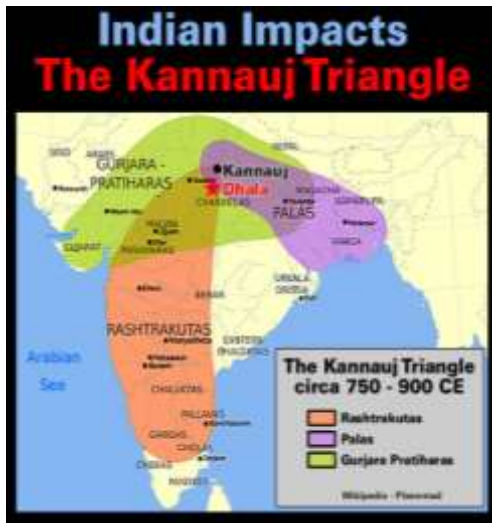


## 2. Tripartite Struggle

- During 8<sup>th</sup> AD there were three great power in India namely Palas in the East, the Gurjar-Pratihara in the North, and the Rastrakutas in the Deccan.
- All three struggled for supremacy and their desire to possess Kannauj.



Dynasties	Palas (750A.D to 850 A.D)	Rajputs	Rastrakutas (755-973 A.D)
Political	<p><b><u>Gopala (750-70)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small local rulers of the region appointed Gopala as the ruler.</li> <li>He was the founder.</li> <li>He ensured law and order in the region.</li> <li>Argued, he brought whole of Bengal under this way.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Dharma pala (770-810 a.d)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He made Bengal the most powerful state in North India.</li> <li>Due to tough opposition from Prathiyas, failed to establish power in Aryavarta.</li> </ul>	<p><b><u>PRATHIHARAS</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First ruled from Ujjain and later from Kannauj.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Nagabhata I</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He led a confederacy, in 738 CE, to defeat the Muslim Arabs.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Mahipala I (912-44)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kannauj was captured by Rastrakutas for brief time during his reign.</li> <li>Md Gazani, captured Kannauj in 1018 during the reign of Rajapala.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Mihirabhoja</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Arab traveller named <b>Suleiman</b> visited during his reign.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Rajyapala</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 1018 Md Ghazni invaded Kanauj</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At its Zenith, the Kingdom included whole Karnataka, some parts of neighbouring states.</li> <li>The term is a combination of "Rasthra" (country) and "Kutas" (chieftains).</li> <li>Successed Badami Chalukyas in Deccan.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Dantidurga (753-56)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He was a feudatory of Badami's.</li> <li>Defeated King <b>Kiritvarman II</b> of Badamis and established empire.</li> <li>He maintained cordial relations with Pallavas.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Krishna I (756-73)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Powerful ruler of this dynasty.</li> <li>Expanded the</li> </ul>



	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defeated by Vatsyarakaja of Prathiyas.</li> <li>As per Tibetan Historian Taranath, Empire extended from Bay of Bengal to north Delhi and to vindhya in the south.</li> <li>As per Khalimpur inscription of Dharma Pala, he summoned a Darbar at Kannauj.</li> <li>However, he was defeated and overthrown from Kannauj by Nagabhata II, Prathiyas King.</li> <li>He took the title <b>Parambhattarak Maharajadhiraja</b>.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Devapala (810-50A.D)</u></b></p>	<p>and plundered it.</p> <p><b><u>CHANDELLA</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They ruled Bundelkhand region.</li> <li>Had two capital – <b>Mahoba</b> and <b>Khazurabad</b></li> <li><b>Yashovarman</b> made them independent power.</li> <li>Ruled between the 9<sup>th</sup> and early 13<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>Weakened by invasions by Muslim dynasties.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>PARAMARAS</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They ruled over Malwa region, with Dhara as capital</li> <li>The early rulers were vassals of Rastrakutas.</li> <li><b>Siyaka</b>, captured Manyakheta, capital of Rastrakutas.</li> <li><b>Harsola Cooperplate</b></li> </ul>	<p>dynasty towards East, into delta region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He is also culturally important for construction of <b>Kailasa temple of Ellora</b>.</li> <li><b><u>Dhruva (780-93)</u></b></li> <li>His reign was considered as <b>Golden period</b>.</li> <li>Defeated Prathiya and Palas, started the tripartite struggle.</li> <li>Successfully moved against Pallavas of Kanchi.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Amoghavarsha (814-78)</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Son of Govinda III, who defeated Dharmapala of Palas.</li> <li>He was a <b>scholar king</b>.</li> <li>He made <b>Manyakheta</b> as capital.</li> <li>After him not so popular rulers followed.</li> <li>There was a king</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He conquered Assam and Kalinga.</li> <li>• He defeated the Rasthra kuta ruler, Amogha varsha.</li> <li>• His empire extended from Kannauj in north to Vindhya s in south and Assam to the east.</li> <li>• His fame reached South-east Asia.</li> <li>• Balaputradeva, Sumatran King asked him a grant of Five villages to Nalanda University.</li> <li>• He was succeeded by weak rulers, who ruled upto mid-tenth century.</li> <li>• Later,</li> </ul>	<p><b>inscription</b> in Gujarat is attested to Siyaka <b><u>Paramara Bhoja III</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Important King of this dynasty.</li> <li>• Known for patron of arts, literature and sciences.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>SOLANKI DYNASTY</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ruled Gujarat for 300 years with capital at Annihilwada.</li> <li>• <b>Bhima I</b>, in his reign <b>Md Gajini</b> in 1025 CE invaded <b>Somnath temple</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Kumarapala</b>, in his court lived a popular jain scholar <b>Hemachandra</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Bhima II</b>, in the Year 1178, Md Ghori invaded Gujarat.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>CHAUHANDY NASTY</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ajmer, as their capital.</li> </ul> <p><b><u>Prithviraj Chauhan</u></b></p>	<p>Indra-III who captured Kannauj in 916 C.E. <b><u>Krishna III</u></b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 949 A.D, He fought <b>Battle of Takkola m</b>.</li> <li>• He defeated Parantha ka chola and took title <b>“Tanjavur konda”</b>.</li> <li>• He erected victory pillar in Rameswaram.</li> <li>• Last ruler <b>Karka</b> was assassinated by <b>Tailapa</b>, founded Kalyani Chalukya dynasty.</li> </ul>
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	<p>palas were occupied by a <b>hill tribe Kambojas. Mahipala I</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He revived pala empire.</li> <li>• He reoccupied the region from Kambojas.</li> <li>• His empire extended from Varnasi and Mithila to East Bengal.</li> <li>• Rajendra chola I, chola king defeated Mahipala in 1023 A.D.</li> <li>• Then in <b>mid eleventh century empire</b> was taken by the senas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He fought two battles at <b>Tarain/Staneshwar</b>.</li> <li>• In first battle in <b>1191</b> he <b>defeated Md Ghori</b>.</li> <li>• In second battle 1192 he was defeated and <b>“Qutbuddin Aibak”</b> was appointed as governor.</li> <li>• Later Aibak established Delhi Sultanate.</li> </ul>	
<b>Socio-Religious</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They were patrons of <b>Mahayana</b> and <b>Vajrayana</b> Buddhis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In India, Feudalism similar to western type is found in Rajput societies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Society was divided into various castes and based on profession</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>m.</li> <li>Dharma pala built many universities in Bihar. They were:</li> <li>1. Vikramshila University.</li> <li>2. Oddantapura university.</li> <li>3. Somapura university.</li> <li>4. Jagaddala university.</li> <li>Donated land for the maintenance of Nalanda university.</li> <li>The Buddhist Poet <b>Vajradatta</b>, who wrote <b>Lokeshwarashataka</b> was in the court of <b>Devapala</b>.</li> <li>The palas also supported Saiva ascetics.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Woman immolated themselves on burning pyre- '<b>johar</b>'.</li> <li>Female infanticide and early marriage of girls were practised.</li> <li>It <b>failed to absorb</b> foreign elements.</li> <li><b>Vaishnavism</b> and <b>Shaivism</b> were patronised by the rulers.</li> <li>Buddhism declined and Jainism to some extent was present.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Guilds</b> occupied an important position in the society.</li> <li>They were tolerant to various faiths.</li> <li><b>Amoghavarsha</b> endorsed Jainism.</li> </ul>
<b>Literature</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaudariti style of composition was</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the court of Mahipala I, Sanskrit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patronised Sanskrit and popularis</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>developed during the palara rule.</li> <li>Buddhist tantric works were authored and translated during the period.</li> <li>Notable palara texts on philosophy include <b>Agama shastra</b> by <b>Gaudapada</b>, <b>Nyaya Kundali</b> by <b>Sridhar Bhatta</b> and <b>Kharmanusthan Paddhati</b> by <b>Bhatta Bhavad</b> <b>eva</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scholar <b>Rajasekhara</b> lived.</li> <li>He wrote <b>Karpuramanjari</b>, <b>Kavyamimamsa</b>, <b>Bhuvankosha</b> and <b>Haravilasas</b></li> <li>Paramara Bhoja wrote 24 Sanskrit Kavyas and took the title of 'Kaviraja'.</li> <li>His books were:</li> <li>1. Ayurvedsarvasya</li> <li>2. Samaranganasutradhara (on architecture)</li> <li>3. Champuramayana</li> <li>4. Yuktikalpataru (On statecraft)</li> <li>Bhoja built a Sanskrit college "<b>Bhojashala</b>".</li> <li>Hemachandra, in the court of Kumarapala wrote Books:</li> <li>1. Kumarapalacharita</li> <li>2. Naminathas</li> <li>3. Parisistha parvan</li> <li>4. Abhidharmachintama</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ed Kannada.</li> <li>Amoghavarsha, took a title "Kaviraja" and wrote two books:</li> <li>1. <b>Kavirajamarg</b> - grammar, first book written in Kanada.</li> <li>2. <b>Ratnanlika</b>, Sanskrit book written on Jainism.</li> <li>He patronised Sanskrit Jain scholars:</li> <li>1. <b>Jinasena</b> - wrote <b>Adipurana</b> which is on Adinatha.</li> <li>2. <b>Mahaveeracharya</b> - wrote <b>Ganita sara sangraha</b>, book on mathematics.</li> <li>3. <b>Shaktayana</b> wrote <b>Amogavriti</b>, a grammar book in Sanskrit.</li> </ul>
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		ni. • He took title ' <b>Kalikala Sarvagna</b> '	
<b>Art and Architecture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>During this period, a distinctive style emerged in art.</li> <li>Figures become more rigid in posture, standing with straight legs close together.</li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They built number of monasteries and sculptures- <b>Somapura Mahavira</b>, now in Bangladesh, is a world Heritage site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><u>Khazuraho</u> temples were built by Chandella's rulers (UNESCO World Heritage site)</li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Dilwara</b> Jain temples in Mt Abu built by Solanki rulers.</li> <li><b>Rani ki Vav</b>, UNESCO WHS, a multi-storeyed well built by queen Udayamati (Bhima I wife).</li> <li>The <b>palaces of Jaipur and Udaipur</b> and forts of Chittor, Mandu, Jodhpur and Gwalior.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Instrumental in establishing Karnataka Dravidian style.</li> <li>Rock cut cave Kailasa temple in Ellora.</li> <li>Caves at Ellora and Elephanta.</li> </ul> 