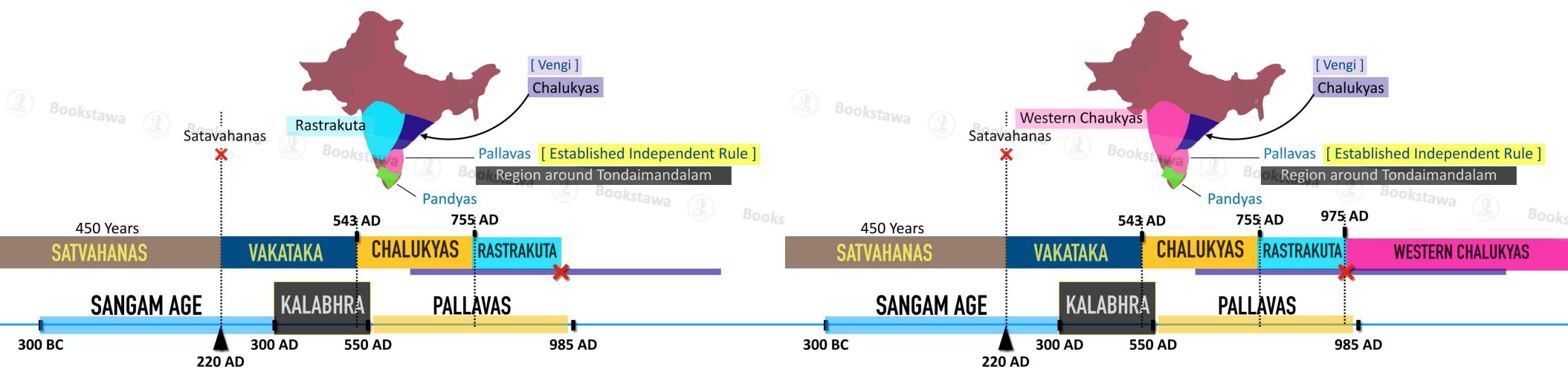
- The Rashtrakuts were the officers of Rashtra (province) under the early Chalukyas of Badami.
- Dantivarman or Dantidurga was the founder of the Rashtrakuts dynasty. He made his capital at Manyakhet or Malkhed near modern Sholapur.
- Dantivarman was succeeded by his uncle Krishna I about A.D. 758.
- Krishna-I extended his kingdom from Maharashtra to Karnataka.
- Dhruva became king in about A.D. 779. It was the opening of a new era in the history of Rashtrakutas.

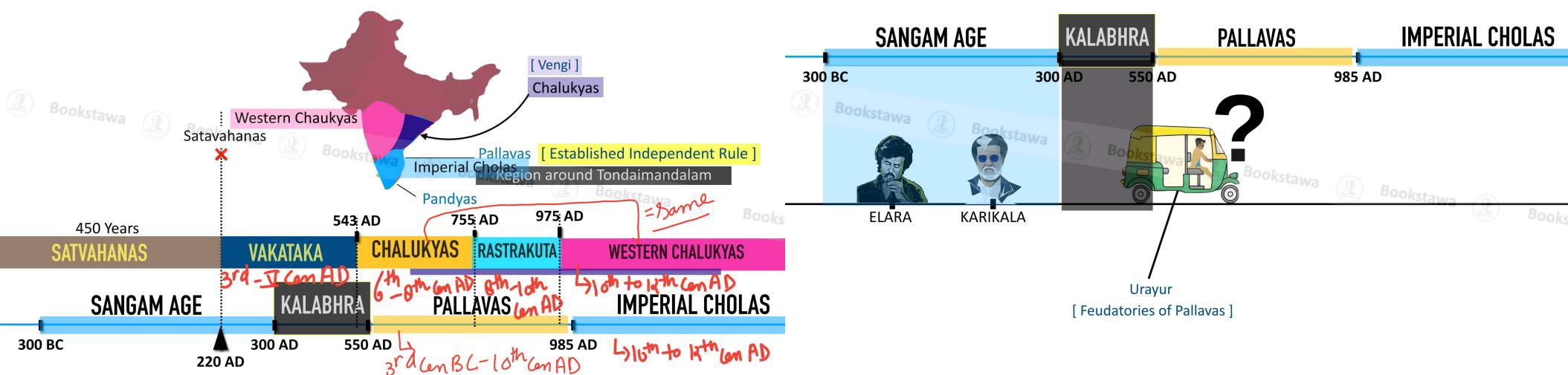
Hence correct pairs are only 1 and 3.

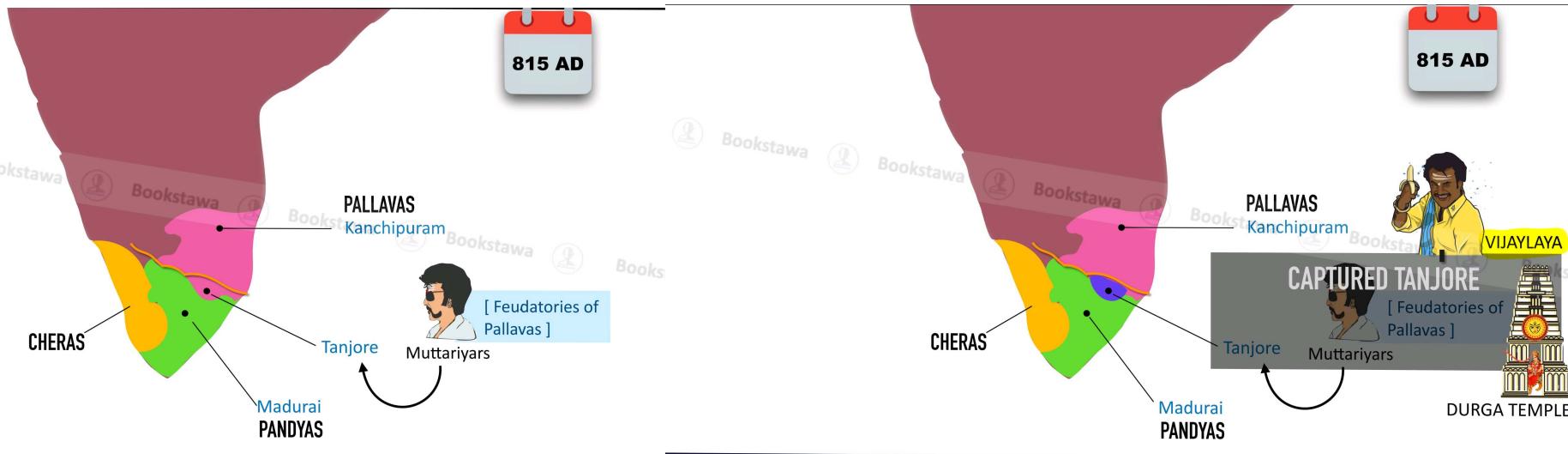
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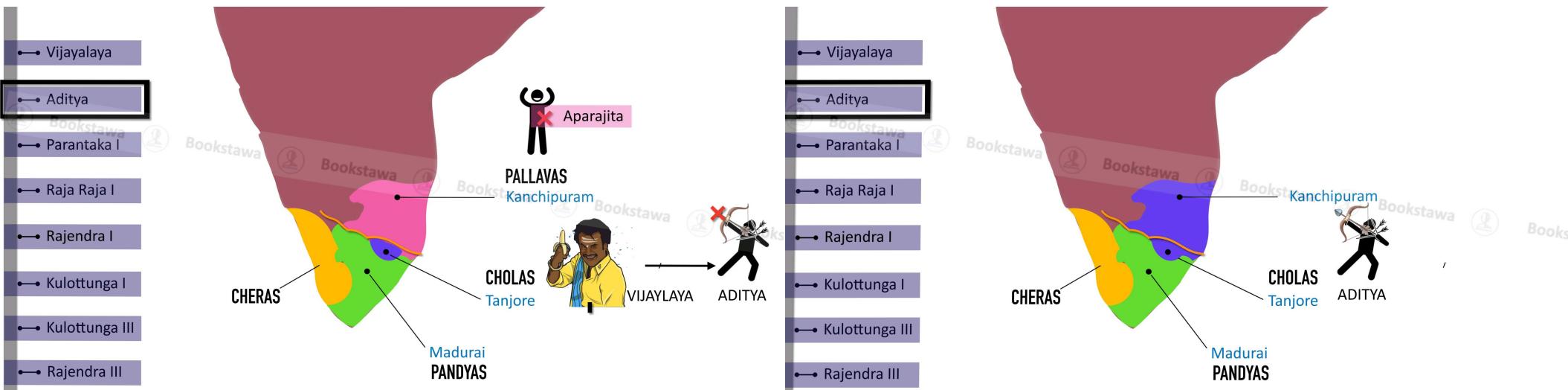


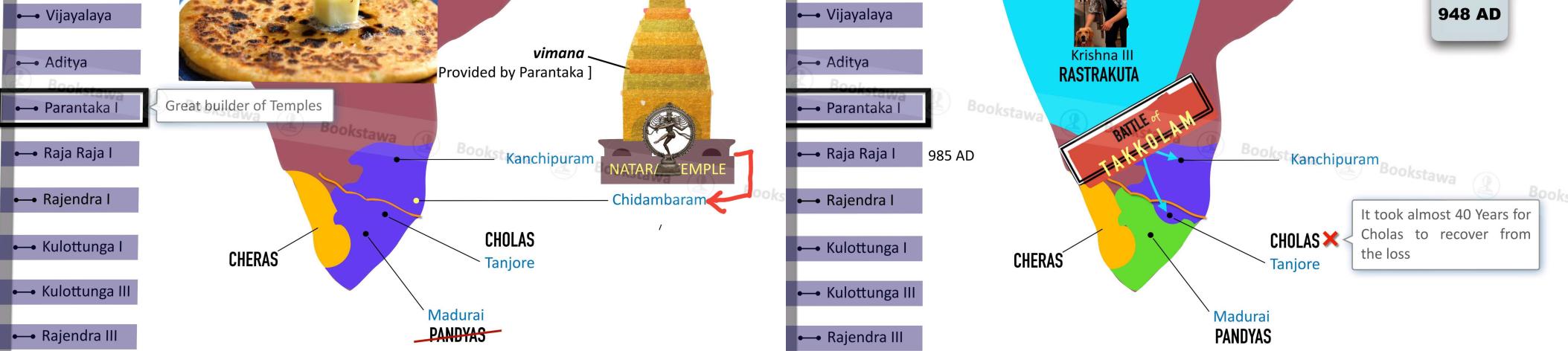
- Defeated Cholas and captured Tanjore in the battle of Takkolam.
- Captured Tondaimandalam Region including Kanchi
- He went as far as Rameswaram and occupied it for sometime.

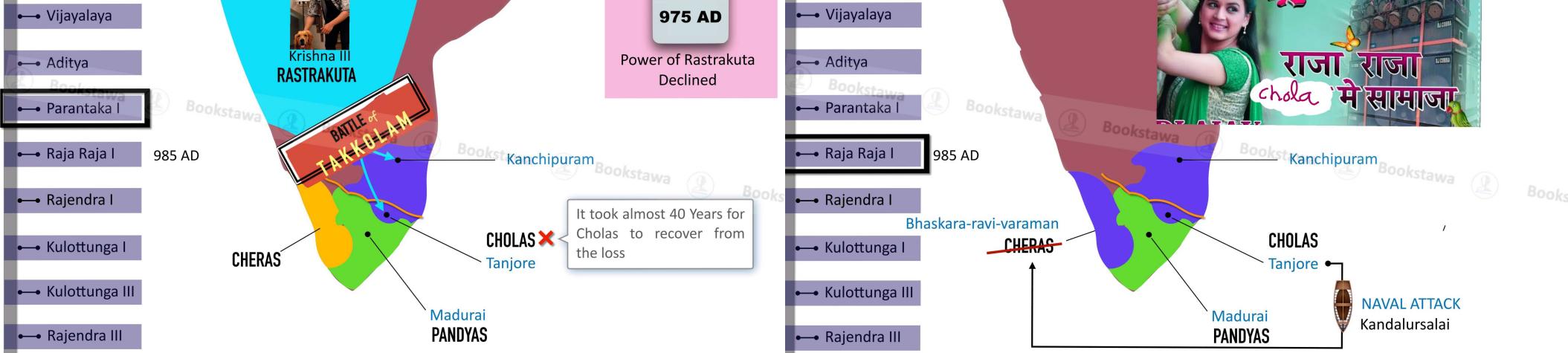


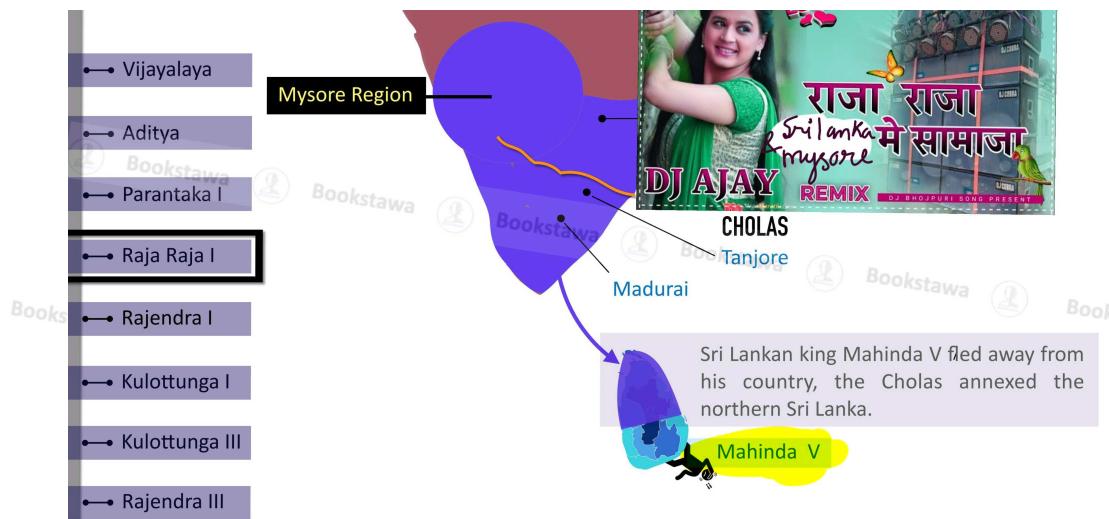
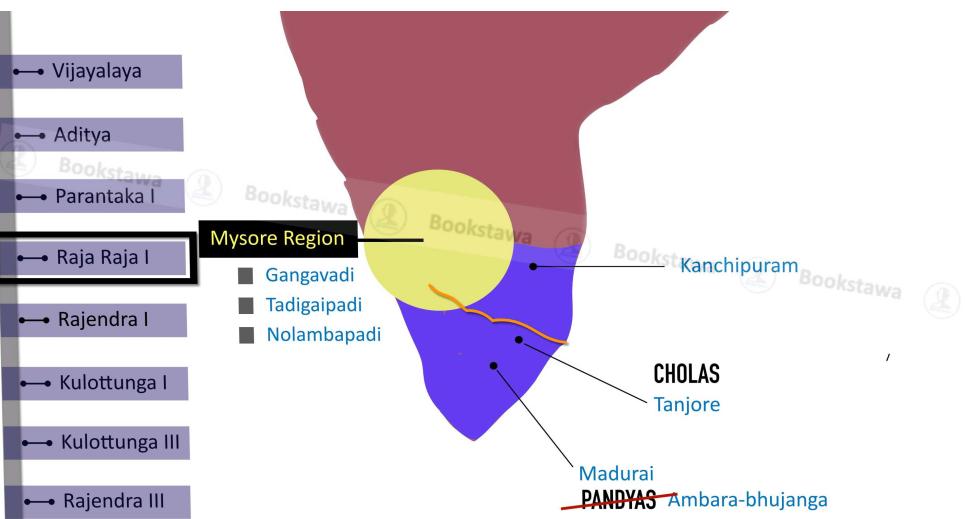


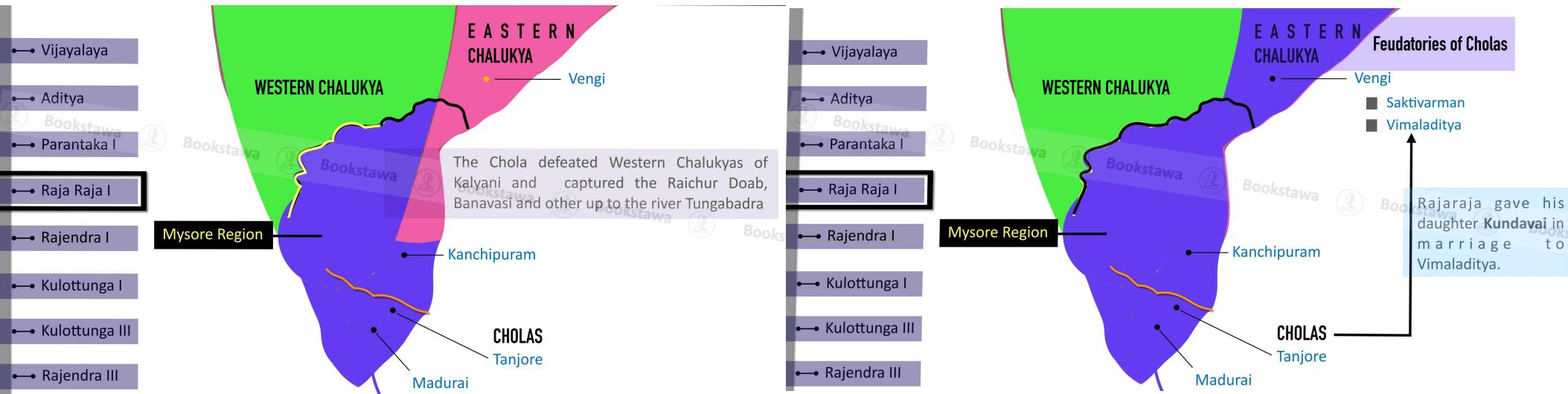


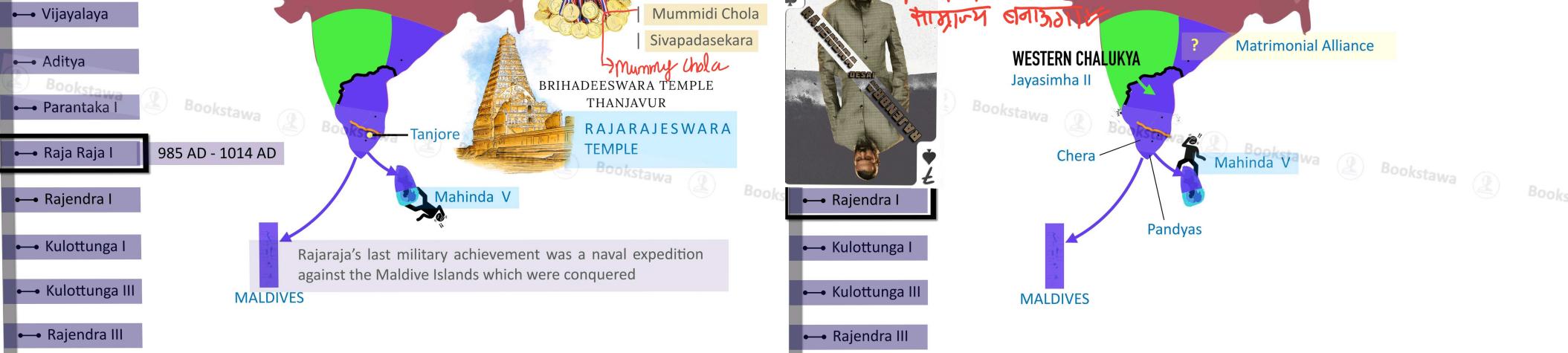


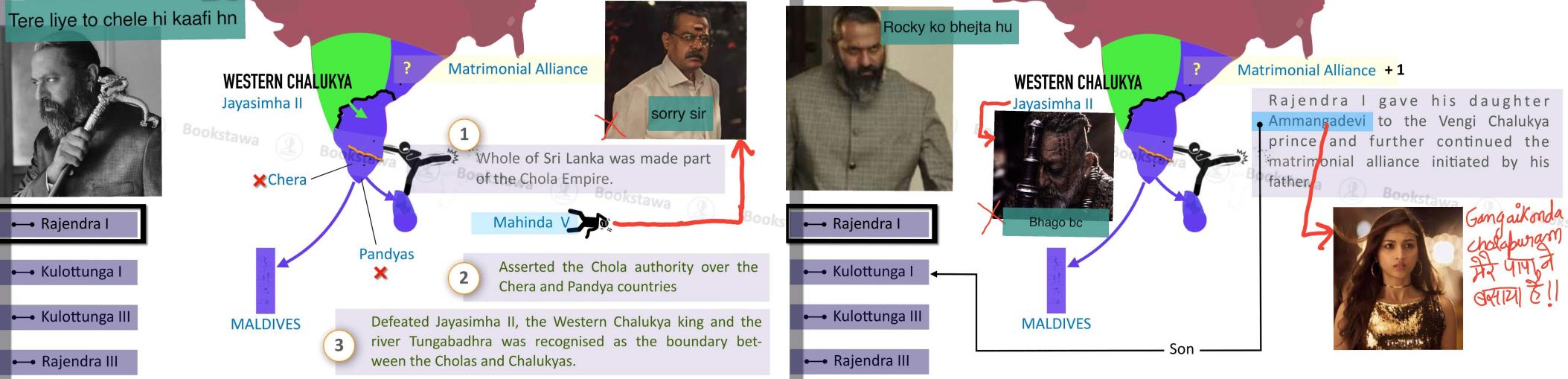


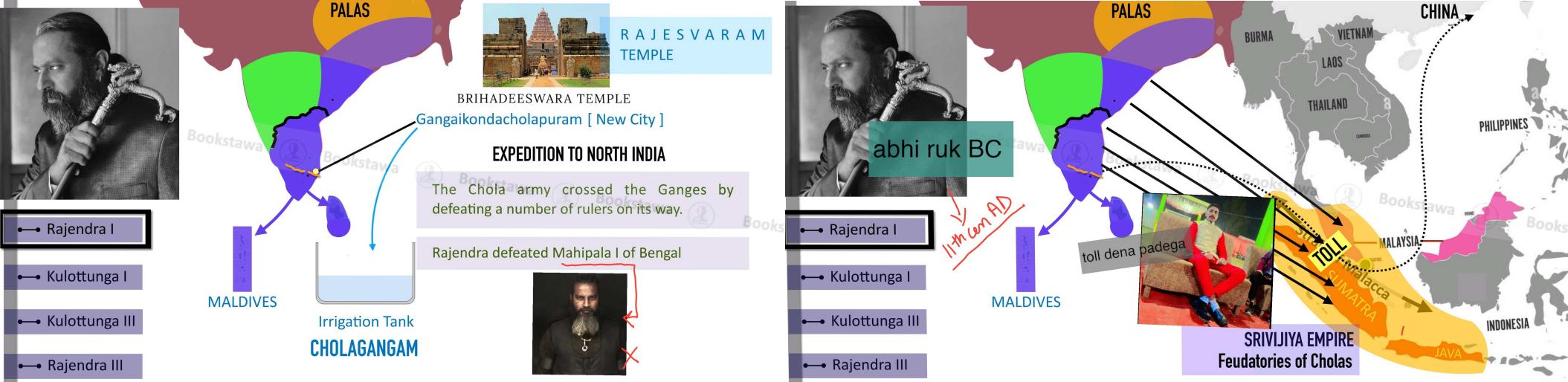


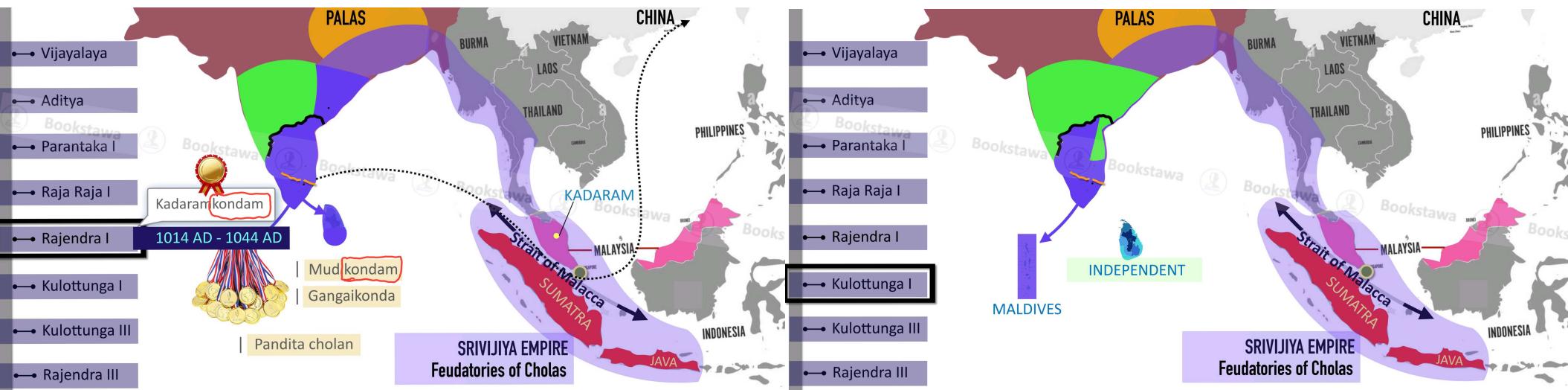


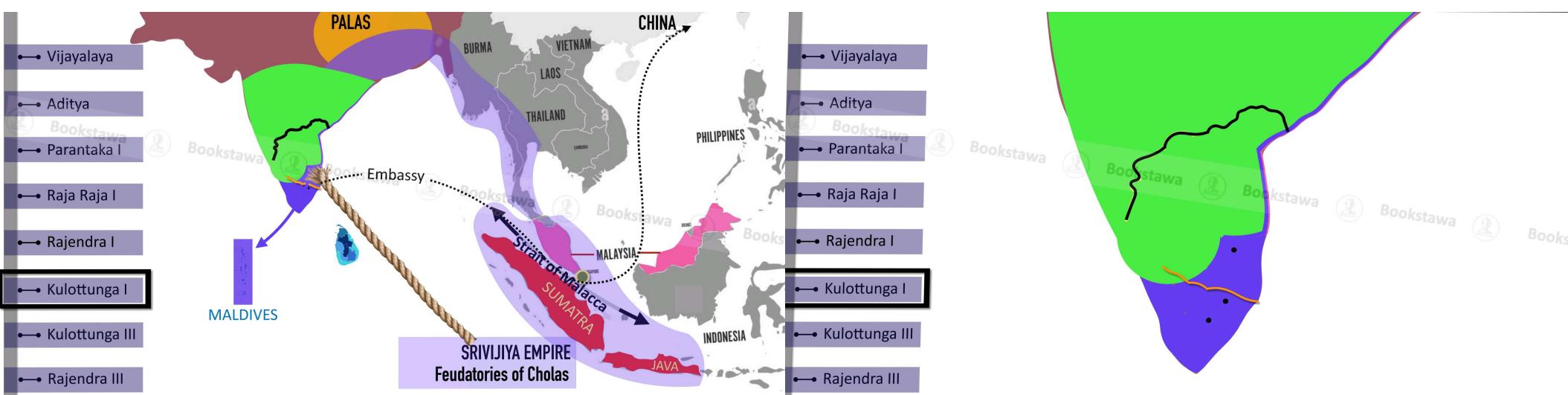




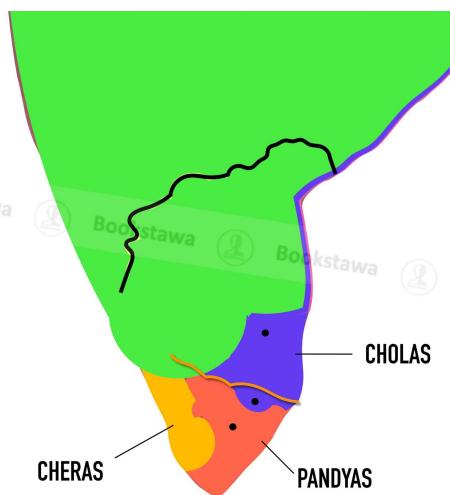








- Vijayalaya
- Aditya
- Parantaka I
- Raja Raja I
- Rajendra I
- Kulottunga I
- **Kulottunga III**
- Rajendra III



- Vijayalaya
- Aditya
- Parantaka I
- Raja Raja I
- Rajendra I
- Kulottunga I
- **Kulottunga III**
- **Rajendra III**

