Rise of frontier dynasties:

Palas was the great empire in Northern India established in 8th century in Bengal. The tripartite of Palas, Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas were fought battle for the sovereignity of Kannauj.

Gopala (750-775 AD):

Gopala laid the foundation of Palas empire in Bengal. Gopala was Kshatriya by caste. His original kingdom was Vanga or East Bengal. He was a devotee of Buddha. In Nalanda, he established a monastery.

Dharmapala (775-810 AD):

He was a great leader. He assumed the high sounding titles of Parmeswara, Paramobhattarak and Maharajadhiraj. HE found the famous Vikramshila monastery which afterward become the great center of Budddhist Vihara in the Rajshahi district. He married Rannadevi, the daughter of the Rashtrakuta king Parabala and their son was Devapala.

Dharampala was a devout Buddhist who practised his religion with zeal. Paramasaugat was his name, and Buddhist scholar Haribhadra was a resident of his court. At Vikramshila and Somapuri, Dharampala built famous Buddhist monasteries (Paharpur). Dharampala is named Uttarapath Swamina by Gujarati poet Soddhala. He overthrew Kannauj's ruler Indrayudha and installed Chakrayudha as the new ruler of Kannauj. He was the creator of Vikramshila University.

Devapala (810-850 AD):

Devapala followeed an aggressive imperialist policy and spent a great part of his life in military campaigns. HE also accepted the patronage of Buddhist religion, art and literature. Mungera became the Kingdom's capital after Devpala established it. King Nagabhatta II of the dynasty of Pratihara was defeated. The title of Param Saugat was bestowed upon him.

**On the request of Shailendravanshi ruler of Java, Balaputradeva the Devapala donate him five village to built a buddhist monastery at Nalanada.**

**The famous buddhist monastery of Odantpuri (Bihar) was built by Devapala.**

**Mahipala I (988-1038 AD)-**

* Mahipal I is regarded as the second founder of the Pala dynasty. During his reign, Rajendra Chola invaded and defeated Mahipal. His empire limited to Magadha or South Bihar. By the middle of the 12th century AD, palas was finished and their last ruler, Madanapala died as an ordinary noble.
* The literary science named Gaudiriti was developed during Pala rule.
* Pala ruler were the patronage of buddhism and encouraged buddhist learning, literature and fine arts. They contributed to the growth of buddhism and formation of tantric sect.

**Sena Empire:**

Sena dynasty ruled after the Pala dynasty in Bengal. The Sena ruler called themselves Karnata-Kshatriya or Brahma-Kshatriya. Probably the region or home to sena was south. The earliest known member of Sena dynasty was Samantsena who established the rule of Sena empire at Radha in Bengal. Its capital was Nadiya (lakhnauti). His son was Hemantsena and the greatest ruler of this dynasty was his Vijayasena.

Vijayasena (1095-1158 AD)-

The first independent ruler of Sena empire was Vijayasena. He was the real founder of Sena dynasty in Bengal.

He was the follower of Shaiva and built a temple at Rajshahi district. He built the Pradhugneshwar temple (a big temple of Shiva) at Deopara. He married to vilasadevi, a princess of Sura family.

The poet Umapatidhara lived at his court and composed the famous Deopara-prasasti from which the details of his reign known to us.

Vallalasena (1158-1178 AD)-

Vijayasena was succeded by his son, Vallalasena. The famous book Daansagar and Adhbhutsagar was composed by him.

Lakshmanasena (1178-1205 AD)-

He sat on the throne at the ripe age of 60 years. Jayadeva, a famous court poet was a jewel in Laxman sen reign. Halayudha was the Chief minister and the head of the Justice department during his time. Jayadeva the writer of Halayudha and Gitagovinda, Dhoyi the writer of Pawandoot and Halayudha the writer of Brahmanasarvasva was patronise by him.

Visvarupasena-

Lakshmanasena was succeded by his son, Visvarupasena who ruled for about 14 years. He was succeded by his brother Kesavasena. The empire become weak durin Kesavasena time.

Sen empire was the first, who depicted their inscription in hindi.

The kingdoms of Kashmir:

The chronological order of the dynasties who rule the Kashmir were as follows-

Karkota dynasty (617-855), Utpala dynasty (855-950), Lohara Dynasty (949-1003)

**Karkota dynasty (617-855 AD):**

**The founder of this dynasty was Durlabh Vardhana (Son of Karkota Naga). He himself succeeded Baladitya (his father in law and last ruler of Gonada Dynasty). The wife of Duralabha Vardhana was Queen Ananglekha (daughter of Baladitya).**

**The son of Duralabha Vardhana was Durrlabhaka. Durlabhaka married to Narendraprabha (a beautiful wife of merchant Nona) and had 3 sons (Chandrapida, Muktapida, Tarapida).**

**Chandrapida ruled for 9 years (711-722 AD) and Kalhan called him ‘Crest jewels among the kings’.**

**The next ruler of this dynasty was Tarapida. He was the younger brother of Chandrapida. He was a tyrant ruler. Finally The great Lalitaditya Muktapida came to power.**

**Lalitaditya Muktapida (724-60 AD):**

**He was also known as Samudragupta of Kashmir. Chankurya was his commander in Chief. He built his capital near the shrine of Kheer Bhawani and gave it the name of Parihaspur (city of pleasure). He built sun temple at Martand on Mattan Karewa also known as sun/dead egg temple or Martand temple. He built a new city Parnotsa (Poonch) and Lalitpura(Latapura). His court poet was Bhavabhuti. His first notable campaign was Kannauj where he defeated Yashovarman and brought Bhavabhuti and Vakpatiraja (poets). After defeating Kannauj he defeat Jivitagupta (Bihar and Bengal) and moved south as far as river Kaveri. He conquested Afghanistan and Ladakh. The last ruler of this dynasty was Jayapida.**

**Utpala Dynasty (855-949 AD):**

**The founder of Utpala dynasty was Avantivarman. Sheru was the Prime minister in his regime. He founded Avantipura on the bank of river Jhelum. During his reign lived Suyya, one of the greatest engineers in Ancient Kashmir.**

**His Successor was his son, Shankarvarman. After him, his wife Queen Sugandha ascended the throne and then Yashakardeva, he further installed Varnata his cousin on throne.**

**Varnata further installed Sangramdev on throne. Paravgupta killed Sangramdev and founded Gupta dynasty.**

**Gupta Dynasty (949-1003 AD):**

**Parwa Gupta was the founder of this dynasty. His successor was his son, Kshemagupta. He married to Queen Didda (Daughter of ruler of Poonch). She acted as defacted ruler of the state. During his time Mahmud Ghazni invaded kashmir. Queen Didda transferred the crown to Sangram (son of Udairaj, Brother of Didda). Queen didda died in 1003 AD and Sangram founded Lohara dynasty.**

**Lohara Dynasty:**

**Sangramraja (1003-28 AD) was the founder of this dynasty. Hariraja ruled after him for 22 days. Next king was Anantadeva (1028-1068 AD). Next king was Kalasha or Ranaditya II. He rebelled against his father. Utkarsha and Harsha was the son of Kalasha. After Kalasha, Harsha (1089-1101 AD) came to power.**

**Jayashima (1128-49 AD)-**

**He revived hinduism and built many temples and shrines. Famous poet Kalhan lived during his reign and completed Rajtarangani. Last ruler of this Dynasty was Vanitadeva who died in 1171 AD and this dynasty came to the end.**

**Varman dynasty of Kamrupa:**

**This dynasty emerged in the mid of 4th century AD. The dynasty was founded by Pushyavarman. It’s capital was Pragyajyotish. Later, the dynasty become a part of Pala dynasty.**