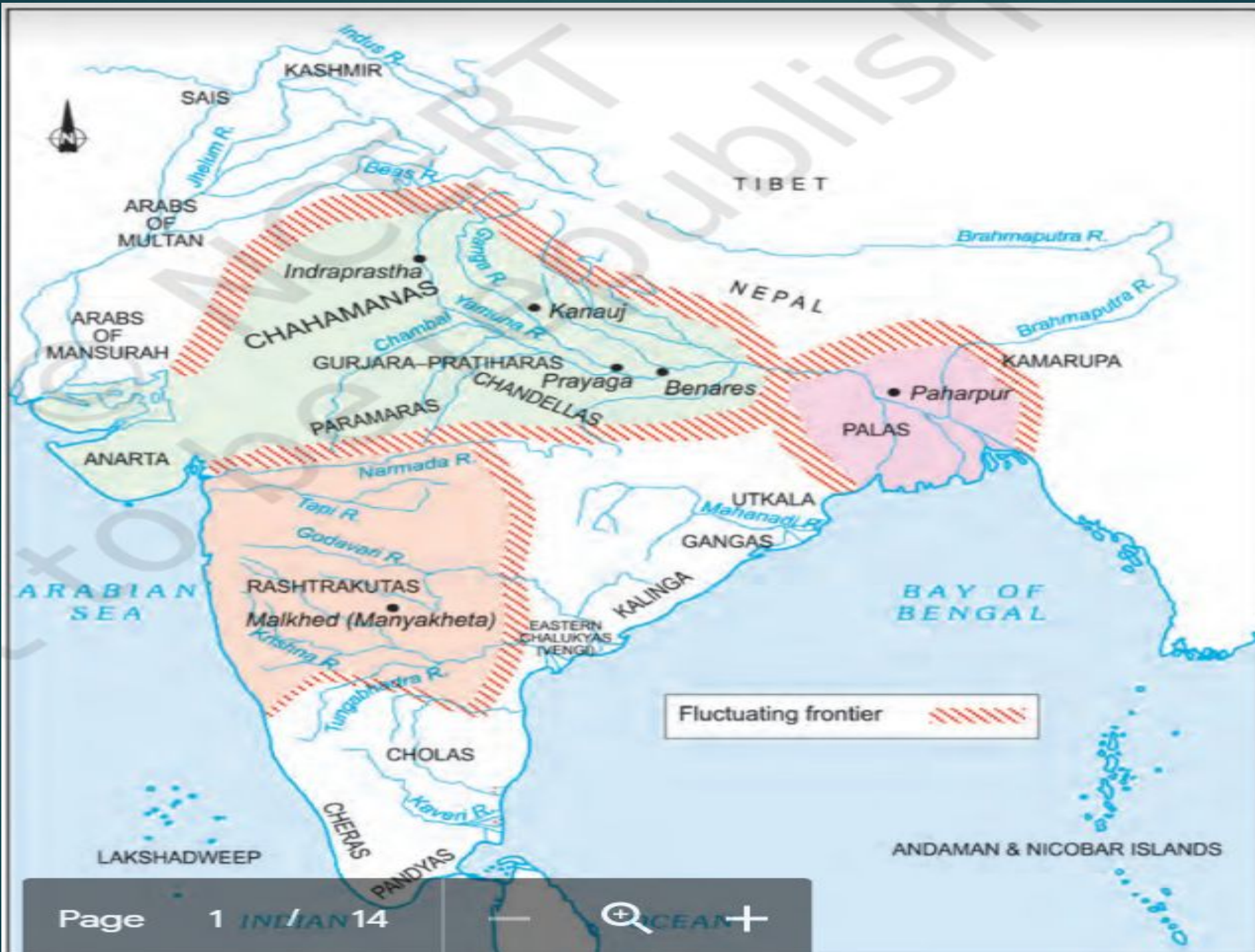



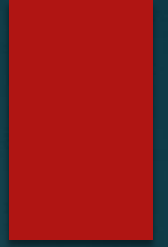


Introduction


BETWEEN THE 7TH AND 12TH CENTURIES MANY NEW DYNASTIES, LIKE, GURJARA-PRATIHARAS, RASHTRAKUTAS, PALAS, CHOLAS, AND CHAHAMANAS, EMERGED.




The Emergence of New Dynasties



There were big landlords in different regions of the world. Existing kings often acknowledged them as their subordinates or samantas. As samantas gained power and wealth, they declared themselves to be maha-samanta.



One such instance was that of the Rashtrakutas in the Deccan. In the initially they were subordinate to the chalukyas of Karnataka. In the mid-eighth century, Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord .



In other cases, men from entreprsing families used their military skills to carve out kingdoms. For instance, the Kadamba Mayurasharman and the Gurjara-Pratihara Harichandra were Brahmanas who gave up their traditional professions and took to arms, successfully establishing kingdoms in Karnataka and Rajasthan respectively.

ADMINISTRATION IN THE KINGDOMS

- ▶ Many of the new kings adopted high sounding titles such as maharaja-adhiraja, tribhuvana-chakravartin and so on. However they often shared power with their samantas.
- ▶ Resources in the states were obtained from the producers- that is , peasants, cattle-keepers, artisans etc.
- ▶ These resources were used to finance the king's establishment, as well as for the construction of temples and forts.
- ▶ The functionaries for collecting revenue were generally recruited from influential families and positions were often hereditary.

PRASHASTIS: Prashastis contain details that may not be true literally true.

Kings often rewarded Brahmanas by grants of land. These were recorded on copper plates, which were given to those who received the land.



Prashastis are special kind of inscriptions and is a Sanskrit word which means "in praise for".

Prashastis are glowing praises of kings and rulers, and were written by the poets of that time. **Prashastis**, are the inscription written in the memory to glorify the rulers of Indian states in the early historian period. Feb 3, 2018



The City of Kanauj



- RULERS BELONGING TO GURJARA-PRATIHARA, RASHTRAKUTA AND PALA DYNASTIES FOUGHT FOR CONTROL OVER KANAUJ.
- HISTORIANS OFTEN DESCRIBE IT AS THE “TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE”.



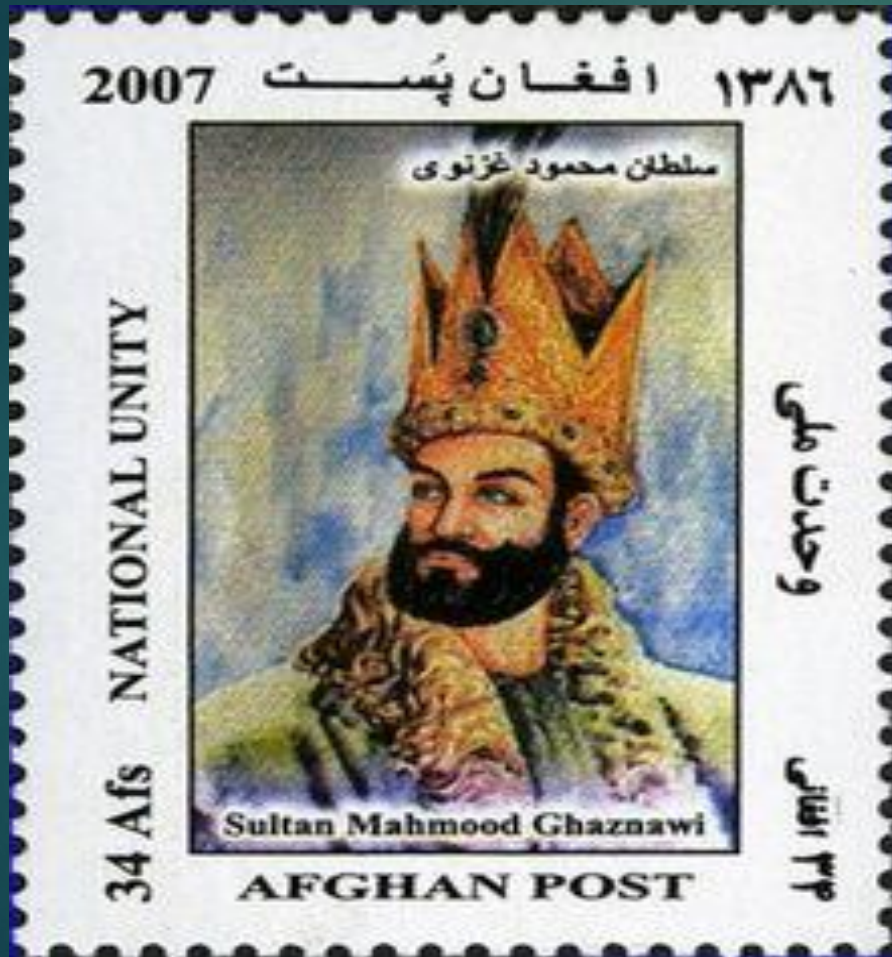
Warfare for Wealth



FOR ERAS, THE DYNASTIES LIKE *GUJARA-PRATIHARA*, *RASHTRAKUTAS*, AND *PALA* FOUGHT FOR THE CONTROL OVER THE *KANUJ*. THE WAR HAD THREE PARTIES INVOLVED. THEREFORE, IT IS KNOWN AS A TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE. IT WAS A LONG DRAWN CONFLICT. ALMOST EVERY YEAR, *SULTAN MAHMUD OF GHAZNI* RAIDED THE SUBCONTINENT AND LOOTED THE TEMPLE ALSO.

For Eras, the dynasties like *Gujara–Pratihara*, *Rashtrakutas*, and *Pala* fought for the control over the *Kanuj*. The war had three parties involved. Therefore, it is known as a tripartite struggle. It was a long drawn conflict. Almost every year, *Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni* raided the subcontinent and looted the temple also.

Sultan of Mahmud of Ghazni



1. He ruled from 997 1030 and extended control over parts of Central Asia, Iran and the north-western part of the subcontinent.
2. He raided the subcontinent almost every year targeting wealthy temples , including that of Somnath , Gujarat.
3. Much of the wealth carried away was used to create splendid capital city at Ghazni.