Source : <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vellore_Fort>

**Velore Fort:**

* Vellore Fort is a large 16th-century fort situated in heart of the Vellore city.
* Vellore Fort was built by Chinna Bommi Reddy and Thimma Reddy Nayak, subordinate chieftains under [Sadasiva Raya](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sadasiva_Raya" \o "Sadasiva Raya) of the [Vijayanagara Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vijayanagara_Empire" \o "Vijayanagara Empire) in the year of 1566 AD

Source : <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanchipuram>

**Kanchipuram :**

* Kanchipuram was known in early [Tamil](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tamil_language) literature as Kachi or Kachipedu but was later [Sanskritized](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sanskritization" \o "Sanskritization) to Kanchi or Kanchipuram.
* The earliest inscription from the [Gupta period](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gupta_Empire) (325–185 BCE) denote the city as Kanchipuram, where King Visnugopa was defeated by Samudragupta .
* [Patanjali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patanjali) (150 BCE or 2nd century BCE) refers to the city in his Mahabhasya as Kanchipuraka.
* The city was referred to by various Tamil names like Kanchi, Kanchipedu and Sanskrit names like Kanchipuram.
* The Pallava inscriptions from (250–355) and the inscriptions of the [Chalukya dynasty](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chalukya_dynasty" \o "Chalukya dynasty) refers the city as Kanchipura. Jaina Kanchi refers to the area around Tiruparutti Kundram. During the British rule, the city was known as Conjeevaram and later as Kanchipuram.
* The earliest references to Kanchipuram are found in the books of the Sanskrit grammarian [Patanjali](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Patanjali), who lived between the 3rd and 2nd centuries BCE
* Kanchipuram grew in importance when the Pallavas of southern [Andhra Pradesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andhra_Pradesh), wary of constant invasions from the north, moved their capital south to the city in the 6th century. The Pallavas fortified the city with ramparts, wide moats, well-laid-out roads, and artistic temples.
* Under the Pallavas, Kanchipuram flourished as a centre of Hindu and Buddhist learning. King [Narasimhavarman II](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narasimhavarman_II" \o "Narasimhavarman II) built the city's important Hindu temples, the [Kanchi Kailasanathar Temple](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kanchi_Kailasanathar_Temple" \o "Kanchi Kailasanathar Temple), the [Varadharaja Perumal Temple](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Varadharaja_Perumal_Temple,_Kanchipuram" \o "Varadharaja Perumal Temple, Kanchipuram) and the [Iravatanesvara Temple](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iravatanesvara_Temple,_Kanchipuram" \o "Iravatanesvara Temple, Kanchipuram)
* The Medieval Chola king [Aditya I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Aditya_I) conquered the Pallava kingdom, including Kanchipuram in about 890. The province was renamed "Jayamkonda Cholamandalam" during the reign of King [Raja Raja Chola I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raja_Raja_Chola_I) (985–1014), who constructed the [Karchapeswarar Temple](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Karchapeswarar_Temple" \o "Karchapeswarar Temple) and renovated the [Kamakshi Amman Temple](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kamakshi_Amman_Temple). His son, [Rajendra Chola I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rajendra_Chola_I) (1012–44) constructed the [Yathothkari Perumal Temple](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yathothkari_Perumal_Temple" \o "Yathothkari Perumal Temple).