



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA



Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



सभी **Subjects** का रामबाण **PDF** निचोड़



GVKAKSHA

OPEN UP THE DOOR OF CREATIVE LEARNING

80% Discount only for 5 days



PDF COMBO-

Bilingual

Rs 499

Download GvKaksha App



GET IT ON

Google Play

GV KAKSHA

OPEN UP THE DOOR OF CREATIVE LEARNING

for **SSC/RRB/CDS** & **State Exams**

Complete GS + MCQ

Complete Computer

Complete English

Complete Reasoning

Complete Maths

Gv Singh Sir
founder of Gvkaksha



Telegram

Gv witmover



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA



Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



SSC Exams 2023-24



Web-Series वाला

GS Video Course

6 months

GS का रामबाण

70% OFF

1 Year

~~Rs 3330~~ **Rs 999**

~~Rs 4330~~ **Rs 1299**



GET IT ON

Google Play

Download GvKaksha App



GV KAKSH



Google Pla

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.gvkaksha.app>

OPEN UP THE DOOR OF CREATIVE LEARNING



<https://t.me/gvwitmover>



<https://youtube.com/@Gvwitmover>



<https://instagram.com/gvwitmover?igshid=ZGUzMzM3NWJiOQ==>

Early Medieval Period

1. North-India

- Gujjar-Pratihara
- Palas
- Rashtrakutas

2. North-India

- Cholas
- Western Chalukyas

NORTH INDIA: RAJPUTANA PERIOD

- After the death of Harsha, there was no political unity in north India for about five centuries.
- The country was split up into a number of states which were constantly fighting and changing their frontiers.
- Rajputas emerged as a powerful force in North India and dominated the Indian political scene for about 500 years.

Tripartite Struggle

The period from 750-1000 CE saw the rise of three important empires: **Gurjara-Pratihara (Western India)**, **Palas (Eastern India)** and **Rashtrakutas (Deccan)**.

- The conflict among these three powers (basically for control over Kannauj area of Ganga valley) is often described as a tripartite struggle.
- **Kannauj** was strategically and commercially very important. It was located on the Ganga trade route and was connected **to the Silk route**. Previously, Kannauj was the capital of Harshavardhana Empire.
- Out of these three, the Rashtrakutas emerged as the most powerful and their empire lasted for the most time.
- Rashtrakutas also acted as the bridge between north and south India in economic and cultural areas

The Four Agnikul Rajput clans were:

1. **The Pratiharas**
2. **The Chahamanas/Chauhans of Ajmer.**
3. **The Chandellas of Bundelkhand.**
4. **The Paramaras of Malwa.**

Gurjara-Pratihara Empire (Western India, 730-1036 AD):

- Known as **Gurjara-Pratihara**, as they originated from Gurjaras, who were primarily pastoralists and fighters.
- **Dynasty** was founded by **Harichandra**, in and around Jodhpur, south western Rajasthan.
- **Pratihara** were instrumental in containing Arab armies moving east of the Indus River.
- Gurjara-Pratihara are known for **their sculptures, carved panels and open pavilion style temples**.
- The greatest development of their style of temple building was at Khajuraho - UNESCO World Heritage Site.
- Sanskrit Poet & Dramatist **Rajasekhara** lived in the court of **Mahendrapala 1- son of Mihir Bhoja**.
- Finally in 11 th century CH, they were wiped off from the political map by the Ghaznavids and their rule was succeeded by Chahamanas or Chauhans in Rajputana, Chalukyas or Solankis in Gujarat and the Paramaras or Pawars in Malwa.
- Foreign traveller **Al-Masudi** had visited the **Pratihara empire**.

Important Rulers Nagabhata-1 (730-760 AD):

- Most famous Pratiharas kings, known for containing Arab armies .
- Defeated by **Rashtrakuta king Dhruva**.

➤ **Vatsaraja (780 – 805 AD)**

- **Made Kannauj in western U.P** as his capital.
- Expansionist policy brought him into conflict with Dharmapala, the Pala king and Rashtrakuta king Dhruv, thus began **"tripartite struggle"** and continued for about another 350 years.
- **Vatsaraja** defeated the **Pala ruler Dharmapala and Dantidurga, the Rashtrakuta king** for control of Kannauj.

➤ **Nagabhata-II (805 -833 AD)**

- He conquered Kannauj and the Indo-Gangetic Plain as far as Bihar from the Palas, and again checked the Muslims in the west.
- He rebuilt the **Shiva temple at Somnath in Gujarat**, which had been demolished in an Arab raid from Sindh.

➤ **Bhoja-1/ Mihira Bhoja (836-885 AD)**

- Greatest ruler of Pratiharas, got victories over Palas and Rashtrakutas.
- Proved to be the most successful and popular ruler of Pratiharas.
- Capital at **Kannauj**, which is also known as **Mahodaya**.
- Devotee of Vishnu and adopted the title of '**Adivaraha**.'
- He was called King Baura by another **Arab traveller, Al-Masudi**.

➤ Mahendrapala (885 -910 AD)

- Under Bhoja and his successor Mahendrapala I, the Pratihara empire reached its peak of prosperity and power.
- The Rashtrakuta king Krishna III invaded north India in about 963 CE and defeated the Pratihara ruler.

➤ Rajyapala (960-1018 AD)

- Raid of Mahmud Ghazni on Kannauj; Rajyapala fled from the battle field.
- Took the title **Maharaja dhiraja of Aryavarta** (Great King of Kings of Northern India). His court was adorned by Rajashekhar, who was an eminent Sanskrit poet, dramatist and critic who wrote: Karpuramanjari, Kavya Mimansa, Vidya Salabhanjika, Bhrijika, Bala Ramayana, Prapanch Pandav, Balabharathi, Bhusan Kosh.

➤ Yashpal (1024-1036 AD)

- **Last ruler of this dynasty**
- By 1090 CE, the Gadhavalas conquered Kannauj.

➤ Other AGNIKULA Rajput clans

- They ruled Bundelkhand region.
- Had two capital - Mahoba and Khajuraho
- Yashovarman made them an independent power.
- Ruled between the 9th and early 13th century.
- Weakened by invasions by Muslim dynasties.

OPEN UP THE DOOR OF CREATIVE LEARNING

➤ Paramaras

- They ruled over Malwa region, with Dhara as capital.
- The early rulers were vassals of Rashtrakutas.
- Siyaka captured Manyakheta, capital of Rashtrakutas.
- Harsola copper plate inscription in Gujarat is attested to Siyaka.
- Paramara Bhoja: Important King of this dynasty, known as patron of arts, literature and sciences.

Solanki Dynasty

- Ruled Gujarat for 300 years with the capital at **Annihilwada, Solanki Dynasty**
- **Bhima I**, in his reign Md Ghazni in 1025CE invaded Somnath temple.
- Kumarapala, in his court lived a popular Jain scholar Hemachandra.
- Bhima II, in the Year 1178, Md Ghori invaded Gujarat



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



➤ **Chauhan**

- **Ajmer**, as their capital.
Prithviraj Chauhan:
- He fought two battles at **Tarain/ Staneshwar**.
- In the first battle in 1191 he defeated Md Ghor.
- In the second battle 1192 he was defeated and "Qutbuddin Aibak" was appointed as governor.
- Later Aibak established the Delhi Sultanate.

➤ **Socio-Religious**

- In India, Feudalism similar to western type is found in Rajput societies.
- Women immolated themselves on burning pyre- Johar. ,
- Female infanticide and early marriage of girls were practised.
- It failed to absorb foreign elements.
- **Vaishnavism and Shaivism** were patronised by the rulers.

➤ **Literature 1**

- Buddhism declined and Jainism to some extent was present.
- In the court of **Mahipala I**, Sanskrit Scholar **Rajasekhara lived**.
- He wrote **Karpuramanjari, Kavyamimamsa, Bhuvankosha and Haravilasa**.
- **Paramara Bhoja** wrote 24 Sanskrit Kavyas and took the title of **Kaviraja**.
- His books were: Ayurveda **Sarvasya**, **Samarangana Sutradhara** (on architecture), **Champu-ramayana**, **Yukti kalpapatru** (On statecraft).
- Bhoja built a **Sanskrit college Bhojashala**.
- **Hemachandra**, in the court of Kumarapala wrote Books: **Kumarapalacharita, Naminatha, Parisistha Parvan, Abhidhamma Chintamani**.
- He took the title **Kalikala Sarvagna**.

➤ **Art and Architecture**

- The fort structure reached perfection under the Rajputs. The palaces of Jaipur and Udaipur and the forts of **Chittor, Mandu, Jodhpur and Gwalior** are fine specimens of Rajputs architecture.
- **Dilwara temples at Mount Abu, the Vimla Vasahi and the Luna Vasahi** were built by the Solankis of Gujarat.
- **Khajuraho temples** were built by **Chandellas rulers** (UNESCO World Heritage site)
- **Dilwara Jain temples** in Mt Abu built by **Solanki rulers**.
- **Rani ki Vav (UNESCO World Heritage site)**, a multi-storeyed well built by queen **Udayamathi (Bhima I wife)**.

- The palaces of **Jaipur and Udaipur** and forts of **Chittor, Mandu, Jodhpur and Gwalior**.
- The Rajputs paintings are divided into the Rajput School of Art and the Pahari School of Art. The Rajasthani School flourished in Mewar, Bikaner, Jaipur, Jodhpur and Jaisalmer and specialised in depicting scenes from Krishna Lila, Nayika Veda and Ritu Charita
- The **Pahari School was patronised** by the rulers of Himalayan states especially in the regions of **Basoli, Mandi, Jammu, Kangra and Garhwal**.

Limitations of the rajputs:

- The Rajput society was feudal in its organisational set up. It was divided into various states. Each state was ruled by one or more hereditary ruling houses. They fought with each other and exhausted themselves in the process.
- They lacked political vision and foresight and displayed lack of national consciousness. They preferred personal freedom over political unity.
- There was no written law for the land and most of the Rajputs ruled on the basis of local customs and tradition.
- All the above causes made it easy for the Muslim invaders and when they invaded India, the Indian society collapsed due to internal weakness.

Significance of rajputs:

- The Rajputs were the main defenders of the Hindu religion and culture from the Muslim aggression. The bravery and courage at the time of adversity of Rajputs had inspired the generation and is still inspiring.
- They were great warriors and laid down their lives for the honour of their family, clan and their regional leaders.
- The Rajput women enjoyed considerable freedom and respect in the society. They were known for their chastity and devotion to their husband. To save their honour, they committed jauhar with pride.

The palas of Bengal: (750-1150 AD)

- Around the 8th century CE, **Gopala** laid the foundation of **Pala dynasty**.
- As the names of all the succeeding kings ended with 'Pala' which meant protector in the ancient language of Prakrit, this dynasty came to be known as the 'Pala' dynasty.
- Capital: **Muddagiri/ Munger (Bihar)**.
- Pala kingdom: Bengal and Bihar, included the major cities of **Pataliputra, Vikrampur, Ramvati (Varendra), Monghyr (Munger), Tamralipti and Jaggadala**.
- Palas were followers of **Mahayana Buddhism and Tantric schools of Buddhism**.
- The **Sailendra dynasty (Buddhist)** which ruled over Malaya, Java, Sumatra sent many embassies to the Pala court.
- Pala period is considered as the **golden period in history of Bengal**.
- **Islam** first appeared in Bengal **during Pala rule**, as a result of increased trade between Bengal and the Middle East.
- Arab merchant **Sulaiman had visited the Pala kingdom**.
- The Palas' power was destroyed by the **Sena dynasty under Vijayasena**.

The Rashtrakutas (Deccan):(712-973 AD)

- **Rashtrakutas** meaning the chief of a rashtra, they considered as the feudatory of the Chalukyas. Capital: Manyakheta or Malkhed near Solapur.
- They achieved spectacular military successes in the north and south and in the tripartite struggle they mostly defeated the Palas and the Pratiharas.
- **Rashtrakuta** fought constantly against the **eastern Chalukyas of Vengi and Pallavas of Kanchi and Pandya of Madurai.**
- **Krishna III** was the last great ruler of Rashtrakutas. In 972 CE, Capital city was burnt to ashes by the united opponents. This marks the end of Rashtrakutas. They were tolerant in their religious views and patronised Shaivism, Vaishnavism and Jainism.
- Rashtrakuta rule lasted in the Deccan for almost 200 years till the end of the 10th century.

➤ **Dantidurga (753-756 AD)**

- Feudatory of the Chalukyan king, Kirtivarman II.
- Founded **Rashtrakutas kingdom in 753 CE.**
- Name 'Dantidurga' (meaning he whose elephant is his fortress) also signifies his military defeats and accomplishments.

➤ **Krishna-1 (756-774 AD)**

- The empire included present day Karnataka and Konkan under his control.
- Gave the final blow to Pallavas.
- The rock-cut **Kailasanath (Shiva) temple (monolithic, dedicated to Lord Shiva) at Ellora caves** was built during his reign.

➤ **Dhruva (780-793 AD)**

He led successful expeditions to Kannauj, defeated the NNagabhata II (Pratiharas) and Dharmapala (Pala).

➤ **Amoghavarsha-I (814-878 AD)**

- Called as **"Ashoka of the South"** and also compared to Gupta king Vikramaditya.
- Built a new capital city at Manyakheta (Modern Malkhed).
- Assumed the title **"Veeranarayana".**
- Defeated Eastern Chalukyas, maintained friendly relations with neighbours.
- He wrote **Kavirajamarga (Kannada) and the Prasnottara Ratna Malika (Sanskrit).**
- He was a follower of **Jainism.**
- After his death, all his opponents united against his successor and in 972 CE sacked the Rashtrakuta capital Malkhed and burnt it to ashes. This marks the **end of the Rashtrakutas.**

Administration

The system of administration in all three dynasties was based upon the ideas and practices of the Gupta empire. King was head of administration and commander in chief of the armed forces. He also dispensed.

Socio-Religious

Law and order in the towns and in areas in their vicinity was the responsibility of **Kosthapal or Kotwal**.

- **Nad-Gavundas or Desa-Gramakutas** were the hereditary revenue officers.

Society was divided into various castes and based on profession.

- **Guilds occupied an important position in society.**

- **They were tolerant to various faiths.**

- **Amoghavarsha endorsed Jainism.**

Literature

Patronised Sanskrit and popularised Kannada.

- **Amoghavarsha**, took a title "**Kaviraja**" and wrote two books:
 - **Kavirajamarga**: grammar, **first book written in Kannada**.
 - **Ratnaloka**: Sanskrit book written on Jainism.
- He patronised Sanskrit Jain scholars:
 - **Jinasena**: wrote **Parsvabhudya and Adipurana** which are on Adinatha.
 - **Mahaviracharya**: wrote Ganita **sara sangraba**, a book on mathematics,
 - **Shaktayana** wrote **Amogavrithi**, a grammar book in Sanskrit.
 - **Halayudha** wrote **Kavirahasya**.
 - **Viracharya** wrote **Ganitasaram**.
 - **Trivikrama Bhatta** wrote **Nalachampu**.
 - **Pampa** wrote **Vikramasenavijaya**.
 - **Ponna** wrote **Santipurana**.

Art and Architecture

- Instrumental in establishing Kamata Dravida style.
- **Rock cut cave Kailasa temple in Ellora.**
- **Caves at Ellora and Elephanta.**
- **Kashi Vishvanatha temple** and the **Jain Narayana temple** at **Pattadakal in modern Karnataka** - both are UNESCO World Heritage Sites.
- The great Apabhramsha poet Svayambhu and his son lived in Rashtrakuta court.

South India

The cholas: (850-1279 AD)

- Known as Imperial **Cholas of Tanjore**.
- The founder of Chola dynasty was **Vijayalaya** who was at first a feudatory of Pallavas.
- The greatest kings of Cholas were **Rajaraja & his son Rajendra I**.
- The use of Agrahatta (Persian wheel) also facilitated the already established smooth irrigation networks of tanks, canals, wells and sluices.

Important rulers:

➤ **Rajaraja-I (985- 1014 AD)**

- Greatest Chola Ruler, who helped raise chola empire as largest dominion in South India.
- He took titles- **Mummidi Chola, Jayankonda & Shivpadshekhara**.
- He defeated **Chera, Pandya** & conquered Maldives Islands.
- Naval expedition against the Sailendra Empire (Malaya Peninsula).
- Expanded trade with china.
- In 1010 CE, constructed the **Rajarajeshwara or Brihadeswara temple, dedicated to shiva at Thanjavur**.
- **Rajarajeshwara or Brihadeeswara temple** is a part of "Greatest Living Chola Temples & entered the UNESCO World Heritage site list in 1987. This temple is the finest example of Dravidian architecture.
- Developed a revenue system where land was surveyed and then revenue was assessed. So, he was referred to as **Ulakalanada Perumal** (the great who measured the earth).

➤ **Rajendra I (1014- 1044 AD)**

- Son of **Rajaraja 1, defeated & conquered whole Sri Lanka**.
- Made the Chola navy the strongest in the area and '**Bay of Bengal**' was converted into a '**Chola Lake**'.
- He assumed the title of "**Gangaikondachola**" & built a city- "**Gangaikondacholapuram**".
- He was a great patron of learning and known as Pandita - chola.
- Encouraged local self-government.
- **Rajendra III** was the last king. Later, Pandyas conquered the Chola empire.

Political System

Empire was founded by Vijayalaya, feudatory of Pallavas.

- He captured Tanjore in 850 AD.
- **Rajaraja I (985-1014 A.D)**
 - Formative period of "**chola imperialism**"
- He destroyed the Chera navy at Trivandrum.
- He conquered Maldives Islands.
- Bought South- East Asia under his control.
- He over ran Vengi of Andhra Pradesh.



Rajadhi Raja I (1044-1052 A.D):

- He earned the title "**Jayamkonda chola**".
- He captured Kalyani, western chalukya capital and took the title Kalyanpur Makonda

Administration

- King was the central power and assisted by a council of ministers.
 - The Chola empire had a strong standing army.
 - The empire was divided into mandalams (provinces), valanadu (districts).
- The officials were generally given revenue bearing lands.
- Cholas were known for village administration (Uttaramerur inscriptions of Paranthaka provides for this).
 - Two assemblies – **Ur Sabha or Mahasabha**.
- **Ur** was a general assembly of the village.
- **Mahasabha** was a gathering of adult men in Brahmana villages (agraharas) . Election system was present.
- Economy Built a network of roads. Expansions in agrarian economy, use of Agrahatta (Persian wheel) for smooth irrigation.
- Tanks for Irrigation purposes were built.
- Elaborate survey of land is done to assess the govt. share Society
 - Revenue sources: land tax, tolls on trade, taxes, professions etc, plunder.
- It was organised based on the Varnasrama model.
 - Sub castes were proliferated - Kaikalla, Chetti, Cheek etc.
 - The Devadasi system was prevalent in the society.
 - Emergence of trading caste: Garveras (Northern merchants migrated southwards), Gaudas/ Gavundas (originally cultivators).

Religion

- Thiruvallangadu copper plates. Karanthai plates and Anbil plates describe religious conditions of cholas.
- **Chola kings** were **Shaivites**.
- **Paranthaka I Chola** covered **shiva temple with gold at Chidambaram**.
- **Rajendra I** constructed **shiva temple in Ceylon**.
- They were tolerant towards other religions.
- **Vaishnavism** also flourished during the period.
- **Saint Ramanujan** was a contemporary of **chola kings**.
- Temples acted as important centres of cultural life.
- Build great capitals: **Tanjore, Gangaikondacholapuram, Kanchi** etc. Large households and large palaces.
- Chola kings built lofty temples & inscribed long inscriptions on the wall narrating their achievements. They also depict the socio-economic conditions of that period.
- The Dravidian type of temple architecture reached its climax under the Cholas.
- Dravidian temple architecture: **Garbbagriha** - multiple stories in the chief-deity room.

Art and Architecture

- These stories varied from 5 to 7 and are known as Vimana.
- **Mandapa** with a pillared hall.
- Pillars are elaborately curved. Courtyards surrounding the structure.
- **Gopurams**- lofty gateways
- Examples: **Kailasanath Temple of Kanchipuram** was built in the 8th century. Brihadeshwara temple (Tanjore), Airavatesvara temple & temple at Gangaikondacholapuram, Nataraja temple at Chidambaram are famous.
- **Brihadeshwara temple** at **Tanjore was built by Rajaraja** which was dedicated to Shiva.
- The Chola period is also remarkable for its sculptures and bronzes. The best example of this can be seen in Dancing figure of Nataraja.
- **Bharatanatyam & kathakali** are two types of dances performed during the **Chola period**.

Literature

- **Sivakasintamani** written by **Thiruthakkadevar** and Kundalakesi belongs to the 10th century.
- The **Ramayana** composed by **Kamban** and the **Periyapuramam** or **Thiruthondar Puranam** by **Sekkilar** are the two master-pieces of this age.
- The **Telugu version of Mahabharata** was started by **Nanniah & completed by Tikkana**.
- Jayankondar's Kalingattupparani describes the Kalinga war fought by kulottunga I.
- **Moovarula** written by **Ottakuthar** depicts the life of three Chola kings.
- **Nalavenba** was written by **Pugalendi**.
- The works on Tamil grammar like Kalladam by Kalladanar, Yapperungalamby Amirthasagarar, a Jain, Nannul by Pavanandhi and Virasoliyam by Buddhimitra were written during Chola rule.
- Pampa, Ponna, & Ranna are considered 3 gems of Kannada literature lived in the 10th century.

Important Terms & Meaning

- **Kaikkolaperumpadai** - Royal troops.
- **Velaikkarar** - Personal troops to defend kings.
- **Kadagram** - military cantonment.
- **Puravuvanithinaikkalam**- Revenue dept.
- **Peruvazhis** - Trunk roads.

Western chalukyas

➤ **kalyani: (973-1200AD)**

- Followed the traditions of Rashtrakutas and Vatapi Chalukyas.
- Ruled Karnataka region and surrounding areas.

➤ **Tailapa II (973-997 A.D)**

- Feudatory of Rashtrakutas, Defeated Krisbna 111.
- Credited with victories over Chedi, Orissa, Nepal and Kuntala.

➤ **Somesvara 1 (1042-68 A.D)**

- Took the titles - Ahava Malla and Trailokyamalla.
- He built the city of Kalyan.
- Bilhana's Vikramankadevacharita deals with Somesvara I.
- Last ruler **Tailapa III** was defeated by **Kalachuris**

➤ **Administration**

- Hereditary Monarchical form of government.
- Used titles **Samasthabhuvanarayaand Vijayaditya**.
- Their insignia was a boar signifying varabavatara.
- Limited number of council of ministers to advise the King.
- Ministers post was hereditary.
- Administration had feudal elements.
- Territory was divided into **Rashtra, Vtsbaya, Nadu, Kampana and Thana**.
- **Vishayapatis, Gramalwtakas, Ayuktakas and Niyalwtakas** were the officials.

Economy

- Agriculture and trade & commerce were backbones of the economy.
- State provided irrigational facilities.
- Cultivated land was categorised into Dry land, wet land and Garden land.
- Private ownership along with joint ownership of land existed.
- Guilds were active and had autonomy.

Society

- Social life was based on the **Varnasrama model**.
- Caste was universal and hereditary.
- The Relationship between caste and occupation was less rigid.
- Women of higher status played a major role in social and administrative life.
- **Akkamahadevi**, a chalukyan princess also led the armies in battle.

Religion

- **Shaivism and Vaishnavism** were patronised.
- **Shakti** was worshipped as Kollapura Mahalakshmi.
- **Karthikeya was worshipped** - Kudidatani in Bellary.
- **Basavesvara's Veerashaivism** was also very popular.
- Jainism was also practised and received royal patronage too.



Art and Architecture

- Their temple architecture is known as "**Karnata Dravida**".
- It is an extension of Badami chalukyan style.
- Temples of Ittagi were the finest examples of Art and architecture.
- Ornamentation on the outer walls of the shrine and presence of figure sculptures of heroes and loving couples (Mithuna) were unique features of Kalyani Chalukyas.

Eastern chalukyas

- This dynasty was founded by **Pulakeshin II's** brother **Vishnuvardhana** and they established themselves at Vengi in Andhra Pradesh, but later shifted their capital to **Rajamahendravarman (modern Rajahmundry)**.
- **Vijayaditya III (848-892 AD)** was credited with victories over the Pallavas, the Pandyas and the Rashtrakutas. Their power was weakened in the 10th century AD and they became the allies of the Cholas. Kulotbunga Chola annexed this kingdom in 1076 AD.

➤ The Western Gangas

- The Western Ganga dynasty ruled from the 11th to the early 15th centuries AD in Orissa. Their capital was Kalinganagara. This dynasty was founded by Anantavannan Chodaganga (1076-1150 AD) who assumed the title of Trialingadhipati in 1076 AD. He was credited for building Jagannath temple at Puri in Orissa.
- **Narsimhadeva (1238-1264 AD)** was another famous ruler of this dynasty, who was credited for building the Sun temple at Konark. This dynasty came to an end later it was succeeded by chalukyas of vengi.

The **Sailendra dynasty** (Malaya, Java and Sumatra), which was Buddhist in faith, sent many embassies to the Pala court and sought permission to build a monastery at Nalanda University.

- The Palas has close trade contacts with South-East Asia and Tibet.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Iran/ Afghan Invasion

- First Invader in India - **Sikander**
- First Muslim Invader in India - **Mhd. Bin Qasim (712 AD)**
- Who was Khalifa of Iran? - **Al-Hajaj**
- Which book tells about Sindh Attack- **Chachnama**
(translated by Ali Babar Qufi)

Mahmud of Ghazni

- Reign Period **(998-1030)**
- Invasion in India **(1001-1027AD)**
- Attacked 17 times
- **1001** - Punjab Attack
- **1005** - Bhatia Attack
- **1006** - Multan Attack
- **1018** - Mathura Temples
- **1025** - Somnath Temple
- **1027** - Attack Against Jaat Community
- **1030** - Ghazni Died

FAMOUS WRITER AT THAT TIME-

1. Albaruni (wrote - **Kitab-ul-Hind Or Tarikh-al-Hind**, during the reign of Ghazni)
2. Farabi
3. Firdausi (wrote - **Shahnama**)
4. Utvi
5. Sisteni



Muhammed Ghorri

- **1175** - Battle of Multan (Ghori defeated Moolraj II).
- **1178** - Battle of Mt. Abu (Bhim Dev II won).
- **1191** - Battle of Tarain 1st (Prithviraj Chauhan won).
- **1192** - Battle of Tarain 2nd
(Ghori defeated Prithviraj Chauhan).
- **1194** - Battle of Chandawar (Ghori defeated Jai Chand).



➤ **Battle of Chandawar (1194AD):**

- After Tarain, Ghori returned to Ghazni leaving the conquered territories under his trusted slave Qutbuddin Aibak.
- During the next two years, Turks overran parts of upper doab without any opposition from Gahadavalas. In 1194AD, Ghori returned to India again and attacked Kanauj defeating Jaichandra, in the Battle of Chandawar (near Kannauj).
- After this invasion, Qutbuddin Aibak was made the viceroy by Ghori.
- Two successive battles of Tarain and **battle of Chandawar laid the foundation of Turkish rule in north India.**
- Then Ghori moved to Banaras and destroyed many temples there. He also captured the forts of Bayana and Gwalior, which guarded the southern bank of Delhi.
- **Aibak** conquered **Kalinjar, Mahoba and Khajuraho from the Chandella** rulers of the area. Conquests of Gujarat Bundelkhand, Bengal and Bihar(1195-1202 AD) • Qutbuddin Aibak was defeated by Bhimall (Solanki king). But later Aibak defeated Bhima II, plundering and rava ging a number of towns.
- His next target was Bundelkhand which was ruled by the Chandella Rajputs. He defeated them and conquered Bundelkhand.
- During this time, **Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji**, another general of Muhammad Ghuri, attacked Bihar in 1197 AD and Bengal in 1202 AD. He destroyed the universities of Nalanda and Vikramsila. Khilji was appointed the governor of Bengal and Bihar.

➤ **Revolt of Khoars (1205 AD):**

In 1205 AD, Ghori again came to India and this time the Khokhars stood against him. But he defeated them.

In 1206 AD, when Ghori was returning to Ghazni, he was killed by Khokhars in Dhamyak district near Jhelum river (now in Pakistan).

➤ **Al-Masudi (957 AD)**

- His real name was **Abu Rehan Mahmud** who came along with Mahmud of Ghazni and wrote **Kitab al Hind and Tahqiq-i-Hind.**

➤ **Al-Beruni (1024-1030 AD)**

- He came to India along with Mahmud of Ghazni. He was the Intercivilizational connect between India and the rest of the world

➤ **Firdausi Ibn Battuta (1333-1347 AD)**

- He translated the Greek work of Euclid into Sanskrit. He transmitted Aryabattiyam (by Aryabhatta) to the west Persian Poet, known as Homer of the East wrote **Shahnama.**
- He was from **Morocco.**
- He was the Venetian traveller who gave an account of Vijayanagar kingdom.

➤ **Abdur Razzaq (1443-1444 AD)**

- A Persian traveller who stayed in the court of the **Zamorin at Calicut**. His account dealt with the Vijayanagar kingdom, especially of the city.
- A Portuguese traveller who visited the court of **Krishnadeva Raya of the Vijayanagar kingdom**.
- He traced his genealogy back to the royal house of Ghazni.
- His account **Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi** dealt from the reign of Balban to the 6th year of the reign of Firuz Shah Tughlaq.
- His other major work, the **Fatwa-i- Jahandari**, translated as the Principles of Government is depicted in the form of a series of lectures on state- craft delivered by Mahmud of Ghazni.
- Abdal Malik **Isami Shams-i-Siraj Afif**
- **Yahya bin Ahmad Sirhindi Ferishta**
- His account Futuh-us-Salatin was composed under the patronage of Bahman Shah (founder of the Bahmani kingdom).
- His account **Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi** is supposed to be continuation of Barani's which gives a detail account of the reign of Sultan Firuz Shah Tughlaq before it was given a death blow by the armies of Timur.
- His account **Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi dealt with the reign of Firuz Shah Tughlaq (1388-1434 AD)**.
- A Persian historian who wrote **Tarikh-i-Ferishta**
- Aibak conquered Kalinjar, Mahoba and Khajuraho from the Chandella rulers of the area.

Conquests of Gujarat, Bundelkhand, Bengal and Bihar(1195-1202 AD)

- Qutbuddin Aibak was defeated by Bhima II (Solanki king). But later Aibak defeated Bhima II, plundering and rava ging a number of towns.
- His next target was Bundelkhand which was ruled by the Chandella Rajputs. He defeated them and conquered Bundelkhand.
- During this time, Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khilji, another general of Muhammad Ghuri, attacked Bihar in 1197 AD and Bengal in 1202 AD. He destroyed the universities of Nalanda and Vikramsila. Khilji was appointed the governor of Bengal and Bihar.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA



Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Prithviraj Chauhan

- **Real Name** – Prithviraj III / Rai Pithora
- **Dynasty**– Chahamana
- **Ruled** – Sapadalabha
- **Father/Mother** – Someshwar Chauhan / Karpouri
- **Painter** – Anirudh
- **Poet friend** – Chandbardai (wrote PrithvirajRaso).

1191- Battle of Tarain I - Prithviraj Won

1192- Battle of Tarain II- Ghori Won

1194- Battle of Chadawar- Ghori Defeated Jai Chand



DELHI SULTANATE

Ghori purchased a slave- Qutub-ud-din Aibak(Turkish)

He came to Delhi with 2 Saints

Qutub-ud-din-Kaki

Moin-ud-din Chishti

(Stayed in Delhi)

(Stayed in Ajmer)

(Qutubminar Built by Aibak in his memory)

(Adhai Din ka jhonpra Built by Aibak in his memory)



5 Dynasties of Delhi Sultanate

Qutub-ud-din Aibak

Slave Dynasty-1206-1290

Khilji Dynasty – 1290-1320

Tughlaq Dynasty- 1320-1414

Sayyid Dynasty- 1414-1450

Lodhi Dynasty- 1451-1526



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



SLAVE DYNASTY (1206-1290 AD)

- Founder - **Qutub-ud-din Aibak**
- First to Introduce **Turkish Culture** in Delhi
- He never accepted "**Sultan**" title
- Title accepted = **Malik/SipahSalar/Lakh Baksh**
- Capital- **Lahore**
- **Building** - **Qutub Minar**
- **Quwwat-ul-Islam** (India's 1st Mosque)
- Adhai Din Ka Jhopra
- **Cheramanjuma** is 1st Mosque, but due to no workshop there, it is not considered **India's 1st Mosque**
- **1210**-Died (During Playing Chaugan)



Aram Shah (1210AD):

- Considered the most incapable ruler.
- Thus Iltutmish (Son-in-law of Aibak) was invited to Delhi. He then deposed Aram Shah and became **Sultan**.

Iltutmish (1211-1236A.D.)

- **Real Founder** of Delhi Sultanate
- Defeated **Aram Shah**
- Capital **Delhi**
- Established **Chehalgani/Chalisa**
- Completed **Qutubminar**
- Launched **Iqta System**
- Defeated **Mongols** (Nasir Uddin Qwacha defeated changez Khan)
- Introduced **2 coins** :1. **Tanka** (silver) 2. **Jital** (copper)
- Built Sultan Garhi (Qutub Complex)
- Son- **RuknuddinFiruz**
- Daughter - **Razia Sultan**



ILBARI DYNASTY

- He nominated **Raziya** as his successor. Thus, he initiated hereditary succession to Delhi Sultanate.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Razia Sultan (1236-1240 AD)

- First and last **Woman** muslim ruler in India.
- Husband- **Alturia** (Ruler of Bathinda)
- Commander – Jamal-ud-din Yakoot
- She didn't accept '**Parda**'
- She opt **Quba and Qula**



BlazerCap

- **1240-1265 -3 sultan came :**
 1. Moizuddin Behram Shah (1240-42)
 2. Allaudin Massood (1242-1246)
 3. Nasiruddin Mahmood (1246-65)



Ghiyas-ud-din Balban (1265-87)

- Killed **Chehalgani**
- Introduced **Nauroz Culture** (Persian Festival) And Persian Culture in his Court
- Introduced **Sazdaand Paibos**
- He opted **Blood** and Iron way.
- He was also known as **Ulugh Khan**.
- He called himself **Nasir-amir-ul-momin** (Caliph's right hand man)
- According to him, the sultan was God's shadow on earth (Zil-i-ilahi) & recipient of divine grace (Nibyabat-i-Khudai).
- He separated **Diwan-i-wizarat** (Finance department) From **The Diwan-i-Arz** (Military Department).
- Slave Dynasty extinguished due to Mongol Invasions.





GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover

(SSC+RRB+State Exams)



KHILJI DYNASTY (1290-1320AD)

Alauddin Khilji (1296-1316)

- Founder- **Jalaluddin Firoz Khilji** (1290-1296 AD)
Title accepted by Alauddin- **Alexander Second Or Sikander-i-Sani**
- **Alauddin Khilji** (Won 8 battles)
- Real Name – Ali Gurushasp
- Most effective Sultan
- Reformed his Army (Recruitment/Salary)
- **Biswa** System
- **Daag&Huliya** System
- Introduced **Market Control System**
- Fixed the taxes on 50%
- **Malik Kafur** or Malik Mani was captured By Nusrat Khan in Gujarat. He was purchased In 1000 Dinars, so he is called **HazaarDinari**
- **Malik Kafur was gifted to Alauddin by Nusrat Khan.**
- Alauddin was the 1st ruler of Delhi Sultanate who did not Ask for **Manshur** from the caliph but called himself the **deputy of Caliph.**
- He was appointed as **Amir-i-Tuzuk (Master of Ceremonies)** and **Ariz-i-Mumalik (Minister of Law)** by Jalaluddin Khilji.
- To keep hold on nobles - He prohibited holding festivals, marriage without permission of him, banned wines & intoxicants to avoid social gathering, reorganised spy services (**Barids**).
- He was the **first sultan who separated religion from politics**. He proclaimed Kingship known as Kinship.
- **Ziauddin Barani** wrote the book: **Tarikh-i-FiruzShahi**. He wrote about 6 Sultans.
- Patronised poets like **Amir Khusrau and Mir Hasan Dehlavi**. (Asked in SSC CGL 2018)
- He gave **Amir Khusrau** the title of **Tuti-i-Hind (Parrot of India)**.
- **Amir Khusrau's book Khazain-ul-Futuh speaks about Alauddin's conquests.**
- First ruler to fix land revenue in cash. It enabled him to pay his soldiers in cash.
- **1st Delhi Sultan to order for measurement land before fixing land revenue.**
- **Abolished Kismat-i-Khuti (Headman's cess)**, confiscated religious endowments and free lands (Inaam and Waqf).
- He created the post of Mustakhraj to collect revenue.
- Zabawit or detailed regulations were made to fix the cost of all commodities eg. Food Grains, Cloths, Horses, Slaves & Cattles.
- Markets controlled by 2 Officers- **Diwan-i-Riyasat & Shahana-i-Mandi**
- Horses were sold directly to the Military Department (**Diwan-i-Arz**).
- He also received daily Reports of markets from Barids (intelligence officer) and Munhiyans (secret spies).





GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course

YouTube

Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Allaudin's Battles

- 1292-Malwa
- 1296-Devgiri
- 1297- Gujarat
- 1301-Ranthambore
- 1303- Chittorgarh
- 1305-Malwa Again
- 1308-Silvana
- 1311- Jalore

Bajirao I won 39 battles(1720-40)

Buildings

- Hauz Khas
- ChorMinar
- New town Siri
- Siri Fort (made it his capital)
- Alai Minar
- Alai Darwaza
- Maszid
- JammaiyaKhana



Taxation System of Delhi Sultanate

1. **USHRAF**-5% - 10% from Muslims
2. **Kharaz**- 1/3 to 1/2 from non Muslims
3. **Khams**- 1/5 of looted money will be of Sultan
4. **Zakat**- 2-2.5% religious tax on muslims
5. **Zazia**- 10% religious tax on Non- Muslims
6. **Lagan**- Extra 2.5% from Muslims and 5% from Non Muslims

➤ Two Taxes by Alauddin Khilji: **Gharai & Charai**

Departments of Delhi Sultanate

- **Deevan-e- Vazirat**(Commander)
- **Deevan-e- Rasalat**(External Affairs)
- **Deevan-e-Arz**(Defence)
- **Deevan-e-Insha/Ashraf**(Media/News)
- **Deevan-e-Amir Kohi**(Agriculture - By Mhd. Bin Tughlaq)
- **Deevan-e- Mustakhraz**(Revenue - Alau-ud-din Khilji)
- **Deevan-e-Khairat**(By Firozshah Tughlaq)
- **Deevan-e-Ishtiaq**(Pension Dept)
- **Deevan-e-Bandgan**(Jail)
- **Deevan-e-Kazamalik**(Justice Dept.)
- **Deevan-e-Vakoof**(Expense Dept.)



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)

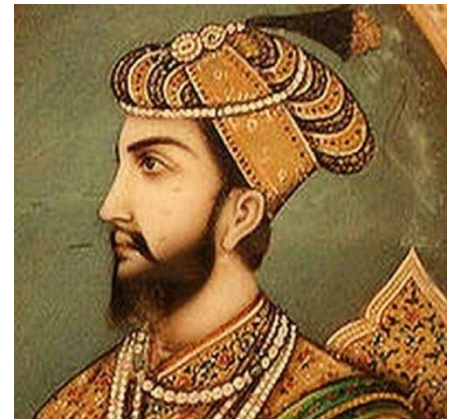


TUGHLAQ DYNASTY (1320-1412AD)

- Founder : **Ghiyas-ud-din Tughlaq**
- Title : Accepted Title of **Ghazi Malik**
- Introduced **Postal Services**
- Introduced **Irrigation System**
- He expanded Delhi Sultanate to Bengal
- **Jauna Khan (Mhd. Bin Tughlaq)** killed his father
- **The Tughlaqs** were also known as the **Qaraunah Turks** as the father of Ghazi Malik was a **Qaraunah Turk** in origin.
- Built a strong fort called **Tuglaqabad near Delhi**.
- **Amir Khusrau's** famous work **Tughlaq Nama** deals with the rise of Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq.

Muhammed Bin Tughlaq (1325-1351)

- Most **Literate Sultan**
- Also Called as **Pagal Raja** (due to Failure of implementation of Policies)
- Changed Name of **Devagiri to Daultabad**
- Launched **Copper coins** but failed
- Launched **Token Currency** but failed
- **Ibn-Batuta** came to his court from Morocco (**Book- Rehla** in which he described everything about Mhd. Bin Tughlaq)
- He built fort of **Adiabab & the city of Jahanpanah**.
- He launched the **Khorasan Project & Quarachill** expedition to counter the threat of Chinese incursions but failed.



Firoz Shah Tughlaq (1351-1388)

- **Liberal Sultan**
- Imposed '**Haq-e-Sharb**' (tax on irrigation facility)
- Established various departments
 1. **Diwan-e-Khairat**
 2. **Diwan-e-Bandgam**
 3. **Diwan-e-ilaaz**
 4. 1st Sultan who imposed **Jaziya** over Brahmins
 5. Autobiography - **Futuh-e-Firozshahi**
- He brought **ShilaLekh** of Ashoka from Lumbini to India
- Renovated **Qutub Minar, Sultan Garhi & Suraj Kund**.

He built many cities :

- a. Firozabad
- b. Jaunpur- Siraz-e-Hind
- c. Fatehabad
- d. Hissar
- e. Firozpur





GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



- Erased wall paintings in his palace.
- Firoz Shah Tughlaq introduced 2 new coins- **1) Adha (50% Jital) and 2) Bikh (25% Jital).**
- He developed royal factories called **Karkhanas** in which thousands of slaves were employed.
- **Imposed four taxes:**
 - **1) Kharaj (land tax),**
 - **2) Khams (1/5 of the looted property during wars),**
 - **3) Jizya (religious tax on the Hindus)**
 - **4) Zakat (2½ per cent of the income of the Muslims which was spent for the welfare of Muslims).**
- He led two unsuccessful expeditions to Bengal. Bengal became free from the control of Delhi Sultanate.

Nasiruddin Mehmood Shah (1390-1412AD)

- Last Ruler of Tughlaq Dynasty
- **Taimur Lang** attacked over Delhi Sultanate in 1398 AD



Sayyid Dynasty (1414-1450AD)

- Khizr Khan (1414-1421AD)-**Accepted No Title** (due to fear of Taimur who appointed him as Governor.)
- Accepted small Titles- **Rayat-i-Ala or Masnad-i-Aali.**
- Muizuddin Mubarak Shah (1421-1434AD) – Estb. **Mubarakbad** in Delhi
- Muhammad Shah(1434-1445AD) – gave **"Khan-e-Khanam"** title to Bahlol Lodhi
- Alauddin Alam Shah (1445-1450)

Lodhi Dynasty (1451-1526AD)

Bahlol Lodhi (1451-1489AD)

- **1st Afghani** Sultan in Delhi Sultanate
- Did **Demonetisation** and Launched **Bahloli Coin.**
- He expanded Delhi Sultanate to Gwalior and some Parts of Deccan



Sikander Lodhi (1489-1517AD)

- Title – **"Shahi"**
- Introduced Land Unit **'Gaz-e-Sikandari'**
- Established **Agra** City in 1504 AD
- Opted Agra as **Capital** in 1506AD
- His poetry name was **"Gulrukhi".**
- Fond of **'Shehnayi'** musical instrument.
- He was a contemporary of **Md. Begarha of Gujrat & Rana**





GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Sanga of Mewar.

- He abolished the Octroi Duty on Grains.
- He reimposed the **Jaziya on Hindus**.
- He built **Moth ki Masjid in Delhi(Double Dome Structure)**

Ibrahim Lodhi (1517-1526)

- Last ruler of Lodhi Dynasty
- **1526 AD-First Battle of Panipat** - Lost from Babur
- **1556 AD- 2nd Battle of Panipat**-Akbar vs Hemu-- Hemu Lost.
- **1761 AD-3rd Battle of Panipat**-Ahmed shah Durrani (Abdali) vs Maratha Empire. Abdali won this battle.



DELHI SULTANATE

- New musical instruments such as **Sarangi and Rabab** were introduced during this period.
- **Amir Khusrau** introduced many new ragas such as Ghora and Sanam
- **Amir Khusrau** invented **Sitar**.
- Indian classical work **Ragadarpan** was translated into Persian during the **reign of Firoz Shah Tughlaq**.
- **Pir Baba Budhan Shah**, a Sufi saint was one of the great musicians of this period.
- **"Raja Man Singh Tomar of Gwalior"** was a great lover of music. He encouraged the composition of a great musical work called Man Kautuhal.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA



Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



MUGHAL EMPIRE

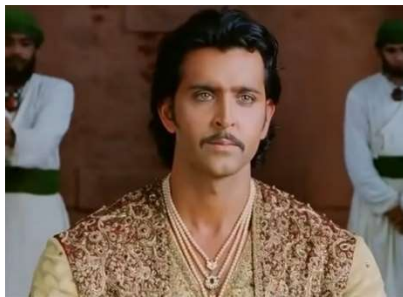
- Babur (1526-1530)



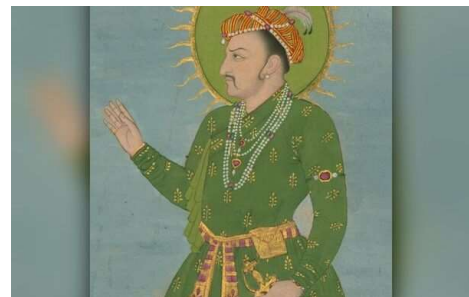
- Humayun (1530-40/1555-56)



- Akbar (1556-1605)



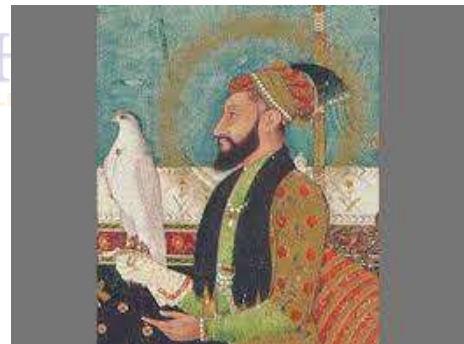
- Jahangir (1605-1627)



- Shahjahan (1628-1658)

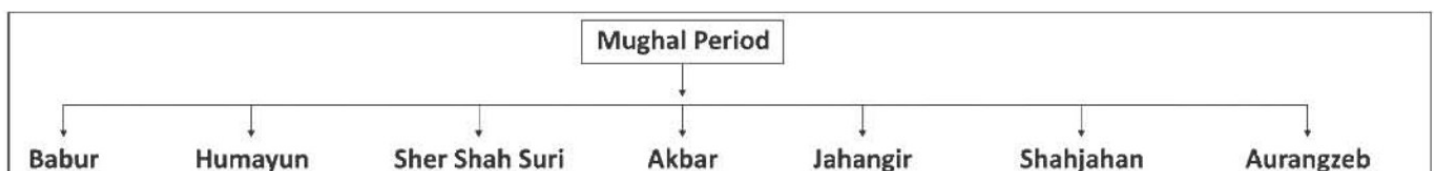


- Aurangzeb (1658-1707)



INTRODUCTION

- **Babur: founder of the Mughal Empire** in India was related to **Timur** from his **father's side** and to **Chengiz Khan** through his mother.
- Babur succeeded his father as the **ruler of Farghana** (Uzbekistan), but soon lost his kingdom.
- Financial difficulties, apprehension of the Uzbek attack on Kabul and invitation of Rana Sanga to invade India forced Babur to look towards India.





GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



BABUR (1526-1530)

- Birth in Ferghana – **Kabul**
- Wife – **Maham Begum, Aisha Sultan**
- 1st attack – **Bhera**
- Autobiography – **Baburnama (Turkish)**

BATTLES

- **PANIPAT** – 1526, Defeated **Ibrahim Lodhi**
- **KHANWA** – 1527, Defeated **Rana Sanga**
- **CHANDERI** – 1528, Defeated **Medini Rai**
- **GHAGRA** – 1529, Defeated **Army of Bengal and Bihar**
- **DEATH** – 1530, Tomb – 1st Agra, then **Kabul**



- Related to Timur from his father's side & Chengiz through mother.
- Financial difficulties, Apprehension of the Uzbek attack on Kabul and invitation of Rana Sanga to invade India forced Babar to look towards India.
- **Reasons for Babur's victory**: Alternatively resting one wing of Army, Services of two ottoman master gunners - **Ustad Ali & Mustafa**, Use of Gunpowder, scientific use of cavalry & artillery tactics - tulughma and the araba, effective use of Cannons.
- **Battle of Khanwa (1527)**: Babur defeated **Rana Sangha** and assumed the **title of Ghazi**.
- **Battle of Ghagra (1529)**: Babur defeated **Mahmud Lodhi-Bihar Nusrat Shah-Bengal**
- He left the **title 'Mirza'** in Kabul & had assumed the title of **'Padshah'** after becoming head of Timurid Dynasty when Uzbeks attacked on all Timurid Kingdoms.
- Babur introduced Charbagh and symmetrically laid out gardens.
- Babur wrote **Tuzuk-i-Baburi (Babarnama) & Masnavi in Turkish.**

Significance of Babur's Advent into India:

- **Kabul and Gandhar** became integral parts of the Mughal Empire.
- Security from External invasions for almost 200 yrs.
- Babur **popularised gunpowder**, cavalry and artillery in India. (Gunpowder used earlier in India, but Babur popularised its use).
- Strengthened India's foreign trade.
- Proclaimed himself as **Emperor of Hindustan**.
- Arrival of Babur into India led to the establishment of the **Timurid dynasty** in the region.
- Babur introduced a **new mode of warfare** in India
- Defeating Sangha & Lodi he smashed the balance of power and laid the foundation for all India empire.
- He had assumed the title of **Padshah**.
- Babur introduced **Charbagh** and symmetrically laid out gardens.
- Built **mosques at Panipat and Sambhal** in Rohilkhand.
- Babur wrote **Tuzuk-i-Baburi (Babarnama) & Masnavi**.
- Babur was a **great scholar** in Arabic & Persian languages



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Humayun (1530-40/1555-56)

BATTLES

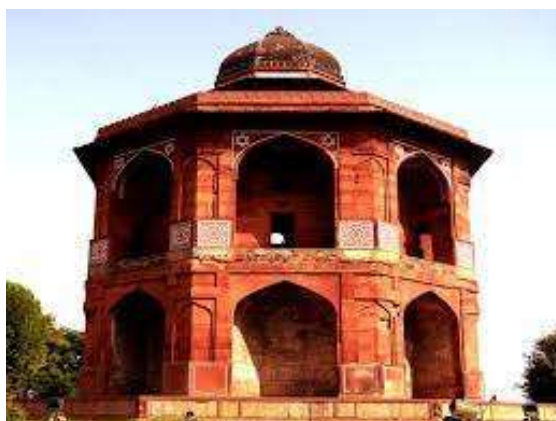
- **Devra**-(1531)- Humayun defeated Mahmud Lodi
- **Chausa**-(1539)- Sher Shah Suri won it.
- **Kannauj/Belgram**- (1540) - Sher Shah Suri won it.
- **Sirhind**- (1555) Defeated Sikander Shah Suri
- His widow **Hamida Banu Begum** Humayun's built Tomb(**UNESCO Site**)
- Mosques: **Jamali mosque** and **mosque of Isa Khan** at Delhi.
- Humayun's sister, **Gul Badan Begum**, wrote **Humayun- Nama**.
- The foundation for the Mughal painting was laid by Humayun when he was staying in Persia.
- He brought with him two painters - **Mir Sayyid Ali** and **Abdal Samad** to India, who became famous during Akbar's reign.
- He had to deal with the rapid growth of power of the Afghans and Bahadur shah of Gujarat.
- At the **battle of Chausa (1539)** & **battle of Kanauj (1540)**, Sher Shah defeated Humayun and forced him to flee India.
- For sometimes he took shelter at the Iranian king. In 1555, following the breakup of Suri Empire he recaptured Delhi but died next year.
- Humayun built a **new city at Delhi** which he named **Dinpanah**.



His widow Hamida Banu Begum built Humayun's tomb (UNESCO site).

Buildings by Humayun-

- **Sher-e-Mandal** (Library)
- **DeenPanah** City on bank of River Yamuna.



Sher-e-Mandal



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Sher Shah Suri (1540-45)

- Real Name-**Fared Khan**
- Title -**Sher Shah** was accepted by him after Battle of Chausa
- Introduced **Rupaya**
1Re= 178 grane Silver
- **Malik Mhd. Jaisi** wrote **Padmavatin** same time
- He died in **Battle of Kalinjer**.
- Tomb of his is situated in **Sasaram, Bihar**.



Buildings by Shershah :

- **Old Fort (Qila-e-Kuhana)**
- **GT Road – Sadak-e-Azam-Uttarpath**
- Founder of **Sur dynasty** and second **Afghan Empire** (after Ibrahim Lodhi).
- **Purana Qila** (Old Fort) and its mosque, **Mausoleum at Sasaram** were constructed during this period.
- **Malik Muhammad Jayasi** wrote the famous Hindi work **Padmavat** during his reign.
- He continued the central administration developed during the Sultanate period.
- Sher Shah's empire was divided into Sarkars.
- **Chief Shiqdar (law and order) & Chief Munsif (judge)** were the Incharge of the administration in each sarkar.
- Each sarkar was divided into several parganas. Shiqdar (military officer), Amin (land revenue), Fotedar (treasurer), Karkuns (accountants) were in charge of the administration of each pargana.
- **Mauza (village)** was the lowest level of administration.
- There were also many administrative units called **iqtas**.
- He introduced a **schedule of crop rates**.
- He Improved land revenue by adopting **Zabti-i-Har-Sal (land assessment every year)**.
- All cultivable lands were classified into three classes. good, middle and bad. The state's share was one third of the average produce and it was paid in cash or crop. Land was measured using Sikandari Gaz.
- **Introduced Patta** (amount each peasant had to pay) and **Qabooliyat** (deed of agreement).
- Introduced new **Silver coins called Dam**.
- He built the **Shahi (Royal) road from the Indus Valley to the Sonar Valley in Bengal, connecting Calcutta and Peshawar**.
- He also **built Sarais (lodging)** which also served as post office.
- Every **Sarai was under the control of a Shahana (custodian)**.
- He followed the branding of horses from Alauddin Khalji and maintained his personal royal force called Khasa Kail.

Important officials

- **Diwan-i-Wizarat/Wazir** Revenue and Finance.
- **Diwan-i-Ariz** - in charge of the Army.
- **Diwan-i-Risalat**-Foreign Minister.
- **Diwan-i-Insha**-Minister for Communications.
- **Barid**- Intelligence.

AKBAR (1556-1605)

- Born on **15th Oct 1542** in **Amarkot**
- Father / Mother – **Humayun / Hamida Banu**
- Wife – **Ruqaiya Begum, Jodha Bai (Heer Kunwari or Harka Bai)**
- Official Language of **Mughal Empire-Persian**
- Official Language of **Delhi Sultanate-Turkish**
- **Abdul Rahim Khan-e-Khana** translated **Baburnama (Turkish)** to **Tuzuk-i-Babri (in Persian)**
- **Autobiography** of Akbar in 2 parts-1) **Ain-i-Akbari** 2) **Akbarnama**
- **Tomb of Akbar** – in **Sikandra** (UP)-built by **Jahangir** in 1605-1613
- **MANSAB SYSTEM** was introduced by **(TODAR MAL)** : MIN SALARY=10 ; MAX SALARY=12000
- **Court of Akbar was divided into 2 parts-(1) Diwan-i-Aam (2) Diwan-i-Khas**

Battles

1556– 2nd Battle of Panipat – Akbar defeated Hemu (Sur's wazir).

Between 1556-60, **Akbar ruled under Bairam Khan's regency**. Bairam became the Wakil of the kingdom with the title of **Khan-i-Khanam**.

1561–Malwa (Baz Bahadur)

1567–Battle of Thanesar

1569–Siege of Ranthambore and Bundelkhand

1573–Gujarat (Muzzafar Shah)—Akbar built Bulanddarwaza at Fatehpur Sikri to commemorate his victory.

1575–Battle of Tukaroi

1576–Haldighati (Maharana Pratap)

1586– Kashmir

Treaty

1560-62– Haram Govt by **Maham-anga**

1562– Treaty of Aamer (**King Bharmal**)

1563– Abolished Pilgrim Tax

1564– Abolished Jazia Tax

1575– IbadatKhana

1578–IbadatKhana (**Parliament of Religion**)

1579–Mazharnama (Infallibility Decree was drafted By sheikh Mubrak & Abul Faizal)

1581– Kabul (Mirza Hakim)

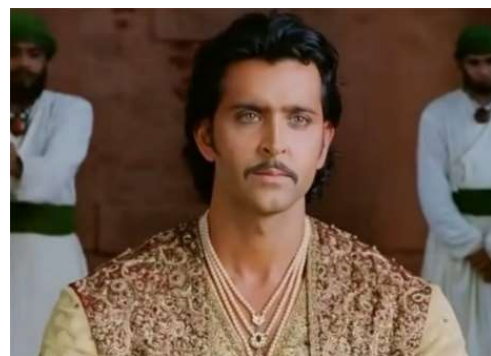
1582–Din-e-Ilahi

1592– Sindh

1599–Ahmed Nagar

1601– Asirgarh

1605– Death





GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



AKBAR (1556-1605)

- Empire was divided into Subas (provinces), governed by a subadar who carried out both political and military functions.
- Each Suba had officials: **Diwan, Bakshi, Sadr, Qazi** etc
- Another division of the empire: Jagir (allotted to nobles & members of royal family), Khalisa (tract reserved for royal exchequer), Inam (given to religious leaders, half of it was uncultivated).
- **Pargana & Sarkar** were subdivisions of provinces.
- **Fauzdar**: Charge of law & order,
- **Amalguzar**: land assessment and revenue collection. Both were chief officers of Sarkar.
- **Battle of Haldighati (1576)**: Akbar defeated Rana Pratap following most of the Rajput rulers accepted Akbar's suzerainty.
- The Mughal army was led by **Man Singh**.
- **Akbar defeated Gujarat ruler Muzaffar Shah**. To commemorate this victory, he **built Buland Darwaza at Fatehpur Sikri**.
- Akbar gradually enlarged the Mughal Empire to include much of the Indian subcontinent.

Land Revenue Administration

- With the help of Raja Todar Mal, Akbar experimented on the land revenue administration; it was the **Zabti or Bandobast system**.
- **Dahsala System**: The revenue was fixed on the average yield of land measured on the basis of previous ten years. It was an improved version of Zabti.
- **Battai/Ghalla-Bakshi system**: Produce divided between state & peasants in fixed proportion. Peasants were given a choice between **Battal & Dahsala**.
- **Categorization of land**: Polaj (cultivated every year), Parati (once in two years), Chachar (once in three or four years) and Banjar (once in five or more years).
- **Qanungos** were hereditary holders of land and Karoris were officers appointed all over North India. They had the responsibility of collecting dams (rupees)
- Standard Measurement Unit- **ilahi-Gaj Measurement Unit- Bigha, Mahal & Dastur**
- Rope used for Land Measurement- **Tenab**

Mansabdari System

- 3 scale gradation of Mansab System:
- Mansabdar (500 zat/below it)
- **Amirs or Amir-al-Kabir** (between 500-2500zat)
- **Amir-i-Umda or Amir-al-Umara** (above 2500zat)
- The ranks were divided into two: **Zat and Sawar**
- **Zat** denotes the Rank and salary of a person. It indicates the no. of soldiers under the Mansabdar
- **Sawar rank** indicated the number of Sawars had to be maintained by person. Every Sawar had to maintain at least two horses.
- The **Mansab rank was not hereditary & Mansabdar were paid by assigning jagir**.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course

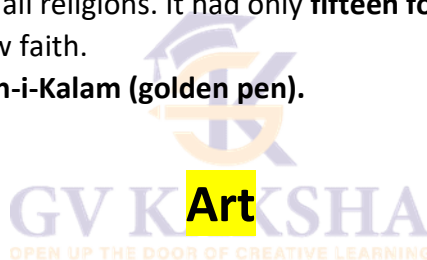


Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Religious Policy

- He advocated the idea of **Sulh-i Kul or universal peace**, an idea of tolerance which did not discriminate between the people of different religions.
- **Abul Fazl** helped Akbar in framing a vision of governance around this idea of Sulh-i-Kul.
- **Jharoka Darshan** was introduced by Akbar.
- Muhammad Hussain was Akbar's favorite Calligrapher. He was proficient in Nastaliq- the fluid style with long horizontal strokes. Akbar honored him with Zarin-i-Kalam (golden pen).
- Akbar gave the title of **Mian to Tansen (Ramtanu Pandey)**.
- Introduced gold coins called **Ashrafi (mohurs)**.
- He also began dating his coins as per a new **Ilahi era, which replaced the earlier Hijri era**.
- Akbar introduced the practice of inscribing Persian poetry praising the ruler on coins.
- **Mirza Aziz Koka: also known as Kotaltash, was the foster brother of Akbar.**
- **Faizi:** Translated Lilavati into Persian & under his supervision Mahabharata was translated into Persian language.
- The **Razmnama** is the Persian translation of the Mahabharata
- **Raja Todar Mal: Finance Minister.** Akbar bestowed on him the title of **Diwan-i-Ashraf**
- **Abolished jizya**, pilgrimage and forcible conversion of prisoners of wars.
- He **built ibadat khana (House of Worship) at Fatehpur sikri** for religious discussion.
- In **1582**, he promulgated a **new religion** called **Din-e-Ilahi or Divine Faith**. It believes in one God. It contained the good points of all religions. It had only **fifteen followers** including Birbal. Akbar did not compel anyone to his new faith.
- Akbar honored him with **Zarin-i-Kalam (golden pen)**.



- **Haznama**, consisting of 1200 paintings, belonged to his reign.
- **Jaswant & Daswan** were famous painters in his court.
- Persian poets in his court: **Abu Fazl and his brother Abul Faizi, Tarikh Alfi, Utbi and Nazir**
- Hindi poets in his court. **Tulsidas wrote Ramcharitmanas.**
- Akbar commissioned the translation of many Sanskrit works into Persian. **A MaktabKhana** or translation bureau was also established at Fatehpur Sikri for this purpose.
- The Akbar period was popularly known as the **renaissance of Persian literature.**
- Akbar shifted his capital from Agra to Fatehpur Sikri but due to water scarcity he shifted capital to Lahore in 1585 but after the solution of water scarcity he again shifted capital to Agra.
- The **Razmnama is the Persian translation of the Mahabharata.**

Administration

- **Empire was divided into subas (provinces), governed by a subadar who carried out both political and military functions.**
- **Each suba had officials: diwan, bakshi, sadr, gazi etc.**
- **Another division of the empire: Jagir (allotted to nobles & members of royal family), Khalisa (tract reserved for royal exchequer), Inam (given to religious leaders, half of it was uncultivated).**



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA



Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Local Govt	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pargana & Sarkar were subdivisions of provinces. • Fauzdar: Charge of law & order, Amalguzar: land assessment and revenue collection were chief officers of Sarkar.
Coinage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Introduced gold coins called Ashrafi (mohurs). • He also began dating his coins as per a new Illahi era, which replaced the earlier Hijri era. • Akbar introduced the practice of inscribing Persian poetry praising the ruler on coins.
Akbar's Navratnas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abul Fazl: wrote Ain-i-Akbari and Akbar Nama. • Abdul Rahim Khan-I-Khana: Great poet, Translated Baburnama into Turkish. • Birbal: a Hindu advisor and main commander (mukhya senapati) of the army in the court. Akbar gave him the title Raja Birbal. • Mirza Aziz Koka: also known as Kota Itash, was the foster brother of Akbar built by Mirza Aziz Koka as a mausoleum for himself, at the time of Jahangir's reign. • Faizi: Translated Lilavati into Persian & under his supervision Mahabharata was translated into Persian language. • Raja Man Singh: was a mansabdar. • Raja Todar Mal: Finance Minister. Akbar bestowed on him the title of Diwan-i-Ashraf. • Fakir Aziao-Din: one of the Chief advisors of Akbar. • Tansen: Musician, Hindu of Gwalior: He served to King Ramachandra, who gave him the title of Tansen. Akbar gave him the title of Mian.
Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Palace-cum-fort complex at Fatehpur Sikri (City of Victory): Many buildings in Gujarati and Bengali styles are found in this complex. The Gujarati style was probably built for his Rajput wives. • Akbar built Diwan -i-am (hall of public audience), Diwan-i-Khas (private hall). • The most magnificent building in it is the Jama Masjid and the gateway to it called Buland Darwaza or the Lofty Gate, Shaik Salem chisti dargah. • Other important buildings at Fatepur Sikri are Jodha Bai's palace and Panch Mahal with five storeys. • During Akbar's reign, Humayun's tomb was built in Delhi and it had a massive dome of marble. It may be considered the precursor of the Taj Mahal. • Akbar's tomb at Sikandra near Agra was completed by Jahangir. • He built Agra Fort in red sandstone and also Jahangiri Mahal in it according to Hindu design.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA



Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course

YouTube

Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



NINE JEWELS OF AKBAR's COURT

- **Birbal (Advisor) Tansen(Musician)**



- **Todarmal (Finance Minister)**



- **Maan Singh I (Chief Commander) Abul Fazal (Poet)**



- **Abdul Rahim Khan-e-Khana(Poet)**



- **Faizi(Poet)**



- **Fakir Aziao-Din (Religious Minister)**



- **Mulla-do-Pyaza(Advisor)**





GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA



Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Buildings built by Akbar

• Agra Fort



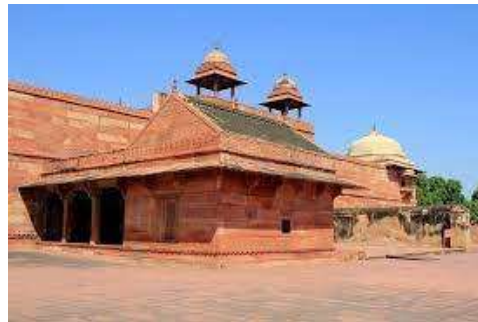
Fatehpur Sikri



Allahabad Fort



• BulandDarwaza Jodhabai Mahal



IbadatKhana



Jahangir (1605-1627)

- Childhood Name – **Salim (Shekhu Baba)**
- Assassination of – **Guru Arjan Dev Ji**

• WIVES

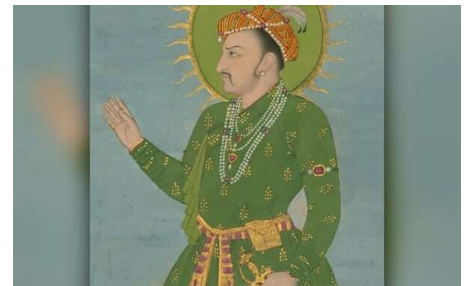
1. 1585 – **Manbai**
2. 1587– **Jagat Gosai (Jodha Title)**
3. 1611– **Mehrunnisa (Nur Jahan)**

Note: Mehrunnisa was the daughter of Mirza Ghiyas Beg, 'Itimad-ud-Daula' title given to him by Jahangir.

'Itimad-ud-Daula' means Pillar of State

Jahangir banned Tobacco.

- British Visited Machilipatnam during his reign, Captain Hawkins and Thomas Roe visited his court. Thomas Roe got the Farman for setting up an English factory at Surat. Farman was sealed by Shah Jahan.
- **Jahangir erected Zanjir**--Adal at Agra fort for the seekers of royal justice:
- Introduction of the **Du-Aspah-Sih-Aspah system. It was modified to Mansabdari.**
- When Akbar died, **Prince Salim** succeeded with the **title Jahangir** (Conqueror of World) in **1605**.
- British Visited Machilipatnam during his reign. **Captain Hawkins and Thomas Roe** visited his court. **Thomas Roe** got the **Farman for setting up an English factory at Surat**. Farman was sealed by Shah Jahan.





GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



- His wife **Nurjahan** had influence over the state affairs.
- Jahangir erected **Zanjir-i-adal at Agra fort** for the seekers of royal justice.
- Autobiography: **Tuzuk-i-Jahangiri** in Persian.
- Introduction of the **du-aspah-sih-aspah** system. It was **modified to Mansabdari**. Nobles were allowed to maintain a large number of troops without raising their got ranks.

Art and Architecture

- Started decorating walls with floral designs made of semi-precious stones (**Pietra Dura**) during his reign.
- **Built Moti Masjid at Lahore**. Laid Shalimar and Nishant gardens in Kashmir.
- The use of Halo or Divine lights behind the king's head started under him.

• Work by Jahangir

- **Painting** on full glory.
- Chain of Justice – Title: **King of Justice**
- 1608 – **Capt. Hawkins** came to his court
- 1615– **Sir Thomas Roe** came to his court

Auto-Biography: **Tuzuk-e-Jahangir (Persian)**

Tomb of Jahangir in- Lahore

SHAHJAHAN (1628-1658)

- Childhood Name – **Khurram**
- Wife – **ArjumandBano** (Mumtaj Mahal)
- Monuments at its full Glory
- Built a city named as **"Shahjahanabad"**
- Battle against **Portuguese** in **Bengal**
- **Aurangzeb** arrested him in **"Agra Fort"**
- **Shahjahan Died in 1666**
- **Arzumand Bano** Died in 1631.
- The court, army & household moved from Agra to the newly Completed imperial capital, **Shahjahanabad** (on the bank of **Yamuna river**.)



- Succeeded Jahangir and ascended the throne in 1628.
- Three years after accession, his beloved wife **Mumtaj Mahal** died in 1631.
- His **Deccan policy** was more successful. He defeated the forces of **Ahmadnagar** and annexed it. Both **Bijapur and Golconda signed a treaty with the emperor**.
- He **defeated the Portuguese in 1632**.
- The court, army and household **moved from Agra** to the newly completed imperial **capital, Shahjahanabad**. It was a new addition to the old residential city of Delhi, with the **Red Fort, the Jama Masjid, Chandni Chowk** etc.
- During his reign a war of succession among his sons broke out.
- **Battle of Dharmat, Battle of Samugarh, Battle of Khajwa, and Battle of Deorai** took place & Finally Aurangzeb emerged victorious.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



- **Salutation:** Under Shah Jahan, it was Chahar Taslim and Zaminbos (kissing the ground).
- His court historian **Abdul Hamid Lahori** wrote **Badshahnama**.
- **Badshahanama** was written by **Abdul Hamid**
- His son **Dara Shikoh** translated **Bhagavad Gita** and **Upanishads** into Persian language.
- **Shah Jahan Nama** is written by **Inayat Khan**.
- He built **Sheesh Mahal** and **Musamman Burj** at **Agra**.
- The Pietra Dura method (Highly Polished Coloured stones) was used on a large scale in the Taj Mahal by Shah Jahan.
- **Lahori** who lived in his court.

Architecture developments

- Built **Taj Mahal** in **1632-33** to perpetuate memories of his wife, Mumtaj Mahal.
- **Moti Masjid** (entirely of white marble), **Sheesh Mahal** and **Musamman Burj** at **Agra**.
- **Red Fort** with its **Rang Mahal**, **Diwan-i-Am** and **Diwan- i-Khas** at **Delhi**.
- **Jama Masjid** in **Delhi** (red stone), **Shalimar Bagh** in **Lahore** and city of **Shahjahanabad**.
- The **pietra dura method** was used on a large scale in the Taj Mahal by Shah Jahan.

MONUMENTS

- **Takht-e-Taus**- 22nd March 1635 (Was looted by **Nadir Shah** to **Turkey**)
- **Nagina Maszid**- 1635 AD
- **Taj Mahal** - 1631-1653 AD (50000 Workers, 1000 Elephants, took 22 years; Made by **Ustad Ahmed Lahori** and **Ustad Isha Khan**)
- **Red Fort**-1638 AD
- **Jama Maszid**- 1644 AD
- **Moti Maszid**-1648 AD

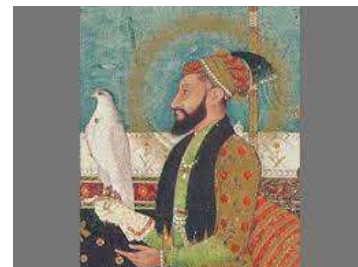
Aurangzeb also made Moti Maszid but in Lal Qila

AURANGZEB (1658-1707)

Title - **ZindaPeer**, **Shahi Darvesh**

Wife- **Dilras Banu**, **Rabia-ul-Daurani**

- **1658**- After Capturing **Shahjahan**, coronation ceremony
- **1658-59**- Battle of **Dharmat/Deorai**- Defeated **Dara Shikoh**
- **1659**- Coronation Ceremony in **Red Fort** after defeating **Dara Shikoh**
- **1659**- Abolished **Nauroz Festival**
- **1669**- He abolished **Jharokha Darshan** and terminated all musician





GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



- **1670- Abolished Tuladan System**
- **1679- Re-imposed Jaziya Tax & pilgrim Tax.**
- The **Masir-i-Alamgiri** book written by **Mustaid Khan** throws light on Aurangzeb's rule.
- He **assumed the title Alamgir**, World Conqueror. He was also called **Zinda Pir**.
- He won **Bijapur (1686) & Golconda (1687)** and extended the Mughal Empire further south
- He faced a tough fight from **Shivaji Maharaj**-Maratha king who had carved out an independent state.
- Discontinued Official departments of history.
- He issued **Zawabit-i-Alamgiri** (decrees of Aurangzeb or Secular Law) and appointed Muhtasibs to enforce moral codes given under it.
- Drinking was prohibited & cultivation and use of bhang and other drugs were banned.
- He abolished inland transit duties called **Pandhari**.
- Although he was proficient in playing Veena, **Aurangzeb forbade music in the court.**
- He **discontinued the practice of Jarokha darshan.**
- He also **discontinued the celebration of Dasara & Navroz** and royal astronomers and astrologers were also dismissed from service.
- Aurangzeb built (Near Red fort, Delhi). **Bibi Ka Maqbara (replica of Ta) at Aurangabad, Moti Masjid**
- He executed the **ninth Sikh Guru Teg Bahadur.**
- It had also resulted in the rebellions of the **Jats of Mathura and the Satnamis of Mewar.**
- In the Mansabdari System he created an additional rank Mashrut (conditional)
- **Miraz Mohammad Qasim wrote Alamgirnama.**
- Initially Aurangzeb banned the construction of new Hindu temples and repair of old temples. Then he **began a policy of destroying Hindu temples.**
- **In 1679, he reimposed Jizya and pilgrim tax.**
- He was also **not tolerant of other Muslim sects**. The celebration of **Muharram was stopped.**
- Aurangzeb **appointed Rajputs to high positions**, and under him the Marathas accounted for a sizable number within the body of officers.
- He was also not tolerant of other Muslim sects. The celebration of Muharram was stopped
- His religious policy was responsible for turning the Rajputs, the Marathas and Sikhs into the enemies of the Mughal Empire.
- Therefore, Aurangzeb was held responsible for the decline of the Mughal.

**First time Jaziya introduced by Mhd. Bin Qasim.
But sometimes in option they don't give name of
Qasim and then tick Ferozshah Tughlaq**



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA



Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



SUCCESSORS OF AURANGZEB

Important Rulers	Important Events
Muazzam (Bahadur Shah I (1707-1712)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was More tolerant towards Hindu. • He never abolished Jizya but didn't collect the tax strictly. • He Granted Marathas Sardeshmukhi of Deccan, but failed to grant Chauth. • Mughal historians like Khafi khan gave him the title of Shah-i-Bekhabar.
Jahandar Shah (1712-1713)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He Introduced Ijarah (Revenue Farming). • He Became emperor with help of Zulfikhar Khan (later became PM). • He tried to establish friendly relations with Maratha and Rajputs and hence, abolished Jizya, granted Sardeshmukhi and Chauth of Deccan to Shahu and accorded title of Mirza Raja Sawai to Jai Singh of Amber and title of Maharaja to Ajit Singh.
Farrukh Siyar (1713-1719)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puppet of Sayyid Brothers - Abdula Khan & Hussain Ali (known as kingmakers). • Policy of religious tolerance - abolished Jizya & pilgrimage tax. • He Gave Farman to the British in 1717. • He was Dethroned by Sayyid Brothers.
Rafi-ud-Daraiat Muhammad Shah Rangeela (1719-1748)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ruled for the shortest period of time among the Mughals. • Autonomous states emerged under his reign. • Nizam-ul-Mulk: Deccan. • Saadat Khan: Awadh. • Murshid Quli Khan: Bengal, Bihar and Orissa. • Nadir Shah invaded India and looted Delhi. He also took away the famous Kohinoor Diamond. • Became king with help of Sayyid Brothers later he killed them with help of Nizam-ul-Mulk. • Nadir Shah was defeated in the Battle of Karnal. • Ahmad Shah Abdali also raided Delhi for the first time during his reign.
Ahmad Shah (1748-1754)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mohd. Shah Rangeela's only son. • He was an incompetent ruler. Left the state affairs in the hands of Udham Bai. She was given the title of Qibla-i-Alam.
Alamgir II (1754-1759)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battle of Plassey (1757) was fought during his reign.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



**Shah Alam II/
Aligauhar (1759-
1806)**

- **Third Battle of Panipat** fought between Marathas and **Ahmad Shah Abdali** during his reign.
- Participated in the **Battle of Buxar (1764)** along with **Mir Qasim** and **Shuja-ud-Daula** against the **British East India Company**. He was defeated and was forced to sign the **Treaty of Allahabad (1765)** under which **Diwani of Bengal was granted to Company**.
- Diwani of **Bengal, Bihar and Orissa**.
- Became **pensioner** of the English.

Akbar II(1806-1837)

- Gave **Ram Mohan Roy** the title of **Raja**.
- Introduced Hindu-Muslim unity festival **Phool Walon ki Sair**.

**Bahadur Shah II
(1837-1857)**

- **Last Mughal Emperor**.
- Known as an Urdu Poet using **Zafar** as his pen name.
- Participated in the revolt of 1857 after which he was deported to **Rangoon** and died.

Buildings: Moti Maszid (Red Fort) Bibi ka Maqbara/Black Tajmahal/Taj of Deccan

by Azamshah (in Aurangabad) in 1668-69



Tomb- 1707- Aurangzeb Died at Aurangabad
now known as **Sambhajinagar**

REASONS FOR DECLINE OF THE MUGHALS

- Lack of stability after Aurangzeb.
- Most of the emperors became puppets in the hands of powerful Nobles who often ran administration on their behalf.
- Weak military and political administration as exposed by Nadir Shah and Ahmad Abdali's invasion.
- Emergence of autonomous states and hence weakening of central power.
- Orthodox policy of Aurangzeb: His attitude toward Marathas, Rajputs, and Jats made them his enemy, also his religious policies too alienated the Hindus.

JAGIRDARI SYSTEM

- It is the system of assignment of revenue of a particular territory to the nobles for their services to the state.
- It was an **integral part** of the **Mansabdari system**.
- Zamindars** had **hereditary rights over the produce** of the land and claimed a direct share in the peasants' produce which varied from **10% to 25%** in different parts of the country.

Types of Jagirs

Tankha Jagirs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given in lieu of salary and were transferable every three to four years.
Mashrut Jagirs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were given on certain conditions.
Watan Jagirs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Were assigned to zamindar or rajas in their local dominions. Were hereditary and non transferable.
Altamaha Jagirs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Given to Muslim nobles in their family towns or place of birth.

Important Terms and Meaning

- Diwan-i-Ala/Wazir**: Head of revenue department.
- Mir Bakshi**: Head of military department.
- Mir saman**: in charge of the imperial households.
- Barids**: Intelligence officers.
- Wagia Navis** - Reporters.
- Qazi**: Head of judicial department.
- Sadr-ul-sadr**: incharge of charitable & religious endowments.
- Mutasaddi**: Governor of port.
- Mugaddam**: Head of village.
- Patwari**: Accountant officer.
- Tainat-i-Rakab**: Reserved force
- Taccavi**: loans provided for agriculture expansion.
- Merwars**: Postal runners.
- Banik**: Local Traders.
- Bitikchis**: Clerks.
- Chehra**: Descriptive roll of every soldier.
- Ahadis**: the "gentlemen troopers," who drew higher pay than ordinary servicemen under the mansabdari system.
- Khudkasht**: Peasants who owned the land they tilled.
- Khasa Kail**: Personal royal force maintained by Sher Shah
- Qaboollyat system**: deep agreement between the peasant and the government.
- Guerrilla Warfare**: Irregular, small scale violent militant groups, operating in a hostile territory.

- **Kharkhanas:** These were areas where expensive craft products were produced.
- **Dasturs:** The schedules containing money

SHAHJI BHONSLE

- He was the descendant of the **Sisodias of Mewar** who was married to **Jija Bai**. She gave birth to **Shivaji** in **Shiver** near **Junnar** in **1630**.
- He served under **Malik Ambar** (1548-1626) who was earlier a slave and the Abyssinian minister under **Ahmed Shah** of **Ahmadnagar**. After the death of Ambar, Bhonsle played a vital role in politics.
- Jijabai and her minor son were left under the care of **Dadaji Kondadeo** who administered the jagirs of **Shahji Bhonsle at Poona**.

Additional Information:

- **Shahji** acted as a **kingmaker** in **Ahmadnagar** and defied the Mughals. He yielded the territories under his dominion by a treaty signed in **1636** and joined services of sultan of Bijapur, turning his energies towards **Karnataka**.

SHIVAJI MAHARAJ (1627-1680 AD)

- Born at **Shivneri fort**.
- Father: **Shahaji Bhosle** initially served as Nizam ruler of Ahmednagar. Later he joined Bijapur.
- Mother of Shivaji: **Jija Bai**
- He inherited the **jagir of Poona** from his father in 1637.
- At the **age of 16** he captured the Torna fort, followed by many more forts.
- He created an independent **Maratha kingdom with Raigad as its capital**.
- He captured **Javali** from Chandrarao More in **1656**. At the **Battle of Pratapgarh (1659)** he killed Afzal Khan (Adil shah's general).
- **Battle of Pavankhind (1660):** Maratha force led by Baji Prabhu Deshpande held back the larger enemy to buy time for Shivaji to escape.
- **Shivaji** was defeated by **Shaista Khan** (sent by Aurangzeb). Later he made a bold **attack on Shaista Khan's military camp at Poona in 1663** and wounded him.
- **Treaty of Purandar (1665)**
 - Signed between **Raja Jai Singh** (under Aurangzeb) and **Shivaji**.
 - Shivaji ceded some forts to Mughals & **visited Agra to meet Aurangzeb**.
- He **defeated Mughals in the Battle of Salher** (1672). He was crowned & assumed the **title Maharaja Chhatrapati in 1674 at Raigad fort**.
- He died in 1680 at the age of 52.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Shivaji's Administration

- He **divided the territory into three provinces**. **Provinces** were divided into **Prants** which were subdivided into **Parganas or Tarafs**.
- Shivaji had a well organised Army & Navy. The regular army was called **Paga**, while the loose auxiliaries called **Silahdars** & were supervised by **Havildars**.
- **Salary in cash was paid to the regular soldier, though sometimes the chiefs received revenue grants (Saranjam)**.
- He was assisted by a council of ministers called **Ashtapradhan Mandal**. Each minister was directly responsible to **Shivaji** (No collective responsibility).

Ashtapradhan Mandal

- **Peshwa (Mukhya Pradhan)**: Finance & general administration. Later became prime minister.
- **Senapati (Sar-i-Naubat)**: Military commander.
- **Majumdar (Amatya)**: Accountant General.
- **Wagenavis (Mantri)**: Intelligence, posts and household affairs.
- **Sachiv (Surnavis)**: Correspondence.
- **Dabir (Sumant)**: Foreign minister & Master of ceremonies.
- **Nyayadhish**: Justice.
- **Panditrao (Sadar)**: High Priest, managing internal religious matters.

Revenue

- The revenue system of Shivaji was **based on that of Malik Amber of Ahmednagar**.
- **Land** was measured using a **measuring rod** called **Kathi**.
- Discouraged revenue farming,
- **Chauth (1/4th of land revenue)** paid to Marathas to avoid Maratha raids.
- **Sardeshmukhi** was an additional levy of ten percent, that is 1/10 of standard land revenue on those lands on which the Marathas claimed hereditary rights.
- Reduced the power of existing **Deshmukhs and Kulkarnis**.
- Appointed own revenue officer called **Karkuns**.

SAMBHAJI (1680-1689 AD)

- Sambhaji was the son of Shivaji Maharaj and as per Treaty of Purandar, he was a **Mansabdar of Mughals**.
- His rule was largely shaped by the ongoing wars between the Maratha kingdom and Mughal Empire as well as other neighbouring powers such as Siddis, Mysore and the Portuguese in Goa.
- In 1687, at the **Battle of Wai** he defeated Mughal forces.
- In 1689, Sambhaji was captured, tortured and executed by the Mughals.
- He was succeeded by his brother **Rajaram I**.

Maratha Confederacy

BAJI RAO I (1720-1740 AD)

- Succeeded **Balaji Vishwanath**.
- **Maratha power** reached its zenith under him.
- Was one of the greatest exponents of **guerrilla tactics** after Shivaji.
- **Initiated the system of confederacy**. Thus, many families became prominent and established their authority.
- He **captured Salsette and Bassein from the Portuguese in the Battle of Vasai (1733)**. He **defeated Nizam-ul-Mulk in 1737** & concluded the **Treaty of Durai Sarai**.
- His several expeditions in the north **weakened the Mughal** and made Marathas supreme power in India.
- **He said about the Mughal**: "Let us strike at the trunk of the withering tree and the branches will fall off themselves".
- **Signed agreement with Ahmad Shah (Mughal emperor)** - Peshwas assured to protect the Mughal from internal and external enemies in return for the Chauth of the north-west provinces, total revenue of Agra & Ajmer provinces.
- **Defeat at the 3rd Battle of Panipat 1761 by Ahmad Shah Abdali** checked the expansion of Marathas and fragmented the empire.
- He and his son Vishwas Rao died in the Panipat battle.
- **Successor: Madhav Rao, Narayan Rao, Sawai Madhav Rao and Baji Rao II.**

BALAJI BAJI RAO (NANA SAHIB I) (1740-1761 AD)

- **Defeated Nawab of Bengal Alivardi Khan in 1751** and 1/3rd of the Indian Subcontinent came under the Maratha empire.

ANGLO MARATHA WARS

- There were three wars fought between the Maratha Empire and the British East India Company over territory.
- **The Third Anglo-Martha war led to the end of the Maratha Empire**. All the Maratha powers surrendered to the British.
- The Peshwa was eventually captured and placed on a small estate at Bithur, near Kanpur.
- The Maharaja of Satara was restored as the ruler of his territory as a princely state. Most of his territory was annexed and became part of the Bombay Presidency.
- In 1848, this territory was also **annexed under the doctrine of lapse policy** of Lord Dalhousie.

First Anglo-Maratha War (1775-1782 AD)

- Struggle of Power between **Sawai Madhav Rao** and **Raghunath Rao** was supported by the British and resulted in the **First Anglo-Maratha War**.
- The **treaty of Salbai** in May, 1782 - British acknowledged Madhavrao as the Peshwa of the Maratha Empire and ended the Anglo-Maratha War.
- **Treaty of Surat, 1775.**
- **Treaty of Purandar, 1776.**

**GS का रामबाण****GV KAKSHA****Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course****Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)****Second
Anglo-Maratha War
(1803-05 AD)**

- The **second war** was caused by the **peshwa Baji Rao II** defeat by the **Holkar** (one of the leading Maratha clans) and his **acceptance of the subsidiary alliance (Treaty of Bassein) in 1802**.
- Unhappy Maratha confederacy challenged the British power but got defeated.

**Third
Anglo-Maratha War
(1817-1818 AD)**

- Distressed By low income **Pindaris** made up of many castes and started plundering **neighbouring** territories, including those of companies.
- **Lord Hasting** (Governor General) **charged Marathas with giving shelter** to the **Pindaris** and hence fought the war.
- Maratha warlords fought separately instead of forming a common front and they
- surrendered one by one

POPULAR MARATHA CHIEFTAINS

Kingdoms	Territory
Scindia	Gwalior
Holkar	Indore
Pawar	Dhar
Gaekwad	Baroda
Bhosale	Nagpur
Peshwa	Poona

GV KAKSHA
OPEN UP THE DOOR OF CREATIVE LEARNING

**Bhonsles of
Nagpur**

- **Raghoji Bhonsle** (1727-55 AD) was the most important ruler of this clan. He is often credited for extending the **Maratha** influence in **Bihar** and **Bengal**.

**Gaekwads of
Baroda**

- The **Gaikwad** family rose into prominence during the 1720s.
- They established their capital at **Baroda** (Vadodara, Gujarat).

Holkars of Indore

- **Malhar Rao Holkar** established his power at **Indore** (Madhya Pradesh).
- It was under Malhar Rao reign that **Holkar's power** reached its **zenith**.

**Sindhias of
Gwalior**

- The **Sindhias** were among the most powerful and influential families of the **Marathas**.
- **Mahadji Sindhia** established his control over the **Mughal emperor Shah Alam II** in **1784**.
- He secured the appointment of the **Peshwa** as the **Emperor's Deputy Naib-i-Munai** on the condition that **Mahadji** would act on behalf of the **Peshwa**.

Arrival of Foreigners in India-

1498 Vasco De Gamma Came 1st time In India at Calicut, Kerela.

1502- (a) 2nd visit of Vasco De Gamma to India.

(b) Portuguese set up trading station at Calicut, Cochin & Cannore in 1502.

1600 Britishers came on Red Dragon Ship

IMPORTANT FOREIGN TRAVELLERS/ENVOYS

Important Foreign Travellers/Envoys

Al-Masudi (957 AD)

Arab traveller.

Al-Beruni (1024-1030 AD)

- His real name was **Abu Rehan Mahmud** who came along with Mahmud of Ghazni and wrote **Kitab al Hind** and **Tahqiq-i-Hind**.
- He came to India along with **Mahmud of Ghazni**. He was the **inter-civilizational connect** between India and the rest of the world because:
 - He translated the **Greek** work of **Euclid** into **Sanskrit**.
 - He transmitted **Aryabattiyam** by Aryabhatta to the west.

Firdausi

- Persian Poet, known as **Homer of the East** wrote **Shahnama**

Ibn Battuta (1333-1347 AD)

- He was from **Morocco**.

Nicold-de-Conti (1420-1421 AD)

- He was the **Venetian traveller** who gave an account of **Vijayanagar kingdom**.

Abdur Razzaq (1443-1444 AD)

- A **Persian traveller** who stayed in the court of the Zamorin at Calicut. His account dealt with the **Vijayanagar kingdom**, especially of the city.

Domingos Paes (1520-1522 AD)

- A Portuguese traveller who visited the court of **Krishnadeva Raya** of the Vijayanagar kingdom.

Minhaj-us- Siraj Juzjani

- He traced his genealogy back to the royal house of Ghazni.

Ziauddin Barani

- His account **Tarikh-i-Firuz Shahi** dealt from the reign of **Balban** to the 6th year of the reign of Firuz Shah Tughlaq.
- His other major work, the **Fatwa-i- Jahandari**, translated as the **Principles of Government** is depicted in the form of a series of lectures on state- craft delivered by Mahmud of Ghazni



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Abdal Malik Isami

- His account **Futuh-us-Salatin** was composed under the patronage of **Bahman Shah** (founder of the Bahmani kingdom).

Yahya bin Ahmad Sirhindi

- His account **Tarikh-i-Mubarak Shahi** dealt with the reign of **Firuz Shah Tughlaq** (1388-1434 AD).

Ferishta

- A Persian historian who wrote **Tarikh-i-Ferishta**

Ahoms Of ASSAM

- **The history of Assam** is the history of the confluence of the Tibeto-Burman (Sino-Tibetan), Indo-Aryan, and Austroasiatic cultures, as well as the confluence of people from the east, west and the north.
- **The Ahoms** were a Mongoloid tribe from north Burma (present day Myanmar) who had succeeded in establishing a powerful kingdom in the 13th century, and had become Hinduised in course of time. In fact, the name Assam is derived from them.
- They suppressed the old political system of **Bhutiyans (landlords)**.
- Ahom state was dependent on forced labour called **Paiks**.
- Almost all male adult served in the king's army during war.
- **Buranjis** is the historical chronicle of Ahoms.
- Ahom society was divided into **Khel or clan**.

Gonds

- Gond lived in the vast forestland mentioned as **concawana**.
- **Akbarnama** mentions the Gond kingdom in Garh Katanga.
- The **kingdom** was **divided** into:
 - **Garh**
 - **Chaurasi** (unit of 84 village below Garh)
 - **Bahot** (division of Chaurasi in 12 villages)
- The famous **queen Durgawati** belongs to this dynasty.

Orissa

- **Gajapati dynasty** was established by **Kapllendra Deva** in 1435 CE, after the fall of the **last eastern Ganga king, Bhanudeva IV**.
- **Gajapati** etymologically means a king with an **army of elephants**.
- **Narsinghdeo** of this dynasty constructed **Konark Temple**.
- In the middle of the 15th CE there was the rise of **Gajapati rulers**; they ruled Orissa until the end of the Lodhi period.

Mewar

- **Mewar** or **Udaipur** Kingdom was originally called **Medhpaat** and over time, the name **Medhpath** became **Mewar**. Interestingly, the rulers of Mewar used the title "**Maharana**" (Prime Minister or Custodian) instead of the typical title **Maharaja (King)**.
- **Rana Kumbha (1433-1468 AD)** was the most famous ruler.
- **Rana Kumbha** wrote books like **Sangeet Priya, Sudha Prabandh, Rasik Priya, Kam Raja Ratisara** etc.
- He erected a **Victory Tower (Kirti Stambh)** at **Chittor**, a mark of victory of his conquests.
- He also consolidated the **fortification of Chittor** and constructed a road running through its seven doors.
- He was acclaimed as **Sangeet Shiromani** and wrote an outstanding treatise on Indian music titled **Sangeet-Raj** as well as



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA



Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



other works like **Sangeet Mimansa**, **Sangeet Ratnakar**, and **Suprabhath**.

Kashmir

- In **Rajatarangini** (history of Kashmir written by **Kalhana** in the mid- 12th century) it is stated that the **valley of Kashmir was formerly a lake**.
- **Zainul Abedeen** was the **greatest ruler of Kashmir**. He was also known as **Bud Shah** (the **Great Sultan**) and as **Akbar of Kashmir** who was benevolent, liberal, and an enlightened ruler.
- He contributed to the **agricultural development of Kashmir** by constructing dams and canals and initiated the maintenance of the agricultural records.
- He also constructed **Zaina Lanka**, the **artificial island** on the **Wullur Lake**.
- Many **Sanskrit works** like **Rajtarangini**, **Mahabharat** were translated into Persian under him.
- In **1586 CE**, **Akbar conquered Kashmir** and made it a **part of the Mughal Empire**.

The Sharagi of Jaunpuri

- **Malik Sarwar** laid the foundation of the **Shargi dynasty**.
- **Malik Muhammed jaisi** the writer of "**Padmavat**" was the **court Poet**
- Jaunpur evolved a **distinct architecture** that is known as the **Shargi style of architecture**. Jaunpur was known as the **Shiraz of India**.
- Most notable examples of **Sharqi style** of architecture in Jaunpur are the **Atala Masjid**, the **Lal Darwaja Masjid**, and the **Jama Masjid**.

Malwa

- The state of **Malwa** was situated on the **Central highland plateau** between the rivers **Narmada** and **Tapi**. It commanded the trunk route between Gujarat and northern India.
- From the beginning, the kingdoms of **Gujarat** and **Malwa** were bitter rivals and were generally found in opposite camps on almost each occasion.
- **Dilawar Khan** (governor of the **Malwa province** during the **decline of Delhi Sultanate**) threw off his allegiance to Delhi after the invasion of Timur. He **shifted his capital from Dhar to Mandu**

**GS का रामबाण****GV KAKSHA****Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course****Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)**

Bengal

- Bengal was a significant regional kingdom under the **Palas** in the **8th century** and the **Senas** in the 12th century. The long distance, uncomfortable climate and poor means of communications made it difficult for the Delhi Sultanate to control this province. Therefore, it was easy for Bengal to assert its independence.
- **Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq** partitioned **Bengal** into **three independent administrative divisions: Lakhnauti, Satgaon and Sonargaon.**
- In **1342**, **Ilyas Khan** united **Bengal** and became its ruler under the title of **Shamsuddin Ilyas Khan** founding the **Ilyas Shah dynasty.**

Gujarat

- Gujarat was one of the richest provinces of the Delhi Sultanate on account of the excellence of its handicrafts, its flourishing seaports and the richness of its soil.
- **Zafar Khan** (1407-1411) was the son of **Sadharan** who was a **Rajput** and later converted to **Islam**. **Zafar Khan** proclaimed himself an **independent** ruler after **Timur's invasion** and assumed the title of **Muzaffar Shah**. He **founded the dynasty of Muzaffarid.**
- **Ahmad Shah-I** and **Fateh Khan (Mahmud Begarha)** were the two important rulers of this kingdom.
-

Vijayanagara Empire

INTRODUCTION

- The Vijayanagar kingdom constituted **four dynasties - Sangama** (1336-1485 CE), **Saluva** (1485-1505 CE), **Tuluva** (1503-1570 CE) and **Aravidu** (till the end of the 17th century).
- It was **founded in 1336 CE by Harihara and Bukka** (with the blessings of Guru Vidyananya of the **Sangama dynasty** who originally served **under the Kakatiya rulers of Warangal.**
- Vijayanagara kingdom was a kind of **cooperative commonwealth at first.**
- **Early Vijayanagar rulers** were followers of **Shaivism**. **Virupaksha** was their **family God**. Later they came under the influence of **Vaishnavism**. However, Siva continued to be worshioned.
- There was constant **conflict between Vijayanagar Empire and Bahamani kingdom** over **Raichur doab (fertile region between Krishna and Tungabhadra)**, Tungabhadra doab (fertile areas of **Krishna-Godavari delta**) & **Marathwada.**
- In the south its main rivals were the **Sultans of Madurai.**
- During the reign of **Rama Raya**, the combined forces of **Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Golkonda and Bidar** defeated him at the **Battle of Talikota** in **1565** which marked an **end of the Vijayanagar Empire.**
- The last ruler of Vijayanagar was **Sri Ranga III.**
- The **copper-plate inscriptions** such as the **Srirangam copper-plates of Devaraya II** provide the genealogy and achievements of Vijayanagar rulers.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover

(SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Dynasty	Information
sangama (1336-1485 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sangama was the first dynasty to rule over the Vijayanagara empire. The founders of the empire, Harihar I and Bukka Raya belonged to this dynasty. It ruled from 1336 AD to 1485 AD. Brothers founded a new city of Vidyanagar or Vijayanagara (meaning city of victory) on the south bank of river Tungabhadra.
Saluva (1485-1505 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Saluva dynasty, founded by Narasimha, succeeded the Sangama dynasty as the second dynasty of the empire. It ruled from 1485 to 1505 AD. They ruled over almost the whole of South India.
Tuluva (1505-1570 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tuluva, founded by Vir Narsimha, was the third dynasty, which ruled Vijayanagar Empire. It ruled from the Tuluva dynasty. The most famous king of Vijayanagar Empire, Krishna Deva Raya belonged to this dynasty.
Aravidu (1570-1650 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aravidu, founded by Tirumala, was the fourth and last Hindu dynasty to rule Vijayanagar kingdom in South India.

IMPORTANT RULERS OF VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE

Proudhadevaraya (Devaraya-II)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most famous king from the Sangama dynasty. Titles: 'Elephant Hunter', 'Dakshinapathada Chakravarthi. Extended Vijayanagara from Gulbarga to Sri Lanka & Telangana to Kerala. His commander: Lakkanna Dandesha.
Krishna Devaraya (1509-1529 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The most famous king was the Vijayanagara Empire (from Tuluva dynasty). He is also known as Andhra Bhoja. Waged war against Bahamani kingdom & kept them under check. Liberated Mohammad Shah & assumed the title "Yavanapriya Prathishta Pranacharya". The author of Manu Charitramu was the greatest among Ashtadiggajas. His empire extended from the river Krishna in the north to River Cauvery in the south; the Arabian Sea in the west to Bay of Bengal in the east. He had a cordial relationship with Portuguese. He authored Amuktamalyada (Telugu work on polity) and Jambavati Kalyanam (Sanskrit drama). Krishna Deva Raya was a great builder as well. He built the Hazara Rama temple and the Vittalaswami temple. Patronised Telugu, Kannada, Sanskrit, and Tamil scholars & poets. He had 8 eminent scholars Ashtadiggajas at his royal court. He built a new city called Nagalapuram in memory of his mother Nagaladevi.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Ashtadiggajas of Krishna Devaraya

- A group of **eight scholars** adorned Krishnadevaraya's court and they were:
 - **Allasani Peddanna** - the author of **Manucharitam**, he was also known as **Andhra Kavita Pitamaha**.
 - **Nandi Thimmana** - the author of **Parijatapaharanam**.
 - **Madayyagari Mallana**.
 - **Dhuriati**.
 - **Ayyalaraju Ramabhadrudu**.
 - **Pingali Surana**.
 - **Ramaraja Bhushana**.
 - **Tenali Ramakrishna**.

ASPECTS OF THE VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE

Administration

- The king enjoyed absolute authority in executive, judicial & legislative matters.
- The succession to the throne was hereditary.
- Administrative units divided: **Mandalams, Nadus, Sthalas** and finally into **Gramas**.
- Important characteristics of the Vijayanagar administration was the **amara- nayaka** system.
- **Nayankara System**: The top-grade officers of the army were known as **Nayaks/Poligars**.
- They were granted land in lieu of their services which were called **Amaram**.
- **Mandaleswar** or **Nayaka** was the governor of **Mandalam**.
- He had considerable autonomy- had the right to issue coins of small denominations and right to impose new tax or remit old ones.
- Sources of income: **land revenue, tributes, and gifts from vassals and feudal chiefs, customs at ports, & taxes on various professions**.
- **Land revenue** was fixed at generally **one sixth** of the produce.
- '**Manyams**' were tax free lands.
- A body of **12 functionaries** known as **Ayangars**, conducted village affairs.

Socio-Economic Conditions

- The Sangama rulers were chiefly **Saivaites** and **Virupaksha** was their family deity.
- **Allasani Peddana**, in his **Manucharitam**, mentions the four castes that existed in the Vijayanagar society: **Viprulu** or **Brahmins**, **Rajulu** or **Rachavaru** **Matikaratalu** or **Vaishyas**, **Nalavajativaru** or **Sudras**
- Women occupied a **high position** and took an **active part** in the political, social and literary life of the empire.
- The **practice of dancing girls** attached to temples was also in **vogue**.
- Women even **went to battles**.
- It was the **only empire in Medieval India** which employed women in **state services**.
- The plight of the widow was pitiable, but they could remarry.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA



Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover

(SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Position of Women	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The prevalence of Sati or Sahagamana in the Vijayanagar Empire is proved from both inscriptions and foreign accounts of the period. Untouchability existed and various classes such as Kambalattars, dombaris, jogis and maravars were treated as untouchables. Slavery was quite common and Nicolo de Conti says that those who failed to repay debts became the property of the creditor.
Cultural Contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chief characteristics of the Vijayanagara architecture were the construction of tall Raya Gopurams or gateways and the Kalyanamandapam with carved pillars in the temple premises. The sculptures on the pillars were carved with distinctive features. The horse was the most common animal found in these pillars. Most important temples built: Vittalaswamy and Hazara Ramaswamy temples, the Stone chariot at Hampi. The Varadharaja and Ekambaranatha temples at Kanchipuram. Different languages such as Sanskrit, Telugu, Kannada and Tamil flourished in the regions.
Army and Military Organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The conflict between Vijayanagar Empire and the Bahmani kingdom lasted for many years. Vijayanagar army was very well-organised and efficient. It consisted of the cavalry, infantry, artillery, and elephants. Port of Malabar was the centre of this trade and trade in other luxury commodities Vijayanagar state also was familiar with the use of firearms and employed Turkish and Portuguese experts to train the soldiers in the latest weapons of warfare.

THE NAYAK SYSTEM

- The term **Nayak** was used in many Telugu and Kannada spoken areas from the 13th century in context to a military leader: This system was similar to the **iqta system** followed in Delhi Sultanate. Inscriptions refer to this system as **nayakkattanam** in Tamil, **nayaktanam** in Kannada and **nayankaramu** in Telugu. This system also finds its mention in the accounts of **Nuniz** and **Paes** and in Telugu work, **Rayavachakamu**.
- Most of these Nayaks were the Kannadiga and Telugu warriors. These chiefs controlled production within their territories by creating **pettai (commercial centres)**. The **most famous Nayak** during **Krishnadevaraya** was **Chellapa**.
- Nayaks were also known as **Palaiyagar** or **Palegar** who had to **maintain a fixed number of soldiers, horses** and **elephants** at the service of the state.
- After the **Battle of Talikota**, these Nayak chiefs became more or less independent of Vijayanagar kingdom. The 17th century was marked as a century of these bigger Nayak kingdoms like: **Madurai, Ikkeri** and **Tanjore**.

LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

- The **land revenue was the main source of income** for the government. There was a separate land revenue department. To assess revenue, the **entire land was classified** into **four parts** like **wet land, dry land, orchards and woods**.
- The government also levied other taxes like the grazing tax, the **marriage tax**, the **customs duty, tax on gardening and taxes on manufacture of various articles** and even military contributions in times of distress.
- The rate of taxation was rather high, but the taxes were never extorted. The mode of payment of these taxes was both in cash and kind.

Tax

- The king of Vijaynagar charged a little more than one sixth of the revenue.
- According to an inscription, various rates of taxes were as follows:
 - 1/3rd of rice (pluruvai) during winter.**
 - 1/4th of sesame, ragi and horsegram.**
 - 1/6th of millet and other crops.**

FOREIGN TRAVELLER DURING VIJAYANAGARA EMPIRE

Ruler	Foreign Traveller
Harihara-I	Abu Abdullah/Ibn Battuta (Morocco)
Devaraya-II	Nicolò de Conti (Italy)
	Abdur Razzaq (Persia)
Virupaksha Raya-II	Athanasius Nikitin (Russia)
Krishna Deva Raya	Ludovico de Varthema (Italy)
	Duarte Barbosa (Portugal)
	Dominigo Paes (Portugal)
Achvuta Deva Kava	Fernao Nuniz (Portugal)
Rudramma Devi	Marco Polo (Italy)

Bahmani Kingdom

INTRODUCTION

- The Bahmani Sultanate was a **Persianised Muslim state of the Deccan** in South India and one of the major medieval Indian kingdoms.
- Though the region was ruled by a Muslim it was **not an exclusive 'Muslim State'**. Hindus were also part of it as well.
- Nobles of the Bahmani kingdom were categorised in two categories: **Afaqis** and **Deccanis**.
- Deccans** were nobles of native origin while **Afaqis** had foreign origin.
- It was founded by **Alauddin Hasan Bahman Shah (In 1347)**, also known as **Hasan Gangu**, revolting against the Delhi Sultanate of Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- There was **total 14 Bahaman Sultans**.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



- After reshuffling of capital from **Daulatabad** to **Delhi** by **Muhammad bin Tughlag, Zafar Khan** conquered **Daulatabad in 1345** from where he **shifted his capital to Gulbarga** in **1347** for security reasons. He was also known as **Ala-ud-din Bahman Shah** who became the founder of this kingdom, which extended over the entire Deccan.
- The history of Bahmani kingdom is **divided into two parts**:
 - **1st phase: Gulbarga** as the capital (1347-1422)
 - **2nd phase: Bidar** as the capital (1422-1538 AD)
- The Bahmani kingdom acted as a **cultural link between the South & the North**.
- Kingdom stretched from north to south from the Wainganga river to Krishna and east to west from Bhongir to Daulatabad.
- Bahmani Empire was **always at war with Vijayanagara Empire** for control over Deccan.
- **Firoz Shah invaded Vijayanagara and defeated Krishna Deva Raya I.**

Additional Information:

- Three distinct and resourceful areas were the reasons for a continuous conflict between the Vijayanagara rulers and Bahmani Sultans :
 - The Tungabhadra Doab.
 - The Krishna Godavari Delta.
 - The Marathwada country.

- **Ahmad Shah Wali later shifted Capital from Gulbarga to Bidar.**
- **Muhammad Shah III** became the sultan at the age of 9 after the death of his brother **Nizam Shah and Mahmud Gawan** served as **Prime Minister**.
- Bahmani Empire reached its zenith during the time of **Mahmud Gawan**.
- **Kalimullah** was the **last king** of the Bahmani dynasty.

GV KAKSHA
OPEN UP THE DOOR OF CREATIVE LEARNING

Administration under Mohammed I

He appointed a council of 8 ministers:

- Vakil-us-Saltana/lieutenant of the kingdom: **The immediate subordinate of the sovereign.**
- Waziri-Kull: **Supervisor of work of all ministers.**
- Amir-i-Jumla: **Minister of finance.**
- Wazir-i-Ashraf: **Minister of foreign affairs and master of ceremonies.**
- Nazir: **Assistant minister of finance.**
- Peshwa: **Associated with the lieutenant of the kingdom.**
- Kotwal: **Chief of police and city magistrate of the capital.**
- Sadr-i-iahan: **Chief justice and minister of religious affairs and endowments.**



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Mahmud Gawan

- He was Iranian by birth and was a trader. He was granted the title of Malik-ul-Tujjar (Chiefs of Merchants) by Humayun Shah.
- For almost 20 years he dominated the state affairs of the Bahmani. Under his leadership Bahamani kingdom saw resurgence.
- He divided the kingdom into eight provinces called Tarafs. Each Tara was governed by the Tarafdar.
- The salary was paid in cash or by assigning a Jagir.
- A tract of land called Khalisa was set apart for expenses of the Sultan.
- Introduced use of Gunpowder in war against Vijayanagara Kings.
- He built a college at Bidar in Persian Style architecture.
- Executed in 1481 by Muhammad Shah, Deccan nobles plotted against him.

- After **Gawan's Execution**, Bahmani kingdom disintegrated into **Five Kingdoms** (Known as **Deccan Sultanates**):

Nizam Shahis of Ahmednagar (1490-1633 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder: Ahmad Nizam Shah. • It was conquered & annexed by Shah Jahan in 1633.
Adil Shahis of Bijapur (1490-1686 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder: Yusuf Adil Shah. • Gol Gumbaz was built by Muhammad Adil Shah. • Bijapur was conquered & annexed by Aurangzeb in 1687.
Qutub Shahis of Golconda (1518-1687 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder: Muhammad Quli Qutub shah. • He built the famous Golconda fort and made it capital. • Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah founded the city Hyderabad (originally known as Bhagyanagar) and also built Charminar. • It was annexed by Aurangzeb in 1687.
Imad Shahis of Berar (1490-1574 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder: Fatullah khan Imad ul Mulk. • Capital: Daulatabad. • Annexed by rulers of Ahmednagar.
Barid Shahis of Bidar (1528-1619 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder: Ali Barid. • Annexed by Bijapur rulers.

Glossary

Turquoise: It is a semi-precious stone (sky blue in colour). Turquoise throne is one of the bejewelled royal seats of Persian kings described in Firdausi's ShahNama.

Pradhani (Vijayanagar): Prime Minister.

Padikaval: Selling of Policing rights.

Talara: Watchman.

Wazir-i-kul (Bahmani): Prime Minister.

Wazir Ashraf: Who controlled foreign affairs and royal court.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover

(SSC+RRB+State Exams)



KEY TERMS AND THEIR MEANINGS

Pradhani	Prime minister
Raysani	Recorded oral order of king
Karnikam	Accountant
Kadamal, Irai, Vrai	Kinds of taxes
Athavan	Land revenue department

Sufi Movement

INTRODUCTION

- In the beginning of **12th century AD**, some religious people in **Persia** turned to asceticism due to the increasing materialism of the Caliphate. They came to be called the '**Sufis**'.
- In India, Sufi movement **began in 1300 A.D & came to South India in the 15th century.**
- Sufism is the **mystical arm of Islam**. Sufis represent the inner side of the Islam creed (**Tasawwuf**).
- Sufism (tasawwuf)** is the name given to **mysticism in Islam**.
- Sufi means wool**: People who wear long woolen clothes are called sufis.
- It was a **liberal reform movement within Islam**. It stressed the elements of love and devotion as an effective means of the realisation of God.
- It is based on the **Pir-Murid (Teacher-student) relationship**.
- Sufism sprang from the doctrine of **Wahdat-ul-wajood** (unity of being) propounded by **Ibn-ul-Arabi** (1165-1240 AD).
- Early Sufi saints - **Rabia, Mansur bin hallal**.
- Sufi orders are broadly divided in two:**
- Ba-sara** - Those followed Islamic law.
- Be-shara** - who did follow Islamic law.
- In Sufism, **self-discipline** was considered an essential condition to gain knowledge of God. While orthodox Muslims emphasise external conduct, the **Sufis lay stress on inner purity**.
- Sufism entered India between 11th and 12th centuries.
- Al-Hujwari was first Sufis who settled in India** and died in 1089 AD who is popularly known as **Data Ganj**
- Naksh** (Distributor of unlimited treasure).
- Multan and Punjab were the early centres** and later on, it spread to Kashmir, Bihar, Bengal and the Deccan.

ESSENTIAL CHARACTERISTICS

- Fana**: Spiritual merger of devotee with Allah.
- Insan-e-kamil**: Perfect human with all good virtues.
- Zikr-tauba**: remembrance of god all the time(zikr).
- Wahdatul-wajood**: one god for the entire universe; unity of god and being.
- Sama**: spiritual dance and music to promote their concepts, though music is un-Islamic.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



STAGES OF SUFISM

Stage	Period	Character
1st Stage: Khanqa	10th century	Also called the age of Golden Mysticism
2nd Stage: Tariga	11-14th century	When Sufism was being institutionalised and traditions and symbols started being attached to it.
3rd Stage: Tarifa	15th century onwards	The stage when Sufism became a popular movement.

FEATURES OF SUFISM

- The Sufis **rejected the elaborate rituals and codes of behaviour demanded** by Muslim religious scholars.
- They believed that God is **Mashuq** and Sufis are the **Ashiqs**.
- Sufism was **divided into 12 orders (Silsila) and each under a mystic Sufi saint of which four most popular ones were Chistis, Suhrawardis, Qadiriya and Naqshbandis**.
- Silsila is the continuous **link between Murshid** (teacher) and **Murid** (student). They lived in **Khanqah-hospice of worship**.
- Names of Silsila were **based on the names of founding figures** E.g. Qadri Silsila based on the name of Shaikh Abdul Qadri & Place of origin E.g. Chishti (place in Afghanistan).
- Sufism took roots in **both rural and urban areas** and exercised a deep social, political and cultural influence on the masses.
- Sufism believes that **devotion** is more important than **fast** (Roza) or prayer (Namaz).
- Sufism **discards the caste system**.
- Sufism has **adapted extensively from the Vedanta school** of the Hindu philosophy.
- The cardinal doctrines of Sufism include:** Complete surrender to the will of God; Annihilation of the self; Becoming a perfect person.
- These three cardinal principles altogether make the **Doctrine of Fana** which means annihilation of human attributes through Union with God.
- In Sufism, a perfect being is also called a **Wali (saint)**, a word that literally means **sincere friend**.

SUFISM AND MUSIC

- Sufism encourages music as a way of deepening one's relation with God, remembering God by **zikr** (reciting name) **sama** (performance of **mystical music**).
- Sufis too composed poems and a rich literature in prose, including anecdotes and fables, The most notable writer of this period was **Amir Khusrau** the **follower** of **Nizamuddin Auliya**.
- Sufi saints are credited with the **invention of sitar and tabla**.
- It contributed to the **evolution of classical music**.
- Khayal style** owes a lot to sufism.
- Amir Khusro was a disciple of Nizamuddin Auliya.** He gives a unique form to sama.
- Khusrau** is sometimes referred to as the **Parrot of India**. His songs are sung in several dargahs across the country. **Khusrau** is **regarded** as the **Father of Qawwali**.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



SILSILAS/ORDERS OF SUFIS

Chisti	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder: Khwaja Abdul Chisti. • Originated in Persia and Central Asia. • Moinuddin Chishti introduced the Chisti order in India. • Baba Farid (Fariddudin Ganjshakar) was a disciple of Moinuddin & his poems included in Guru Granth Sahib. • Nizamuddin Auliya was called sidh/perfect due to yogi breathing exercises. • Sama was mostly associated with Chisti. • Belong to Ba-sharia.
Suhrawardi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder: Shaikh Shihabuddin Suhrawardi. • Main centre was Multan. • Saints of this order were also rich and held important government positions. • Associated with Delhi Sultanate. • A famous saint is Bahauddin Zakaria. • Belong to Ba-sharia.
Nakshabandi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder: Baha-ud-Din Naqshband Bukhari • Khwaja pir mohammad introduced Nakshabadi order in India during Akbar reign. • Orthodox Sect.
Qadri Silsilah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Qadri/Qadiriyya silsilah was famous in Punjab and was founded by Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani of Baghdad.

South India

The cholas: (850-1279 AD):

- Known as **Imperial Cholas of Tanjore**.
- The **founder** of Chola dynasty was **Vijayalaya** who was at **first a feudatory of Pallavas**.
- The **greatest kings of Cholas** were **Rajaraja** & his son **Rajendra I**.
- The use of **Agrahatta (Persian wheel)** also facilitated the already established smooth irrigation networks of tanks, canals, wells and sluices.

Important rulers:

Rajaraja-I (985- 1014 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greatest Chola Ruler, who helped raise chola empire as largest dominion in South India. • He took titles - Mummidi Chola, Jayankonda & Shivpadshekhara. • He defeated Chera, Pandya & conquered Maldives Islands. • Naval expedition against the Sailendra Empire (Malaya Peninsula). • Expanded trade with china. • In 1010 CE, constructed the Rajarajeshwara or Brihadeshwara temple, dedicated to shiva at Thanjavur. • Rajarajeshwara or Brihadeshwara temple is a part of "Greatest Living Chola Temples", & entered the UNESCO World Heritage site list in 1987. This temple is the finest example of Dravidian architecture.
------------------------------	---

**GS का रामबाण****GV KAKSHA****Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course****Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)**

- Developed a revenue system where land was surveyed and then revenue was assessed. So he was referred to as Ulakalanada Peruma (the great who measured the earth).

Raiendra-I (1014- 1044 AD)

- **Son of Rajaraja I**, defeated & conquered whole Sri Lanka.
- **Made the Chola navy the strongest** in the area and 'Bay of Bengal' was converted into a '**Chola Lake**'.
- He assumed the title of "**Gangaikondachola**" & built a city- "**Gangaikondacholapuram**".
- He was a great patron of learning and known as **Pandita - chola**.
- Encouraged **local self-government**.
- **Rajendra III was the last king**. Later ,Pandyas conquered the Chola empire.

Political System

- Empire was **founded by Vijayalaya**, feudatory of **Pallavas**.
- He captured Tanjore in 850 A.D.
- **Rajaraja I (985-1014 A.D)**
- Formative period of "**chola imperialism**"
- He destroyed the Chera navy at Trivandrum.
- He conquered **Maldives Islands**.
- **Bought South- East Asia under his control**.
- He overran Vengi of Andhra Pradesh.
- **Rajendra I (1014-1044 A.D)**.
- He followed the annexation policy of his father.
- He **defeated pala ruler Mahipala in 1022 A.D** and assumed title **Gangaikonda chola**
- Build a **city near the mouth of Kaveri- Gangaikondachola**.
- He sent two diplomatic missions to China for political as well as commercial purposes.
- **Rajadhi Raja I (1044-1052 A.D):**
- He earned the title "**Jayamkonda chola**".
- He **captured Kalyani, western chalukya capital and took the title Kalyanpur Makonda**.

Administration

- King was the central power and assisted by a council of ministers.
- The Chola empire had a strong standing army.
- The empire was divided into **mandalams (provinces)**, **valanadu** (districts).
- The officials were generally given revenue bearing lands.
- Cholas were known for **village administration** (**Uttaramerur inscriptions of Paranthaka** provides for this).
- **Two assemblies - Ur, Sabha or Mahasabha**.
- **Ur was a general assembly** of the village.
- **Mahasabha was a gathering of adult men in Brahmana villages** (agharas)



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Election system was present.
Economy	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Built a network of roads.• Expansions in agrarian economy, use of Agrahatta (Persian wheel) for smooth irrigation.• Tanks for irrigation purposes were built.• Elaborate survey of land is done to assess the govt. share.• Revenue sources: land tax, tolls on trade, taxes, professions etc, plunder.
Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• It was organised based on the Varnasrama model.• Sub castes were proliferated - Kaikalla, Chetti, Cheek etc.• Division of sub castes into Valangai and Idangai.• The Devadasi system was prevalent in the society.• Emergence of trading caste: Garveras (Northern merchants migrated southwards), Gaudas/Gavundas (originally cultivators).
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Thiruvallangadu copper plates. Karanthai plates and Anbil plates describe religious conditions of cholas.• Chola kings were Shaivites.• Paranthaka I Chola covered shiva temple with gold at Chidambaram.• Rajendra I constructed shiva temple in Ceylon.• They were tolerant towards other religions.• Vaishnavism also flourished during the period.• Saint Ramanujan was a contemporary of chola kings.• Temples acted as important centres of cultural life.• Build great capitals: Tanjore, Gangaikondacholapuram, Kanchi etc.• Large households and large palaces.• Chola kings built lofty temples & inscribed long inscriptions on the wall narrating their achievements. They also depict the socio-economic conditions of that period.• The Dravidian type of temple architecture reached its climax under the Cholas.• Dravidian temple architecture:<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Garbhagriha - multiple stories in the chief-deity room.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Art and Architecture

- These stories varied from 5 to 7 and are known as Vimana.
- Mandapa with a pillared hall.
- Pillars are elaborately curved.
- Courtyards surrounding the structure.
- Gopurams- lofty gateways
- Examples: Kailasanath Temple of Kanchipuram was built in the 8th century. Brihadeshwara temple (Tanjore), Airavatesvara temple & temple at Gangaikondacholapuram, Nataraja temple at Chidambaram are famous.
- Brihadeshwara temple at Tanjore was built by Rajaraja which was dedicated to Shiva.
- The Chola period is also remarkable for its sculptures and bronzes. The best example of this can be seen in **Dancing figure of Nataraja**.
- **Bharatanatyam & kathakali** are two types of dances performed during the Chola period.

Literature

- **Sivakasintamani** written by **Thiruthakkadevar** and **Kundalakesi** belongs to the 10th century.
- The **Ramayana** composed by **Kamban** and the **Periyapuranam** or **Thiruthondar Puranam** by **Sekkilar** are the two master-pieces of this age.
- The **Telugu version of Mahabharata** was started by **Nanniah & completed** by **Tikkana**.
- **Jayankondar's Kalingattupparani** describes the Kalinga war fought by **Kulottunga I**.
- **Moovarula** written by **Ottakuthar** depicts the life of three Chola kings.
- **Nalavenba** was written by **Pugalendi**.
- The works on **Tamil grammar** like **Kalladam** by **Kalladanar**, **Yapperungalam** by **Amirthasagarar**, a Jain, **Nannul** by **Pavanandhi** and **Virasoliyam** by **Buddhamitra** were written during Chola rule.
- **Pampa, Ponna, & Ranna** are considered **3 gems of Kannada literature** lived in the 10th century.

Important Terms & Meaning

- **Kaikkolaperumpadai** - Royal troops.
- **Velaikkarar** - Personal troops to defend kings.
- **Kadagram** - military cantonment.
- **Puravuvanithinaikkalam** - Revenue dept.
- **Peruvazhis** - Trunk roads.

Administration

- **Hereditary Monarchical form of government.**
- **Used titles Samasthabhuvanasraya and Vijayaditya.**
- **Their insignia was a boar signifying varahavatara.**
- **Limited number of council of ministers to advise the King.**
- **Ministers post was hereditary.**
- **Administration had feudal elements.**
- **Territory was divided into Rashtra, Vtshaya, Nadu, Kampana and Thana.**
- **Vishayapatis, Gramakutakas, Ayuktakas and Niyakutakas were the officials.**

Economy

- **Agriculture and trade & commerce were backbones of the economy.**



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover

(SSC+RRB+State Exams)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> State provided irrigational facilities. Cultivated land was categorised into Dry land, wet land and Garden land. Private ownership along with joint ownership of land existed. Guilds were active and had autonomy.
Society	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social life was based on the Varnasrama model. Caste was universal and hereditary. The Relationship between caste and occupation was less rigid. Women of higher status played a major role in social and administrative life. Akkamahadevi, a chalukyan princess also led the armies in battle.
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shaivism and Vaishnavism were patronised. Shakti was worshipped as Kollapura Mahalakshmi. Karthikeya was worshipped - Kudidatani in Bellary. Basavesvara's Veerashaivism was also very popular. Jainism was also practised and received royal patronage too.
Art and Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Their temple architecture is known as "Karnata Dravida". It is an extension of Badami chalukyan style Temples of Ittagi were the finest examples of Art and architecture. Ornamentation on the outer walls of the shrine and presence of figure sculptures of heroes and loving couples (Mithuna) were unique features of Kalyani Chalukyas.

Bhakti Movement

INTRODUCTION

- It was a **religious reform movement** during medieval times which emphasised **single-minded intense devotion to God**.
- Bhakti movement was **based on the doctrine** that the **relationship between god and man is through love and worship** rather than through performing any ritual or religious ceremonies.
- The **origin of Bhakti** is traced in **Vedas**, but its real **development took place after the 7th century**.
- It was initiated by **Shaiva Nayanars & Vaishnavite** Alvars in south India, later spread to all regions.
- Emotional Side** of **Vaishnavism** represented by: **Alvars** through collective songs - **Prabhandam**.
- Intellectual side of Vaishnavism** represented by
- Acharyas**.

Navanars	Alvars
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devotees of Shiva. Thirumarai - Compilation of hymns of Nayanana by the highest priest of Raja Raja Chola I, Nambiyandar Nambi. The details of the lives and of the saints are described in the work "Tevaram" which is also called the Dravida Veda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Devotees of Vishnu. Divya Prabandha- Compilation of the hymns of the Alvars saints - poets. Important saints: Andal (only female Alwar saint who is referred to as the 'Meera of the South'), Thirumazhisai Alvar, Thiruppaan Alvar, Nammalwar, Kulasekara.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



- Important Saints: Tiru Neelakanta, Meiporul, Viral Minda, Amaraneedi, Karaikkal Ammaiyar (woman).

- The Bhakti saints were divided into two schools depending on the way they imagined God.

Nirgun

- **Believe** invisible formless god, without attributes.
- **Nirguna bhakta's poetry was Jnana-shrayi or had roots in knowledge.**
- Nirgun Saints: **Guru Nanak, Ravidas, Kabir**

Sagun

- Believe **God with form & attributes.**
- Saguna bhakti's poetry was **Prema-shrayi**, or with roots in love.
- **Saguna Saints:** Tulsidas, Surdas, Meerabai

FEATURES OF BHAKTI MOVEMENT

- Unity of God or one God though known by different names.
- Condemnation of rituals, ceremonies and blind faith.
- Rejection of idol worship.
- Surrender of oneself to God.
- Emphasised both **Nirguna and Saguna bhakti.**
- Salvation through Bhakti.
- Open-mindedness about religious matters.
- Rejected castes distinctions & believed in equality of all humans.
- Rebelled against the upper caste's domination and the Sanskrit language.
- Use of local or regional languages for Preaching.
- Creation of literature in the local language.

CAUSES OF THE EMERGENCE OF BHAKTI MOVEMENT

- Influence of Vaishnavism
- Evil practices of the Hindus
- Fear of spread of Islam
- Influence of Sufi sects
- Emergence of great reformers.

VEDANTA SAINTS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION

Vedanta Saints	Contribution
Shankaracharya (788 - 820 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth- Kerala, Death- Uttarakhand (Kedarnath). • Guru - Govinda Bhagavath pada. • Integrated the essence of Buddhism in Hindu thought and interpreted the ancient Vedic religion. • Consolidated the doctrine of Advaita Vedant (Non-Dualism) God & created world is one and individual soul is not different from Brahman. • Organiser of the Dashanami monastic order and unified the Shanmata tradition of worship



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA



Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover

(SSC+RRB+State Exams)



Ramanujarcharya (1017-1137 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Birth - Tamilandu. • Guru - yadav preksha. • Propagator of Vishishtadvaita Vedanta or qualified monism - There exists a plurality and distinction between Atman (soul) & Brahman (metaphysical, ultimate reality). • Exponents of the Sri Vaishnavism tradition within Hinduism. • Literary works: Vedartha Sangraham, Sri Bhashyam, Gita Bhashyam.
Nimbarka	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was the contemporary of Ramanuja. • He propounded the philosophy of bheda-abheda meaning God, the soul and the world were identical yet distinct.
Madhvacharya (1238-1319)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was a critic of Adi Shankara's Advaita Vedanta and Ramanuja's Vishishtadvaita Vedanta teachings. • He preached Dvaita or dualism, where divinity was separate from the human conscience soul. • Liberation: only through the grace of God. • Book: Anuvyakhyana.
Nathpanthis, Siddhas, and Yogis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Criticised the ritual and other aspects of conventional religion and the social order, using simple, logical arguments. • They advocated renunciation of the world. • To them, the path to salvation lay in meditation on the formless god. • To achieve this they advocated intense training of the mind and body through practices like yoga asanas, breathing exercises and meditation. • These groups became particularly popular among low castes.

BHAKTI MOVEMENT SAINTS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTIONS

Saints	Contribution
Ramanada (14-15th century)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was a follower of Ramanuja. • Founder of Sant-Parampara (literally, the tradition of bhakti saints) in north India. • Substitute the worship of Rama in place of Krishna. • He has 12 disciples - Avadhutas. • Disciple(s): Kabir (a muslim weaver), Ravidas (cobbler), Bhagat Pipa, Sukhanand, sena (barber) & sudhana. • Literary works: Gyan-lila and Yog-chintamani (Hindi), Vaisnava Mata Bhajan Bhaskara and Ramarcanapaddhati (Sanskrit). • His verse is mentioned in Guru Granth Sahib.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Disciple of Ramananda. • He was the first to reconcile Hinduism and Islam.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA



Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



You Tube

Gv witmover

(SSC+RRB+State Exams)

Kabir Das
(1440-1510 AD)

- He was a **Nirguna saint** and openly criticised the orthodox ideas of major religions like Hinduism and Islam.
- Denounced idol-worship, fastings, pilgrimages and religious superstitious beliefs, bathing in holy rivers, formal worship like nama.
- His poems are called **Banis** (utterances) or **Dohe**. His works are compiled in the famous book: **Bijak**.
- Kabir says: **Ram Rahim is the same**.

Guru Nanak Dev
(1469-1538 AD)

- **Birth:** Talwandi Village & Death Kartarpur (Both are in Pakistan).
- **Founder of Sikh religion & the first Guru of ten Sikh Gurus. Initially worked as an Accountant.**
- Preached **middle path** & need of Guru for liberation.
- He composed hymnes and sang along with the help of an instrument called **Rabab** played by his attendant Mardana.
- Travelled across Asia including Mecca & Baghdad and spread the message of **Ik Onkar** -(One God).
- Opposes idol worship, pilgrimage and caste system, and emphasised purity of character and conduct.
- Called God as **Waheguru** that is shapeless, timeless, omnipresent and invisible (Nirgun
- Bhakti).
- He started **Guru-Ka-langer** (Community Kitchen).
- He promoted **Tauhid-e-wazidi**.

Purandar Das
(1483-1564 AD)

- One of the chief founding-proponents of South Indian classical music (Carnatic Music).
- He is often quoted as **Karnataka Sangeeta Pitamaha**.

Dadu Dayal
(1544-1603 AD)

- **Disciple of Kabir**.
- He was a supporter of **Hindu-Muslim unity**.
- His followers were called **Dadu Panthis**.

Chaitanya
Mahaprabhu (1486-
1533 AD)

- Founder of **modern Vaishnavism in Bengal**.
- He was a **Saguna** and popularised **Kirtans** (religious songs) as a form of worshipping God.
- Popularised the chanting of **Hare Rama, Hare Krishna**.
- He made famous the practice of **worshipping Radha and Krishna together**. He gave the **Achintya Bheda-Abheda** philosophy.
- Didn't reject scriptures or idol worship **called god as Hari**.
- He wrote Siksastakam, a text in Sanskrit, where he elaborated his philosophy.
- He is the inspiration behind the world renowned **ISKCON** (International Society for Krishna Consciousness) that was founded in the 20th century.

Sankaradeva (1499
1569 AD)

- Spread the Bhakti cult in **Assam**.
- Translated Ramayana & Mahabharata into Assamese
- He started the **Ekasarana movement (Neo-Vaishnavite movement)**. He believed in the worship of **Ekasarana** (One God) in the form of Krishna.
- He is also called Krishna by different names like Hari, Narayan and Rama.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> His most famous work is Kirtana Ghosha, written in a simple language understood by the masses. He wrote in Assamese and Brajavali (mixture of Maithili and Assamese).
Vallabhacharya (1479-1531 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exponent of Krishna cult. Founded philosophy of Shuddhadvaita (Pure Non dualism) and his philosophy is known as Pushti Marg. He worshipped Krishna under the title Srinathji.
Guru Ghasidas (1756-1836 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was a famous saint from Chhattisgarh and he established the Satnami Community mere He strongly believed in equality and criticised the oppressive caste system. He was a monotheist and was against idol worship.
Surdas (1483-1563 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Disciple of Vallabhacharya. He wrote Sursagar and Sursurvali. Showed intense devotion to Radha and Krishna. Regarded as the outstanding devotional poet in Brajbhasha.
Mirabai (1498-1546 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staunch devotee of Lord Krishna. Composed number of songs and poems in honour of Krishna. She composed bhajans (short religious songs) which are sung even today.
Haridas (1478-1573 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A great musician saint who sang the glories of Lord Vishnu.
Tulsidas (1532-1623 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Depicted Rama as the incarnation. Wrote Ramcharitmanas. He was Varkari.
Namdeva (1270-1350 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was a devotee of Vithoba (Vishnu). Opposed Caste system. Only Nirguna saint in Maharashtra. He belongs to Varkari tradition.
Dnyaneshwar (1275-1296 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> He was the founder of the Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra in the 13th century. Wrote Dnyaneswari, a commentary on the Bhagavad-Gita. His other work is Amrutanubhav on Yoga and philosophy. He was a worshipper of Vithoba (Vitthala) who is considered a manifestation of Vishnu. He was a follower of Nath Yogi Tradition. He also drew inspiration from the Upanishads and Bhagavad Gita.
Eknath (1533-1599)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wrote commentary on verses of the Bhagavad-Gita. Devotee of Vithoba. He criticised the Caste distinctions.
Tukaram (1598-1650)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Contemporary of Maratha king Shivaji. Devotee of Vithal. He founded the Varkari sect. Man behind Maratha Nationalism.



GS का रामबाण



GV KAKSHA

Latest TCS-Based GS/GK Smart pdf course



Gv witmover (SSC+RRB+State Exams)



- His teachings are contained in **Abhangas**.

Ram Das
(1608-1681)

- Author of **Dasbodh**.
- His teachings inspired Shivaji to establish an independent kingdom in Maharashtra.

VIRASHAIVISM/SHARANA MOVEMENT

- The Virashaiva movement **began in Karnataka** in the **mid- twelfth century**.
- It was initiated by **Basavanna** and other virashaivas like **Allama Prabhu** and **Akkamahadevi**.
- They fought for the **equality of all human beings** and against the Brahmanical ideas of caste and poor treatment of women.
- They were also **against religious rituals and idol worship**.
- **Challenged caste system, questioned the theory of rebirth.**
- Encouraged post puberty marriage & widow remarriage.
- Basavanna spread social awareness through his poetry, popularly known as Vachanaas.
- He established Anubhava Mantapa (**1st democratic parliament of the world**) - academy of mystics, saints and philosophers of the **Lingayath's** faith.

Varkari Tradition

- **Varkari is a religious movement (sampradaya) within the bhakti spiritual tradition of Hinduism. It is geographically associated with the Indian states of Maharashtra and northern Karnataka. In the Marathi language of Maharashtra, Vari means 'pilgrimage' and a pilgrim is called a Varkari.**

Vernacular Literature

Hindi	Kabir, Surdas, Tulsidas, etc.
Marathi	Jnanadeva, Namdev, Eknath, etc.
Bengali	Chaitanya Mahaprabhu and Chandidas
Rajasthani (Braj)	Meerabai, Bihari. etc.
Puniabi	Guru Nanak
Assamese	Sankaradeva

IMPACT OF BHAKTI MOVEMENT

- The Bhakti saints were **social reformers** also. The evil practice of Sati and caste rigidities received some setbacks.
- **Women were encouraged to join kirtans**. Mirabai, Laila (Kashmir) and Andal composed verses that are popular even today.
- In place of Sanskrit, Bhakti saints preached through the medium of **local languages** which could be understood very easily. **Surdas** used the Brij dialect. **Tulsi Das** composed his works in **Awadhi**.
- **Sankaradeva** popularised **Assamese**, **Chaitanya** spreading their message in **Bengali**, **Mirabai** in **Hindi and Rajasthani**.
- **Kirtan at a Hindu Temple, Qawwali at a Dargah** (by Muslims), and **singing of Gurbani at a Gurdwara** are all derived from the Bhakti movement of medieval India.
- It popularised the **idea of equality & brotherhood**.