

CRASH COURSE ON GUJARAT'S HISTORY

GPSC CLASS 1-2/DySO /Dy Mamlatdar

About me:

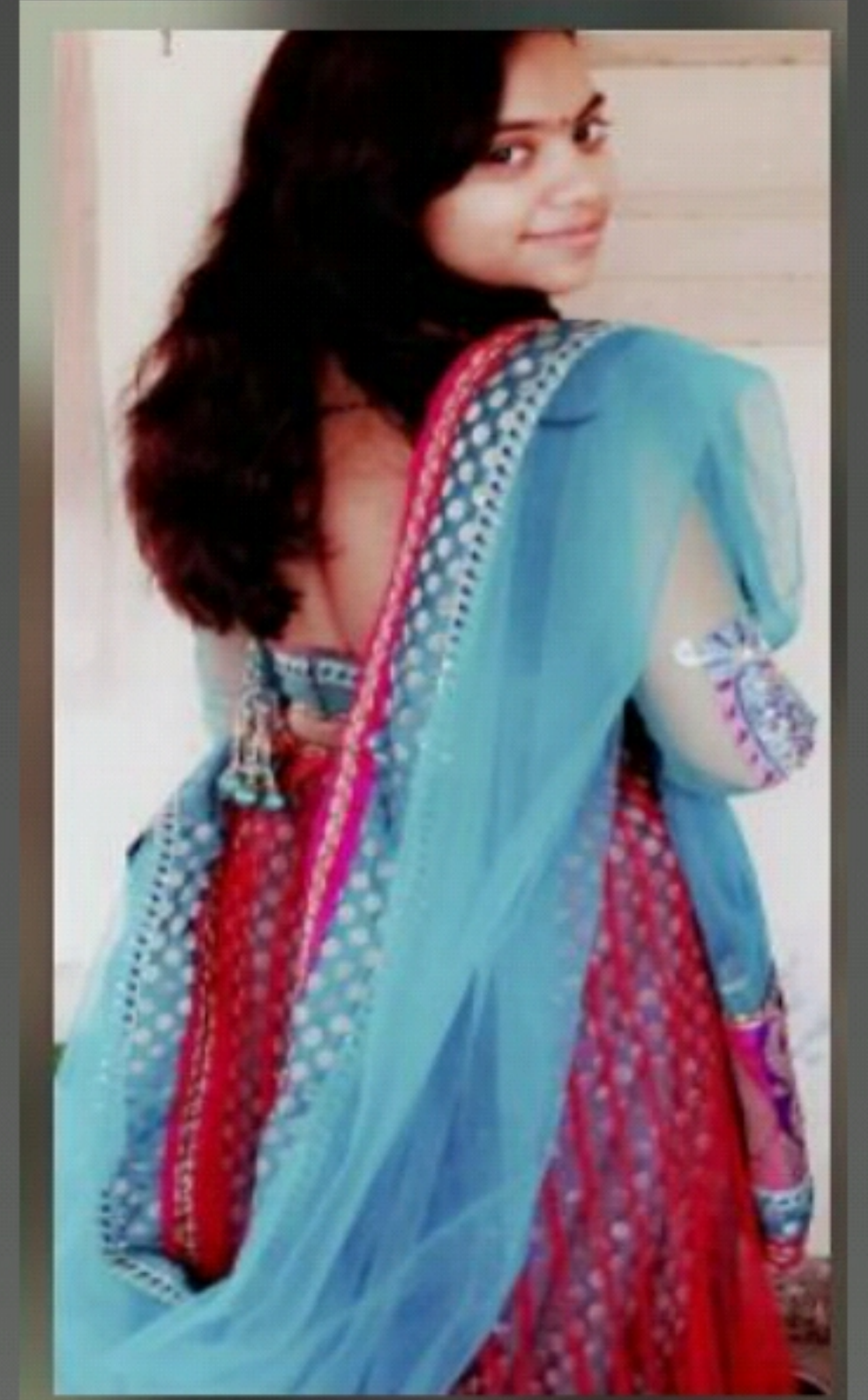
Bachelors in biotech

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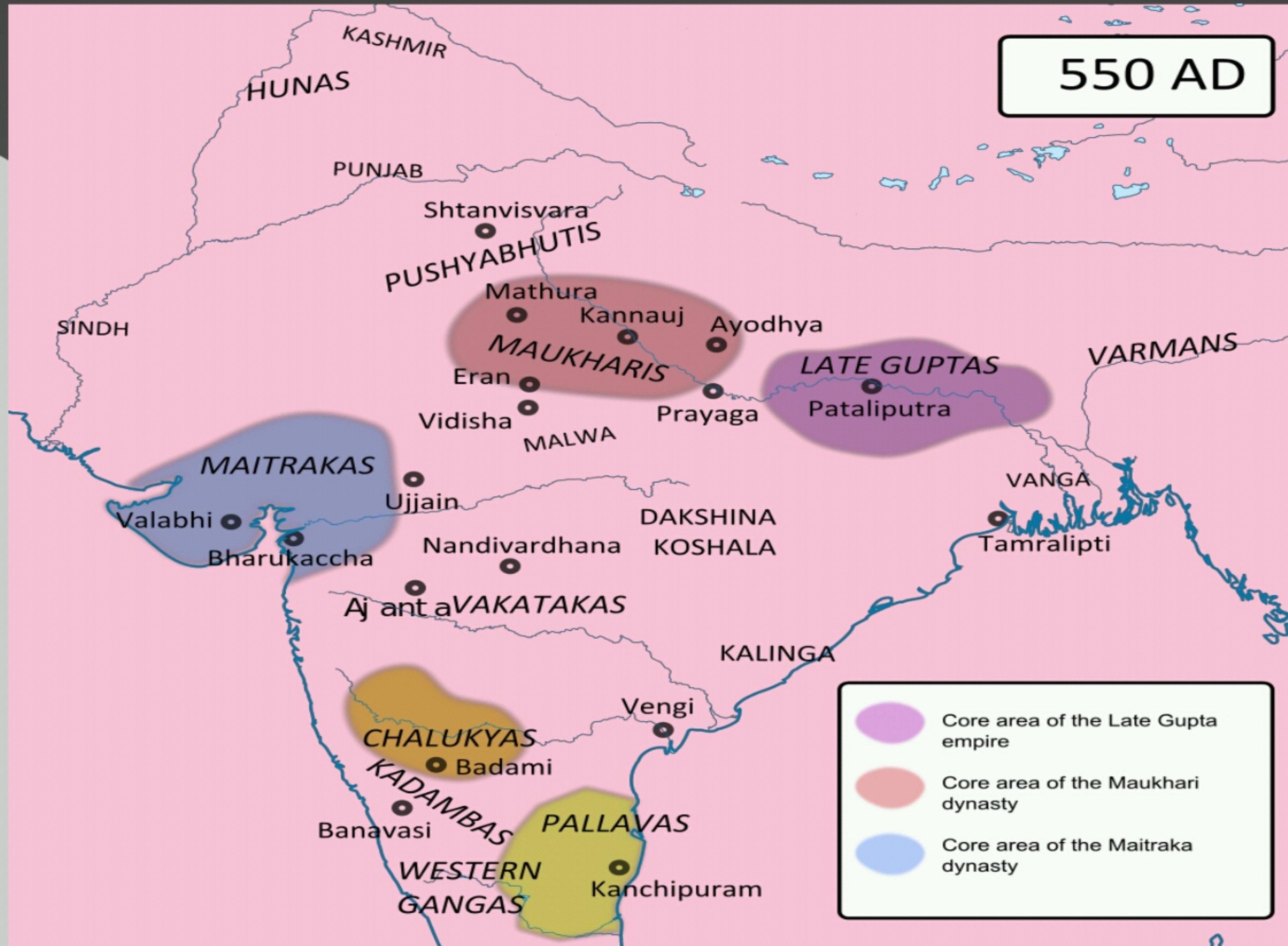
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Inspiration – My Father



PRAGATI MISHRA



MAITRAKA DYNASTY

- > [Bhatarka](#)
- > [Dharasena I](#)
- > [Dronasimha](#)
- > [Dhruvasena I](#)
- > [Dharapatta](#)
- > [Guhasena](#)
- > [Dharasena II](#)

- ◉ SILADITYA I:
- ◉ Copper plate grant issued by him ,dated year 290 .
- ◉ Dharasena II was succeeded by Siladitya I who is also called Dharmaditya, (the "sun of Dharma").
- ◉ He reigned from c. 590 - 615 CE.
- ◉ Described by a Chinese scholar and traveller [Xuanzang](#) as:
- ◉ "monarch of great administrative ability and of rare kindness and compassion".
- ◉ Siladitya I was succeeded by his younger brother Kharagraha I

- Kharagraha I (c. 616-c. 623)
Siladitya I was succeeded by his younger brother Kharagraha I.
- Viridi copper plate grant (616 CE) of Kharagraha I proves that his territories included Ujjain.
- He was Shaiva

- Dharasena III (c. 623-c. 640)
During the reign of Dharasena III- north Gujarat was included in this kingdom.
- His only grant is made from the military camp at Khetaka ([Kheda](#))
- He must have lost some power as his neighbouring kingdoms; Chalukya and Harshvardhan were in constant struggle

- **Dhruvasena II (c. 640-c. 644)**

Dharasena II was succeeded by another son of Kharagraha I, -Dhruvasena II, Baladitya

- He was well versed in grammar and the science of polity.

- Hiuen Tsang had written that "he had attached himself to the precious three recently", viz. the Buddha, Dhamma, and Sangha of Buddhism. he had made grants to Buddhist Viharas and Hindu temples

- He used the title of *Paramamaheshwara*, thus Shaiva
- He had renewed the grant to the Kottammhikadevi, a Hindu temple, by his ancestor Dronasimha.
- Huien Tsang had mentioned that he had married the daughter of Harshavardhan of Kanauj, probably as the marriage allegiance

- ◉ Dharasena IV (c. 644-c. 651)
Dharasena IV assumed the imperial titles of 'Paramabhataraka Mahrajadhiraja Parameshvara Chakravartin'.
- ◉ Sanskrit poet Bhatti was his court poet.
- ◉ He had made grants to Buddhist Viharas and Brahmanas.
- ◉ He was a patron of scholars and the master archer. Probably during his reign, the Bhatti, the author of *Bhattikavya* or *Ravanavadha*, flourished. It is a grammatical poem

- **Dhruvasena III**
- Dhruvasena III was a son of Derabhata. He reigned from c. 650 to 654-655 CE. He had dropped the title of *Chakravartin* and was Shaiva.
- He may have lost his sway on Lata region to Chalukyas

- ◎ **Kharagraha II**
- ◎ Kharagraha II Dharamaditya was a successor of his younger brother Dhruvasena II.
- ◎ He had made a grant from military camp at Pulindaka which suggest that he was in a continued struggle with Chalukyas.
- ◎ He reigned from c. 655 to 658.
- ◎ He had no son

- **Siladitya II**

- Siladitya II was a son of Siladitya, the elder brother of Kharagraha II. As Kharagraha II had no son, he assumed the throne.
- He reigned from c. 658 to 685 CE. He has mentioned his father Derabhata in his grants.
- He had probably recovered the Lata region from the Sendraka governor under the Chalukyas.
- The Chalukyas recovered the region under Vikramaditya I and placed his son [Dharashraya Jayasimha](#) as its governor.
- The region was still ruled by [Gurjaras of Lata](#) and Dadda III was probably in the constant struggle with the Maitrakas

- **Siladitya III**
- son and the successor of Siladitya II. He reigned from c. 690 - 710 CE.
- Probably during this period, Panchasar held by Jayasekhara of Chavda dynasty was attacked

- **Siladitya IV**

- **Siladitya V**

During the reign of Siladitya V, Arabs probably invaded this kingdom.

- **Siladitya VI**

- **Siladitya VII (c. 766-c. 767)**

Siladitya VII was the last known ruler of this dynasty.

The Sakas, Pahlavas and Kambojas had occupied south-west India including Sindhu, Saurashtra/Gujarat as a consequence of second century BCE tribal movement from Central Asia.

- This is attested from several ancient sources including the Puranas and other Sanskrit literature.

Administration

- There were administrative divisions managed by head of the division and helped by his subordinates.
- The highest division *Vishaya* were headed by *Rashtrapati* or *Amatya* and
- The lowest division *Grama* (equivalent to village) was headed by *Gramakuta*.
- Maitrakas set up a [Vallabhi University](#)

Religion

- The Maitrakas were follower of the [Shiva](#) except Dhruvasena I who was [Vaishnava](#) and Dharapatta who was sun-worshiper.
- They all used title of *parama-maheshwara* before the names of king except those two.
- It is evident from the use of symbols like [Nandi](#), the Bull and [Trishula](#), the trident in their coins and inscriptions.
- There were presence of Vaishnavism and Goddess worship under their rule.
- There were large number of Buddhist Viharas in the Maitraka kingdom.
- Jains held their important Valabhi council here.
- The Maitrakas were tolerant to all religions and made donations and grants to all of them without partiality

Architecture:

- Buddhist monuments
- Some Brahmanical shrines - Shiva temple at Vatapadra in Saurashtra (before 609 CE),
- Bhartishwara temple (extant in 631 CE),
- Goddess Kotammahika temple at Trisangamaka,
- Pandurarya temple at Hathab in Saurashtra (502 CE inscription).
- Saptamatrika temple at Madasara-sthali ,
- Sun temple at Vatapadra (609 CE) and
- Bhadreniyaka (611 CE) (all in Saurashtra)

- Princess Dudda, sister of Dhruvasena I, built Dudda-vihara around the onset of the sixth century.
- Before 605 CE, Shiladitya I built Shiladitya-vihara Vamsakata in Saurashtra.
- Abhyantarika-vihara (before 567 CE) was built by a lady Mimma.
- The Yakshasura-vihara for nuns at Vallabhi was built around middle of the sixth century.
- Before 549 CE, Ajita, a merchant, built Ajita-vihara, probably besides the Yakshasura-vihara.
- Purnabhatta-vihara was built by Purnabhatta before 638 CE to the later group.
- Skandabhatta II, grandson of Mahasandhivigrahaka Sandabhatta I, built a Sandabhatta-vihara at Yodhavaka

- These temples are austere in their design and simple in decoration.
- They are important in architectural study to know the origin of Nagara-style *shikhara* and the beginning of their complex designs in temple architecture.
- These temples also point to the second of the two early Gujarat temple architecture schools; the north Gujarat early Nagara style and the Saurashtra style which initially influenced and ultimately ousted by the evolving Nagara style.
- The Saurashtra style disappeared by the tenth century
- Coinage- Brahmi script ; the Guptas and the Western Kshatrapas

HAPPY
LEARNING!!!

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