**South indian kingdom**

Cholas were feudatories in Uraiyur after the Sangam period ended. They reappeared in the 9th century AD and established an empire with Tanjore as its capital. A group of people known as the Imperial Cholas ruled over Sri Lanka and the Malay Peninsula.

Vijayalaya established the Imperial Chola line. In 815 AD, he defeated the Muttaraiyars and took Tanjore for himself. Aditya defeated Aparajita and captured Tondaimandalam, effectively ending the Pallava kingdom. Parantaka I was an early Chola emperor who beat the Pandyas and became the ruler of Ceylon, but was defeated by the Rashtrakutas in the Battle of Takkolam.

**South India (cholas and Other)**

**The Chola Empire: 850-1279 AD**

The capital of this empire was Tanjore, Gangaikondacholapuram.

**Vijayalaya:**

Vijayalaya, who was initially a feudatory of the Pallavas, founded the chola dynasty. Rajraj I was the actual founder. In 850 AD, he took Tanjore. In Tanjore, he constructed a Durga temple.

**Aditya I (871-907 AD)-**

Kodandaram, Rajakesari, and Rajakesarivarman were his titles. At first, he was the Pallava ruler Aprajjitavarman's feudatory. In the battle of Sripuramviam, Aditya killed Aparajitavarman and won control of Tondamandalam in 890 AD.

**Parantak I (907-955)-**

He assumed titles such as Maduraintak, Maduraikond, and Parakesari Varma, among others. Parantak I was the first all-powerful ruler. Paratank II (956-973) succeeded him to the throne.

**Uttama Chola (973-985 AD)-**

The oldest gold and silver coins of cholas belong to Uttama Chola.

**Rajaraja I (985-1014 AD)-**

Arimolivarman was his given name at the time. He liked music a lot. Orimolivarman Rajaraja, Vanavan Mahadevi's son, succeeded to the chola kingdom in 985 AD. He is often regarded as the Chola Empire's founder.

His son Rajendra I was tasked with invading Sri Lanka. The Cholas captured the northern half of Sri Lanka after Sri Lanka's monarch Mahendra V fled. It was under his command that the Cholas defeated the expanding strength of the Western Chalukyas of Kalyani. Chola power was extended to the Tungabadhra River as a result of this. In 1010 AD, he finished the famed Rajarajeswara temple, also known as Brihadeeswara temple, in Tanjore, as an ardent believer of Saivism. In Nagapattinam, he also assisted with the construction of a Buddhist monastery.

**Rajendra I (1014-44 AD)-**

He was dubbed "Napoleon of the South" by historian Smith. Rajaraja and his son Rajendra I were the greatest Chola rulers (985-1014 AD) (1014-1044 AD). At Tanjore, Rajaraja constructed the Vrihadeshwar/ Rajarajeswara temple, which is dedicated to Shiva.

Orissa, Bengal, Burma, and the Andaman and Nicobar islands were all conquered by Rajendra I. During his reign, the Chola reached its apex. Rajendra I took the name Gangaikondachola and founded Gangaikondacholapuram. Rajendra III was the last king of the Chola dynasty.

He re-established Chola dominance over the Chera and Pandya kingdoms. He conquered Western Chalukya King Jayasimha II, and the river Tungabadhra became the Chola-Chalukya boundary. He was a pious Saiva like his father and built a Saiva temple in Gangaikondacholapuram, the new capital. The Chola Empire had reached its pinnacle when Rajendra I died. Kulottunga I (via his daughter Ammangadevi, Rajendra's grandson) and Kulottunga III continued the Chola empire's splendour.

**Administration:**

The king, assisted by a council of ministers, was in charge of central authority, although the administration was democratic. The Chola empire was split into Madalams (provinces), which were subdivided further into Valanadu (commissionary), Nadu (district), and Kurram (region) (a group of villages). Chola administration is characterised by its organisation of local self-government. The major sources of income were land revenue and trade tax.

**Art and architecture:**

Dravida is the name given to the architectural style that became popular during this time, such as the Kailashnath temple in Kanchipuram. Another part was image-making, which culminated in Shiva's Nataraja, a dancing figure. Kambana, the author of Ramavataram, is regarded as one of Tamil poetry's greatest figures. Kamba Ramayana is his Ramayana. 'Three Gems of Tamil Poetry,' according to Kambana, Kuttan, and Pugalendi.

In temples, the Vimana, or three-story pyramidal tower, dominates the shrine's entire structure and bestows a sense of majesty. The other two major structures are the Gopuram and Garbhagriha. Vijayala, Choleshwara, Nageshwara, Koranganath, and Muvarakovitha temples are among the finest examples.

**Chalukya Dynasty-**

There were many dynasties under the name Chalukya in the pre-medieval period, which are as follows-

* Badami Chalukyas or ancient western Chalukyas
* Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi (andhra)
* Kalyani Chalukyas or later western Chalukyas
* Solanki Chalukyas of Gujarat

**Pulakesin I-**

He was the founder of the Chalukya Dynasty, which formed a small empire centred on Vatapi or Badami.

**Pulakesin II (608-642 AD)-**

His rule is detailed in the Aihole inscription he commissioned. On the Narmada's banks, he defeated Harshavardhana. Hiuen Tsang paid a visit to his home country. Pulakesin II's son Vikramaditya succeeded him, consolidating the Chalukya realm and plundering Kanchi, the Pallava capital.

**Kirtivarman II-**

He was the Chalukyas' last emperor, and he was vanquished by Dantidurga, the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty.

**Art and architecture of Chalukyas:**

The vesara temple style was established by the Chalukyas, but it was only during the Rashtrakutas and Hoysalas that it reached its pinnacle. Chalukya temples can be found in Aihole, Badami, and Pattadakal, for example. The temples of the Chalukyas can be classified into two stages.

a. The first stage is represented by the temples of Aihole and Badami. • Ladh Khan temple (low, flat-roofed construction with pillared hall) • Durga temple (resembles Buddha chaitya), • Huchimalligudi temple, Jain temple at Meguti were some of the notable temples.

Muktheeswara temple and Melagutti Sivalaya are important temples in Badami.

b. Pattadakal's temples represent the second stage. There are ten temples, four in the Northern style (Papanatha temple) and six in the Dravidian style (Sangamesvara & Virupaksha temple). Virupaksha temple is modelled after Kanchipuram's Kailasanatha temple. They are also well-known for their cave temple construction. Ajanta, Ellora, and Nasik are among places where they can be found.

**Important kingdom of South:**

* **Western/later chalukyas**
* **Kakatiya**
* **Yadavas**
* **Hoyasalas**

The greatest achievement of Hoyasala art is the temple of Hoyasaleshwara at Dwarasamudra (Modern Halebid).