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OSSSC PEO & JA 2023

ODISHA HISTORY

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CLASS-06

BY ASHOK



LIVE

2:00 PM

The Guptas (340 A.D.-350A.D.)

- In 350 CE, Kalinga was conquered by **Samudragupta**.
- He is known as “**Napoleon of India**” due to his believe in wars.
- Some of his coins represent **Samudra gupta playing veena**.



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- He defeated king **Mantaraja of Kosala** and **Vyagharaja of Kantara** and marched further south to the plains of **Kalinga region** where he defeated king Swamidutta of Kuttura, king Damena of Erandapala, king Kuvera of Devarastras and Mahendragiri, the chief of Pishtapura.
- This further gave way to the rise of petty kingdoms in the mid-4th century A.D. like the **Mathara, Meghas and Nagas dynasty**.



Sub-regional Kingdoms during Gupta Rule

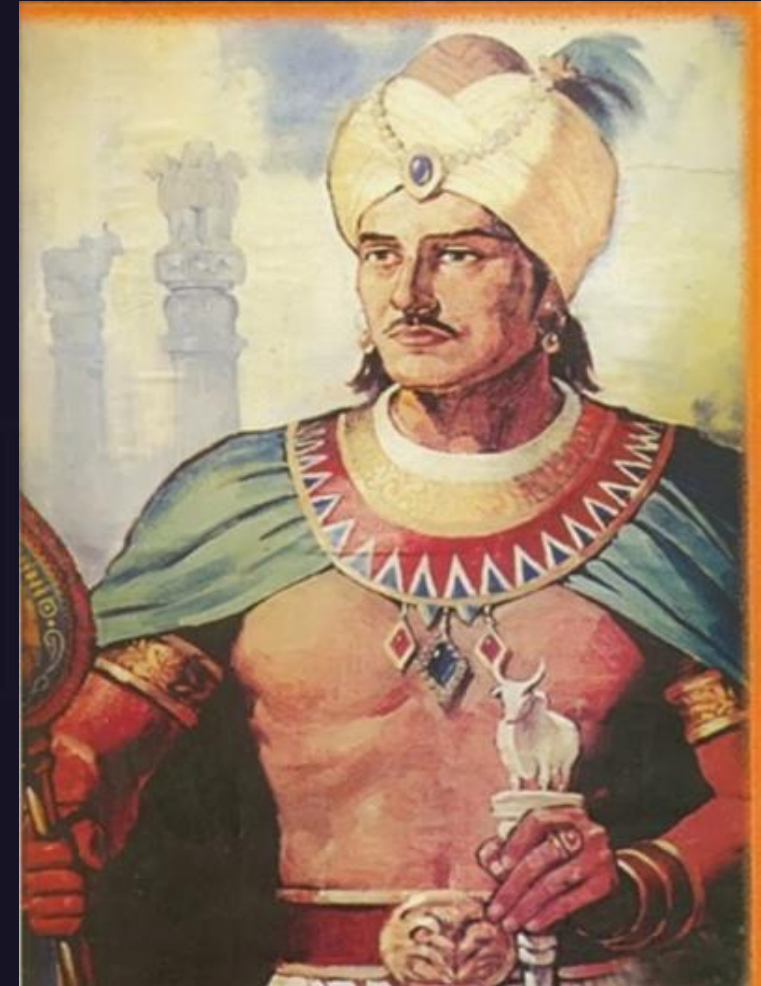


Mathara Dynasty

- Soon after the invasion of **Samudragupta** a new ruling power named **Mathara** raised its head in **Kalinga**.
- The earliest known **Mathara king** was **Vishakavarman** (350A.D.) who started his political career as a humble ruler of a small territory round about **modern Parlakhemundi**.



- He was succeeded by **Umavarman** who declared **himself** as **Lord of Kalinga** by his 30th regnal year and made **Singhapura** **his capital**.
- He ruled for about **35 years** and was succeeded by **Sankaravarman** in about **395 A.D.**



- **Sankaravarman** died after a short rule and was succeeded by **his son Maharaja Saktivarman** (400 A.D) was a powerful ruler who had extended his kingdom from **Mahanadi** in the north to the river **Krishna** in the south.
- He transferred his capital from **Singhapura to Pishtapura** in South Kalinga.



- He died in about 420 A.D. and was succeeded by his **son Anantasaktivarman** who ruled up to 450 A.D. Anantasaktivarman could not maintain the integrity of the empire inherited from his father.
- The Vishnukundin king **Madhavavarman** occupied South Kalinga as a result of which **Anantasaktivarman** shifted his headquarters from **Pishtapura to Singhapura**.

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- **Nandaprabhanjanavarman** was the last ruler of the **Maurya dynasty**.
- During his reign, the Eastern Gangas expanded their control over the Kalinga region.



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Nala Dynasty

- They ruled over parts of **Trikalinga region**.
- Their capital was at **Pushkari**.
- Their reign was marked by a revival of **Vaishnavism**.



Meghas Dynasty

- The **Mahameghavahanas** established their empire in **Kosala**.
- They ruled over parts of **Sambalpur, Sundergarh and Balangir** districts of Odisha.
- The **last ruler of this dynasty** was **Mahendra Megha**.



Nagas Dynasty

- They ruled over parts of modern day **Keonjhar and Dhenkanal districts**.
- As per **Asanpat Inscription**, a Naga king named **Satrubhanja** defeated the **Devaputras** (Kushanas and Murundas).
- Another important king of this dynasty was **Maharaja Sri Disabhanja**.

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Post Gupta Period

- The **Post Gupta period** saw the development of many smaller kingdoms in the region.

Shailodbhava Dynasty

- It was the most important kingdom among the petty kingdoms.
- They ruled over **Kongoda Mandala** which encompassed **the districts of Ganjam and Puri**.
- The **Ekamra Purana Kapila Samhita**, **Svarnadri Mahodaya** and **Hiuen Tsang's Si-yu-ki** help a lot in constructing the history of the Sailodbhavas.



- The Sumandala plate, Kanasa copper plate grant, Soro charter, Chicacole plates, Khurda grant, Tekkali charter, Ganjam plates etc. form the inscriptional sources for the dynasty.
- The earliest known ruler of this dynasty was **Sailodbhava** . Sailodbhava literary means 'born out of rocks'

- After him **Ranabhita** also known as **Dharmaraja I** became the ruler. He was a feudatory chief under **Prithvivigraha**, the king of Kalinga Rastra.

- Khordha grant was issued, **Madhavaraja** was an independent monarch and in that charter he called himself **the Lord of entire Kalinga**.
- In the **Purushottampur** grant issued in his **13th regnal year Madhavaraja** is described as the performer of a horse sacrifice and many other Vedic rites. From that time onwards he called himself **Madhavavarman** instead of **Madhavaraja**.

- By that time **Harshavaradhana** occupied **Dandabhukti** and Utkal and was making preparation to take possession of Kalinga and Kangoda.
- In the south the political power of the **Chalukya king Pulakesin II** extended up to **the river Vansadhara** which was flowing in the heart of Kalinga feudatory of Harshavardhana till 647 A.D. when Harsha died. Soon after that he again became independent.

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- They ruled **Kongoda** for a period of **200 years** and the **Bhauma Karas** played an important role in bringing about an end of the dynasty.

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The Bhaumakaras (736 A.D. - 885A.D.)

- The Sailodbhava Kingdom was occupied by the **Bhauma king Unmattasimha alias Sivakaradeva I** who started the **Bhauma era in 736 A.D.**
- He was **the son of Kshemankaradeva** who was a devout Buddhist.

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The Bhaumakaras (736 A.D. - 885A.D.)

- It is known from a Chinese record that in **795 A.D.** he sent to the **Chinese emperor Te-Tsang**, a copy of **Gandavyuha** (*Last Part of Avatansaka*) along with an autographed letter

- In the **Bhaumakara dynasty** there was a succession of *eight Mahadevis (Queens)* seldom found any where in the world history.
- During this period **Queen Mohini Devi** built the **Mohini temple** at Bhubaneswar.
- The **Ganesh Gumpah of Udayagiri** in **Khandagiri-Udayagiri** hill complex was remodeled by a physician named **Bhimata**, son of **Nannata** who also built a **monastery** called **Arghyakavarati** at **Dhuli hill**.

- **Queen Hira Mahadevi** built the temple of **Sixty-four Yoginis at Hirapur** on the bank of the Bhargavi.
- **Gouri Mahadevi** built the **Gouri temple** at Bhubaneswar.

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The Somavamsis (885 A.D.-1071A.D.)

- The **Somavamshi dynasty** ruled between 9th-12th century BC.
- The capitals of the dynasty were located at **Yayatinagara** (modern day **Binika**) and **Abhinava-Yayatinagara** (modern day **Jajpur**).
- They were the **first to unify Kalinga, Utkal, Kongoda and Kosaala** under a single authority.
- The most powerful monarch of this dynasty was **Tivaradeva**.

- **Tivaradeva** was defeated by **Dharmaraja** who occupied the **throne of Kangoda**. As a result of the defeat, **Tivaradeva lost his hold over Utkal**. Tivaradeva's grandson's wife queen **Vasata Devi** became the **ruler of Kosala** on behalf of her minor son.
- She was a **devout worshipper of Purushottama Narasinha** and built many **Vishnu temples in Kosala**. Her brother **Bhaskaravarman** patronized **Buddhism in Kosala**.

- **Mahasivagupta Jajati II** was an important ruler of this dynasty and his kingdom comprised **Kosala, Utkal as well as Kalinga and Kangoda.**
- He constructed the **Lingaraja temple** and his wife **Kolavati** has built the **Brahmeshwar temple at Bhubaneswar.**

- **Jajati II** was succeeded by his son **Udyota Kesari**. He was a **devout Saiva** and at the same times a patron of **Jainism**. He built the **Jagamohan of Lingaraja temple**. The **Navamuni cave** at **Khandagiri** was excavated by the **Jain monk Subhachandra**, a disciple of **Kalachandra**, in the 18th regnal year of **Udyota Kesari**.
- The dawn of 9th century AD saw the **invasion of Rashtrakutas**.

- On gaining independence from the **Rashtrakutas**, they were **threatened by the Kalachuris of Ratnapur**.
Karnadeva was the **last surviving ruler of the Somavamshi** dynasty, after which the empire fell to the **Gangas**.

Ganga Dynasty

- The rule of Gangas marked the Golden age for the Kalinga.
- They ruled for a period of **400 years** from **1038 to 1045 CE**.
- The first ruler of the dynasty was **Anantavarman Vajrahasta** who pursued the policy of matrimonial alliances for the expansion of his empire and maintained diplomatic relations with neighbouring countries.

- He made Kalinga independent by defeating the Somavamsis and declared himself Maharajadhiraja. He also received the title of **Trikalingadhipati**.
- By **1118 A.D.**
- **Chodagangadeva** annexed **Utkal** and **Vengi** to his empire which by that time extended from the Ganga in the north to the Godavari in the south.

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- Religious leader **Ramanujacharya** had a great influence on the **Raja Choda Ganga Deva**, who renovated the **Jagannath temple** at Puri.

- The second son of Chodaganga named **Raghava** became the king in **1158 A.D.** During his time poet **Jayadeva** is known to have composed his famous work **Gitagovinda**.
- Next ruler was **Anagnagabhimadeva II**, the fourth and last son of Chodagangadeva. He was the **only son of Chodaganga** to have a son **Rajraj III**, who succeeded him after his death in **1198 A.D.**

- During the time of **Rajraj III**, the **Muslim power** dominated over northern India from the **Punjab to Bengal**. **Bhaktiyar Khalji**, the first Muslim ruler of Bengal sent two **Khilji Amins** named **Mahammed-I-Sheran and Ahmed-I-Sheran** against Odisha in 1205 A.D.
- This was the **first Muslim invasion of Odisha**. **Rajraj-III** defeated the **Sheran brothers** and killed many Muslim warriors.

- **Rajraj-III** died in **1211 A.D.** and was succeeded by his son **Anangabhimadeva-III**. **Anangabhimadeva-III** died in **1238 A.D.** and was succeeded by his son **Narasimhadeva-I**.
- **Narasimhadeva-I** was successful in his **campaigns against the Muslims**. He is remembered in history as the builder of the **world famous temple at Konark**.

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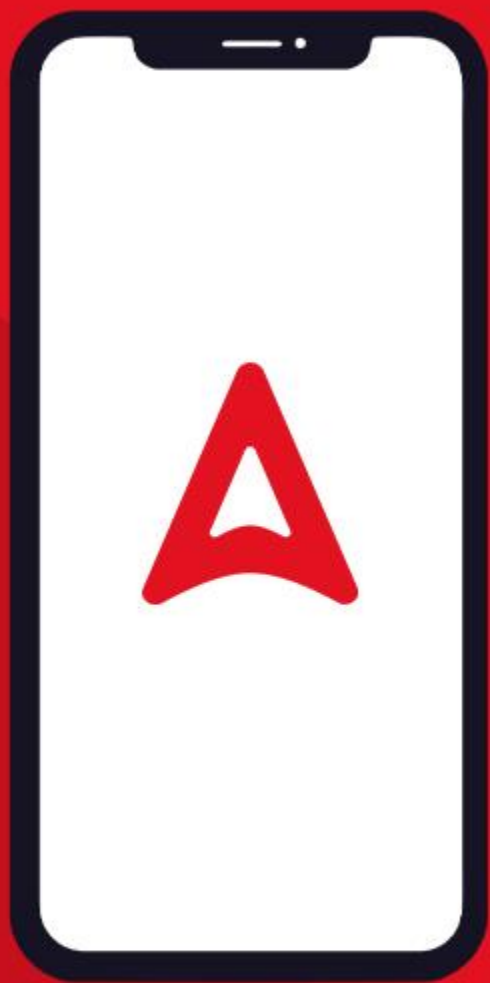
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