

In the cultural and political history of India the vast state of India was divided into different regions, large and small in size after the death of king Harshvardhan. The rulers of these kingdoms attacked the neighboring kingdoms for extension of their territories. With the economic, political, social and cultural conditions improving, these regions developed in terms of Indian traditions, Indian society and the Indian civilization. This time period from 700AD to 1200AD is known as the 'Rajput' period in India. In this chapter we will study the political, economic, social and cultural history of some of these regions.

The Ghadvals of Kanauj

After the death of Harsh the kingdom of Kanauj disintegrated. A ruler named Yashovarman (700-740AD) came to power. The ruler of Kashmir- Lalitaditya Muktapada attacked Kanauj in 740AD and defeated Yashovarman. After that no detailed information is available on Kanauj. After the fall of the Pratihara dynasty in the 11th century, a king named Chandradev Gopal was defeated Kanauj was taken over. Chandradev Gopal was of the Ghadval tribe though no information regarding the roots of this tribe. It seems the descendants of these rulers were from South India and could be a tributary of the Rashtrakutas or Rathods. Kanauj was the capital city and they ruled over regions around Kanauj. Their first ruler was Chandradev (1090-1100AD). Madanchandra ascended the throne there after. Madanchandra adopted the title of an 'Emperor'. He was scholar and has written a book named Moadanvinod. He also got constructed a temple of Adikeshav in Kashi. After Madanchandra his son Govindchandra ascended to the throne. He was the most successful and enterprising ruler of the dynasty.

Jaychandra (1170-1198AD)

Jaychandra was a very famous king. He fought with the Chandela and Chauhan dynasties. He was not on good terms with Prithviraj Chauhan, the king of Ajmer. In 1194 AD Mohammed Ghori attacked the Kanauj the kingdom of Jaychandra who fought the battle fiercely but was killed. Afterwards, the Rathods left Kanauj and established their rule in Rajputana.

Kingdom of Kashmir

The epic Rajtarangini of poet Kalhan gives us the history of Hindu kings of Kashmir. Kalhan was the court poet and a Brahmin. His father Champak was a minister of Harsh, the ruler of Kashmir. He completed this epic during the rule of Jaysinh (1127-1154). The first three parts contain the ancient history of Kashmir. The seventh and eighth parts have the history of Lahore dynasty. This epic has events and historical dates. It is written in Sanskrit. Critics have declared Rajtarangini as the first dependable historical document of India.

Durlabhvardhan established the Karkotak dynasty in the 7th century. His son, Durlabhak became the ruler after him. He earned the title of Pratapaditya and established the city of Pratappur. He had three sons- Chandrapada (Vajraditya), Taarapada (Udayaditya) and Muktapada (Lalitaditya). Muktapada signed a treaty with Yashovarman the ruler of Kanauj. He defeated the king of Tibet. He sent an emissary to China. He erected the famous temple of Martand (Sun God) in Kashmir. The last powerful ruler of this dynasty was Jayapada who defeated Vrajyuddh the ruler of Kanauj in the 8th century.

Utpal Dynasty

Ruler Avantivarman established this dynasty and also the city Avantipur. After him Shankarcarman and then Kshemgupt. He was very cunning and extravagant. So his Queen, Rani Didda (daughter of king Sinha of Lahore) took the reign of the kingdom in her hands and ruled successfully and became famous.

Lahore Era

This region went into the hands of 'Lahore' after the Queen Didda's death. King Jaysinh belonged to this dynasty. The royal poet Kalhan had a very important place in his court. Jaysinh was the last ruler of Lahore dynasty. Then Muslim soldier, Shah Mir ruled over Kashmir. Akbar won over Kashmir and merged it in the Mughal Empire.

Mewar and Marwar

The Gohils or Mewar who came to be known as Rajputs later on held an important place in medieval history. Bappa Rawal was the founder of this dynasty. Bappa is not a name but one of the titles given to the kings of Gohil. According to history, they belonged to the first half of 8th century AD. From that point of view, he cannot be the founder of this dynasty. Some historians believe that Kalbhoj was the founder of this dynasty. Before Bappa, the Gohils ruled over Mewar (mewad) for two decades. The oldest capital was Naghud (Nagda). After that (10-AD) Aghad (Ahar) became the capital. When the Arabs destroyed West India (725AD) Bappa was the leader amongst the Indian rulers to face them. The courage and valour with which he won over forts and cities from the Arabs must have made the people to believe him as the founder of this dynasty. Gohil King Bhaturpat-II threw away the burden of Pratihars and adopted the title of Emperor. His son Allat ruled the kingdom. Allat married a girl from lower strata society and made his queen named Haripava. After Allat his son Narvaahan and then Shelivaahan's ruled over followed by Shaktikumar who ruled till the end of the 10 AD. During his rule Raja Munj destroyed capital Aaghaat.

Thereafter, he went and took shelter under Chaulaky king Kumarpal who had the authority over Chitrakoat (Chittod). Gohil leader Sardarsamant returned his kingdom which was very soon won over by Nadul (Nadol) Kirtipal. Samatsingh started living in the forest (Banswala and Dungarpur) and his brother- Kumarunh the assistance of Chaulukya. King pushed Kirtipal out of Mewar. Thereafter his the Gohils of Mewar retained their glory under king Jaitsinh.



**Kirti Column
- Chittod**



Rana Sanga



Maharana Pratap

Alauddin Khalji won over this region as the Muslim invasions had weakened it but still the Sisodia dynasty had some region under their control. Rana Hamir won over the whole Chhitod kingdom then Rana Mokalsingh followed by his son Rana Kumbh as the ruler.

Rana Kumbh was very brave. He was a patron of art and literature. Out of the 84 courts in Mewar 32 were formed by him. Similarly the Vijay Stmbh of Chittod even today stands as a proof of his valour. His grandson Rana Sangramsingh was the prototype of Rana Sanga. He had lost one eye and one leg and had about 80 wound marks on his body due to the numerous wars he had fought. He had fought battles with the Sultans of Malwa, Gujarat and Delhi. He was known as the leader of the Rajputs of Rajasthan because

of his adventures. When Babar defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the first battle of Panipat and established Mughal empire it was Rana Sangha who in the medieval history for first and the last time challenged Babar by forming a group of all Rajput kings. Though Rana Sangha lost their battle of Kanwaha against Babar. His grandson Rana Pratap had strongly followed Rana Sangha in respect of valour. He had challenged Akbar and fought many battles against the Mughals to protect his kingdom.

Marwad (Jodhpur)

Marwad was the second important state for Rajputs. Rathod Rajputs who were the descendants of the Rashtakuts, ruled over this region. The modern history of Marwad begins with Rathod king Raja Chandra. His Jodha built a fort and established Jodhpur. His son Bikaji founded Bikaner. King Maldev of the 16th century was very powerful. He was contemporary of Emperor Humayun and Shah. The Rathods were very powerful during this time.

Chauhans of Shakambhar

According to folk lore, Chahmas (Chauhans) arose from the yagna performed by rishis on Mount Abu. They were ruling as the tributaries of the Gunjar. When the pratiharas became weak they became independent. Pratapgadh, Nadul and Sambhar were important for them. Shakambhari was the capital of Sambhan branch. They bravely faced the invasions of the Mahmud Gazanavi in the 11th century. Later in the 12th century, Ajayraj of this dynasty set up Ajaymeno (Ajmer) town. He and his son Arnoraj developed this dynasty to a large extent. He married Kanchandevi, the daughter of the brave king Siddhraj Jaisinh of Gujarat. His son Someshwar ascended being as his heir and after him came his son Prithivraj who was the most heroic king of the Chauhan dynasty. The poet laureate, heir apparent Chanderbadar held a respectful place in his court. He was defeated in 1192 A.D. by Muhammed Ghori in the plains of Tarai. But in the 13th century they shifted to the mountains region of Ranthambore as their capital. In the 14th century Aauddin Khalji defeated the last king Hamirdev and thus Chauhan reign came to an end.

Amber (Jaipur)

The Kushwaha Rajputs ruled over Amber. It was established in the 10th century and it was under the control of Mewar but in the 14th century it became an important political center. King Bharmale (Bihari male) married his daughter to Akbar. Jaipur and Jodhpur remained independent till 1947.

The Raj Mahal of Jodhpur, Hawa Mahal of Jaipur and Amber fort hold an important place in art and architecture of India. The Rajputs ruled Marwar. The influential rulers of Marwar through powers became strong and set up Bikaner Region.



Hawa Mahal of Jaipur

The State of Gujarat

Since the rich heritage of Gujarat has left an important mark on its political and cultural history. The Pratiharas ruled over it in the 7th and 8th century. When the rule of Gurjars became weak, the Chavda clan of people of Saraswat Mandal established their rule. Jainism spread in Gujarat during the Chavda rule.

Killing the last Chavda King Samantsinh the Chaulukya (Solanki) came to power in Gujarat. Gujarat flourished greatly in the economic and cultural fields. Mulraj, Bheemdev Karnadev and Jaysinh Solanki (Siddhraj) were important rulers of Solanki dynasty. The rulers of Gujarat brought Malva, Chhitod, Bhimmal, Lat region,



Kirtitoran-Vadnagar



Raniki Step-well - Patan

Abu, etc. under their rule. Rani-vav of Patan, Jain Derasars at Palitana, Kirti Toran of Vadnagar, Sun Temple at Modhera, etc. are famous architectural monuments of those times?

After Siddhraj Solanki, Kumarpal, Bhimdev II, Mulraj Solanki II etc. rulers came to power. As the



**Sculptor of Stepwell of Rani
ki vav - Patan**

Solanki Dynasty weakened the Vaghela clan and established their rule. Having heard about the riches of Gujarat, the Sultan of Delhi attacked it during the rule of Karnadev Vaghela (1303AD) and established the Muslim rule. A leader Zafar Khan, took the name Muzzafar Shah and established the independent Gujarat province. He patronized the cultural development of Gujarat. In 1573 Akbar won over Gujarat and established Mughal rule.

Malwa Region

Malwa was the pride of Madhya Pradesh being a rich and prosperous region. Rashtakutas ruled over this region till 7th century. They were thrown over by Parmars. Parmar king Siyak was the leader of Rashtrakutas. He established independent rule in Malwa and made Dharanngri its capital. His son Munj was known as “Pruthvi Vllabh” because of his valour in wars. He fought Gohils, Huns, Chauhans, Solankis and Chaylukyas. He got a lake built by the name of “Munj Sahgar”. There after his brother and then Bhoj came to power. He was Patron of art, literature and education. Famous poets like Dhanpal and Uvat and Poetess named Sita got an important position in his court. He wrote about 20 books on varied topics like Ayurveda, Astrology, Yoga, Zoology, Architecture, etc. He established a Sanskrit University in Dhannangri. Jaysingh, Lakshman dev, Narverman, Yashoverman followed Bhoj as rulers. Finally Allaudin Khalji, won over Malwa.

Gangey Dynasty of Orrisa (Kalinga)

Orrisa is situated on the east coast of India. Its capital Bhuvaneshwar and it has a sea coast 840 KM in length. Orrisa is famous for its temples mainly those situated in Puri and Konark. Formerly Orrisa was known as Kalinga. King Ashoka of the Maurya dynasty attacked this region in the battle known as Kalinga war. In the 5th century AD central Kalinga and southern Kalinga was ruled by different dynasties. Gangs of north Kalinga took over central Kalinga. The Gangs were the ancestors of the famous Gang dynasty of Mysore. They used the name Varman. They took the title of Trikingadhipati. They ruled over

Kalinga for over 400 years. Their last famous king was Dev Varman IV. Another Gang family took over this region in 11th century. The founder Anantvarman took the title of “Utkaladhipati”. He ruled from Ganga to Godhavari and defeated the Pal Kings of Bengal and Bihar. He ruled till 1150 AD and built the famous Puri Jagannath temple. In 1205 AD Bakhtiyaruddin Khalji sent the army to win over Kalinga but was defeated. After that the Muslim rulers attacked Kalinga during the time of Narsinha Deva I but were defeated.



Konark Surya Temple

Narsinha Deva I built the famous Sun Temple of Konark. The Gang dynasty came to end facing battles against the rulers of Delhi, Vijaynagar and Bengal.

Surya Dynasty

During the rule of the Northern Ganga rulers Kapilendra Deva, Gajapati established the Surya dynasty and ruled over Orissa for more than a century. Ruler Purushottam had a long reign and Pratap Rudradev was the last king of Orissa's Surya dynasty. Vaishnav religion gained momentum during his rule. And so after Gangs, the Gajpatis ruled over Orissa.

Chola Dynasty

The oldest mention of Chola's can be found in the edicts of Ashoka Cholas revived in the 9th century under the leadership of Vijaypal. Taking advantage of the weakness of the Pandya, Vijaypal took over Tanjore and also had a Durgadevi temple constructed there. His followers Aditya and Parantaka took advantage of the weak Pandyas and Pallavas and took control over major part of South India. Aditya built Shiva temples on either banks of river Kaveri and also married his son to Cher princess.

Arvind Varman, son of Parantaka established the Chola dynasty. After he took the title of Raja Raj I (985-1014AD) took control over Cher, Pandey, Northern Chalukyas of Vengi, Kalinga, Northern Solanki, Lakshwadeep and Maldives and also formed Navya. He established Brihadeshwar Temple in Tanjavur as he was a devout follower of Shiva. He also helped the King of Java in establishing the Boudh Vihar. Rajendera I son of Rajaraj I, took the throne after him. He won Sri Lanka and also crushed the rebellion of Kerala and Pandyas. With the help of the Navy he also won over Malaya and Sumarta.

Rajadhiraj defeated the Chalukya, King of Vengi. Rajadhiraj was killed in the battle of Kompam but his brother Rajendra defeated the army of Someshwar and declared himself King in the battlefield.

Kulothug I who united the Cholas and Northern Pandyas was a very important and the last ruler of Chola and Northern Pandyas was a very important and the last ruler of Chola dynasty. During his rule Cholas lost

control over Sri Lanka and also lost the Gangawadi region to an attack by the Hoysals. He conducted a land survey in his Kingdom during his 16th and 48th years in rule. Though Kulontug was an ardent devotee of Shiv, he gave great importance to Buddha temples also, Rajaraj II, Rajadhiraj II, Kulontug II, Rajendra II were some of the rulers of this dynasty.

Cultural Achievement of Chola Rulers

Central Administration :

The king was pivot of administrative system and supreme. The heir helped the king in governance. There was a group of officials under the king to help him take decisions. He also had ministers to guide him. There were no internal fights in the chola rulers.

The chola kings had three main army units Gajdal, Paaydal and Haydal and also had a strong navy for defense. The soldiers cantonment was known as 'Kanam'.

Regional Administration :

For the administration the chola kings had divided the region into *mandalams*. *Mandalams* were further divided into units named Valnadu, Nadu and Gram. An administrator was appointed as the chief of *mandalam* and was responsible to the king for the work he did. Other officers also assisted in his work. The speciality of the Chola dynasty was their autonomous institution. In the 'Madalam' of every state there was a first council of the villages. Every Nadu had a 'Natur' council which was made up of local people.

Economic Life :

Agriculture was the main economic activity as the majority of the population depended on it. There were irrigation facilities for the development of agriculture in the chola dynasty. Land tax which was sixth part of the production was the main source of earning for the state. There were also salt tax, irrigation tax, toll tax (for ports and borders), mineral tax were some of the sources of income for the state. Penalty was also collected from neighboring kings.

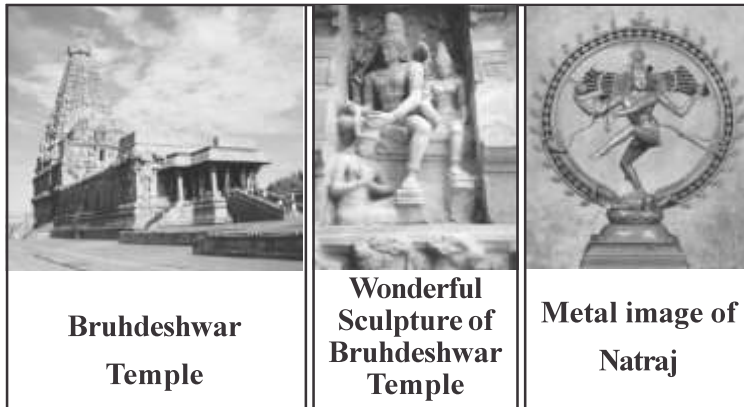
Internal and external businesses were the main pillars for the economic development of chola dynasty. Textile, jewellery making and pottery were very important for internal trade whereas external trade was carried on through the ports. Chola dynasty had its major business with Eurasia, Rome and European countries. The import and export of perfumes, spices, cotton cloth, glass, alcohol, ivory, jewellery, diamonds, pearls and silver were carried on through the ports. So with the development of economic activity, the Indian culture had also spread to the other countries of the world.

Cultural Life :

Chola era was the golden period for Tamil language. Devotional poetry of the Shaiva and Vaishnav sects in Tamil literature hold an important place, as Sanskrit literature also developed during this time, a Sanskrit university was established. During the chola rule Sanskrit epics, puranas, theological book and grammar texts were translated in Tamil. The description of Rigveda during the time of Parantak I and 'Nana Dhornav Sankshep' creation of keshav swami during the time of Raj raja II were very noticeable. Sanskrit literature reached great heights during chola rules.

Architecture :

Chola kings built temples constructed in the Palav style. Dravid architecture reached its peak during this time with the construction of Korangnath , Putukottai etc temples. In the beginning of the tenth century large multi-storey and gopuram temple were constructed. The Bruhdashwar temple constructed by Raj raja van is very attractive and royal. The Shiv mandir at Ttanjore constructed by Rajeshwar is an eminent piece of architecture of chola rule.



Innumerable statues carved on the walls of Tanjore and Gangeykond in cholapuram are very beautiful. During the tenth century metal sculptures were also made in the Chola rule. Most important of them are of copper and brass. From the eleventh and the tenth century the metal statues of Natraj became very famous. Of these the copper statue of natraj found from tiruvalngadu is a great

example of metallurgy. The metal statue of shri ram placed in the Madras museum is also noticeable.

Wall painting also holds an important place in chola art. Where in the tirumayam and mamandur caves, kailashnath of Kanchi and Vaikunth perumal temples are most important. The damaged wall paintings of Talgirishwar temple of Panmalai are of the palav style. The paintings of shaiva subjects are also noticeable wherein yellow, red, black, white etc colours are used. Thus architecture art, metallurgy and painting during the chola rule gave a major contribution to the history of south India.

Yadavs of Devgiri

The Yadavs considered themselves as the descendants of Lord Krishna but there is no mention of them in history. According to historic evidences there are two dynasties – one in devgiri (present Daulatabad near Aurangabad) and second Dwarsamudra in Mysore region (present hallebeed) is mentioned. The royal family of Dwarsamudra is known as Hoisad. The Yadavs used to work as deputies of Rashtrakutas and western Chalukyas. They came to power in the tenth century and became powerful by the 12th century. During the rule of their first ruler Bhillam I there was a lot of political chaos in south india. The Yadavs became independent by throwing away the Chalukya king Someshwar IV of Kalyani. After that Billam IX defeated the other rulers and took the tittle of samrat and declared Devgiri as the capital. The Hoysalas wanted to take advantage of the weak position of the Chalukyas but Billam defeated Raja Veer Ballal of Hoysalas and Chola king Kullonttong III and took away their kingdoms.

Jaitrapal (Jaitungi 1193 – 1200 AD)

The rulers of yadavs won over many battles against Kakatiya of South, Gangas and Cholas, Parmars and Chaulukias of north. He left a strong impression on the minds of his contemporary kings and took the dynasty to an esteemed level.

Singhan (1200-1247 AD)

Singhan, son of Jaitrapal was a great King of the Yadav dynasty. He fought many battles and took the Yadav rule to it's peak. He attacked Veer Billaal to avenge the insult of his clan by the Hoysala king, defeated

him and took over large part of the kingdom. He got *Vijaystambh* erected on banks of Cauvery to commemorate the victory over Hoysads. The rulers of Goa and Kolhapur and some rulers of smaller provinces of Deccan accepted the monarchy of Singhan. He attacked Gujarat twice and took over the Laar region and also won over a large area from Cauvery in South India till the North of Vindhyachala range.

Singhan was not only a great conqueror but was also a patron of scholars. Poet of epic “Sangeetrathakar” Saranjdhar was a court poet of his time. Astrologers Chanjdev and Anantdev were precious jewels of his court. He also established a centre wherein “Siddhant Shiromani” of Bhaskar Acharya and other books of astrology were taught. He also had 34 forts built during his rule.

Krishna (Kannar or Kanhar) (1247 - 1260 AD)

After the death of Singhal, his son Krishna came to the throne. He also fought battles with the kings of Malwa, Gujarat and Konkan. He was a staunch follower of Brahmin religion and patron of scholars. Epics like ‘Sukti Muktavali’, ‘Amalananda’ and ‘Vedant Kalpatari’ were composed during his reign.

Ramchandra (Ramdev 1270 - 1311 AD)

Krishna’s brother Mahadev ascended the throne after him and then came his son Ramchandra. Alauddin Khalji attacked Devgiri during the rule of Ramchandra but he signed a treaty with Alauddin Khalji promising him some provinces and a large amount of annual royalty. He stopped paying the annual royalty and failed to fulfil the treaty with Alauddin Khalji. As a result of this, Alauddin Khalji’s army chief Malik Kafur attacked Devgiri. Ramchandra was imprisoned and sent to Delhi. The Sultan of Delhi gave him the title of ‘Rayerayan’, made him his deputy and sent him to Devgiri. After him his son Singhan came to the throne. With Alauddin Khalji’s death, he became independent. After this in 1317 AD Malik Kafur again attacked Devgiri, won it and changed its name to Daulatabad and brought it under Delhi Sultanate. The Yadavs of Devgiri are renowned and were top of the lists of Sultans in the history of South India. We can even, today see the remains of the beautiful palaces constructed by the kings of Vindhyachal ranges.

Bangal State

Pala Dynasty :

Gopal was the founder of Pala dynasty (750-770AD). According to Khalimpur Abhilekh of Dharampal, the common people made Gopal their king to avoid the lawlessness. He founded a ‘Vihar’ in Nalanda. Dharampal succeeded him to the throne. In the triangular conflict of Kanauj, Dharampal and Pratihara King Vastaraj and Rashtakut King Dhruv defeated him. Pratihara King Nagbhatt also defeated him near Munger. Devpal took the throne after him and shifted the capital from Patiputra to Munger. He took help of his able ministers Darbhpani and Kedar Mishra.

Vigrapal I, Narayanpal, Rajpal were some of the weak rulers in this dynasty. He was defeated by Rajendra Chola. Local tribe Sur of South West Bengal and Chandra tribe of North Bengal became independent. Madanpal was the last ruler of this dynasty.

Sen Dynasty :

After the fall of Pal dynasty the Sen dynasty was founded by Vijay Sen (1095-1158 AD). He was from Karnataka and being a follower of Shiva in one of his towns Devpada, there was a Siva temple. After him Ballalsen became the ruler. He was also a follower of Shiva and took the ‘Godeshwar’. Ballalsen was the son

of Vijay Sen and he won over Mithila. He wrote books 'Daan Sagar' and 'Adbhoot Sagar' and finally drowned himself in water for salvation.

Then ruler Laxman Sen succeeded to the Sen dynasty. Raja Jayachandra of Ghadhwal was his contemporary. Sridhar Das, who wrote 'Saduktikarnamrut' was a member of his court. The great scholar Jaydev wrote 'Geet Govind' in his reign. He included a large part of Bihar in his Kingdom. The Laxman Calender in Bihar began after his name. He won over Jagannath Puri and erected a Vijay Stambh. Mohammed Bin Bakhtyauddin Khalji attacked his capital 'Nadia' in 1202 AD. This cruel ruler completely destroyed Nadia. Thus the Hindu rule ended in Bihar and Bengal.

Assam (Kaamrup)

Who ruled Assam (Kaamrup) in the ancient times is not known. But it is believed that during the Gupta era, the Guptas ruled here. After which Pushya Verma established the Verman rule whose last king was Bhaskar Verma. He had signed a treaty with Harshvardhan. After the death of Harshvardhan Bhaskar Verma established an independent kingdom but the ruler of Kanauj overtook it. After him Prabar Lambh and after him his nephew Harjar Verma took the throne of Kaamrup. He also took titles like Maharajadhiraj and Parmeshwar. The rulers of Prarlambh ruled here till 1000AD.

After this the rulers of Pal and Sen dynasty took over this region. In the 12th century in place of Palas and Sens, the Ahoms ruled for almost 600 years. The Ahom rulers gave the name Assam. Rice was the main crop as it was the valley region of Bralmaputra. The Assamese established their independent Kingdom here but then Asaad lost the battle against Britishers and Assam was taken over by them. So the independent rule of Kamrup ended.

Tripura, Manipur and Jaintya Regions

The Adivasis of Tripura, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram and rest of Eastern regions of India ruled over. In the ancient holy texts of the Ashok period Tripura has been called the "Land of Kiraat". According to the book "Rajmala" (9th century) King Krishna Kishore and "Manikatha" as the last king has been mentioned in the list of rulers. This region shares its borders with Myanmar and has Assam in its north. Agartala was the capital and it faced Muslim aggressions in the 13th century. The region of Tripura is famous for Bamboo, Sugar and Handicrafts. Dance and music are important parts of the culture of this region. Gauripriya or Durgapuja holds a very important place in the life of the people of Tripura.

Manipur

This region is a mountainous region in North India known as land of Tribals. The 'Mitayi' rulers in the 5th or 6th century united 7 tribes and made a United regions. Vaishnav religion was widespread during that period. Tripura had different names in the ancient period. It had varied relations with Burma and Assam. The Adivasi labour Unions of Manipur, Northern Himalaya. Brahmaputra River and Chidvin valleys formed a large region. The Marig tribe



Manipur Dance

of Manipur is a very old tribe and it also has tribes of Nag, Sandhya, Maaruge and Maarya.

The first evidence of the ruler of Tripura is found to be dated 154 AD as we do not have much information about the ancient history. In medieval time King Loimba (1074-1122AD) ruled here. After this, Meiding (1443-1467) ruled here. After him came King Meinguka Yamba who was friendly with the ruler of Burma. During that time many temples were constructed in this region. The Muslim rulers also came to this region in the 15th and 16th centuries. In the 16th century this region became completely developed state with its own culture and economy. King Mei Tei holds an important place in the 16th century with the influence of the English Company increasing in 1824 AD. The British company government was established in Manipur. Manipuri dance of Manipur is world famous. Other than this the local dance forms, music, folk lore tell a lot about the ancient Indian culture.

Nepal

In the ancient times Nepal was just 20 miles long and 15 miles wide region between Gandhak and Kosi rivers. It was more in contact with Tibet and China. India's relations with Nepal are very old. Nepal has been mentioned as a border state in the inscriptions on the iron pillar of Allahabad erected by Samudragupta. Nepal paid a nominal loyalty to the Gupta rulers and followed their commands. Nepal came to be known as buffer region of the South in the 7th century during the rule of Harsh dynasty. There was political upheaval for a long time in Nepal. Then on 20th October 1879 AD King Ragahvdev started the Nepali calendar. His three descendants ruled for 20 years. After that Gunkamdev came to the throne. He ruled for 65 years and 5 months. He established Katmandu and other regions and was a famous king.

After the change in the political environment, Nepal was divided into three parts: Patan, Katmandu and Bhatgaon. King Nanyadev of Tirhat was the last king to rule Nepal.

Buddhism and Shaivism were wide spread in Nepal. Nepal also had the famous Pashupatinath temple. Formerly Nepal was an agricultural kingdom but as time passed industries and handicrafts also developed. The people of Nepal were rich and prosperous. For a long time Nepal has remained the only Hindu country.

Bihar

In the beginning of Christian era Bengal was divided into two independent regions one was Vayvya and the Western part was Gauda which is known as Bihar today. The people of this region were known as Gaund. During the Maurya and Gupta period this region was under India. After the fall of Gupta dynasty small provinces declared independence and Gaund was one of those. In the beginning of 7th century a ruler named Shashank ruled over Gaund. He was Shaivya. He was cruel to the Buddhists. There was a lot of disturbance in Bihar during the 8th century. Even Yashovarma of Kanauj and the King of Kashmir interfered in the internal matter of Bihar. During this time the Samanta had monopoly over Bihar. To avoid the external disturbances the people of Gaund and Samanta leaders elected Gopal as their King.

After Gopal, Devpal, Dharampal, Vighrapal, Narayanpal, Rajyapal, Nyaypal and rulers of Pal dynasty ruled over Gaund. At the end of the 11th century a new dynasty called Sen dynasty rose due to the weakening of the Pala dynasty.

Vijaysen, the Sen Ruler of Bengal ruled for a long time and carried on many cultural and religious works. Ballal Sen, Lakshman Sen followed Vijay Sen to the throne. In 1202 AD Bhaktiyaruddin Khilji defeated Laxman Sen.

Many cultural developments can be noted during the Pal rule. Sanskrit language developed in 7th and 8th centuries in Gaund (Bihar) and the Buddhists literature was destroyed. Magadhi, Prakrit, Apbhransh languages also developed. During this time Dheema and his Vitpal became famous as artists and metal sculptor. Sages and hermits were given shelter. Pala kings erected many monastries and universities. Vikramsheela, Udantapuri and Soampur are there in the lists.

Rashtrakutas

The Rashtrakutas ruled over the Deccan region in (8th to 10th century). With the Chaulukya dynasty becoming weak, the rulers of Rashtrakutas dynasty established their rule. It is known that the founder of Rashtrakuta rule was a senior official. Even the stone inscriptions of Ashok's time have a mention of it. Indra I strengthened his hold on Elichipur. King Dantidung who came to the power after the death of Indra I was very adventurous and ambitious. Krishnaraj I followed him and he defeated the Chalaukyas on Vengi and established Mitrasangh. The Rashtrakutas rulers over powered the Chalukya rulers on their own merits. They encouraged art and architecture as their power and rule estabilised. During the rule of Krishna I the Elora temples were constructed in 8th century.



Cave - temple of Elora & its sculptors

The temple in the cave 16th and the Buddhist caves among them are world famous. Amodvarsh I (9th century) was one amongst the four greatest rulers of the world. He was a patron and follower of art and literature. He has written an epic poem "Kaviraj Marg" in Kannad. Thus the Rashtrakuta rulers promoted Sanskrit, Kannad and Prakrit languages. With Rashtrakutas losing its strength, King Tailap of Chaulakya brought an end to that dynasty.

Contribution of Rashtrakuta Kings

Cultural and Administrative Contribution :

The king was the central figure in rashtrakuta kingdom. He consulted his appointed officers to run the administration. He divided the kingdom into different departments and appointed officials. The smallest administrative unit was village. Ancient Hindu religion spread in Deccan during Rashtrakuta rulers. King Dantidung constructed many Hindu temples and Krishna I had the world famous Kailash temple of Ellora. King Amodhvarsh gave special motivation to jain (degambar) religion. The kings built a large library, 27 hostels and facilities

through which national and international scholars could give education constructed in Kaneri. The university got the income from 60 acres of land for its maintenance. Rashtrakuta kings were literature lovers. King Amodvarsh himself was a great writer. He has written the famous “Harivansh Puran” in Kannad. Trivikram Bhatt wrote “Nal Champu” (story of Nal Damyanti) during the rule of Indra III. Thus, Rashtrakuta rulers patronised and greatly contributed to art, literature and architecture.

Chandels of Bundelkhand

Chandelas of Jejabhukti and Kalchurias of Tripuri were predominant in the famous Rajput rulers of North India. There is a great controversy regarding the origin of Chandels. It is believed that they came from the ancient God tribe. Even the name Jejabhukti has come from the Chandel king Jojak. His father Vakpati was the founder of Chandela dynasty and he came to power after his father’s death. He established the Chandel kingdom in Bundelkhhand and Khajurao was its capital. They slowly became famous. They removed Pratihara rulers from Chhattarpur and established a small province and slowly moving towards north and established their rule in Mahobanagar near Jamunna River.

Yashovarman (1205-1250 AD)

Yashovarman was the son of king Harshdev and was also known by the name Laxmivarman. He cut off ties with Pratiharas and won over Kalinjar. He defeated Pratihara Devpal and took the valuable statue of Vaikuntu and established them in Khajurao. He extended his kingdom till the north of river Narmada and began his victory march. He then fought with Gaud, Kausal, Kashmir Mithila, Malav, Chhedi, Kuru, Gurjar rulers and won the battles and was successful even in North India.

Dhang (1250-1302 AD)

Dhang was Yashovarman’s son. Dhang’s kingdom was spread out from Yamuna in the north to Chedi in the South and from Kalinjar in the East to Gwalior and Bhilsa in the West. He adopted the title of *Maharaja Dheeraj*. When he was 100, he took the watery grave at Triveni at Allahabad.

Gand (1302-1325 AD)

Gand was the son of Dhang. When Mahmud Ghaznavi attacked Lahore, at that time Anand Pal formed confederation, in which Gand also joined. He attacked Mahmud Ghaznavi but was unsuccessful. Mahmud Ghaznavi again attacked the Chandel regions and made Gand accept certain conditions. After king Gand, the history of Chandels is full of Battles with neighboring kings. Madanvarman came after King Gand and he defeated the Kulchurias of Tripuri.

Parmardidev (Parmar) (1325-1401AD)

King Parmardidev holds an important place in this dynasty. He was the grandson of Madanvarman. Prithviraj Chauhan gathered all his might and defeated him. As he was isolated against the successful attacks of the Muslims he accepted the monarchy of Turks.

Trailokiyarman (Trailokyamalla)(1405-1441AD)

Trailokiyarman was the son of Parmardidev. He established a great army and attacked the Turkish army at Kakadaha and he won it along with other regions of Kalingar.

After him his son Veervarman I came to the throne followed by Bhojvarman and Hamirvarman. Veervarman II ruled over Bundelkhand for a long time.



Group of Khajurao temple (Kandaria Mahadev) and its sculptors

The Chandel holds an important place in history. Khajuraho, Kalinger, Mahoba were the important cities. The grand temples of Khajurao are very famous as the pilgrim spot. The Chandels beautified Bundelkhand by constructing great Religious spots and lakes. The Madan Sagar Lake constructed by Madavarma in Mahoba is very famous. All these are strong proofs about their love for art and culture.

Kalchuris of Tripuri

The Kalchuris or Katchuris were the descendants of Kartivarya Arjun. They were of holy tribe. The region was from South of Narmada to the North of Godavari River. Cheddi dynasty was born in Jabalpur known as Dachal region. Tripuri was the capital. The Katchuris used the time period beginning from 249-250. The three generations King Krishnaraj, his son Shankargandh and his son Budhraj were the famous rulers.

In the 18th century one branch of the Kalchuris came to power in the Cheddi region of Bundelkhand. King Konkaldev established this dynasty. Konkal had 18 sons of whom Shankhargandh (818-888AD) was the eldest and after him Konkal II came to power.

Gangeydev(1018-1040AD)

Gangeydev was a very victorious king, so he got the title of “Trikaliadigpati”. He won over Banaras and included it in his region. He earned the title of “Vikram Aditya”. He had to get into struggles with Mehmood Gaznavi and Chaulakya King Siddhraj. After Gangeydev, his son Laxmikarn then Gaykarn and after him Jaysinh came to throne and regained the glory of the clan. He won battles against Chaulakya King Kumarpal and Kuntal King Vindhya. From 9th to 13th century these Kalchuri regions existed as small regions.

Hoysalas of Dwarasamudra

Like the Yadavs, the Hoysalas believed themselves to be the descendants of Shri Krishna. These kings called themselves Yadav clan Tilak or Chandravanshi Kshatriya. According to folk lore at the command of the Jain priest, one of his followers killed a tiger with an iron rod and so he came to be known as Poysal which later became Hoysalas. The province of Hoysalas was the present Mysore region. Its capital was in Dwarsamudra. At one time they were the deputy of Cholas and Chalukyas. It was dance that helped in establishing their ways. Vinyaditya II was the famous King of Hoysalas kingdom. Taking advantage of the battles between Cholas and Chalukyas, the Hoysads spread their kingdom.

Ballaal I (1101-1106AD)

Ballaal I was the heir to Vikramaditya. He made Velapur near Velor, Mysore. Dwarsamudra (Halebeed) was his second capital. Ballaal had to face many opponents during his tenure as the King. After Balaal his brother Vishnudev came to the throne. He was ardent and ambitious. He kept Dwarsamudra as the capital. He

won over Gangwaadi, Nolambwadi and included them in his kingdom. He followed the Tulapurush ceremony and got many temples constructed in which the temple of Vellore is very famous. He also got temples constructed in Shrirangapatam.

Veer Ballaal II (1173-1220AD)

Veer Ballaal II was the grandson of Vishnuvardhan. He was the most famous, deserving and bravest king of Hoysala dynasty. He took advantage of the fall of Chalaukyas and declared his independence and so he had to enter into a fight with the Yadavas. He adopted many titles. Then Nrusingh II followed by Someshwar (1234-1262AD) to the throne. He attained many victories. He died in the battle against Pandya Mandaliks. And finally the kingdom was divided between the two sons of Someshwar. One of them was Someshwar III and the other Ramnath who established his kingdom in the South with its capital in Kannur. Malek Kafur the army general of Alauddin Khalji attacked South India and defeated the Hoysalas, bringing the Hoysala dynasty to an end.

Cultural Achievements

The Hoysalas patronized poets. Education, Literature and art flourished during their rule. They had magnificent temples built. Some of them are there even today at Dwarsmaudra and other places. King Vishnu Chandra had given a place to Naagachandra in his Rajya Sabha. Kaanti Bhikshuni was the famous Kannad poetess who was a contemporary of Vishnuvardhan. A scholar named Naimichandra wrote an epic “Lilawati” in Kannada based on “Swapna Vasavadutta”.

Pandya Rule

The first mention of Pandya rule is found in the stone inscriptions of Ashoka’s time. Over and above that additional on Pandya kings can be found in “Sangam” literature but the exact information about them can be found in the contemporary literature and inscriptions of 8th and 9th century. Marverman Raj Sinh I his son Jatil Parantak, of 8th century and his son Srimar Shri Vallabh of 9th century were the brave kings of Pandya Clan. They defeated Pallavs, Gangas, Cholas, Kalinga and spread their kingdom. The brave Pandya Jatverman Kulshekhar 12th century defeated the monarchy of Cholas and established the “second Pandya Kingdom”. Marverman, Jatverman Sundar, Marverman and Fulshekhar were some of the brave rulers in Kulshekhar’s clan. They defeated the rulers of Chola, Kerela, Mysore and Lanka. The Pandya kingdom was from Nelllore in the north to Sri Lanka in the South. They got gold plating done on the top of the temples of Chidambaram and Srirangam and also had other temples constructed.

Famous traveller Marco Polo came to South India during the time of Marverman Fulshekhar. He praised the administration and glorious prosperity of Pandya kings whole heartedly. He was amazed seeing the large pearls found here.

In the very next year of Marverman Fulshekhar’s death, army general Malek Kafur of Alauddin Khalji attacked the Pandya’s capital and won over it and thus, the Pandya rule came to an end.

Kingdom of Vijaynagar

Vijaynagar kingdom was established by two brothers, Hari Haray and Bukkarai. After the death of Gundi, Mehmood Tughlaq appointed the two brothers as administrators of that region. By the inspiration of Madhar Vidyanaya and his brother Saaynacharya, Vijaynagar kingdom was established to the south of the river Tungbhadra opposite the fort of Gundi. Hariharai was its first king. He became famous as the founder of Sangam dynasty after his father’s name sangam. He spread his kingdom from river Krishna from north to river

Kaveri in the south. After him, his brother Bukkarai and Harharai II came to the throne. Then Dev Rai I, Dev Rai II, Virupaksh II followed in the order as rulers of this kingdom. A leader named Saluv Narsinha brought an end to the Sangam dynasty and established the Saluv dynasty and regained the prestige of Vijaynagar. Later on his descendants became weak and so Saluva Narsinha took away the power from their hands and established “Tuluva dynasty”.

Krishnadev Rai (1509-1530AD)

Krishnadev Rai (1509-1530AD) who came to the throne after his brother Veer Narsinh was not only a great ruler of Vijaynagar but was a great king of the medieval history of India. He defeated the rulers of Bijapur and Orissa and included them in his kingdom. During his time Vijaynagar was much developed politically, socially and economically. The Portuguese traveler Domingo Paes who visited during this time was amazed to see its prosperity.

The descendants of Krishnadev Rai were very weak. So the kings of Bijapur, Golconda and Ahmednagar united among themselves and attacked Vijaynagar and destroyed it. Vijaynagar could never retain its lost glory after that. And in the 17th century it was incomplete

ruined. The small rulers of Srirangpattam, Vellore, Madurai and Tanjore developed their small kingdoms from its ruins. Thus the kingdom of Vijaynagar maintained universal religion and culture for 300 years.



Krishnadevrai

Achievements of Vijaynagar

The king was supreme in the administrative system of Vijaynagar. He was the ultimate authority in terms of land, army and law and order fields. During this time the people were rich and prosperous. The duties of the king towards his people have been listed by Krishnadev Rai in his book “Amuktamalyada”. He had 8 ministers in his council of ministers. Besides a treasurer, the head of the jewellery department, the officer looking to the welfare of the businessmen, the chief police officer, the director of cavalry were there. He also had the chief, Regulator of cavalry etc. were his important people other than the ministers. He also had religious leaders, scholars, astrologers, musicians, dancers etc. in his court.

The regions of Vijaynagar were known by different names like Rajya, Mandal or Chavdi. Vijaynagar was divided into about 6 divisions. The chief of the region was known as “Nayak”. He had authority over the land, army and judicial matters. Village was local administrative unit. They were independent and self-reliant. There were Gram Sabhas, Accounts office, Gram Rakshak, Labourers and Supervisors to carry on the village administrators. The Maha Nayak Acharya was the chief of all of them and looked after their working.

Judicial and Army Matters

The king was the judicial chief. He appointed the courts and judges of the courts. The Brahmins and religious leaders decided the legal course. There was a special army department called kandachar and its leader was Danadyavak who could punish the culprits to life sentence. There were other officials also appointed with him.

Social Life

Caste System

The Hindu rulers believed that protecting the caste system was their duty. There were different castes like Kings, Samantas, Nayaks, Brahmins, Soldiers, Professionals, etc.

The staple diet of the people was wheat, rice, jawar, bajra, fish, etc. Cow meat was prohibited. People

used to consume other non-vegetarian products. Fruits like sweet-lime, figs, banana, grapes, mango, oranges, pomegranate and jack-fruit were also eaten.

People of Vijaynagar preferably wore white clothes. Women used to wear ornaments and flowers in their hair and also used perfumes. Ruby and emeralds jewellery were worn by women. Men used to wear 'Kutkan' in their ears.

Child marriages were very prevalent during this time. Divorce and widow remarriages were not allowed. Sati pratha and sacrifice were common in practices. Belief in ghosts was also rampant.

The state provided impetus to dance and music. Entertainment was also provided by puppet shows, snake charmers and mahanavami festival. People also participated in wrestling, body building, sword fighting, spear-throw, hunting, etc. Krishna Rai himself was an excellent veena-player and knew music well.

Economic Life

Agriculture and Irrigation :

Agriculture was the main source of income. Being an agricultural kingdom wheat, paddy, bajra, rice, jawar, gram, sugarcane, oilseeds, cottons, amla, spices, sandalwood, nutmeg, mustard, cardamom, vegetables and fruits were grown in Vijaynagar. Vijaynagar had dams, wells, lakes for irrigation. People were given freedom for irrigation.

Trade and Commerce :

During this time import and export was carried out in North by land and sea routes in which horses, bullock carts and donkeys were used for land trade. Vijaynagar business links were with Malay, Dweepkalap, Burma, Chinese, Arabia, Iran, South Africa, Abecenia, Portugal, etc. Countries where in food grains and valuable goods were exported. Whereas horses for war, elephants, tents, diamond, mercury, pearls, Chinese silk and mulmul were imported. People were involved in weaving, tailoring, manufacturing perfumes, metallurgy, ivory carving, alcohol, sugar, salt, weapons, fishing and Industries.

Cultural Life :

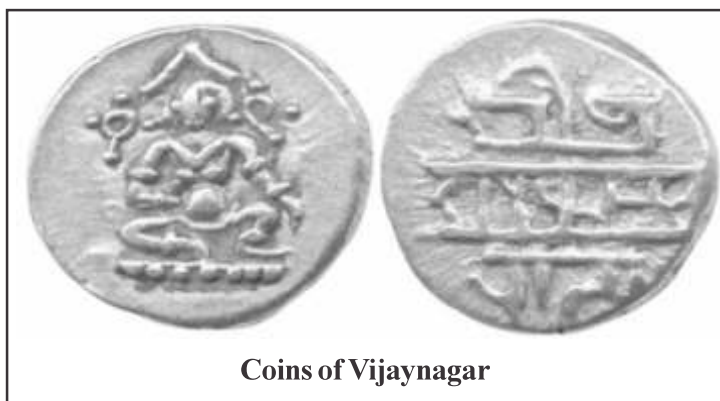
Though the rulers of Vijaynagar were Vaishnavs, they were sensitive towards followers of other religions. Apart from Hinduism the kings also supported the spread of Islam, Buddhism, Jainism, etc. Some of the main religious festivals celebrated were Ramnavami, Poonam, Kadashi, Padhyatra, Diwali, Holi, Gokul-Ashtami, Shivratri and Uttrayan.

The rulers of Vijaynagar were patrons of literature. They encouraged the literature. They encouraged the literature in Telegu, Kannad, Tamil, Sanskrit, etc. languages. Many books like 'Vyavahar, Madhaviya, Aturveda - Nidaan', 'Alankar, Sudhanidhi', 'Gnaanchintamani', 'Rasmanjari', etc. were written by scholars like Madhav Acharya Krishnadev Rai himself wrote 'Amukt-malyada' Rajnath Didam wrote a poem 'Achyutarayabhudayam' in Telugu. Telugu and



Humpy Hajaraswami - Vijaynagar

Kannad poets like Chaamras, Bahubali, Timanna Kumar, Narayan Vyas, Pundarhas also lived here. 'Prabhuras Leela' and poems based on Maharashtra were also written in Kannad in Vijaynagar.



In the field of architecture, Vijaynagar state was at the apex. Among them were “Temple of Veerupaksha”, Hajra Swami Temple, Achuyutari temple, Vidhyashankar temple are noteworthy. In terms of carving statues of Chinnadevi, Tirumallaladevi and Vidhyaranya are most note able. Thus Vijaynagar was a kingdom of rich and prosperous people in terms of social, cultural and artistic works and achievements.

King of Bahamani

Bahamani was the strongest of all the Muslim Kingdoms of South India. A brave leader named Masaranganagu established the Bahamanj kingdom in 1347AD. This kingdom was ruled for 180 years by a total of 18 Sultans. This kingdom was from Venu Ganga in the north to river Krishna in the south and Konkan in the east to Bhogir (Nizam region) in the west. The Bhamani Sulatans fought battles with the rulers of neighbouring regions of Gujarata, Malwa, Telangana and Orrisa. They divided the kingdom into 4 parts for effective and efficient administration.

Alauddin Bhamansha was the first Sultan of Bahamani Kingdom. He fought many battles and after him the second Sultan was Mohammad Shah. He established a stable army and made the administration of the four regions strong. Thereafter, Mujahid Shah and Mohammad Shah II came to the throne respectively. Sultan Tajuddin Feroz Shah was very powerful. He defeated Vijaynagar thrice and after him Sultan Muhmmad Shah came to the throne. He defeated Kokan and also attained many important victories. He patronised scholars. He shifted his capital from Gulberg to Bidar. He gave shelter to poet Shaikh “Azari”. Sultan Alauddin II came to the throne after Sultan Alauddin. He also, like his father, was a patron of scholars. He had many buildings constructed including mosques, public schools and other donation structures. He also established a hospital. He very strictly brought into practice the prohibition of alcohol.

Then Sultan Muhammad Shah III came to the throne. Mehmud Gavan carried on the administration of the kingdom. He was very intelligent and faithful minister. Applauding his services to Bahamani kingdom Dr. R.C. Majumdar has written that with his extra ordinary skills and sincerity, Gavan rendered service to the Bahamavi kingdom and following Chanakaya policy and military strategy he extended the boundaries of the kingdom. He took over Goa port and attacked Orissa. With internal bickering in the southern rulers the Bahamani kingdom was destroyed in 1527AD. Five Muslim provinces arose out of it. Out of which Bijapur (Adil Shahi Dynasty), Varad (Imad Shahi dynasty), Ahmednagar (Nizam Shahi Dynasty) and Gaulkaunda province (Kutub Shahi Dynasty) are important. The Barid Shahi Dynasty established in Bidar. Mughal emperor Auragnzeb made all these regions part of his empire.

The Advent of Malabar and Portuguese

During the medieval period the demand of Indian goods in European countries was great in demand. The European countries carried on traders with India through the land and sea routes. But due to the fall of Constantinople, the trade route between European countries India was closed. So searching for a new route

became necessary. The Portuguese were the first to take initiative. The famous traveller Vasco Da Gama moved further from Cape-of-Good-hope and reached the port of Mozambique. There he met Indian rulers Kanji Malam and Ahmed–Idn–Majid and with their help he crossed the Indian Ocean and reached the port of Calicut (May 1498). During this time the Hindu king Zamorin Samudra dynasty was the ruler of Calicut (Malbar). Vasco Da Gama presented the royal identity papers of the king of Portugal to him and attained the right to carry on business for the Portuguese. Thus the first Europeans entered India. Later on, attracted by the prosperity of South India and taking advantage of the internal fights, the foreigners developed the desire to establish their units here. Before that, Calicut, Cochin and Kennoor were established as business centres. He made Goa his capital.

Almeida (Alfranco) (1505-1509AD) Albuquerque (1509-1515AD)

After Vasco Da Gama left India, the above mentioned Viceroy took away Goa from the ruler of Bijapur and made Goa a trade center along with Cochin. Later on, the foreigners became the rulers of Malbar.

Then the Portuguese strengthened their hold over Vasai, Daman and Diu also (in 1525 to 1536 AD). They established their colony in Hubli and started residing there. The Portuguese ruled in India till 1600AD. Due to trade conflicts with the English, they lost many regions and finally only Diu, Daman and Goa remained with them.

Portuguese Influence Over Indian Trade and Commerce

Portuguese had monopoly over black pepper, spices, weapons, ammunition and horses. The ships going towards Africa were forced to pass by Goa. India started having trade links with Japan because of the Portuguese. The arrival of Portuguese affected India



Vasco-de-gama



Fort of Goa

in many ways like potatoes; corn and tobacco were introduced into Indian trade and commerce. Ginger, dab, sugar, sandalwood, turmeric, indigo, pepper, kokum, etc. were exported from Malbar and Mulmul and Chittal (fabric) from Golkand were exported from India. The Portuguese imported Flanders, rose water, mooring, copper, mercury, sindoor and coins with Portuguese settling in India many churches on Gothic architect style were being constructed here.

Fall of Portuguese

Mughal leader Qasim pushed the Portuguese out from Hugli. The princess of Portugal married Prince Chales and was given a part of Mumbai in dowry, which in turn went to the company government, so the Britishers got the Mumbai region (1739AD). As the Marathas established their control over Stalest and Basin and slowly the Portuguese lost control over other regions.

Thus, from 7th to 18th century though these regions were small and through struggles and friendship pacts, managed to remain independent. They strengthened their social, economic and religious positions. The contributions of these small regions in the field of art and architecture put India on the cultural heritage at the world level.

EXERCISE

1. Answer the following questions in detail :

- (1) What are the battles, fought by Rana Sangram Singh ?
- (2) Write a note on the rulers of Chola Dynasty.
- (3) Write a short note on Pal rulers of Bengal.
- (4) Explain the contribution of Rastrakuta rulers in the cultural field.
- (5) Write a note on Vasco-da-gama's arrival in India.

2. Answer in briefly :

- (1) By what name was the Gohil dynasty of Mewar known in the later stage?
- (2) Whose achievements does the Vijay Stambh of Chittore signify?
- (3) Write briefly about the major dynasties of Kashmir.
- (4) Which temple was constructed by Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna I in Ellora?
- (5) Write a brief note on architecture during the Solanki rule in Gujarat.

3. Choose the correct option from the given alternatives and give answers :

- (1) Which title was given to the rulers of Orissa?
(A) Trikingadhipatti (B) Maharajaraj (C) Bharmadthurandhor (D) Maharajdhirajshri
- (2) Which of the following epic was written by Jaydev?
(A) 'Geet Govind' (B) Rajtarangini (C) Aaina-e-Akbari (D) Tehqiqaat-e-Hind.
- (3) By what name is the dance of Manipur famous?
(A) Manipuri (B) Kathak (C) Bharatnatyam (D) Kuchipudi
- (4) Which Goddess is worshiped by the people of Tripura?
(A) Durgapuja (B) Kalikapuja (C) Chandi Puja (D) Ambe Puja
- (5) Which famous Shiv Temple is situated in Nepal?
(A) Pashupatinath temple (B) Temple of Shail dev
(C) Omkareshwar Temple (D) Swayambhu Temple.

