

Hoysala Empire

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Hoysala Dynasty



- The **Hoysala Empire** was a Kannadiga power originating from the Indian subcontinent that ruled most of what is now Karnataka, India between the 10th and the 14th centuries.
- The capital of the Hoysalas was initially located at Belur but was later moved to Halebidu.
- The Hoysala rulers were originally from Malenadu, an elevated region in the Western Ghats.
- In the 12th century, taking advantage of the internecine warfare between the Western Chalukya Empire and Kalachuris of Kalyani, they annexed areas of present-day Karnataka and the fertile areas north of the Kaveri delta in present-day Tamil Nadu.
- By the 13th century, they governed most of Karnataka, minor parts of Tamil Nadu and parts of western Andhra Pradesh and Telangana in the Deccan Plateau.

- **Political History:**
- Hoysalas were feudatories of Chalukyas of Kalyana.
- Dwarasamudra (Halebeedu) was their capital.
- **Sala** was the founder of this dynasty.
- He was succeeded by Vinayaditya and Balalla 1.
- **Vishnuvardhana (Bittideva)** was the greatest in Hoysala dynasty.
- He completely routed Cholas from Gangavadi in the battle of Talakadu, for this he got the title *Talakadugonda*.
- In commemoration of this victory he built the Kirtinarayana temple at Talakadu and the Chennakesava temple at Beluru.

- **Religion:**
- Hoysalas patronized Shaivism, Vaishnavism and Jainism.
- Vishnuvardhana followed Jainism.
- He was influenced by Sri Ramanujacharya and converted into srivaishnavism
- **Literature:**
- Kannada and Sanskrit literature developed during this period.
- Important literary works in Kannada are
 - Harihara-
 - Raghavanka- Harishchandracharite
 - Nemichandra- leelavati Prabhanda
 - Janna-

Art and Architecture

- Hoysalas combined Vesara and Dravida style and developed new **Hoysala style**.
- Important features of this style are
 - **Star shaped** platform
 - The jagati around the temple is the open pradakshinapatha.
 - Polished pillar with variety of designs.
 - Elaborate carvings and beautifully carved madanika figures.
 - Vimana(shikara) in pyramidal shape.
 - Most of their temples in **Bhumija style**. In this style miniature shikara is carved on the outerwall of the temple.

- Examples of Hoysala temples are.
 - **Channakeshava temple at Beluru**
 - **Hoysaleswara temple at Halebidu**
 - Keshava temple Somnathpura
- They constructed Jain Basadis also. Eg. Savathi Gandhavarana Basadi at Shravanabelagola.
- **Chennakeshava Temple, Belur**

Devagiri Yadavas (1187-1317)

- The **Seuna, Sevuna, Gavli Kings** or **Yadavas of Devagiri**
- was a Medieval Indian dynasty, which at its peak ruled a kingdom stretching from the Narmada river in the north to the Tungabhadra river in the south, in the western part of the Deccan region.
- Its territory included present-day Maharashtra, north Karnataka and parts of Madhya Pradesh, from its capital at Devagiri (present-day Daulatabad in modern Aurangabad district, Maharashtra).
- The Yadavas initially ruled as feudatories of the Western Chalukyas. Around the middle of the 12th century, as the Chalukya power waned, the Yadava king Bhillama V declared independence.
- The Yadava kingdom reached its peak under Simhana II, and flourished until the early 14th century, when it was annexed by the Delhi Sultanate.



Hero stone (*Virakal*) with Old Kannada inscription dated 1286 CE



- The Seuna dynasty claimed descent from the Yadavas and therefore, its kings are often referred to as the "Yadavas of Devagiri".
- The correct name of the dynasty, however, is Seuna or Sevuna.
- The inscriptions of this dynasty, as well as those of contemporary kingdoms, the Hoysala, Kakatiya dynasty and Western Chalukyas call them *Seunas*.
- The name is probably derived from the name of their second ruler, "Seunachandra".
- According to local tradition, the town of Sinnar was established by the Gavali (Yadava) chief Rav Singuni.
- His son Rav Govinda built the great temple of Gondeshwara or Govindeshwara, at a cost of 2 lakh rupees.
- Traditionally, Seuna Yadavas are called "Gavli Kings". Bhillama V (1185–93) moved their capital from Sinnar, near Nashik, to Devagiri. Like Hoysala Yadavas, Seunas Yadavas were also originally pastoralists or cattle-herders. The Yadavas often proudly claimed their pastoral ancestry

- **Political History:**
- They ruled area between Narmada and Tungabhadra comprising the areas of present day Maharashtra, southern Madhya Pradesh and northern parts of Karnataka.
- This dynasty is also known as **SEVUNA, GAVLI KINGS.**
- **Devagriri(daulatbad)** was their capital.
- Initially they were feudatories of western Chalukyas
- Bhillamma declared independence and started independent rule.
- They maintained rivalry with Kakatiyas and Hoysalas.
- The Yadava kingdom reached its peak under **Simhana II**, and flourished until the early 14th century, when it was annexed by the Delhi Sultanate.
- Harpaladeva was the last king in this dynasty.

- **Literature and Language:**

- The Yadavas were the first major dynasty to use **Marathi** as an official language. Earlier, both **Sanskrit** and **Kannada** had been used for official inscriptions in present-day Maharashtra; subsequently, at least partly due to the efforts of the Yadava rulers, Marathi became the dominant official language of the region
- Mukundaraya wrote Vivekasindhu in Marathi.
- Gnyaneshwar wrote Gnyaneshwari, a marathi language commentary on Bhagwad Gita.
- **Hemadri composed *Chaturanga Chintamani*.** (Sanskrit)
- Sarangapani composed *sangeetaratnakara* (considered to be first book on music).
- Kannada was one of the court languages during early Yadava times, as is evident from a number of Kannada-language inscriptions.

Kakatiya dynasty





- **Political History :**

- The Kakatiya dynasty was a South Indian dynasty that ruled most of eastern Deccan region comprising present day Telangana and Andhra Pradesh, and parts of eastern Karnataka and southern Odisha between 12th and 14th centuries.
- Their capital was **Orugallu**, now known as **Warangal**.
- Early Kakatiya rulers served as feudatories to Rashtrakutas and Western Chalukyas for more than two centuries. They assumed sovereignty under Prataparudra I in 1163 CE .
- Ganapati Deva (r. 1199–1262) significantly expanded Kakatiya lands during the 1230s and brought under Kakatiya control the Telugu-speaking lowland delta areas around the Godavari and Krishna
- Ganapati Deva was succeeded by **Rudramma Devi** (r. 1262–1289)
- Marco Polo, who visited India sometime around 1289–1293, made note of Rudramma Devi's rule.

- Alauddin Khalji invaded Kakatiya kingdom in 1303AD. This brought hard times for kakatiyas.
- Finally in 1323 Prince Jaunakhan (muhammed bin Tughlaq) defeated Prataparudra Deva and annexed their kingdom.
- Prince Jauna changed the name of Kakatiyas capital Oragallu as Sultanpur.
- Prataprudra Deva committed suicide near Narmada river while coming to Delhi as a captive of prince Jauna.
- **Literature:**
- Sanskrit and Telugu literature flourished during this period.
- **Jayapa senani** has composed Geeta Ratnavali, Nritya Ratnavali and Vadya Ratnavali.
- Andhra natyam and perini sivatandavam was classical dance forms of this period.

- **Architecture:**
- Kakatiyas followed trikuta model in their temple constructions.
- In this model temples are constructed for Shiva ,Vishnu and Surya in a triangular way.
- Floating bricks and welcoming archways were silent features in Kakatiya structures.
- The scenic Pakhal lake in Warangal was built by Ganapathi Deva.
- The 1000 pillar temple in Warangal was built during the Kakatiya Rule and is another example to the exquisite Kakatiya Architecture
- The iconic Kakatiya Thoranam was built by Rudramadevi's father in the 12th Century. This ornate arch is said to have many similarities with the gateways at the Sanchi Stupa and is also the emblem of Telangana.
- The Koh-i-Noor Diamond, which is now among the jewels set in the British Crown, was mined and first owned by the Kakatiya Dynasty.
- Ramappa temple is best specimen in Kakatiya temples.

The **Koh-i-Noor** "Mountain of Light"), also spelt **Kohinoor** and **Koh-i-Nur**, is one of the largest cut diamonds in the world, weighing 105.6 carats (21.12 g). It is part of the British Crown Jewels.



Kakatiya Kala Thoranam (also called Warangal Gate)



Vijayanagar Dynasty



- *Karnata Rajya* (Karnata Kingdom) was another name for the Vijayanagara Empire, used in some inscriptions and literary works of the Vijayanagara times including the Sanskrit work *Jambavati Kalyanam* by King Krishnadevaraya and Telugu work *Vasu Charitamu*.
- Before the early 14th-century rise of the Vijayanagara Empire, the Hindu states of the Deccan – the Yadava Empire of Devagiri, the Kakatiya dynasty of Warangal, and the Pandyan Empire of Madurai – were repeatedly raided and attacked by Muslims from the north.
- By 1336 the upper Deccan region (modern-day Maharashtra and Telangana) had been defeated by armies of Sultan Alauddin Khalji and Muhammad bin Tughluq of the Delhi Sultanate.

- Further south in the Deccan region, Hoysala commander Singeya Nayaka-III declared independence after the Muslim forces of the Delhi Sultanate defeated and captured the territories of the Yadava Empire in 1294 CE.
- He created the Kampili kingdom near Gulbarga and Tungabhadra River in the northeastern parts of present-day Karnataka state.
- The kingdom collapsed after a defeat by the armies of Delhi Sultanate and upon their defeat, the populace committed a *jauhar* (ritual mass suicide) in c. 1327–28.
- The Vijayanagara Kingdom was founded in 1336 CE as a successor to the hitherto prosperous Hindu kingdoms of the Hoysalas, the Kakatiyas, and the Yadavas with the breakaway Kampili Kingdom adding a new dimension to the resistance to the Muslim invasion of South India.

- Two theories have been proposed regarding the linguistic origins of the Vijayanagara empire.
- One is that Harihara I and Bukka I, the founders of the empire, were Kannadigas and commanders in the army of the Hoysala Empire stationed in the Tungabhadra region to ward off Muslim invasions from Northern India.
- Another theory is that Harihara and Bukkaraya were Telugu people, first associated with the Kakatiya Kingdom, who took control of the northern parts of the Hoysala Empire during its decline.
- Historians agree the founders were supported and inspired by Vidyananya, a saint at the Sringeri monastery, to fight the Muslim invasion of South India
- **Sringeri** also called **Sri Kshetra Shringeri** is a hill town Chikkamagaluru district in Karnataka. It is the site of the first established by AdiShankara, Hindu theologian and exponent of the Advaita Vedanta philosophy, in the 8th century

Sri Vidyashankara temple (1342 AD) at Sringeri



- **Literary Sources:**
- **Rayavachakam** by vishvanatha sthanapati
- *“The forgotten history of vijayanagar empire”* by Robert seawell
- The Kannada and Telugu literature, like Manucharitram, Saluvabhyudayam, etc., patronized in the Vijayanagar court, give genealogical, political and social information.
- **Foreign Accounts:**
- **Nicholo de conti** visited Vijayanagar during times of Devaraya 1 and gave details about his personality.
- **Abdul Razzaq** from Persia visited during Devaraya 2. He described the beauty of capital city Hampi.
- **Domingo Paes** and **Barbosa** visted during Krishnadevraya time.
- **Nuniz** visted during the times of achyuthdevaraya

- **Inscriptions:**
- Bitragunta inscription is the major source for construction of family history of sangama dynasty.
- Srirangam copper plates of Devaraya II provide the genealogy and achievements of Vijayanagar rulers.
- Various copper plate inscriptions of krishnadevraya time.
- The Hampi ruins and other monuments of Vijayanagar provide information on the cultural contributions of the Vijayanagar rulers.
- **Political History :**
- Vijayanagar was ruled by four different dynasties
 - **Sangama dynasty(1336-1486)**
 - **Saluva dynasty(1486-1506)**
 - **Tuluva dynasty(1506-1565)**
 - **Aravidu dynasty(1570-1647)**

- **Sangam Dynasty:**
- **Harihara raya** was first ruler. Vijayanagar and Bahamani conflict started during his times.
- **Bukaraya** ascended throne after harihara.
- Bukka's son kamparaya annexed Madurai. This episode was written by Gangadevi(wife of kamparaya) as ***Madhuravijayam*** in Sanskrit.
- He captured revatidweepa(Goa).
- He created Pansupari bazaar in Hampi
- Bukaraya was succeeded by harihara 2 and later Devaraya came to power
- Devaraya 1 was the first important king. He was the first to construct dam across river Tungabhadra
- **Devarya 1** was defeated by Bahaman sultan Feroz shah 1.

- The greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty was **Deva Raya II**.
- He inducted **muslim archers** into army.
- He was first vijayanagara ruler to collect tributes from cylon.
- After his death, Sangama dynasty became weak.
- The last king virupaksharaya was dethroned by his commander **Saluva Narsimharaya 1**, and he started **Saluva dynastic rule**.
- **Saluva Dynasty:**
- Narasimha raya 2 was the greatest in saluva dynasty.
- **Annamcharaya** lived during this time period.
- After the death of Narasimha 2, Narasa nayaka installed his son veeranarsimha on throne.
- Veeranasimha started rule of Tuluva dynasty.

- **Tuluva dynasty:**
- After the death of Veeranasimha , prime minister Thimmarasu installed Krishnadevaraya on throne.
- **Krishnadevaraya (1509-1529)** was the greatest in this dynasty.
- He was a great commander and an efficient administrator. He fought a series of war with the independent kingdoms that came on the ruins of the Bahamani kingdom, maintained law and order and dealt with the Portuguese influence in the Deccan.
- He completely shattered the Adil Shahi forces of Bijapur first and attacked Gulbarga and set free three Bahamani princes who were imprisoned there. He helped them in recovering the throne of Gulbarga and Krishna Deva himself took the title of ***Yavanarajya sthapanacharya***.
- He started his eastern campaign in 1513AD.
- Udayagiri was the first fort to be captured by Krishnadevaraya.
- He defeated Prataparudra Gajapati of Orissa.

- He married Gajapati princess Tukkadevi or Annapurnadevi.
- Raichur campaign in 1520 was his last campaign. He defeated Ismail Adil shah.
- Portugese governor Alfanso de Alburque concluded treaty with Krishnadevaraya.
- In 1510 Portugese captured Goa from Bijapur Sultan.
- He was a great patron of literature and art and he was known as **Andhra Bhoja**
- Eight eminent scholars known as **Ashtadiggajas** were at his royal court.
- Due the death of his son ,Krishnadevaraya received nervous breakdown and passed away **in 1529**.
- After his death, Achyutadeva and Sadashivraya succeeded the throne.
- During the reign of Rama Raya, the **Bahaman confederacy** (combined forces of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Golkonda and Bidar) defeated him(Ramaraya) at the **Battle of Talaikote** in 1565.
- Rama Raya was imprisoned and executed. The city of Vijayanagar was destroyed. This battle was generally considered to mark the end of the Vijayanagar Empire.
- However, the Vijayanagar kingdom existed under **the Aravidu dynasty** for about another century.

- **Aravidu Dynasty:**
- Thirumala, Sri Ranga and Venkata II were the important rulers of this dynasty.
- Venkata II was contemporary to Akbar. He shifted capital city to
- The last ruler of Vijayanagar kingdom was Sri Ranga III.
- Sri Ranga was defeated by Mir Jumla of Golconda in battle of Vandavasi in 1647.
- Vijayanagar empire came to an end with this.

- **Administration :**
- They followed traditional monarchy.
- The king was the ultimate authority in the kingdom. He was also the supreme commander of the army.
- The king was assisted by a council of ministers in his day to day administration.
- One of the important characteristics of the Vijayanagar administration was the ***amaranayaka*** This is similar to the ***iqta*** system of Delhi Sultanate.
- In this system, the commander of the Vijayanagar army was called the **nayaka**. Each nayaka was given an area for administration. The nayaka was responsible for expanding agricultural activities in his area
- **He collected taxes in his area** and with this income maintained his army, horses, elephants and weapons of warfare that he had to supply to the raya or the Vijayanagar ruler
- The **amara-nayakas sent tribute** to the king annually and personally appeared in the royal court with gifts to express their loyalty.

- **Revenue:**
- Land revenue was the major source of income to the state.
- Generally it was at the rate of one sixth of the total produce.
- **Society:**
- People were found of luxurious life.
- Silk and cotton clothes were mainly used for dress. Perfumes, flowers and ornaments were used by the people. Paes mentions of the beautiful houses of the rich and the large number of their household servants.
- Prostitution was institutionalized.
- **Devdasi** or temple dancer system became more popular.
- Practice of **sati** further strengthened.
- Existence of four caste- Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sudras.

- **Religion:**

- The Sangama rulers were chiefly Saivaites and Virupaksha was their family deity. But other dynasties were Vaishnavites.
- But all kings were tolerant towards other religions. Borbosa referred to the religious freedom enjoyed by everyone.
- Muslims were employed in the administration and they were freely allowed to build mosques and worship.
- *Shunya sampadane*— a collection of vachanas produced in this age. (*vachanas* literally meaning sayings in kannada, these are poetic verses composed in kannada language, popularized by veershaiva movement led by Basavanna).
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- **Literature:**
- Sanskrit, Kannada, Telugu language witnessed voluminous literature in Vijayanagar period.
- Few **Sanskrit** works are.
 - Gangadevi wrote- Madhuravijayam
 - Krishnadevaraya wrote – usha parinayan, jambavanti kalyanam, madalasa charita.
 - Guru vidyaranya wrote—Raja kalanirnaya
- **Literary works in Kannada.**
 - Chamarasa wrote – prabhulingaleele
 - Kanakadas wrote- Ramadhanacharite, nala charite, mohantarangini
 - Kumaravyasa wrote – Karnataka katha manjari
 - Purandardas — keertanas
- **Literary works in Telugu**
 - Krishnadevaraya wrote – **Amuktamalyada**
 - Allasani pedanna wrote – Manucharita
 - Nandi timanna wrote – Parijathaparahana etc
- **Ashtadiggajas**– eight great poets of Telugu literature flourished in the court of Krishnadevaraya.

- **Architecture:**
- They used the Dravidian style of architecture later added some unique features to it and it came to be called as Vijayanagara style.
- Preferred for its durability, local hard granite was the building material of choice, as it had been for the Badami Chalukyas.
- Vijayanagar temples are **surrounded by strong enclosures** and characterized by ornate pillared **kalyanamandapa** (marriage halls); **tall rayagopurams** (carved monumental towers at the entrance of the temple) built of wood, brick, and stucco in the Chola style; and adorned with life-sized figures of gods and goddesses.
- This dravida style became popular during the reign of Krishnadeva Raya and is seen in South Indian temples constructed over the next two centuries.
- The courtly architecture of Vijayanagar is generally made of mortar mixed with stone rubble and often shows secular styles with Islamic-influenced arches, domes, and vaults.
- Some famous temples exemplifying the Vijayanagar style include the **Virupaksha Temple at Hampi** and the **Hazara Rama temple of Deva Raya I** etc.
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Lotus Mahal



Hazara Rama Temple



Virupaksha Temple



Bahamani Kingdom(Sultanate)



- The **Bahmani Sultanate** (Persian: سلطان‌نشین بهمنی; also called the *Bahmanid Empire* or *Bahmani Kingdom*) was a Persianate
- Sunni Muslim empire of the Deccan in South India.
- It was the first independent Muslim kingdom of the Deccan, and was known for its perpetual wars with its Hindu rivals of Vijayanagara, which would outlast the Sultanate.
- The sultanate was founded in 1347 by Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah.
- The Kingdom later split into five successor states that were collectively known as the Deccan sultanates, that would eventually sack the Vijayanagar capital after the Battle of Talikota.

- The Deccan region was a part of the provincial administration of the Delhi Sultanate.
- In order to establish a stable administration in the Deccan, **Mohammad bin Tughlaq** appointed amiran-i-sada/ Sada Amir, who were the administrative heads of hundred villages.
- From 1337 the conflict between the officers in Deccan and Delhi sultanate accelerated.
- This led to the establishment of an independent state in the Deccan **in 1347** with the capital at **Gulbarga** in Karnataka.

Political History

- **Alauddin Hassan Gangu Bahaman Shah** was the founder of Bahamani sultanate in the year 1347AD.
- Rivalry with Vijayanagar kingdom over the fertile region of **Raichur doab** started from his period , and continued till the last of Bahaman rule.
- He had frequent conflicts with Warangal state, reddy kingdoms of Rajhmundry and Kondavidu. Bahman Shah emerged victorious in all these expeditions and assumed the title Second Alexander on his coins.
- **Mohammed I** succeeded Bahman Shah.
- His attack on Warangal in 1363 brought him a large indemnity, including the important fortress of Golkonda and the treasured turquoise throne, which thereafter became the throne of the Bahmani kings.
- The next hundred years saw a number of Sultans one after another, by succession or usurpation. All of them fought with their southern neighbor, but without gaining much territory.
- In 1425 Warangal was subdued and their progress further eastwards was challenged by the Orissan rulers.
- In the year 1429 Ahmed Shah al wali shifted capital city from Gulbarga to Bidar.
- The rule of Mohammad III (1463–1482) is worthy of mention because of his lieutenant Mohammed Gawan, a great statesman.

- **Mohammad Gawan:**
- The Bahmani kingdom reached its peak under the guidance of Prime minister Mahmmad Gawan. He was a Persian merchant.
- He was well-versed in Islamic theology, Persian, and Mathematics. He was also a poet and a prose-writer.
- He was also a military genius. He waged successful wars against Vijayanagar, Orissa and the sea pirates on the Arabian sea.
- He built a **Madarsa at Bidar** in Persian architectural style.
- This madarasa was great learning centre with collection of 3000 manuscripts from all over the world.
- Gawan's progress was not tolerated by native Muslim leaders. They made false allegations. They made Sultan to punish him with death sentence.
- After execution of Gawan Bahamani Sultanate started to decline.
- After few years Sultanate gradually broke up into five independent kingdoms: **Bijapur, Ahmadnagar, Berar , Golkonda and Bidar.**

Administration:

- The kingdom was divided into four administrative units called '**taraf**' or provinces.
- These provinces were Daultabad, Bidar, Berar and Gulbarga
- Every province was under a **tarafdar** who was also called a subedar
- Some land was converted into **Khalisa** land from the jurisdiction of the tarafdar.(Khalisa land was that piece of land which was used to run expenses of the king and the royal household).
- Nobles used to get their salary either in cash or in form of grant of land or '**jagir**'.

Military

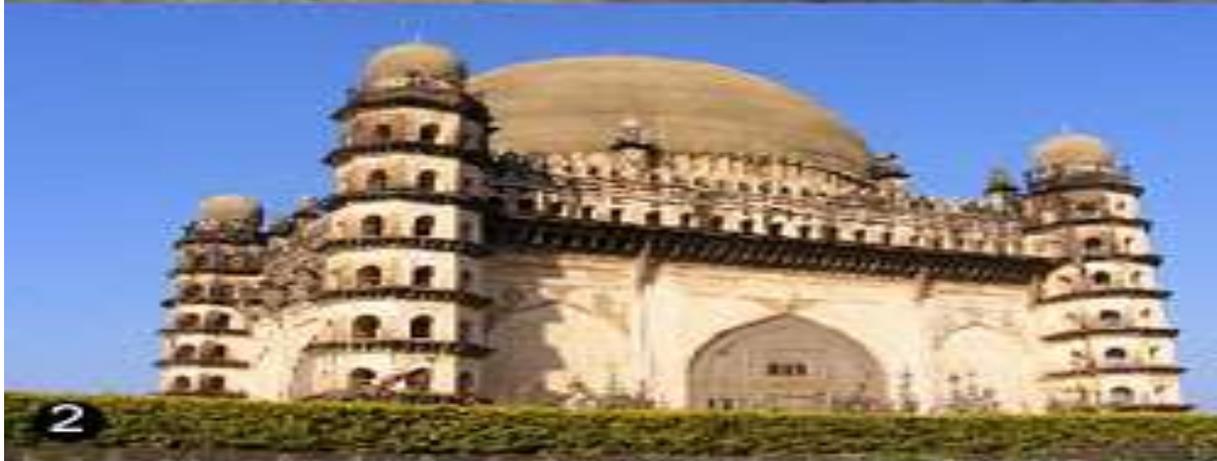
- Bahamani ruler depended for military support on his *amirs*
- There were two groups in the ranks of amirs: One was the Deccanis who were immigrant Muslims and had been staying for a long time in the Deccan region.
- The other group was Afaquis or Pardesis who had recently come from Central Asia, Iran and Iraq.
- Bahamanis were familiar with the use of **gunpowder** in warfare.

Literature:

- **Persian ,Arabic and Urdu** literature flourished in this period.
- Mohammad Gawan wrote poems in Persian language. Riyaz-ul-Insha, Manazir-ul-insha are his works.
- A new dialect called “**Dakhini urdu** “ became popular during this time.
- The famous sufi saint of Gulbarga, **Khwaja Bande Nawaz Gesu Daraj** wrote in this language.
- **Architecture:**
- They followed **Indo-Islamic style** of architecture with some improvisation. Local materials were used to construct the buildings.
- The architecture was highly influenced by Persian architecture.
- Some features of this style are
 - Tall minarets
 - Strong arches
 - Huge domes
 - Spacious Hazaras
 - Crescent moon at the top of the building



Charminar



1. Jama Masjid Gulbarga 2. Gol Gumbaz