

DAILY CLASS NOTES

Medieval History

Lecture – 08

**Age of Conflict II
(1000-1200 CE)**

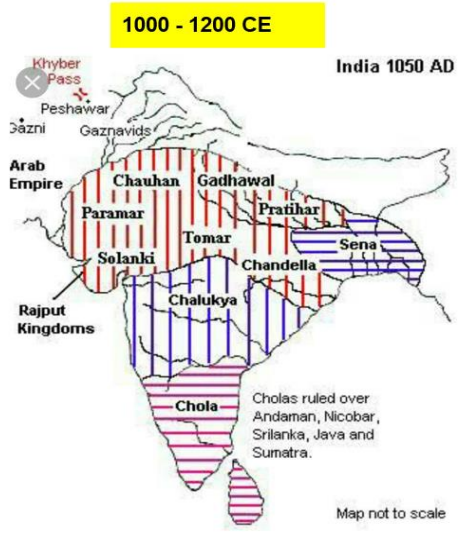
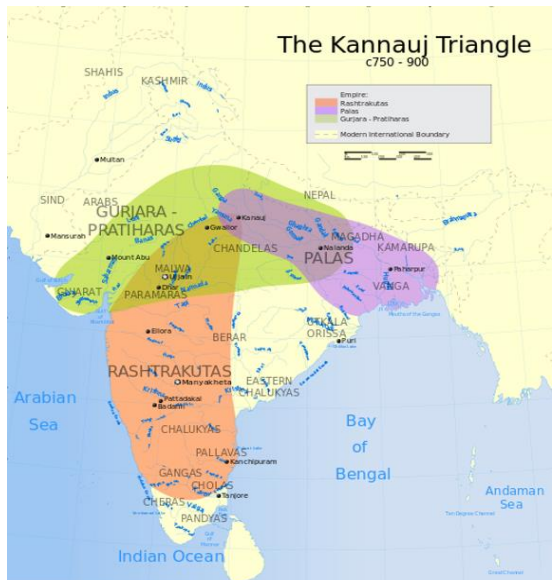
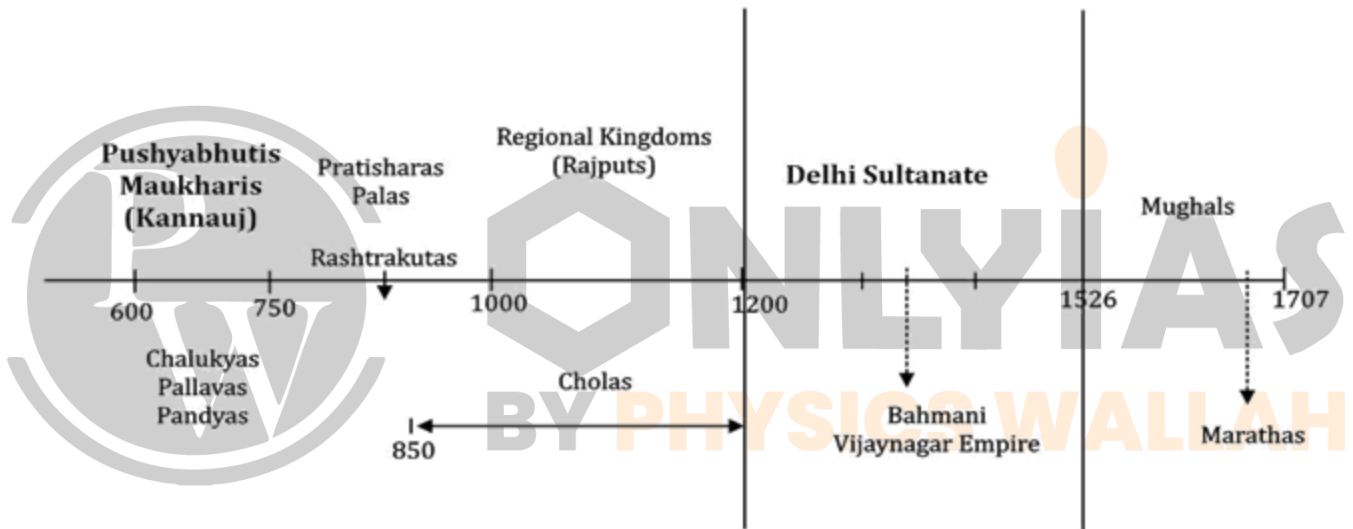


Age of Conflict II (1000-1200 CE)

Brief History:

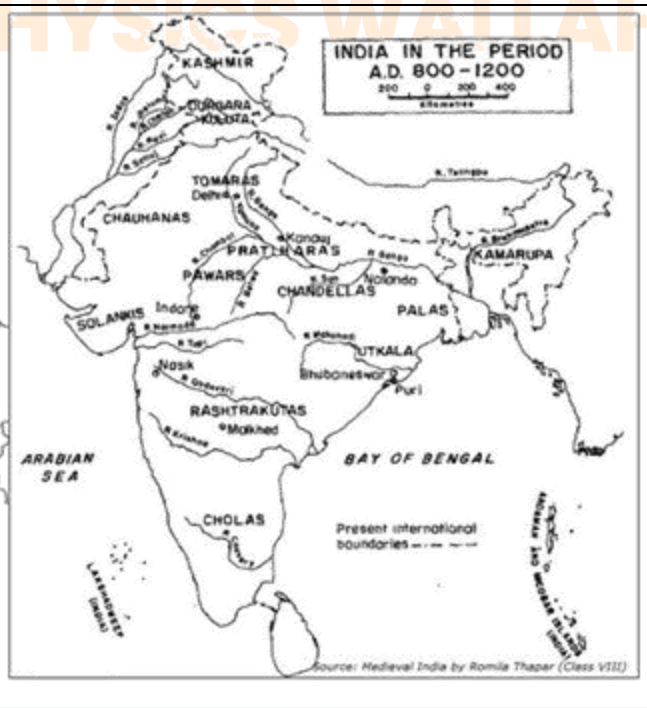
- ❖ During the reign of 1000-1200 another kingdom was rising, **Western Chalukyas**.
- ❖ **Western Chalukyas** tried to interfere in the succession of **Vengi** during the time of Rajaraja, Rajendra. Once Cholas started to decline, then a small kingdom in Karnataka emerged **Hoysalas**.
- ❖ In Odisha, there was one kingdom called **Eastern Ganga**, and in Bengal there was **Senas**, in Madhya Pradesh there was another kingdom **Kalchuri of Tripuri**.
- ❖ In Kashmir, there was a dynasty called Karkatoa, and Utpala dynasty which was replaced by Yashakara which was followed by Lohara.
- ❖ In Gujarat, there were Solankis, in Jaipur Chauhanas, in Delhi Tomars and in Kannauj Garhwalas, in Bundelkhand Chandelas, in Malwa Parmaras.

Indian History after Guptas (600-1200):



Rise of Rajputs:

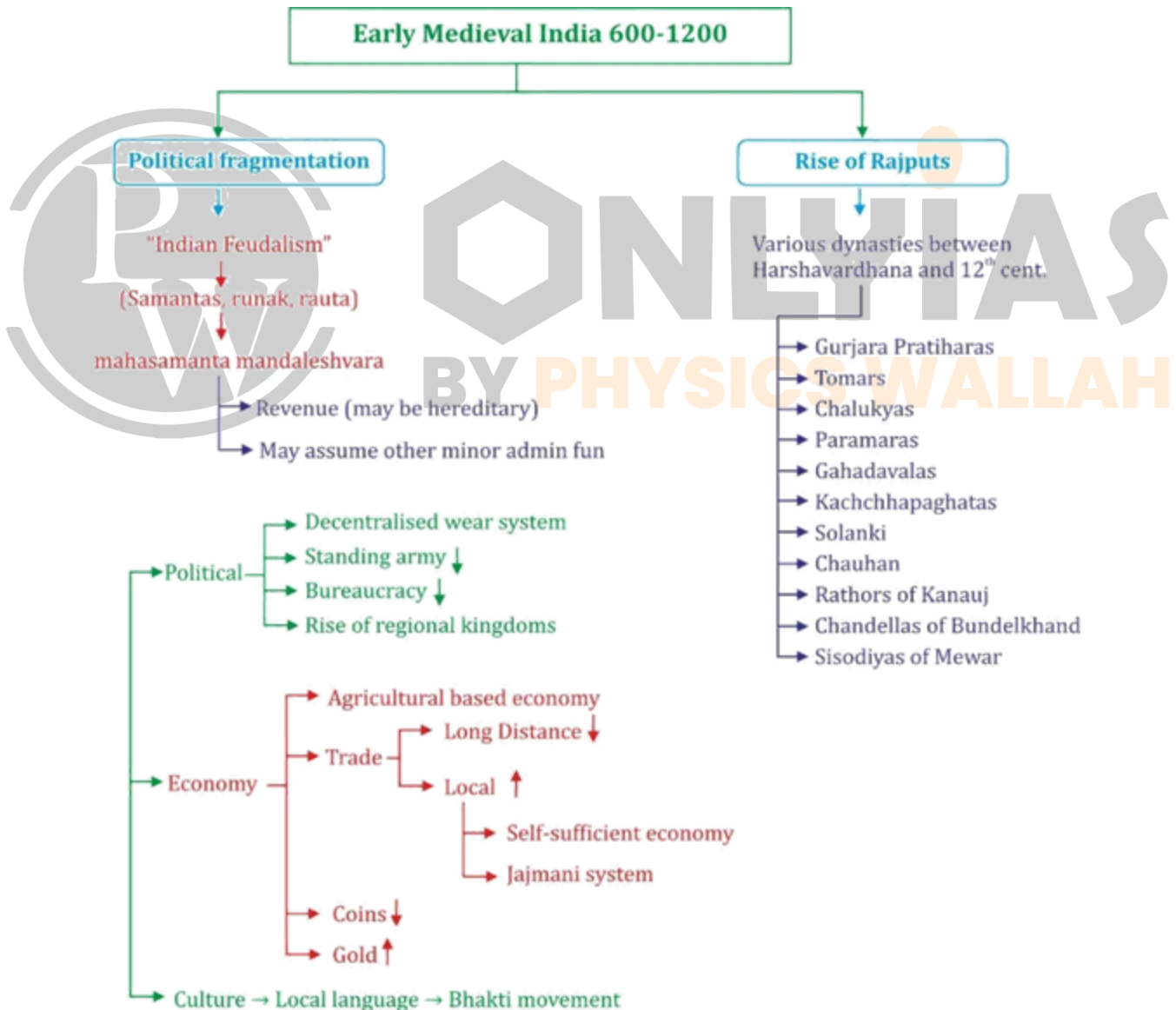
- ❖ Rajput refers to **lineage-based clans** and dominated a compact territory.
- ❖ They were attached to **land, family and honor**, which were considered important by the Rajput clans.
- ❖ The sense of brotherhood and egalitarianism prevailed among the Rajputs.
- ❖ They considered war as a sport that led to continuous warfare among them over struggle for **land and cattle**.
- ❖ The majority of the Rajput kings were **devout Hindus**, while several of them also supported Jainism.
- ❖ Many of the Rajputs trace their origin from the Kshatriyas which were mentioned in the Mahabharata.
- ❖ Some others trace ‘**Agnikula**’ as their origin, meaning they trace their origin from the Sacrificial fire which is said to have been held at **Mt. Abu** by the sage **Vasishta**.
- ❖ **The four Agnikula Rajput clans were:**
 - Pratiharas
 - Chahamanas/Chauhans of Ajmer
 - Chandellas of Bundelkhand
 - Paramaras of Malwa
- ❖ Some scholars think that few of these clans descended from Huns, Scythians and Kushans who settled in India after Harsha and while few of others belong to the Indigenous tribe.
- ❖ **The rise of Rajput could be attributed to:**
 - Expansion of Agriculture
 - Land Grants to Royal Kinsmen
 - Interclan Collaboration and Alliances
 - Construction of Fortresses



Various Dynasties between Harsha Vardhana and 12 century:

- ❖ Gurjara Pratiharas
- ❖ Tomaras
- ❖ Chalukyas
- ❖ Paramaras
- ❖ Gahadavalas
- ❖ Kachapaghatas
- ❖ Solankis
- ❖ Chauhans
- ❖ Rathore of Kannauj
- ❖ Sisodias of Mewar

As per tradition there were 36 Rajput clans.



Chahamanas of Shakambhari/Chauhans of Sambhar (7th - 11th Century):

- ❖ They ruled in parts of present-day Rajasthan and its nearby areas between the 7th and 11th centuries CE.
- ❖ They had their capital at **Shakambhari** identical to **modern Sambhar near Jaipur**.
- ❖ The later kings, however, **relocated the capital to Ajmer**, and as a result, they are also referred to as the Chahamanas (Chauhans) of Ajmer.
- ❖ They were initially the feudatories of the Pratiharas and gained freedom under King Simharaja.

Simharaja (944-971):

- ❖ He was the **founder** of the Chauhan Dynasty.
- ❖ He also adopted the title **Maharajadhiraja**.

Vigroharaja (971-988):

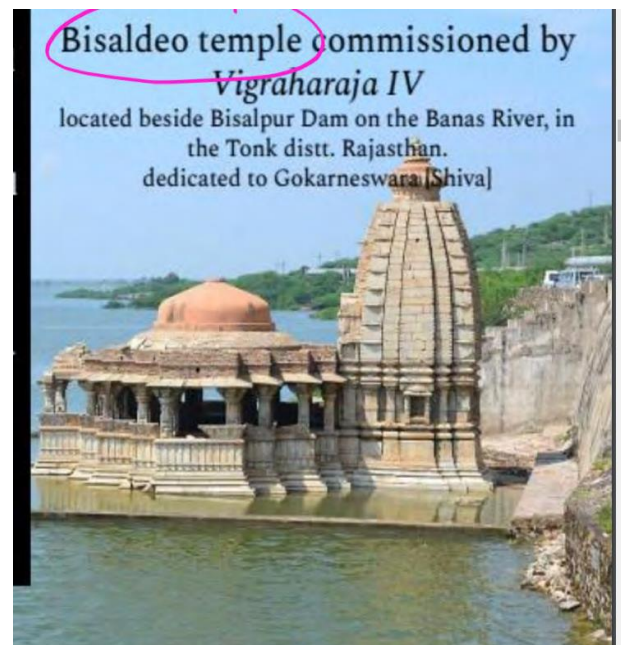
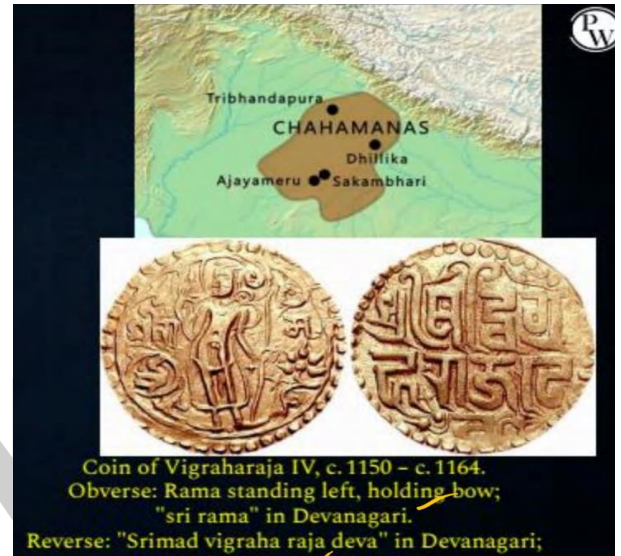
- ❖ He defeated Mulraja and invaded Gujarat.
- ❖ He also captured Chittor.

Ajayraja II (1110-1135):

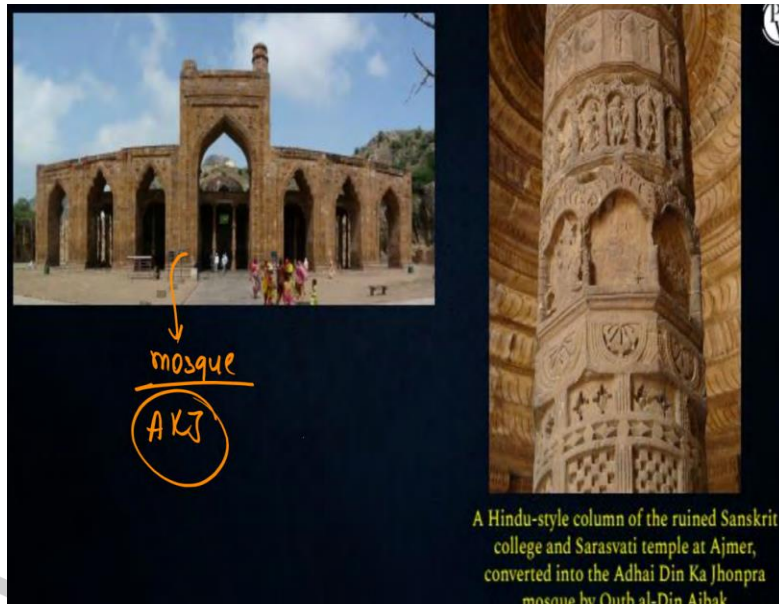
- ❖ He was the next important ruler of the Chahaman or Chauhan dynasty.
- ❖ He **defeated Paramaras** and captured their capital, Ujjaini.
- ❖ Also, founded the city of **Ajaymeru (Ajmer)**.

Vigraharaja IV/Visaldev (1150-1164):

- ❖ He was known as **Visaldev** and captured Delhi from Tomars.
- ❖ He allowed the Tomars to rule as feudatories of the Chahaman/Chauhan Dynasty.
- ❖ He also captured **Eastern Punjab and Gujarat**.
- ❖ His kingdom extended from Shivalik hills in the north to Udaipur in the south.
- ❖ He **moved the Capital from Shakambhari to Ajmer**.
- ❖ He engaged in conflicts with Paramaras of Malwa, which was ruled by Bhoja.
- ❖ He patronised literature and also wrote a play, **Harikeli Nataka**.
- ❖ **Based on Kiratarjuniya of Bharavi.**



- ❖ **Vigraharaja+his lover Desaladevi.**
- ❖ He constructed a temple which was later converted to Adhai Din ka Jhopra by Qutub-ud-din Aibak.



Prithviraj Chauhan (1177 - 1192):

- ❖ **Prithviraj Chauhan/Prithviraj III** is popularly known as **Rai Pithora** as per folk legends.
- ❖ He ascended at age of 11 after the death of his father Someshwara and took administration at the age of 16.
- ❖ He defeated:
 - Chandella king Paramardi
 - Chalukya Bhima II
 - Gahadvala Jayachandra
- ❖ He led an **expedition in Bundelkhand** against the Chandella ruler and its capital Mahoba fought a fierce battle against the Chandella warriors Alha and Udal. Alha and Udal were killed in the battle.
- ❖ He **defeated Muhammad Ghori** in the **First Battle of Tarain in 1191 AD**. However, in the **Second Battle of Tarain** in 1192, **Muhammad Ghori defeated and killed Prithviraj Chauhan**.
- ❖ The second battle of Tarain is well known as one of the turning points in Indian history and has been described in the poem '**Prithviraj Raso**'. The battle opened the way for further conquests of India by the Muslims. Ajmer and Delhi were occupied by Muhammad.
- ❖ Two great poems, **Prithviraj Raso** and **Prithviraj Vijaya**, were written by his court poets **Chandbardai** and **Jayanaka** respectively.

The last stand of the Rajputs, depicting the Second Battle of Tarain in 1192, against the forces of the Ghurid Empire.



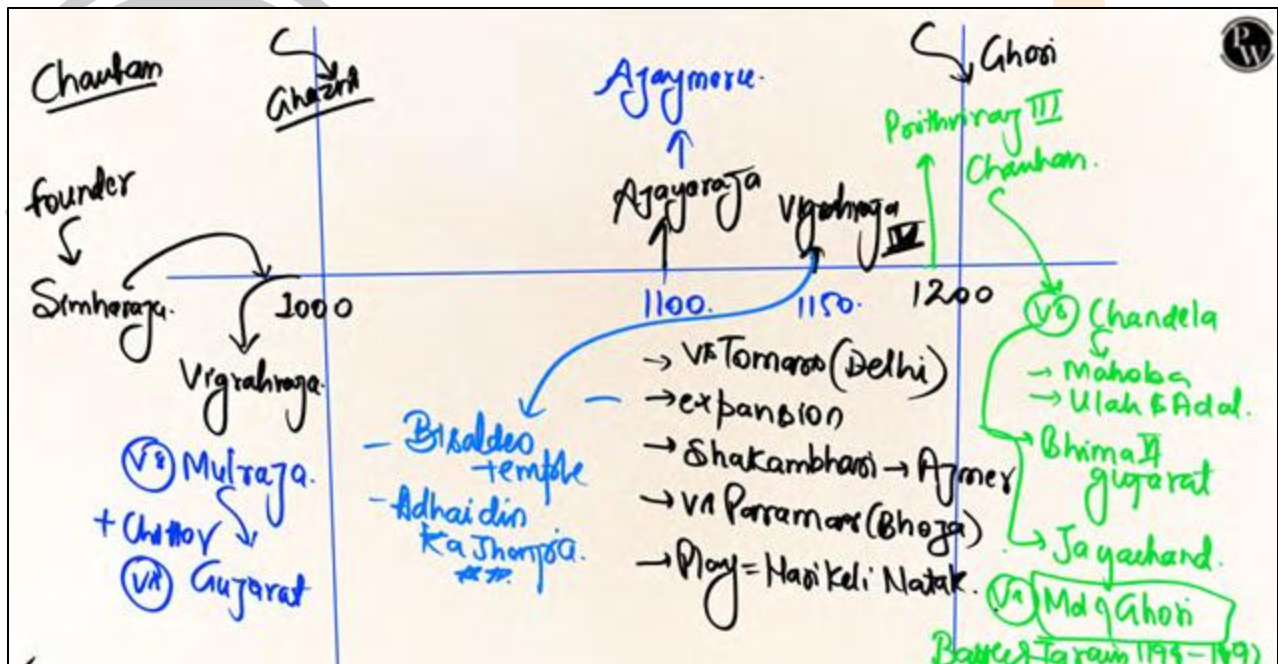
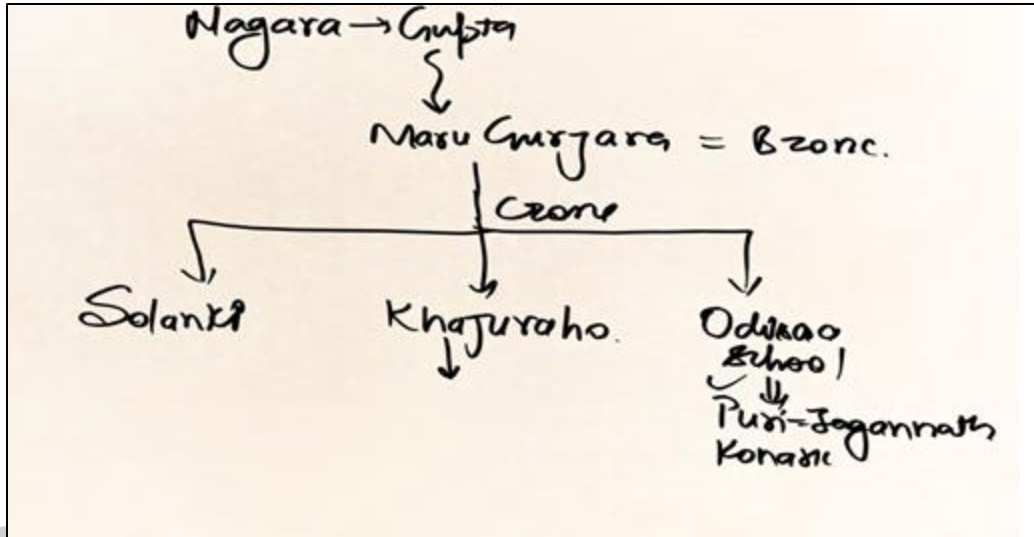
Hari Raja (1193 – 1194) (Brother of Prithviraj):

- ❖ Muhammad Ghori conquered Ajmer and Delhi and placed Govinda (younger son of Prithviraj) as his vassal in Ajmer.
- ❖ Hariraja banished Govinda for accepting Muslim suzerainty.
- ❖ Govinda established the Chahamanas branch at **Ranastambhapura (Ranthambhore)**.
- ❖ Hari Raja regained Ajmer and was hostile towards the conqueror.
- ❖ Overthrown by Qutubuddin Aibak who invaded Ajmer and took control.
- ❖ In 1301, Ranthambore was captured by Alauddin Khilji and destroyed the last stronghold as well.

Chandellas of Bundelkhand (831-1203):

- ❖ They trace their descent to mythical ancestor **Chandratreya, born on the Moon**.
- ❖ They were initially **feudatories of Gurjara Pratiharas** and were engaged in conflicts with the **Pratiharas, the Palas, and the Kalachuris of Chedi**.
- ❖ They were widely regarded for their **art and architecture**, particularly for the fully built temples in the **Nagara style** that could be found in Khajuraho, their original capital.
- ❖ The Chandella kings **Yashovarman, Dhanga, and Vidyadhara**, respectively, built the Lakshmana Temple (c. 930–950 CE), the **Vishvanatha Temple (c. 999–1002 CE)**, and the **Kandariya Mahadeva Temple (c. 1030 CE)**.

- ❖ They also built a variety of palaces, forts, and water bodies in other places, notably their strongholds of Jayapura-Durga (modern Ajaigarh), Kalanjara (modern Kalinjar), and Mahotsava-Nagara (modern Mahoba), which served as their later capital.



Nannuka (831-845):

- ❖ He was the founder and the ruler of the small kingdom known as **Chandella**.
- ❖ He established his capital at **Kharjjuravahaka (Khajuraho)**.

Vakapati (c. 845–865 CE):

- ❖ As per the Chandella inscriptions, he **succeeded Nannuka and defeated several enemies**.



Jayashakti and Vijay Shakti (865-885):

- ❖ The two sons of **Vakpati, Jayashakti (Jeja) and Vijayashakti (Vija)**, strengthened Chandella authority.
- ❖ As per the **Mahoba Inscription**, the Chandella territory was called Jejabhukhti after Jayshakti.

Rahila (885-905):

- ❖ Rahila, Vijayashakti's successor, is credited with a number of military triumphs in numerous eulogistic inscriptions.

Shri Harsha (905-925):

- ❖ He helped in the restoration of Mahipala (the Pratihara King) after the Indra III invasion.

Yashovarman (925-950 CE):

- ❖ Yashovarman essentially became independent around the 10th century, even though he acknowledged **Pratiharas suzerainty**.
- ❖ He conquered the fortress of Kalinjara.
- ❖ The renowned Chandella style of art and architecture first emerged during his rule.
- ❖ **Laxmana Temple** at Khajuraho was built during his reign.



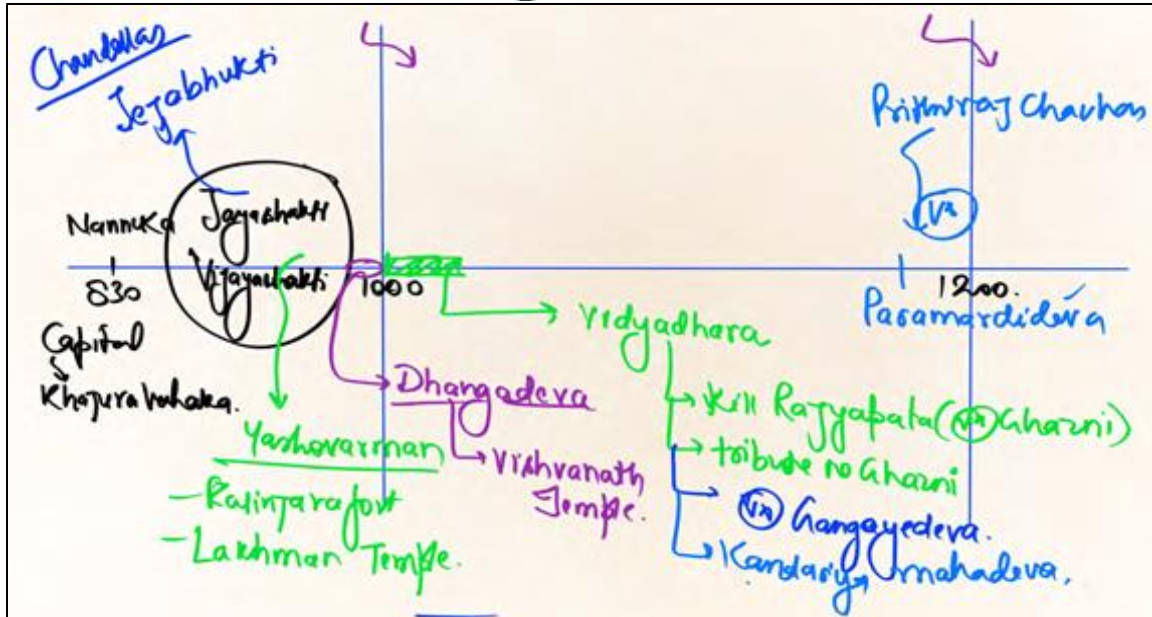
Laxmana Temple at Khajuraho

Dhangadeva (950-999):

- ❖ He was the first independent Chandella King.
- ❖ He adopted the **title Maharajadhiraja** and from the time of his reign no Pratihara overlord mentioned in the inscription.
- ❖ Khajuraho inscription mentions rulers of Koshala, Kritha (Vidarbha region), Kuntala and Simhala obeyed Dhanga's officers.
- ❖ It also mentions the wives of Andhra, Anga, Kanchi and Radha resided in his prison as a success of his wars.
- ❖ Similar to his predecessor, Dhanga also ordered the construction of the beautiful **Vishvanatha Temple** in Khajuraho.

Ganda-Deva (999-1008):

- ❖ He was able to retain the territory which was inherited by him.



Vidyadhara (1003-1035):

- ❖ As per the legends he killed Rajyapala (Pratihara King of Kannauj) for fleeing his capital, instead of fighting **Mahmud of Ghazni** (the Ghaznavid invader).
- ❖ The fight ended with Vidyadhara paying tribute to Mahmud after Mahmud eventually attacking Vidyadhara's realm.
- ❖ The Chandella kingdom had been weakened by the Ghaznavid invasions by the end of Vidyadhara's rule. The Kalachuri ruler Gangeya-deva took advantage of this and seized control of the kingdom's eastern regions.
- ❖ He is known for having commissioned the **Kandariya Mahadeva Temple**.

Vijaypala (1035-1050):

- ❖ He defeated Gangeya Deva in a battle.
- ❖ Chandellas power started to decline during his reign.
- ❖ During this time, the **Gwalior Kachchapaghatas** pledged loyalty to the Chandellas.
- ❖ Reasons for their decline:
 - Struggle with neighbors like Paramaras (Malwa) and Kalchuri (Tripuri).
 - He faced raids by Northern Muslim Dynasties Ghaznavids and Ghurids.

Parmardi Deva (1165-1203):

- ❖ In 1183 Prithviraj Chauhan invaded the Chandella kingdom and as per the **Madanpur Stone Inscriptions** he sacked Mahoba.
- ❖ He took shelter at Kalinjar fort.

- ❖ In this conflict, the Chandella force under the command of Alha, Udal, and other generals was defeated.
- ❖ There are different versions of Paramardi's fate - some legends highlighted that he committed suicide in shame, while other says Paramardi restored the Chandella power and ruled till 1203 CE.

Paramara Kingdom of Malwa (800–1305 CE):

- ❖ The **Harsola Copper Plates** issued by Paramara king Siyaka II in 949 mentions that the early rulers most probably ruled as vassals of the Rashtrakutas of Manyakheta.
- ❖ **Malwa region** emerged as the main center of political and cultural prestige under the Paramaras and also the main branch ruled at Malwa.
- ❖ Their capital was **Dhara (now Dhar)**. Later moved their capital to **Mandapa-Durga (now Mandu)** after Dhara was sacked.
- ❖ The Paramara Dynasty **reached its zenith under Munja's nephew Bhoja**, whose kingdom extended from Chittor in the north to Konkan in the south, and from the Sabarmati River in the west to Vidisha in the east.
- ❖ They faced struggles with Chalukyas of Gujarat, Chalukyas of Kalyani, Kalachuris of Tripuri and Chandelas of Jejakabhukti.
- ❖ **Mahalakadeva**, the last known Paramara king, was defeated and killed by the forces of Alauddin Khalji of Delhi in 1305 CE
- ❖ They were known for their patronage to Sanskrit poets and scholars, and Bhoja was himself a renowned scholar.
- ❖ Most of the **Paramara kings were shaivites** and commissioned several Shiva temples; they also patronized Jain scholars.

Important Rulers of Paramara Dynasty:

- ❖ Upendra Krishnraja (late 8 to early 9th century CE)
- ❖ Vairisimha (I) (early 9th century CE)
- ❖ Siyaka (I) (mid of 9th century CE)
- ❖ Vakpati (I) (late 9th or early 10th century CE)
- ❖ Vairisimha (II) (middle 10th century CE)
- ❖ Siyaka (II) (940–972 CE)
- ❖ Vakpati (II) alias Munja (972–990 CE)
- ❖ Sindhuraja (990–1010 CE)
- ❖ **Bhoja (1010–1055 CE), greatest ruler of dynasty**
- ❖ Jayasimha I (1055–1070 CE)
- ❖ Udayaditya (1070–1086 CE)





- ❖ Lakshmadeva (1086–1094 CE)
- ❖ Naravarman (1094–1130 CE)
- ❖ Yashovarman (1133–1142 CE)
- ❖ Jayavarman I (1142–1143 CE)
- ❖ Interregnum from 1143 to 1175 CE under an usurper named 'Ballala' and later the Solanki king Kumarapala
- ❖ Vindhavarman (1175–1194 CE)
- ❖ Subhatavarman (1194–1209 CE)
- ❖ Arjunavarman I (1210–1215 CE)
- ❖ Devapala (1218–1239 CE)
- ❖ Jaitugideva (1239–1255 CE)
- ❖ Jayavarman II (1255–1274 CE)
- ❖ Arjunavarman II (1274–1285 CE)
- ❖ Bhoja II (1285–1301 CE)
- ❖ **Mahalakadeva (1301–1305 CE)**

Upendra Krishnraja:

- ❖ Upendra Krishnraja ruled around the late 8th to early 9th century CE.
- ❖ He is said to be the **founder of the Paramara dynasty.**
- ❖ He was **made ruler of Deccan by Rashtrakuta king Govinda III** after his expedition in Malwa.
- ❖ He lost Malwa to Pratiharas and lost significance till **revived by Vairasimha II and Siyaka II.**
- ❖ He was succeeded by Vairisimha (I) in the early 9th century CE and Siyaka (I) in the mid of 9th century CE, Vakpati (I) in the late 9th or early 10th century CE and Vairisimha (II) in the middle 10th century CE.

Siyaka (II)/Harsha (940–972 CE):

- ❖ He defeated the Rashtraukuta king Khottiga at Kalighatta.
- ❖ He sacked Manyakheta (Rashtrakuta capital) and established Paramara as sovereign power.

Vakpati (II) alias Munja (972–990 CE):

- ❖ He expanded the empire and had several **military victories**, such as when he defeated the Kalachuris and captured Tripuri, their capital.
- ❖ He fought against Rajputs and Hunas and sacked the capital of the Guhilas of Medapati Aghata.
- ❖ He annexed Mount Abu and southern parts of Jodhpur from the other branch of Chahamanas.
- ❖ He also invaded the Anahilapataka and Lata Chalukyan kingdoms.

- ❖ He was defeated by Tailapa II of Western Chalukyas] and as a result of it he lost southern territories.
- ❖ He adopted the title **Amogavarsha/Prithviallabha/Sri Vallabha**.
- ❖ He was a **poet** and patron of art and literature.
- ❖ He also made few constructions of tanks and temples during his reign.

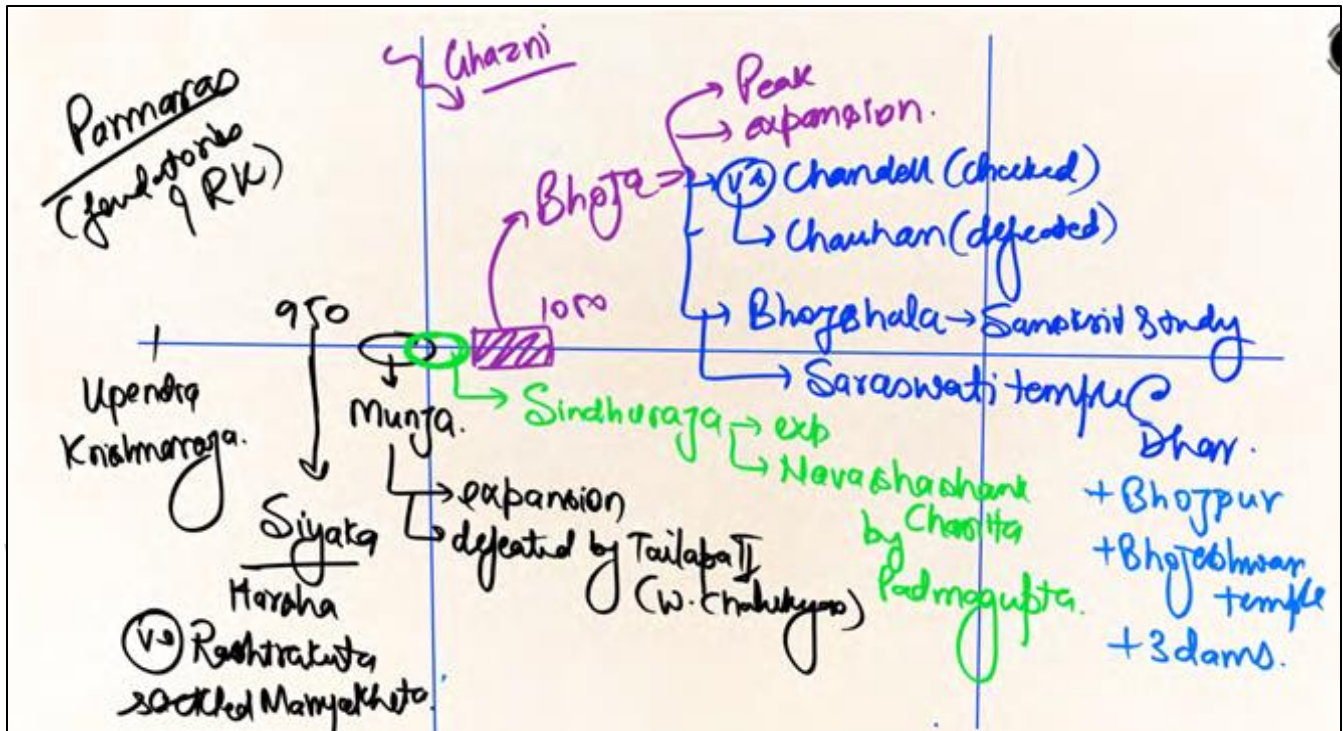
Sindhuraja (990–1010 CE):

- ❖ He was Munja's brother.
- ❖ He defeated Western Chalukyas and recovered territories.
- ❖ He succeeded against Huns, Lata rulers and Somavanshis of South Koshala and Shilaharas of Konkana.
- ❖ His biography **Nava Shashanka Charita** was written by his court poet **Padmagupta**.

Bhoja (1010–1055 CE):

- ❖ He was the son of Sindhuraja and nephew of Munja. He was the **greatest ruler of the Dynasty**.
- ❖ During his reign, the dynasty **reached its zenith**.
- ❖ His kingdom extended from Chittor in the north to upper Konkan in the south and Sabarmati River in the west to Vidisha in the east.
- ❖ In 1018, he defeated Chaulukyas of Lata.
- ❖ He gained control over northern Konkan where **Shilahara rulers became feudatories**.
- ❖ He also formed an alliance with Rajendra Chola and Gangeya Deva Kalachuri against the Kalyani Chalukyan king Jayasimha II.
- ❖ Later, Jayasimha's son - Someshwara I invaded Malwa and sacked its capital Dhara.
- ❖ Bhoja recovered immediately but the southern boundary was pushed northwards from Godavari to Narmada.
- ❖ His eastward expansion attempt was checked by **Chandella King Vidyadhara**.
- ❖ However, Bhoja was able to control Chandella feudatories like **Kacchaphagatas of Dubkund**.
- ❖ He also launched an attack against the **Kacchaphagatas of Gwalior** as well but was repulsed by the ruler Kirtiraja.
- ❖ He defeated Chahamanas of Shakambhari killing their ruler Viryarama but were defeated by Chahamanas of Naddula.
- ❖ He took the title of **Parameshwara Parambhattaraka**.
- ❖ May be Mahmud of Ghazni changed his route after plundering the Somanath temple so as to avoid Bhoja.
- ❖ May be Bhoja has also **supported Anandpala (Hindu shahi dynasty)** against Mahmud of Ghazni.
- ❖ May be involved in Hindu Alliance that expelled Mahmud's governors from Hansi and Thanesar.

- ❖ In the last years of his reign his kingdom was attacked by Solanki King Bhima Deva and Kalchuri King Karna.
- ❖ He probably died of some disease during the above attack.
- ❖ He **was a scholar** himself and wrote on various topics like Grammar, poetry, architecture, chemistry and yoga.
- ❖ He **patronized the arts, literature and sciences**. He established Bhojshala which was a center of Sanskrit studies and a temple of Saraswati at Dhar.
- ❖ He is believed to have **founded the Bhojpur city** and he was credited for building Bhojeshwar temple and 3 dams in the area.



Jayasimha I (c.1055–1070 CE):

- ❖ Following Bhoja's death, his son and successor **faced the joint invasion of Kalachuri and Solanki**.
- ❖ The chronicles of Bilhana imply that he sought assistance from the Chalukyas of Kalyani.

Lakshmadeva (c.1086–1094 CE):

- ❖ According to the **Nagpur Prashasti Inscription** from around 1105 CE, he made significant military conquests.
- ❖ Interregnum from (1143 to 1175 CE) under a usurper named 'Ballala' and later the Solanki king Kumarapala.

Mahalakadeva (1301–1305 CE):

- ❖ He was defeated and **killed by Allauddin Khilji** in 1305.

Chalukya of Gujarat/ Solanki Rajput (940–1244 CE):

- ❖ The Chaulukya Dynasty, also known as the Solanki Dynasty, was a dynasty that ruled parts of what is now **Gujarat and Rajasthan.**
- ❖ Their capital was at Anahilavada (modern Patan).
- ❖ There were **many branches:**
 - Oldest were Central India's Mattamayura and its earliest rulers were Simhavarman, Sadhanva, and Avanivarman.
 - Chaulukyias of Lata (south gujarat) founded by Barappa and important city was Bhrigukachcha (Broach)
- ❖ The most important **rulers of Chalukyias of Gujarat** were:
 - Mularaja (c. 940 – c. 995)
 - Chamundaraja (c. 996 – c. 1008)
 - Vallabharaja (c. 1008)
 - Durlabharaja (c. 1008 – c. 1022)
 - **Bhima I (c. 1022 – c. 1064)**
 - Karna (c. 1064 – c. 1092)
 - Jayasimha Siddharaja (c. 1092 – c. 1142)
 - Kumarapala (c. 1142 – c. 1171)
 - Ajayapala (c. 1171 – c. 1175)
 - Mularaja II (c. 1175 – c. 1178)
 - **Bhima II (c. 1178 – c. 1240)**
 - Tribhuvanapala (c. 1240 – c. 1244)



Mularaja I (c. 940 – c. 995):

- ❖ He was the **founder of the Chalukyias of Gujarat or Solankis Rajput.**
- ❖ He led expeditions against Saurashtra, Kutch and Abhiras.
- ❖ His kingdom was invaded by Chahmanas and Chaulukyias of Lata.
- ❖ He was **defeated by Paramaras of Malwa.**
- ❖ He took refuge with Rashtrakuta ruler Dhavala.
- ❖ He was a Shiva devotee and also patronized Jainism.
 - He built **Mulavasatika temple** for Dagamabars.
 - He also built **Mulanatha Jinadeva temple** for Shwtamabars.

- ❖ He was succeeded by Chamundaraja (c. 996 – c. 1008), Vallabharaja (c. 1008) and Durlabharaja (c. 1008 – c. 1022).

Bhima I (1022 – 1064):

- ❖ He was the grandson of Mularaja.
- ❖ During his reign, **Mahmud of Ghazni overran Gujarat** and plundered Somnath Temple in 1025.
- ❖ He built the **Sun temple of Modhera**.
- ❖ His wife Udaymati built **Rani ki Vav** (enlisted in the UNESCO's World Heritage Sites) in the memory of Bhima I.
- ❖ He built 1 out of 5 Dilwara temples, also known as **Vimal Vasahi Temple** dedicated to Jain Lord Rishabha was built by his minister Vimal Shah.



Karna (1064 – 1092):

- ❖ He defeated Bhil chief and found Karnawati which is now known as Ahmedabad.

Jayasimha Siddharaja (1092 – 1142):

- ❖ During his reign the expansion over Saurashtra and Kutch took place.
- ❖ The siege of Junagadh by Jayasimha is the basis of one of the most well-known legends of the Gujarati bards.
- ❖ He **captured the fort** along with **Ranakdevi**, wife of Raja Rakhenagar.
- ❖ Ranakdevi preferred to commit sati rather than remarry Jayasimha and he was persuaded to allow her to burn herself on a pyre at Wadhwan.
- ❖ Jain monk Hemachandra gained prominence and enjoyed good ties with the king. During his rule, the Rudra Mahakala Temple at Siddhapur was also constructed.

Hemachandra:

- ❖ Hemachandra was a **12th century (c. 1088 - c. 1172/1173 CE) Jain** saint, scholar, poet, mathematician, philosopher, yogi, grammarian, law theorist, historian, lexicographer, rhetorician, logician, and prosodist.
- ❖ He gained the title **kalikalarvajaa**, “the knower of all knowledge in his times” and father of Gujarati language.
- ❖ He wrote **Arhanniti**, a work on politics from a Jain perspective.
- ❖ He produced **Trishashti shalaka-purusha charita** ("Deeds of the 63 Illustrious Men"), a Sanskrit epic poem on the history of important figures of Jainism.
- ❖ Siddha-Hema-Sabdanusasana includes six languages (grammar).

- ❖ The **poetry Dvyashraya Kavya** on the history of Chaulukya Dynasty.
- ❖ Trisastisalakapurusa Charitra or "Lives of Sixty-Three Great Men" is a hagiographical treatment of the twenty-four tirthankaras.
 - The appendix to this work (Parisistaparvan or Sthaviravalicarita).
- ❖ **Lexicon:**
 - Abhidhan-Chintamani
 - Anekarth Kosha - words with multiple meanings.
 - Deshi-Shabda-Sangraho or Desi-nama-mala- local or non-Sanskrit origin.
 - Niganthu Sesa - botanical lexicon.
 - **Chandonushasana**, a work on prosody, described the Fibonacci sequence in around 1150, about fifty years before Fibonacci (1202).

Kumarapala (1142 – 1171):

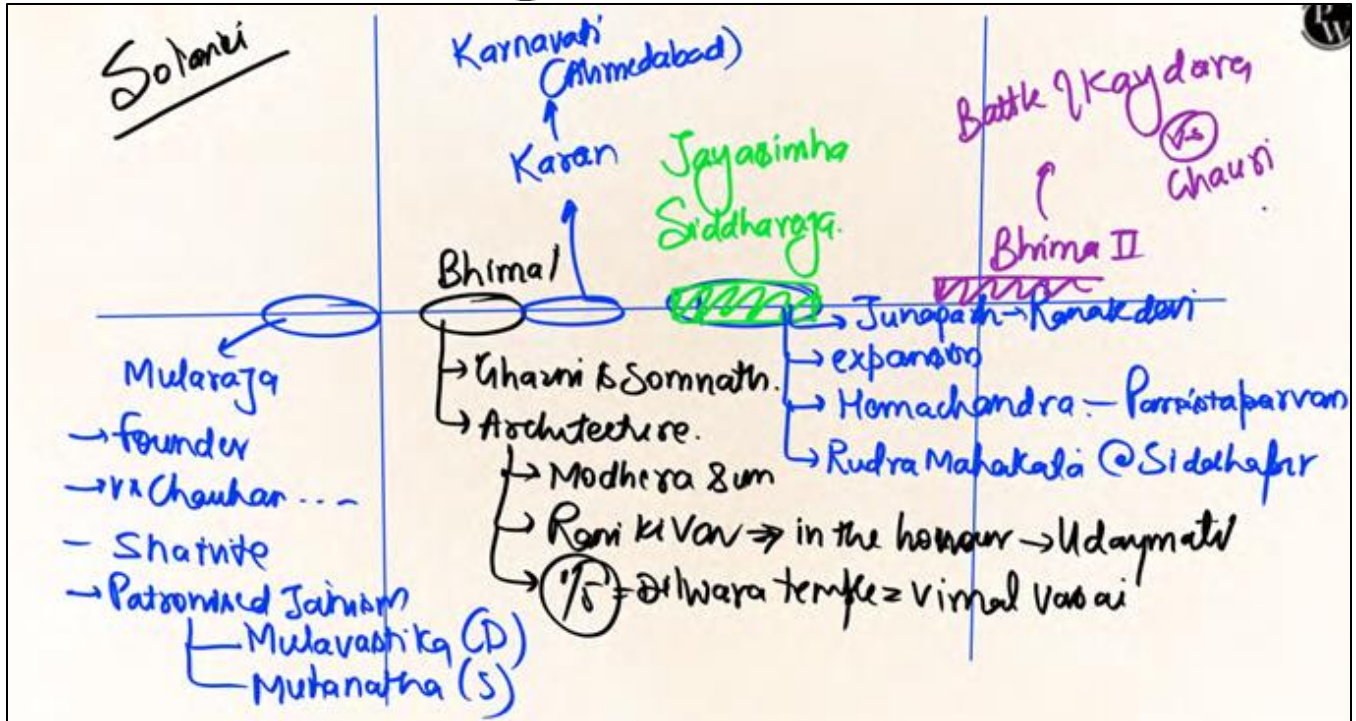
- ❖ During his reign prosperity in the region rose at its peak.
- ❖ Hemachandra and Kularapala shared good relations and also patronized Jainism.
- ❖ He helped in the **rebuilding of the Somnath temple.**

Bhima II (c. 1178 – c. 1240):

- ❖ He **repelled the incursions of Muhammad Ghori** at the battle of Kayadara.
- ❖ During 1195 - 97 Ghori's army led by Aibak was defeated multiple times by him and assumed the title **Abhinav Siddharaj.**

Tribhuvanapala (c. 1240 – c. 1244):

- ❖ After 1243 they lost control of their feudatories.
- ❖ The kingdom came to an end when **Khilji conquered Gujarat in 1297.**



Tomara Dynasty:

- ❖ They ruled from Haryana with their capital at **Dhillika (Delhi)**.
- ❖ They were believed to be the feudatory of Pratiharas.
- ❖ They fought a battle against the Chahamanas of Shakambhari and later their rule was replaced by Chahamanas.
- ❖ The Iron pillar at Mehrauli carries an 11th century inscription that refers to **Anangapala Tomar**, the ruler of Delhi.
- ❖ His coins feature horsemen and Bull with the title **Shri Samanta Deva**.
- ❖ His coins were similar to coins of Chauhan ruler Someshwara and Prithviraj III so maybe they were contemporary.
- ❖ He constructed waterworks in Delhi.
- ❖ **Anangpal II** was the founder of the Citadel of Lal Kot and built a tank called **Anang Tal**.
- ❖ The famous **Surajkund reservoir in Faridabad** was commissioned similarly by **Surajpala** (Tomar King).

Gahadvalas of Kannauj (1190 – 1194):

- ❖ The Gahadvalas or Gaharwars, who claimed to be **Suryavanshi Kshatriyas**, ruled the kingdom of Kannauj.
- ❖ They were the Rathore clan of Rajputs claiming to be the descendents of Gahadvalas.

Chandradeva (1089-1103):

- ❖ He was the **founder of the Gahadvala Dynasty.**
- ❖ He successfully wrested Delhi from Gurjara Pratiharas and Rashtrakutas and annexed it to Kannauj.

Madanapala (1104-1113 CE):

- ❖ He governed with the help of a committee of 5 people.
- ❖ He was successful in suppressing the Muslim invasion.
- ❖ He won the battle against Rampala of the Pala Dynasty.

Govindachandra (1114-1155 CE):

- ❖ He defeated the Ghaznavids and got his father Madanpala released.
- ❖ His kingdom extends to present-day UP and Bihar.
- ❖ He was a patron of both **Hindu temples and Buddhist monasteries.**
- ❖ His **wife Kumaradevi** was a devout Buddhist.

Vijayachandra (1155-1169 CE), alias Vijayapala or Malladeva:

- ❖ He was also known as Vijayapala or Malladeva.
- ❖ He successfully faced the waves of Ghaznavids.
- ❖ During his reign **Delhi was lost** and Tomars had accepted the suzerainty of Chauhans of Ajmer.

Jayachandra (1170-1194 CE):

- ❖ He was the son of Vijayachandra and the last great king of the Gahadavalas.
- ❖ He was called Jaichand in vernacular legends.
- ❖ During his reign **Prithivraj Chauhan annexed Delhi.**
- ❖ As per the Samyukta story he was defeated by Lakshmansena of Bengal.
- ❖ In 1194 Kannauj was attacked by Muhammad Ghori and Jaichandra was defeated in the **battle of Chanawar** and then drowned in Ganga.
- ❖ His Kingdom was sacked by Ghori's army.

Harishchandra (c. 1194-1197 CE):

- ❖ His descendents founded the **Rathore clan** who ruled Marwar/Jodhpur.
- ❖ The glory of Kannauj finally ended with the **Conquest of Iltutmish.**

Kingdoms of Kashmir and North West:

- ❖ **Rajatarangini**, which means "**the river of kings**", is a mythological and historical chronicle that provides a significant part of the history of Kashmir and North-West India.
 - It was probably written in the 12th century CE in Sanskrit by a Kashmiri Brahmana called **Kalhana.**
 - This earliest historical source consists of 7826 verses, divided into eight books called **Tarangas** (waves).

Karkota Empire (c. 598–855 CE)

Durlabhvardhana (c.598–634 CE):

- ❖ He was the **founder of the Karkota Dynasty.**
- ❖ He is also known as **Prajnadiya.**
- ❖ Hiuen Tsang visited Kashmir during his rule.

Lalitaditya/Muktapida (c.697–733 CE):

- ❖ He extended the power of Kashmir beyond the normal mountain limits.
- ❖ He fought and was victorious against Turks, Tibetans, Bhutias, Kambojas, etc.
- ❖ His main success was against king Yasovarman of Kannauj.
- ❖ He constructed the famous **Martand (Sun) Temple** in the Anantnag district of Kashmiri, the earliest Sun temple in India and one of the largest temple complexes of the time.
- ❖ Parihasapur Stupa was also built during his rule.

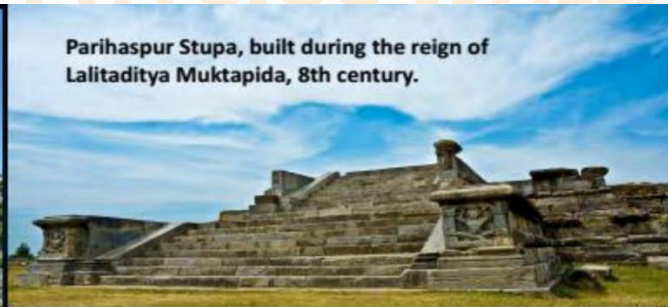


Vajraditya (c.734–741 CE):

- ❖ During his reign, he faced frequent Arabs raids upon Kashmir.

Jayapida:

- ❖ **Military** expedition against Gauda and ruler of Kannauj.
- ❖ He imposed excessive taxes and treated his subjects cruelly.



Vaikuntha Vishnu, Kashmir, 775–800

Utpala Dynasty (8th - 10th century):

- ❖ The Kashmir region was governed by the Hindu Utpala Dynasty from the 8th to 10th centuries CE.
- ❖ The dynasty was founded by Avanti Varman, ending the rule of the Karkota dynasty in 855 CE.
- ❖ **Few important elements of early Medieval Kashmir:**
 - **Tantrins:** A body of foot soldiers,
 - **Ekangas:** A body of royal bodyguards
 - **Damaras:** Landed chiefs who played a crucial role in the politics of that time and at times acted as kingmakers.
- ❖ **The History of this region has also the Legacy of Powerful Queens:**
 - Yashovati of Gonanda dynasty
 - **Sugandha** of Utpala Dynasty
 - Didda of Yashaskara dynasty

Avanti Varman (c. 855–883 CE):

- ❖ He was the **founder** of the Utpala dynasty.
- ❖ He controlled the powers of the damaras, rural aristocrats causing internal problems.
- ❖ He was known as a great administrator.
- ❖ He prevented flood waters of Mahapada (Wular Lake) from damaging the crops.
- ❖ Cities of Avantipur and Suryapur were founded during his time period.
- ❖ Shiva and Vishnu temples were also constructed and he helped in the construction of Buddhist Monasteries.
 - Anantheshwara
 - Avantiswami Temple

Sankarvarman (c. 883 – 902 CE):

- ❖ He led military expeditions into Gujarat and Punjab and these military expeditions led to the decline of the economy.
- ❖ He imposed heavy taxes and also plundered many temples.

Sugandha (c. 904 – 906):

- ❖ Grief soon followed in her life as **Shankaravarman died** trying to recover from a battlefield injury.
- ❖ Many followed their king in death, but Sugandha Devi donned the mantle of becoming the regent until her son, Gopalavarman, came of age.
- ❖ She found a way for the lineage to continue by placing the rightful king on the throne.

- ❖ Queen Sugandha’s regency proved to be lacking, but her reign (CE 904-906) was majestic. It was short, yet much was accomplished by her, owing to which it is often dubbed **Kashmir’s ‘golden era’**.
- ❖ She founded the towns of **Gopalapura and Sugandhapura**.

Yashaskara Dynasty:

Queen Didda (c. 958 - 1003)/The Catherine of Kashmir:

- ❖ She was the wife of **Kshemgupta** and daughter of Simharaja of Lohara.
- ❖ Grand-daughter of Bhimashahi (Hindu shahi of Kabul).
- ❖ Initially regent of her son and various grandsons and then sole ruler in her own right.
- ❖ Kalhana disapproved of her.
- ❖ She founded the **towns of Diddapura and Kankanbura**.
- ❖ She also built a temple called **Diddasvamin temple**.
- ❖ Later she had placed **Sangram Raja**, son of her brother on the throne and diverted the kingdom to her natal family. This initiated the start of the **Lohara Dynasty**.

Hindu Shahi Dynasty:

- ❖ Details regarding past rulers have been assembled from chronicles, coins and stone inscriptions as no consolidated account of their history is available.
- ❖ After the decline of the Kushana in the 3rd century to early 9th century CE, the **Turkish Shahiya Dynasty** ruled over Kabul Valley and Gandhara.
- ❖ They were Splitted in two eras:
 - Buddhist Shahis
 - Hindu Shahis
 - The transition into Hinduism occurred around 870 CE.
- ❖ In the 9th century Kallar, a Brahmin minister of King Langaturman overthrew the Shahiya king and started Hindu Shahi dynasty.



Kallar (890 - 895 CE):

- ❖ He was referred as **Lallyashahi in Rajatarangini** and was a Brahmin Minister.
- ❖ He could not control Kabul.
- ❖ He was defeated by Arab, Sarrarid Yaqui Ibn.
- ❖ Moved his capital to Udabhanda (Und, Rawalpindi, Pakistan)

Samanta, Lalliya, Kamaluka, Bhimadeva were the other important kings.

Jayapala (c. 964 - 1001 CE):

- ❖ He was regarded as the hero as he defended the territory against Turkish rulers of Ghazni.
- ❖ He was challenged by Sultan Sabuktagin in the **Battle of Peshawar**.
- ❖ Later challenged by his son **Mahmud of Ghazni**.
- ❖ **Battle of Waihind I 111 CE**

Anandapala (c. 1001 - 1010 CE):

- ❖ He was the son of Jayapala.
- ❖ During his reign many losses were inflicted by Ghaznavids.
- ❖ In the **Battle of Chach**, he fought against Ghaznavids where the outcome was:
 - Lost and incurred heavy losses.
 - Eventually signed a treaty with the Ghaznavid empire.
 - Compared with Porus.

Trilochan Pala (c. 1010 - 1021 CE):

- ❖ He expanded his kingdom in **Shivaliks** and also fought against **Rai of Sharwa**.
- ❖ As per **Al Biruni**, he was initially respected as his father's treaty with Ghaznavid
- ❖ Later he rebelled against Sultan Mahmud and was assassinated by his own mutinous troops.

Bhimapala (c. 1022 - 1026 CE):

- ❖ Historian **Utbi** calls him fearless due to his courage and valor.
- ❖ He commanded the **Battle of Nandana** where he wounded the commander of Ghaznavid army **Muhammad Bin Ibrahim**.
- ❖ His kingdom was destroyed by Mahmud of Ghazni.

