

- INTRODUCTION
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- QUALIFICATION - B. COM

Vijaynagar and Bahmani Empire

Points to be discussed :

- Vijaynagar Empire - The Sangam Empire
- Sangam Rulers
- Decline of Sangam Dynasty

Harihara 2 (1379-1440)

- Vijaynagar kingdom and the city was founded by Harihara 1 and Bukka 1, who were feudatories of kakatiyas and later became minister in the court of Kampili.
- Bukka 1 succeeded by his son Harihara 2.
- He was the first ruler of to assume legal title of Raja Parmeshwar, Maharajadhiraja.
- His policy of expansion for the eastern coast Vijayanagar Empire into fresh conflict.

- He was responsible for alliance of the Bahmani kingdom with Warangal, which lasted for about 50 years.
- It was a major factor in the ability of the Vijaynagar empire to overrun the Tungabhadra doab or to stem the Bahmani offensive in the area.
- His sons Virupaksha 1 and Bukka 2 appears to have ruled one after other for 2 years.

Deva Raya 1 (1406-22)

- He assumed the title Maharajadhiraja.
- The reign of Deva Raya 1 began with a renewed fight for the Tungabhadra doab.
- He was defeated by the Bahmani rulers, Firoz Shah and had to pay a huge compensation.
- He also agreed to marry his daughter to the Sultan.
- Deva Raya 1 undertook number of schemes for the welfare of the people.

Deva Raya 2 (1422-1446)

- Devaraja II was called Immadi Devaraya and also Proidha Devaraya or the great Devaraya.
- He was the great ruler of the Sangam dynasty.
- In order to strengthen his army, he introduced more Muslims and ask all his Hindu soldiers and officers to learn the art of archery from them.
- He allotted Jagirs to the Muslim and constructed a mosque in Vijayanagar.

- He ordered that a copy of the Quran be placed before his throne for the benefit of the Muslims.
- He was a great patron of literature and an accomplished scholar in Sanskrit.
- He is credited with the authorship of two Sanskrit works Mahanataka sudhanidhi and commentary on the BrahmaSutra of Bhadrayana.

- In his inscriptions, he has the title of 'Gajabetekara ' (the elephant hunter).
- Ceylon paid a regular tribute to him.
- He had learning of Virashaivism.
- Yet he tolerated other religion and had member of further sects as his ministers.
- The Persian Ambassador Abdul Razzak visited his court.

Decline of Sangama Dynasty

- There were confusion in the Vijayanagar Empire after the death of Deva Raya 2.
- There were a series of civil war among the various contenders to the throne.
- Many feudatories assumed independence in the process.
- Finally the throne was succeeded by Suluva Narsimha, the ruler of Chandragiri and powerful feudatories of the Sangama's.

- Thus the Sangam dynasty came to an end and the Suluva dynasty was established.
- Suluva Narsimha restored law and order in the Empire.
- The decline of Sangam dynasty correlate with the decline of the Bahmani kingdom and its disintegration into 5 by successor states.
- The Krishna river was the dividing line between the Vijayanagar and the Bahmani kingdoms.