

# Vijayanagara Empire



**1336-1377**

**1406-1422**

**1424-1446**

**1509-1529**

**Harihara and Bukka**

**Deva Raya I**

**Deva Raya II**

**Krishna Deva Raya**

**Sangama dynasty** [hide]

Harihara I	1336-1356
Bukka Raya I	1356-1377
Harihara Raya II	1377-1404
Virupaksha Raya	1404-1405
Bukka Raya II	1405-1406
Deva Raya I	1406-1422
Ramachandra Raya	1422
Vira Vijaya Bukka Raya	1422-1424
Deva Raya II	1424-1446
Mallikarjuna Raya	1446-1465
Virupaksha Raya II	1465-1485
Praudha Raya	1485

**Saluva dynasty** [hide]

Saluva Narasimha Deva Raya	1485-1491
Thimma Bhupala	1491
Narasimha Raya II	1491-1505

**Tuluva dynasty** [hide]

Tuluva Narasa Nayaka	1491-1503
Vira Narasimha Raya	1503-1509
Krishna Deva Raya	1509-1529
Achyuta Deva Raya	1529-1542
Venkata I	1542
Sadasiva Raya	1542-1570

**Aravidu dynasty** [hide]

Rama Raya	1542-1565
Tirumala Deva Raya	1565-1572
Sriranga I	1572-1586
Venkata II	1586-1614
Sriranga II	1614
Rama Deva Raya	1617-1632
Venkata III	1632-1642
Sriranga III	1642-1646

# Vijayanagara Empire

1336-1377

Kakatiyas of Warangal

1323

Captured by Tuglaqs



Hoysalas of Karnatka

1327

Captured by Tuglaqs

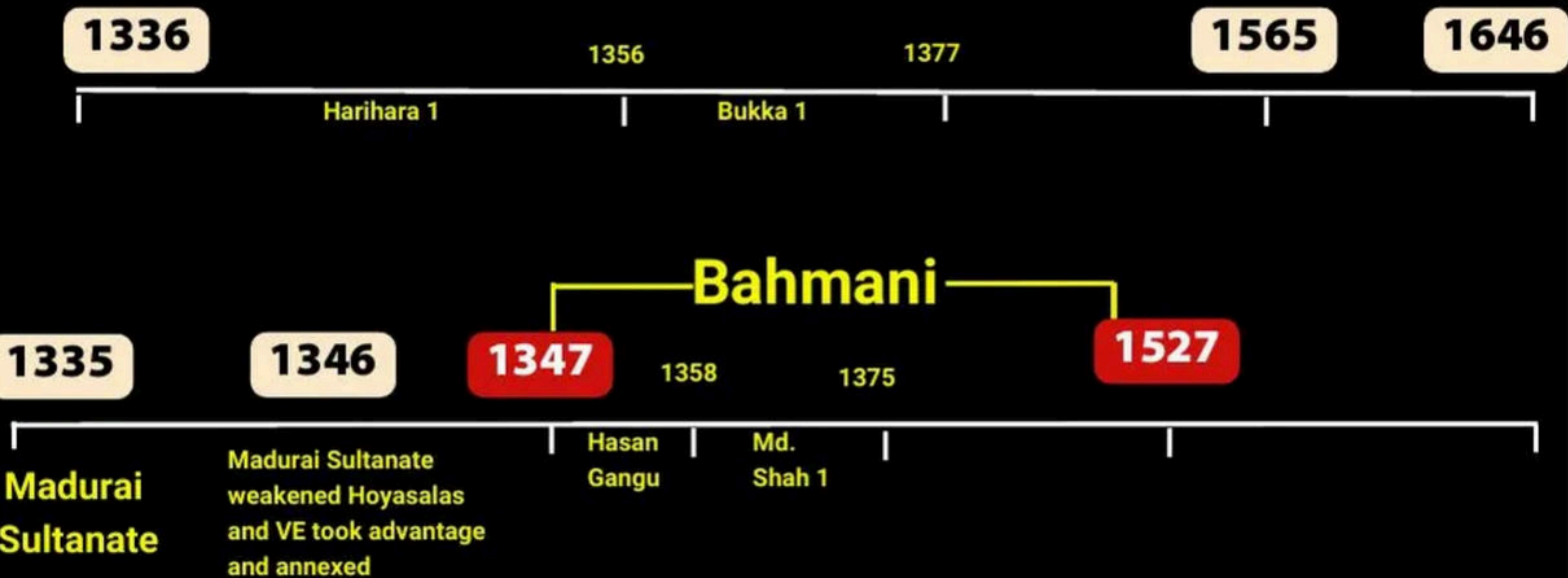
Harihara and Bukka were later captured and Jailed by Tuglaq they were later released and founded Vijayanagare empire with the help of Vidyaranya

Harihara and Bukka



Vidyaranya

# Vijayanagara Empire



# Alal Ud Din

# Mohammad Bin Tuglaq

1296

1316

1326

1327

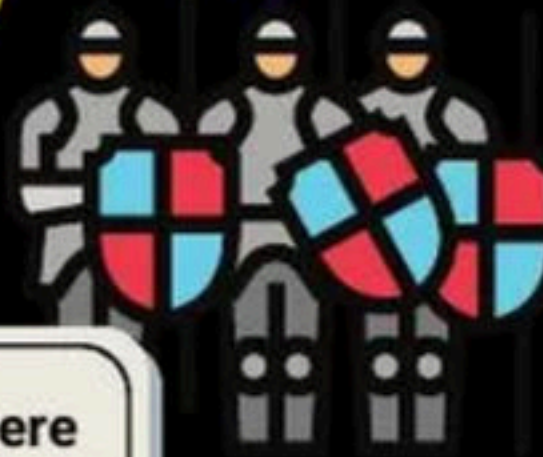
1347

1351

Alal Ud Din  
Khilji Captured  
Dewgiri



Shifted Capital to  
Daulatabad which  
made nobles  
(Amiran I Sadah)  
Unhappy



“ Amiran I Sadah were like Iqtadars were but with a smaller army ”

Nobles  
Appointed  
Ismail Makh and  
Revolted against  
MBT



1. By the beginning of the 7th Century, the Pallavas of Kanchi, the Chalukyas of Badami and the Pandyas of Madurai emerged to be the three major states

## Pallavas

### 1. Simhavishnu (circa 575–600 CE)

- **Achievements:** Often considered the founder of the Pallava dynasty in a political sense, Simhavishnu expanded Pallava influence into the northern Tamil Nadu region, defeating the Kalabhras. He laid the foundation for later expansions and is credited with initiating Pallava patronage of art and architecture.

### 2. Mahendravarman I (circa 600–630 CE)

- His reign marked the beginning of conflict with the Chalukyas, **Defeated by Pulakesin 2**
- Known as a patron of arts and an architect himself, Mahendravarman I was responsible for the introduction of rock-cut architecture in the Pallava kingdom. His reign marked the beginning of conflict with the Chalukyas.
- He also embraced Shaivism after initially being a follower of Jainism and commissioned notable rock-cut temples at Mamallapuram.
- Paintings

### 3. Narasimhavarman I (circa 630–668 CE)

### Medieval History by Anuj Garg

- Also known as Mamalla, Narasimhavarman I is renowned for his victory over the Chalukyan king Pulakeshin II, avenging his father's defeat.
- He captured the Chalukyan capital, Vatapi, earning the title "Vatapikonda" (conqueror of Vatapi).
- He further developed Mamallapuram also known as Mahabalipuram in Tamil Nadu, creating iconic rock-cut monuments and temples that are now UNESCO World Heritage Sites.
- Huien Tsang Visited him
- Yes, Mamallapuram is also known as Mahabalipuram. It's an ancient historic town on the southeastern coast of India, in the state of Tamil Nadu. The site is famous for its rock-cut temples and monuments built by the Pallava dynasty during the 7th and 8th centuries. While both names are used interchangeably, "Mamallapuram" is the original name derived from the Pallava king Narasimhavarman I, who was known as "Mamalla" (the great wrestler). The name "Mahabalipuram" came into common use later, but both refer to the same UNESCO World Heritage Site.

## How did Vijayanagara Empire rise to Power

### Foundation of the Empire (1336)

- Founder: Harihara I and Bukka Raya I, brothers from the Sangama family, founded the Vijayanagara Empire in 1336. They initially established control over the Deccan Plateau and parts of Southern Karnataka.
- Early Expansion: They focused on consolidating their rule over the Karnataka region, which had been fragmented after the decline of the **Hoysala Empire**.

### Conquests in Southern Karnataka and Tamil Nadu (1336–1370s)

### Medieval History by Anuj Garg

- **Conquest of Hoysala Kingdom:** By the 14th century, Vijayanagara absorbed large parts of the weakening **Hoysala Kingdom**, which had been in decline since the 13th century due to invasions from the Delhi Sultanate and internal divisions.

#### **Veera Ballala III (1292–1343 CE)**

- Veera Ballala III was the last significant ruler of the Hoysala dynasty.
- He faced constant challenges from the Delhi Sultanate, particularly during the invasions of Alauddin Khalji and later Muhammad bin Tughlaq.
- He initially allied with the Pandya and Vijayanagara kingdoms to resist the Sultanate's invasions.
- Veera Ballala III's later years were marked by continuous conflict with the Madurai Sultanate, which had broken away from the Delhi Sultanate and established control over parts of Tamil Nadu.
- Veera Ballala III was eventually killed in battle against the forces of the Madurai Sultanate around 1343, leading to the decline and eventual end of the Hoysala dynasty.
- **Rivalry with Madurai:** The Madurai Sultanate, a local Muslim kingdom, was defeated by the Vijayanagara forces during the early years of the empire, incorporating Madurai into their realm.

**Government****Monarchy****King**

- |                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| • 1026–1047    | Nripa Kama II      |
| • 1047–1098    | Vinayaditya        |
| • 1098–1102    | Ereyanga           |
| • 1102–1108    | Veera Ballala I    |
| • 1108–1152    | Vishnuvardhana     |
| • 1152–1173    | Narasimha I        |
| • 1173–1220    | Veera Ballala II   |
| • 1220–1234    | Veera Narasimha II |
| • 1234–1263    | Veera Someshwara   |
| • 1263–1292    | Narasimha III      |
| • 1292–1342/43 | Veera Ballala III  |
| • 1342/43-1346 | Veera Ballala IV   |

- 1346: They focused on consolidating their rule over the Karnataka region, which had been fragmented after the decline of the **Hoysala Empire**.

### **Madurai Sultanate**

1. The **Madurai Sultanate** (1335–1378) was a short-lived Muslim kingdom established in the city of Madurai in present-day Tamil Nadu.
2. The Madurai Sultanate was established in 1335 when **Jalal-ud-Din Ahsan Khan**, a former governor under the Delhi Sultanate, declared independence following the collapse of Delhi Sultanate control in the Deccan region.
3. The **Madurai Sultanate** was defeated by **Kumara Kampana**, the son of **Bukka Raya I**, the Vijayanagara ruler.
4. **Vijayanagara Empire**, under **Kumara Kampana**, a prince and general of the empire, launched a major campaign against the Sultanate around 1370.

5. The sultanate's downfall was chronicled in the famous Tamil work "**Madhura Vijayam**" (The Victory of Madurai) by **Gangadevi**, wife of Kumara Kampana. This work details the Vijayanagara campaign to liberate Madurai and re-establish Hindu rule.

### **Kakatiya Decline and Vijayanagara Emergence**

- The **Kakatiya dynasty** was a prominent power in the Deccan during the 12th and early 13th centuries. However, their kingdom faced significant challenges with the rise of the **Delhi Sultanate** in the 13th century.
- In **1323**, the **Delhi Sultanate** under **Muhammad bin Tughlaq** captured the last Kakatiya ruler, **Prataparudra**, and annexed their kingdom. This marked the end of the Kakatiya Empire.
- After the Kakatiyas' decline, the region was under the control of the **Delhi Sultanate** for a period, and the area that once belonged to the Kakatiya Empire became fragmented.

### **Vijayanagara and the Region of the Kakatiyas**

- When the **Vijayanagara Empire** was founded in **1336** by Harihara I and Bukka Raya I, the region that had once been under the Kakatiya rule was strategically important. The Vijayanagara rulers sought to consolidate their power over the Deccan, and this included absorbing territories in the **Telangana** and **Andhra Pradesh** region.
- The region formerly ruled by the Kakatiyas was inhabited by smaller local chieftains and regional kingdoms who were gradually brought under the influence of the **Vijayanagara Empire**.
- Harihara and Bukka, the founders of the Vijayanagara Empire, are traditionally believed to be Kannadigas or Telugus. This has been a topic of debate among historians due to limited conclusive evidence.
- The brothers served under the Kakatiya dynasty, which was based in the Telugu-speaking region, and later under the Kampili kingdom in a Kannada-speaking region before establishing Vijayanagara. Scholars often lean towards the view that they had strong connections to both Kannada and Telugu cultures, suggesting a blend of cultural influences.

- Ultimately, while their origins may have been in Telugu-speaking regions, their legacy had a profound impact on both Kannada and Telugu regions.
- *Karnata Rajya* (Karnata Kingdom) was another name for the Vijayanagara Empire, used in some inscriptions<sup>[5]</sup> and literary works of the Vijayanagara times including the Sanskrit work *Jambavati Kalyanam* by Emperor [Krishnadevaraya](#) and Telugu work *Vasu Charitamu*.<sup>[10]</sup> According to historians including Vasundhara Kavali-Filliozat, B. A. Saletore, P. B. Desai, and Ram Sharma, "although [Robert Sewell](#) mentioned in the body of the text that the empire was called "Karnataka", he chose "Vijayanagar" in the title because he knew Kannada and Telugu groups would fight if he called it "Karnataka".<sup>[citation needed]</sup>

## **Bahmani Kingdom**

1. The Bahmani Kingdom (or Bahmani Sultanate) was a medieval Indian Muslim kingdom that existed from 1347 to 1527 in the Deccan region of southern India.

### Medieval History by Anuj Garg

2. Founded by Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah, a former governor under the Delhi Sultanate, the kingdom became independent to resist the central authority of Delhi and established its capital at Gulbarga, later moved to Bidar.
3. Ferishta : There is a popular legend suggesting that a Brahmin influence may have contributed to the name "Bahmani." According to the story, Ala-ud-Din Bahman Shah (originally named Hasan Gangu) had a close association with a Brahmin who is believed to have supported and advised him in his early life, possibly even before he declared independence from the Delhi Sultanate.
4. According to folklore, Hasan Gangu was once a servant or protege of a Brahmin, sometimes identified as a landowner or a religious scholar, who helped him rise in the ranks of society.

1. 1335 Madurai Sultanate
2. Vijayanagara Empire
3. Madurai Sultanate killed Veera Bhallala (Hoysala King) in 1343 but didn't annex the Hoysala Kingdom, weakened Hoysala Kingdom was later captured by Harihara in 1346
4. Bahmani Kingdom
  - a. Revolt in Daulatabad
    - i. Amiran I Sadah - They were like iqdatars but with smaller army upto 100
    - ii. During the **Delhi Sultanate** (1206–1526), the Amirān-i-Sādah were part of the **military aristocracy**, often serving as commanders of armies or holding important positions in the Sultan's court.
    - iii. The Amirān-i-Sādah were part of the elite group of "**nobles**" or "**amīrs**", who were granted land, titles, and privileges in return for their loyalty and service to the Sultan or the Mughal emperor.
    - iv. Under the **Mughal Empire**, the term was also used to refer to high-ranking military officers and nobles who had served the Mughal emperors, especially in the early period of **Akbar's reign**. They were appointed for their skills, loyalty, and military acumen.

### **Taj ud-Din Firuz Shah (1397-1422) and Deva Raya 1 (1404-1422)**

1. In 1406, **Taj ud-Din Firuz Shah** defeated the Vijayanagara Empire. A peace treaty was signed and the daughter of **Deva Raya** was married off to him.
2. In 1419 Vijayanagara partnered with Warangal against Reddies of Andhra, Warangal broke alliance with Bahmains and partnered with Deva Raya 1 which resulted in Battle between VE and Bahmanins
3. In 1420, an attack on Pangal, which had been taken by Vijayanagar, proved disastrous. Firuz was trounced by Vijayanagar and he retreated, surrendering the southern and eastern districts of his kingdom. This defeat had a deep impact on his morale and he was henceforth a broken man. He spend his final two years in asceticism and piety. The administration of the kingdom was delegated to two manumitted slaves, Hushyar and Bidar, who were given the titles of 'Ain-ul-mulk and Nizam-ul-mulk.

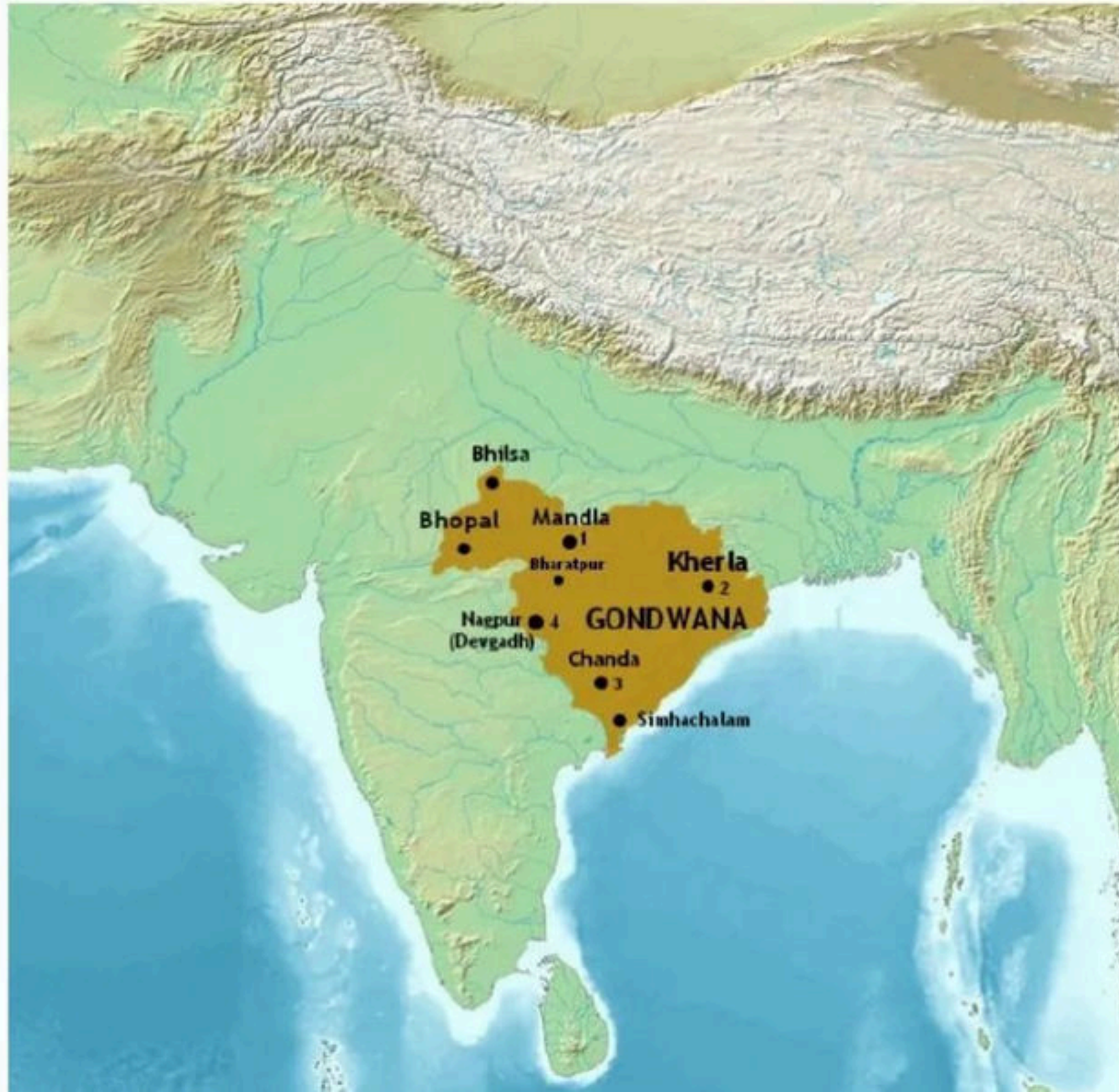
### **Deva Raya 1 (1404-1422)**

### Medieval History by Anuj Garg

1. One of Deva Raya I's greatest achievements was in the field of irrigation and water supply. He realized that the lack of water for irrigation as well as drinking water supply was hampering the growth of Vijayanagara. First he built a huge dam across the Tungbhadra River,
2. Deva Raya I was a supporter of Kannada literature and architecture. Madhura, a noted Jain poet, was in his court (and also in the court of his father, King Harihara II).
  - a. He wrote in Kannada the Dharmanathapurana on the life of the fifteenth Jain Tirthankar (Dharmanatha), as well as a poem in eulogy of Gommateshvara of Shravanabelagola.
3. During Deva Raya I's time, there was a **Pearl Hall at Vijayanagara**, where he honored eminent men, of letters, scholars, poets, and Vijayanagara indeed became Vidyanagara( City of Learning) during his time.







The **Gondwana Kingdom** was a region primarily ruled by the **Gond dynasty**, an indigenous tribal community in central India. The kingdom spanned much of present-day **Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh**, and parts of **Maharashtra** and **Andhra Pradesh**. It flourished between the 14th and 18th centuries, with the Gonds establishing a stronghold over the dense forests and fertile river valleys of the Vindhya and Satpura ranges.

Major centers of the Gondwana region included **Garha-Katanga** (modern Jabalpur), **Deogarh, Chanda, and Kherla**.

**Narsingh Rai of Kherla:**

- **Kingdom:** Kherla, a region that was part of the **Gondwana** Kingdom but distinct from the primary Gond capital of Garha-Katanga.
- **Period:** Narsingh Rai ruled in the **15th century**, specifically around the **late 15th century** (approximately **1460-1500 CE**).
- **Firuz led a successful expedition against Narsingh Rai of Kherla who had to surrender forty elephants and married his daughter to Firuz.**

**Rani Durgavati:** The most celebrated Gond queen, who is remembered for her bravery. She fought the Mughals, led by Asaf Khan, in 1564 but ultimately sacrificed her life in battle rather than surrender.

### **Ahmad Shah 1 (1422-1436) and Deva Raya 2 (1422-1446)**

#### **Deva Raya 2 (1422-1446)**

**Chaotic Succession:** Deva Raya II took over the Vijayanagara throne in 1426, following a period of instability after the death of Deva Raya I. His predecessors, Ramachandra Raya and Vira Vijaya Bukka Raya, had lost significant territories, and feudatory kingdoms had started asserting their independence.

**Restoration of Lost Territories:** His initial focus was on reclaiming regions lost to neighboring kingdoms, specifically those under the control of the Reddy Kings of Kondavidu. He successfully recaptured the Kondavidu fort in 1432, regaining most of the territories previously taken by the Reddy rulers.

**Wars with the Gajapatis of Odisha:** Deva Raya II fought three major battles against the Gajapati rulers of Odisha in 1427, 1436, and 1441. He emerged victorious in these conflicts, successfully reclaiming territories in the eastern region of his empire.

## Medieval History by Anuj Garg

**Expansion Southwards:** After stabilizing the northern territories, Deva Raya II turned his attention south to Kerala and Sri Lanka (Ceylon). He defeated the ruler of Quilon and subjugated other local chieftains in the Malabar region, compelling them to pay tribute.

**Zamorin of Calicut:** Though the Zamorin of Calicut withstood Deva Raya II's invasion, he was deeply apprehensive of Vijayanagara's growing power under Deva Raya II.

**Tributes from Overseas:** Vijayanagara's dominance under Deva Raya II extended beyond the Indian subcontinent. Kings from regions like Pegu and Tanaserrim (in present-day Myanmar) paid tribute, acknowledging his authority.

**Expansion of Trade:** The empire stretched from Kalinga (Odisha) in the north to the Malabar Coast and from Gulbarga in the Deccan to Ceylon in the south. With control over key ports along the western coast, trade flourished under Deva Raya II, boosting the economy.

### **Crisp version for PPT about Deva Raya 2**

**Took the throne in 1426** after a period of instability and territorial losses under previous rulers.

**Restored lost territories** from the Reddy Kings of Kondavidu, recapturing Kondavidu fort in 1432.

### Medieval History by Anuj Garg

**Defeated the Gajapatis of Odisha** in three significant battles (1427, 1436, 1441), reclaiming Eastern territories.

**Expanded southwards:** Conquered Kerala, defeated Quilon's ruler, and secured tribute from Malabar chieftains.

**Zamorin of Calicut** withstood invasion but feared Deva Raya II's power.

**Tributes from overseas:** Burmese kings of Pegu and Tanaserrim paid tribute to Vijayanagara.

**Flourished trade** through control of key ports from Kalinga to Ceylon and the western coast.

**Ahmad Shah I (1422-1436)**

**Battles:** Ahmad Shah I and Deva Raya II fought multiple battles over the Tungabhadra Doab, primarily around 1424.

**Result:** Both sides had victories and territorial gains, but no decisive outcome. Ahmad Shah I secured some control over the eastern Doab.

**Truce:** Eventually, both agreed to a truce, with Deva Raya II employing Muslim archers to strengthen his army.

**Ongoing Rivalry:** The conflict continued, setting the stage for future confrontations between the Bahmani Sultanate and the Vijayanagara Empire.

**Ahmad shah also annexed Warangal and shifted capital to Bidar from Gulbarga**

**After Devaraya 2, Decline of Sangam (1436-1485), Bahmani Sultanate (1436-1482)  
Mahmud Gawan**

**How the Vijayanagara Empire lost territories to the Bahmanis (under Mahmud Gawan) and the Gajapatis of Odisha after Deva Raya II until 1485:**

1. Loss of Rajahmundry to the Gajapatis:
  - After the death of Deva Raya II, his successor Mallikarjuna Raya (1446-1465) struggled to maintain the empire's borders.
  - In 1454, the Gajapatis of Odisha under Kapilendra Deva recaptured Rajahmundry, a key territory along the eastern coast, which had been under Vijayanagara control.
2. Loss of Coastal Andhra and Kondavidu (1464):
  - **In 1464, the Gajapatis further weakened Vijayanagara by taking control of Kondavidu and Udayagiri, thus effectively losing the entire Coastal Andhra strip.**
  - This significantly diminished Vijayanagara's eastern frontier.
3. Bahmani Invasions and Loss of Konkan (1469):
  - Virupaksha Raya II (1465-1485) ascended to the throne, but like his predecessor, he faced constant military pressure.
  - **In 1469, Mahmud Gawan, the prime minister of the Bahmani Sultanate, led a series of campaigns against Vijayanagara. He captured the Konkan region (from Goa to Dabhol)**



- **This conquest severely weakened the Vijayanagara Empire's western coastline.**
- 4. Bahmanis Capture Krishna-Tungabhadra Doab (1470s):
  - **During the same period, the Krishna-Tungabhadra Doab, a region crucial to the empire's heartland, was captured by the Bahmani Sultanate, further shrinking Vijayanagara's core territories.**
- 5. Gajapatis Capturing Tiruvannamalai:
  - The Gajapatis also continued their incursions southward. By the 1470s, they had successfully captured Tiruvannamalai, an important town near Vijayanagara's southern frontier.

These territorial losses were due to the internal instability within Vijayanagara after the death of Deva Raya II, combined with weak rulers, the absence of strong leadership, and the rise of powerful external forces like the Bahmanis and Gajapatis.





**Bahmani Sultanate (1436-1482) Mahmud Gawan**

- The Bahmani kingdom reached its peak under the guidance of Mahmud Gawan, who served with great distinction as Prime Minister of three Bahmani Sultans for about twenty-three years from 1458 to 1481 AD.
- **In 1469, Mahmud Gawan, the prime minister of the Bahmani Sultanate, led a series of campaigns against Vijayanagara. He captured the Konkan region (from Goa to Dabhol)**
- In an attempt to settle the northern frontier of the Bahmani Kingdom, Mahmud Gawan fought Mahmud Khalji of Malwa over Berar in a series of battles.
- Gawan prevailed over him due to active help from the Gujarat kingdom.
- Gawan divided each of the four tarafs into two and appointed new governors for the newly created provinces. Further, of the resulting eight tarafs, he kept several under central control so that the revenues from them could be used exclusively by the Sultan. This curtailed the enormous power so far wielded by the tarafdars. In addition Gawan appointed district collectors who were directly responsible to the royal court of the Sultan in Bidar. Only one fort in each taraf was left to the governor with the rest

### Medieval History by Anuj Garg

being manned by officers appointed by the king and directly responsible to him. These moves effectively curtailed all possibilities of rebellion against the Sultan.

- **Khalisa Taraf and Rest of Taraf**
- **Only one fort in each taraf was left to the governor with the rest being manned by officers appointed by the king and directly responsible to him.**

**Which one among the following was not a reform measure carried out by Mahmud Gawan of Bahmani kingdom? [2010-II]**

- (a) **The kingdom was divided into eight provinces or Tarafs**
- (b) **Nobles were paid salaries and were asked to maintain contingents of horses**
- (c) **A tract of land, Khalisa, was set apart for the expenses of the Tarafdar**
- (d) **Lands were measured and land taxes were fixed on that basis**

- **Court Conspiracy:** His rivals in the court, led by some powerful nobles, **accused him of treason**. They claimed that Gawan had been plotting to place his own candidate on the throne, which alarmed Sultan **Muhammad Shah III**.

**Which one among the following was not a reform measure carried out by Mahmud Gawan of Bahmani kingdom? [2010-II]**

- a) The kingdom was divided into eight provinces or Tarafs**
- b) Nobles were paid salaries and were asked to maintain contingents of horses**
- c) A tract of land, Khalisa, was set apart for the expenses of the Tarafdar**
- d) Lands were measured and land taxes were fixed on that basis**

- निम्नलिखित में से कौन सा बहमनी साम्राज्य के महमूद गवान द्वारा किया गया सुधार उपाय नहीं था? [2010-II]
- (ए) राज्य को आठ प्रांतों या तराफों में विभाजित किया गया था
- (बी) रईसों को वेतन दिया जाता था और उनसे घोड़ों की टुकड़ियों को बनाए रखने के लिए कहा जाता था
- (सी) जमीन का एक टुकड़ा, खलीसा, तरफदार के खर्च के लिए अलग रखा गया था
- (डी) भूमि को मापा गया और उसके आधार पर भूमि कर तय किया गया

### Medieval History by Anuj Garg

- **Execution:** Despite Gawan's loyal service to the Sultan, the accusations were believed, and in **1481**, Mahmud Gawan was executed by order of the Sultan. He was put to death by **beheading** in Bidar, the capital of the Bahmani Sultanate.







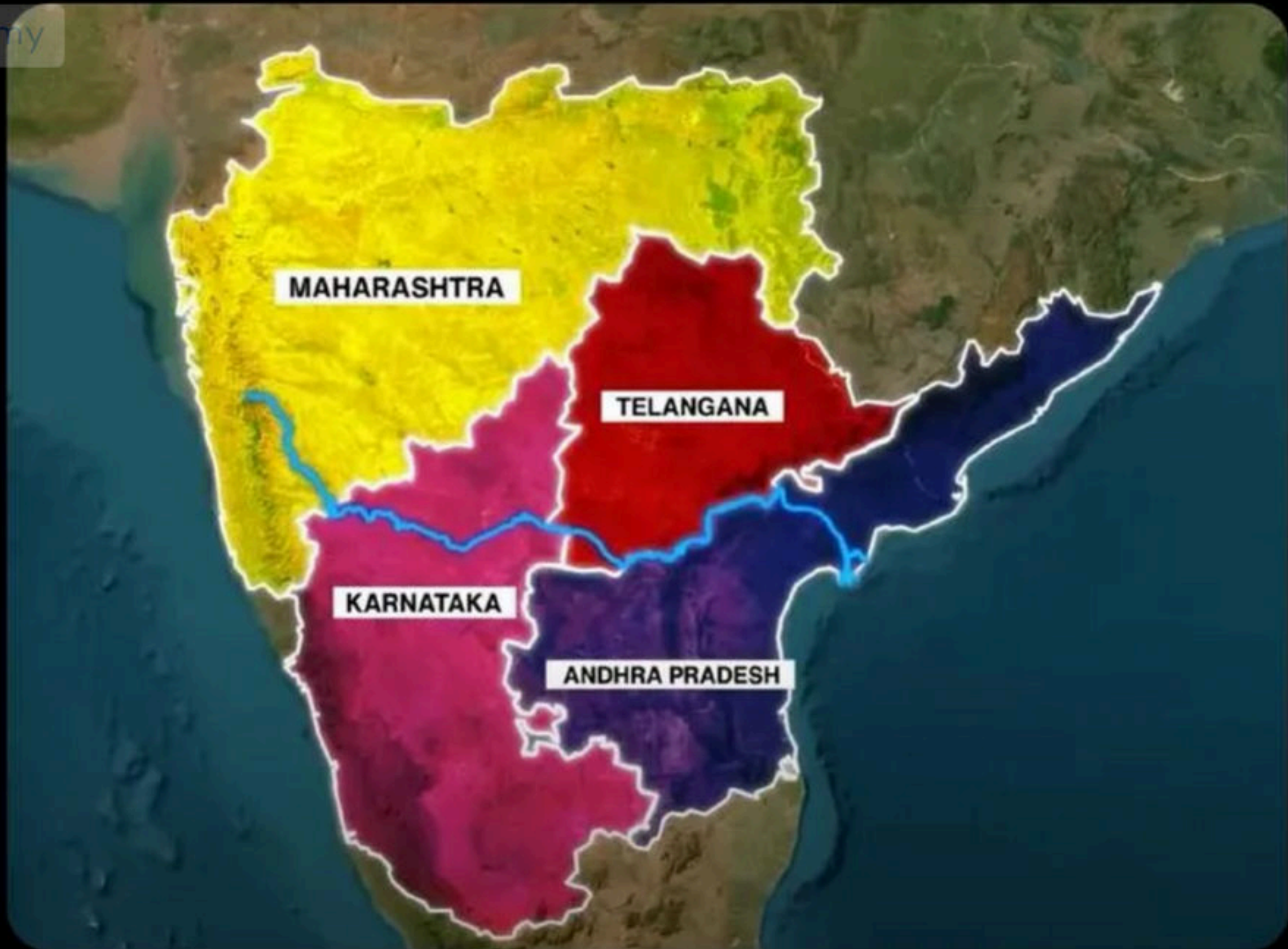
MAHARASHTRA

TELANGANA

ANDHRA PRADESH

GAUTAMI GODAVARI

VISHISHT GODAVARI



MAHARASHTRA

TELANGANA

KARNATAKA

ANDHRA PRADESH



Bhima

KRISHNA RIVER

Tungabhadra

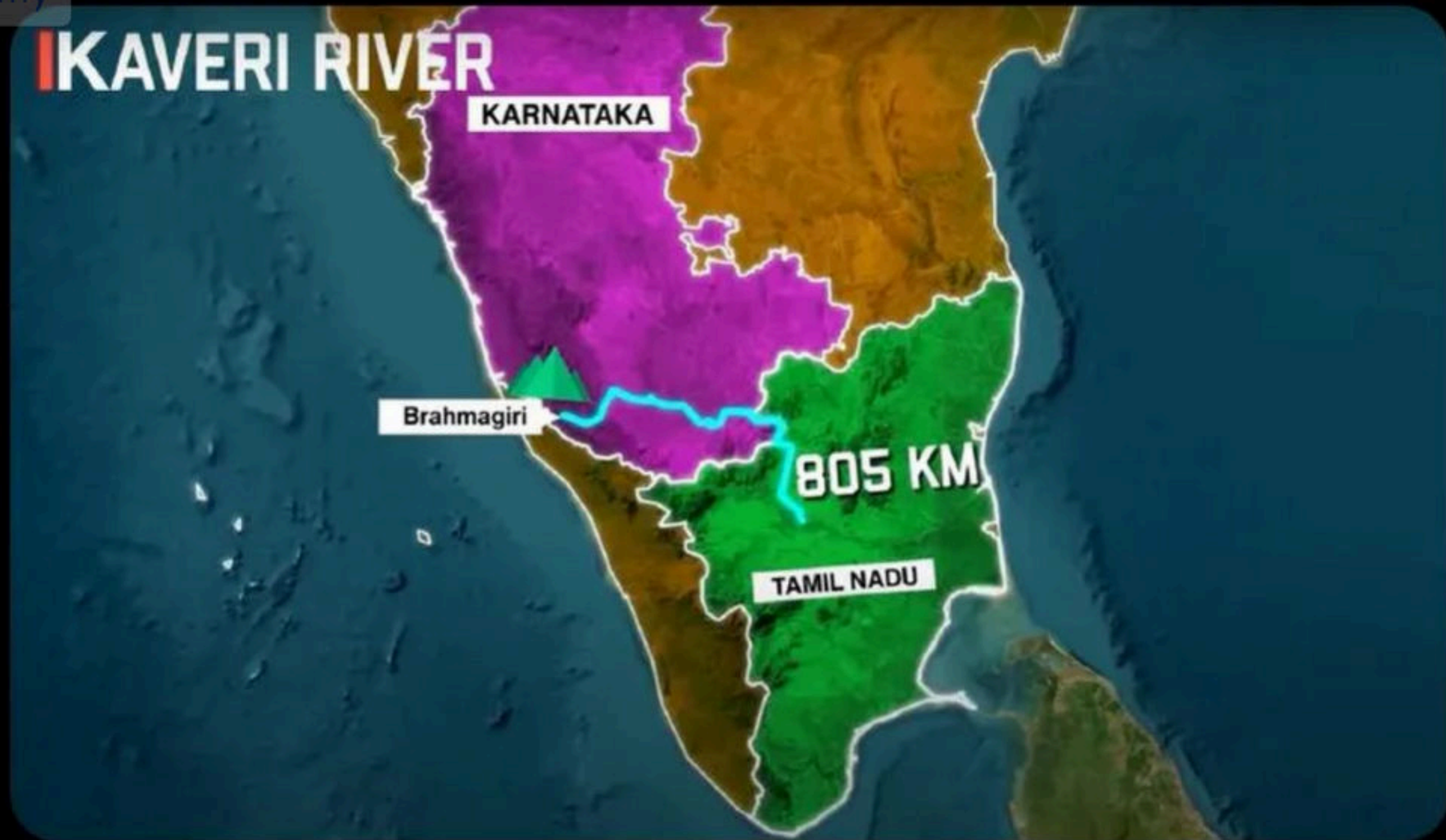
# KAVERI RIVER

KARNATAKA

Brahmagiri

805 KM

TAMIL NADU



# S a n g a m   D y n a s t y

## Tuluva

1336-1377

1406-1422

1424-1446

1509-1529

**Harihara and  
Bukka**

**Deva Raya I**

**Deva Raya II**

**Krishna Deva Raya**



- 1. Dam on Tungbhadra (UPSC 2023)**
- 2. Horses from Arabia and Persia, employed Turkic archers**
- 3. 10,000 Muslims served in his army**
- 4. Italian traveller Nicolo Conti (c.1420), and the Russian merchant Nikolai Nikitin (author of Voyage to India), visited.**
- 5. Wrote Dharmanathapurana, a biography of Tirthankar in Kannada,**

# S a n g a m D y n a s t y

## Tuluva

1336-1377

1406-1422

1424-1446

1509-1529

**Harihara and  
Bukka**



**Deva Raya I**



**Deva Raya II**



**Krishna Deva Raya**



- 1. Hazara Rama Temple**
- 2. Vitthal temple**  
located at Hampi
- 3. Acquired the title of**  
**Gajabetegara**
- 4. Nicolo Conti**

**Dynasties: The empire was ruled by four dynasties over its history:**

- 1. Sangama Dynasty (1336–1485)**
- 2. Saluva Dynasty (1485–1503)**
- 3. Tuluva Dynasty (1503–1565), with Krishnadevaraya as a notable ruler**
- 4. Aravidu Dynasty (post-Talikota, ruled from Penukonda and later from Chandragiri)**

## **1. Sangama Dynasty (1336–1485)**

- a. The Vijayanagar Empire was founded in 1336 by Harihara and Bukka, who initially served the Kakatiyas and then the Delhi Sultanate before establishing their kingdom on the banks of the Tungabhadra River in Karnataka, with guidance from the saint Vidyananya.**
- b. They strategically placed the capital on the banks of the Tungabhadra River.**

- **Conflict with the Bahamanis:** The two empires often fought over the Raichur Doab (fertile land between Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers) and other strategic areas, like the Marathwada region and the Krishna-Godavari delta.
- These battles were driven by territorial ambitions rather than religious motives.
- Both Vijayanagar and the Bahmani Sultanate employed gunpowder, cannons, and artillery. Deva Raya II even integrated Muslim fighters into his forces and built a mosque, demonstrating a pragmatic approach to military strategy
- **Krishnadevaraya:** One of the most significant rulers, he expanded the empire through military campaigns against neighboring kingdoms, including the Bahmani Sultanate.
- He also maintained diplomatic relations with the Portuguese, who provided horses and military expertise.

# Vitthala Temple in Hampi

- The renowned Vittala Temple dates back to the 15th century. It was built during the reign of King Devaraya II (1422 – 1446 A.D.), one of the rulers of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- Several portions of the temple were expanded and enhanced during the reign of Krishnadevaraya (1509 – 1529 A.D.)
- The Vittala Temple is also known as Shri Vijaya Vitthala Temple. It is dedicated to Lord Vitthala, an incarnation of Lord Vishnu
- The Ranga Mantapa is one of the main attractions of the Vittala Temple. The large mantapa is renowned for its 56 musical pillars. These musical pillars are also known as SAREGAMA pillars, indicating the musical notes emitted by them. The musical notes and emanated when the pillars are tapped gently.



# Amarnayak System

- **Administrative System:** Vijayanagar's administration was organized into provinces called Mandalams, Nadus, Sthalas, and Gramas, with the Mandaleswara (or Nayak) governing each Mandalam. Local authorities had significant administrative powers
- **Amara-Nayaka System:** This administrative system involved commanders, called nayakas, who governed designated areas.
- They collected taxes, maintained troops, and paid tribute to the Vijayanagar ruler. Over time, these nayakas grew powerful and contributed to the empire's eventual decline.

# Battle of Talikota (1565):

- **Battle of Talikota (1565):** A coalition of Deccan Sultanates defeated the Vijayanagar forces, leading to the fall of the city and the empire's decline.
- **Aftermath:** The surviving Aravidu dynasty shifted the capital to Penukonda and later to Chandragiri, but the empire gradually weakened and fragmented due to internal conflicts and the growing power of the nayakas.
- The empire lasted until 1646, although its power declined greatly after a major military defeat in the Battle of Talikota in 1565 by the combined armies of the Deccan sultanates.

# Economy

- **Economic and Military Aspects:** Agriculture was central, with an advanced irrigation system including tanks and canals. Vijayanagar had a well-organized military, with a powerful cavalry and use of artillery. The port of Malabar was crucial for importing horses from Arabia, vital for warfare

# Economy

- **Economic and Military Aspects:** Agriculture was central, with an advanced irrigation system including tanks and canals. Vijayanagar had a well-organized military, with a powerful cavalry and use of artillery. The port of Malabar was crucial for importing horses from Arabia, vital for warfare

- **Cultural Flourishment:** The empire saw significant advancements in art, literature, and architecture. Temples like Vittalaswamy and Hazara Ramaswamy are prime examples, and rulers like Krishna Deva Raya were patrons of the arts. Telugu, Kannada, and Tamil literature flourished, and foreign travelers documented the empire's prosperity

**46. Who of the following rulers of medieval India gave permission to the Portuguese to build a fort at Bhatkal?**

**18th Century**

- (a) Krishnadevaraya**
- (b) Narasimha Saluva**
- (c) Muhammad Shah III**
- (d) Yusuf Adil Shah**

- Krishnadevaraya maintained amicable relations with the Portuguese. In 1510, Sri Krishnadevaraya signed a treaty with the Portuguese.
- **This treaty allowed Albuquerque to build forts in Bhatkal.**
- Portuguese travelers Domingo Paes and Barbosa visited his court in 1520.
- He assisted the Portuguese in capturing Goa from Bijapur in 1510.
- Reigning from 1509 to 1529, Krishnadevaraya was the most capable ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- He belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.

# UPSC Prelims-2023 Anskey: History - Vijayanagara empire

**Q. Who among the following rulers of Vijayanagara Empire constructed a large dam across Tungabhadra River and a canalcum-aqueduct several kilometres long from the river to the capital city? (2023)**

- (a) Devaraya I**
- (b) Mallikarjuna**
- (c) Vira Vijaya**
- (d) Virupaksha**

**Source: NCERT textbook class 12 : Part two: Theme seven: An Imperial Capital Vijayanagara (c. fourteenth to sixteenth century)**

One of the most prominent waterworks to be seen among the ruins is the Hiriya canal. This canal drew water from a dam across the Tungabhadra and irrigated the cultivated valley that separated the "sacred centre" from the "urban core". This was apparently built by kings of the Sangama dynasty.

## Unacademy Notes 2.0

### Deva Raya I (1406-1422 AD)

- Noted for his military exploits and his support for irrigation works in his kingdom, Dev a Raya I was a competent ruler.
- By constructing a dam across the river Tungabhadra, he was able to create canals that supply water to the city.
  - Deva Raya I also built a dam on the river Haridra to meet irrigation demands.

# HISTORY Mock Q: UCSC Test

Consider the following statements :

1. The Persian traveller **Abdur Razzaq** visited Vijayanagara in the reign of Krishna Deva.
2. **Domingo Paes**, an Italian traveller, spent a number of years at Deva Raya II's court.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- A) only 1.
- B) only 2
- **C) both 1 and 2 (28%)**
- **D) neither 1 nor 2 (23%)**
- E) SKIP (23%)



भाई नहीं पता तो तुम्हें क्यों मारते हो!

**Harihara II**  
(1342 - 1346)

**Devaraya II**  
(1422–1446 CE)

**Krishna Deva Raya**  
(1509 to 1529)

- Ibn Battuta - Rehla
- Moroccan Traveller

- Abdur Razzaq
- Nicolo Conti (Italy)

- Domingo Paes
- Fernao Nuniz and Barbosa

**UPSC Vijayanagara Empire से  
प्रश्न पूछता रहता है, तो ये प्रश्न आप से  
बनना चाहिये था**

**Harihara II**  
(1342 - 1346)

**Devaraya II**  
(1422–1446 CE)

**Krishna Deva Raya**  
(1509 to 1529)

- Ibn Battuta - Rehla
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### UPSC 2023

**Who among the following rulers of Vijayanagara Empire constructed a large dam across Tungabhadra River and a canal-cum-aqueduct several kilometres long from the river to the capital city?**

- (a) Devaraya I**
- (b) Mallikarjuna
- (c) Vira Vijaya
- (d) Virupaksha

### UPSC 2022

**According to Portuguese writer Nuniz, the women in the Vijayanagara empire were expert in which of the following areas?**

**(1) Wrestling (2) Astrology (3) Accounting (4) Soothsaying**

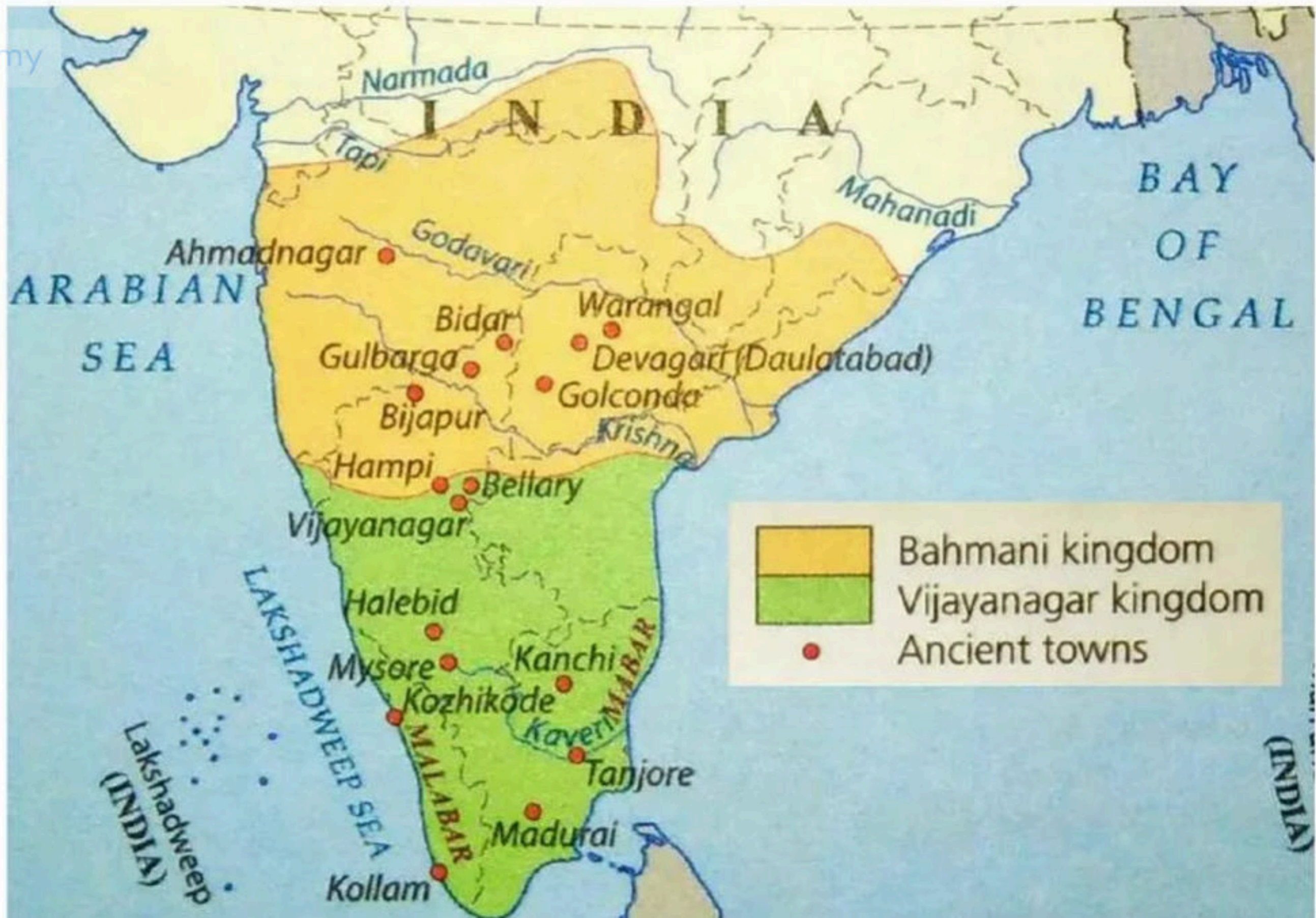
**Select the correct answer using the code given below:**

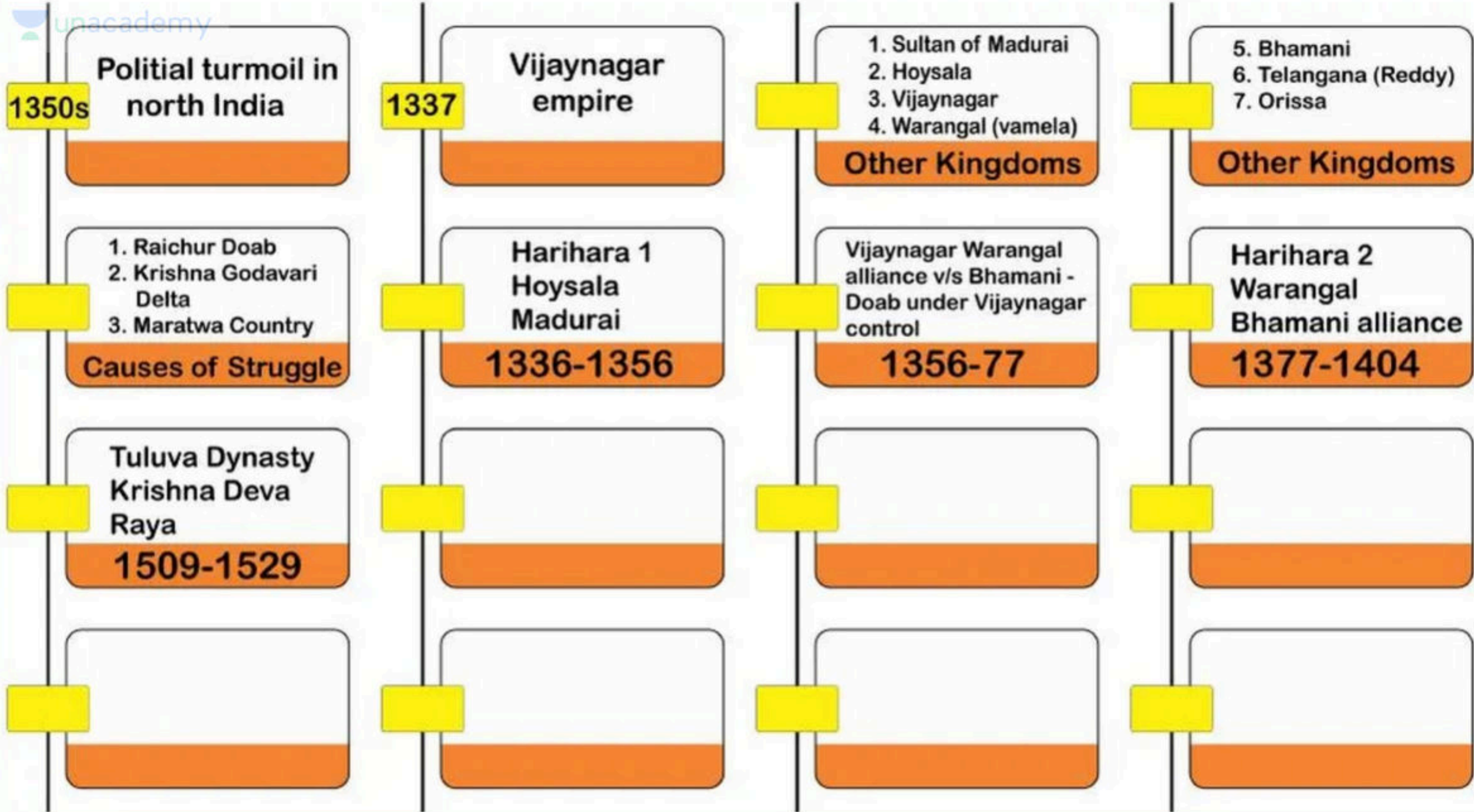
- (a) 1, 2 and 3 only (b) 1, 3 and 4 only**
- (c) 2 and 4 only. (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4**

## **HISTORY Mock Q: UCSC Test**

**Who among the following rulers of Vijayanagara Empire acquired the title of Gajabetegara and wrote a commentary on the Brahmasutra?**

- (a) Devaraya I 7.70%**      **(b) Deva Raya II 36.47%**  
**(c) Krishna Deva Raya 27.76%**  
**(d) Vira Narasimha Raya 11.04%**  
**(e) Skip 17.02%**





# Krishna Deva Raya (1509-30)

- Krishna Deva Raya won the Gajapati kingdom in present day Orissa and extended the Vijayanagara empire to that region as well.
- Krishna Deva Raya defeated the Deccan Sultans in the battle of Diwani. He then invaded Raichur Doab(between Tungabhadra and Krishna river, known for its fertile soil) confronting Sultan of Bijapur, Ismail Adil Shah. He also captured Bidar.
- He helped the Portuguese to conquer Goa from the Bijapur rulers in 1510 and maintained friendly relations with them. This relationship also helped him obtain high bred Arabian horses and expansion of overseas trade of the empire. Portuguese travelers Domingo Paes and Durate Barbosa visted his court and have left accounts.
- Krishna Deva Raya was a contemporary of Babur. So, when the First Battle of Panipat(1526) was fought, Krishnadeva Raya was was the ruler of Vijayanagar in the southern India.

# Krishna Deva Raya (1509-30)

- Krishna Deva Raya was a Vaishnavite but respected all religions. He was a devotee of Lord Venkateshwara of Tirupati

# Administration

- The kingdom was divided into provinces known as Mandalam, headed by 'mandaleshwar'. It was further divided into nadu, sthala and grams.
- Land revenue was fixed at 1/6th of the produce. Land revenue varied according to nature of cultivated land. There were taxes on various professions./industries
- The Ayagar system: It was an important feature of the village organization in vijayanagar. According to this, every village was a separate unit and its affairs were conducted by a team of 12 functionaries who were collectively known as the 'ayagars'.

# Society under Vijayanagar empire:

- The city of Vijayanagar was a luxurious society with splendid buildings.
- Slavery was prevalent, as mentioned by Nicolo Conti. Silk and cotton clothes were mainly used for dresses.
- Vijayanagar markets were noted for dealing in spices, textiles and precious stones.
- Religious tolerance was shown towards everyone.
- Position of Women: – Women were employed in royal palaces. Some women scholars like Hannamma, Thirumalamma and Gangadevi, who wrote Madhuravijayam.
- Subordinate condition of women: Devadasi system was flourishing under Vijayanagar Kingdom, dancing girls were attached to the temples. Polygamy was prevalent among royal families. Sati practice was also recounted by traveller accounts.

# Architecture under Vijayanagar Empire:

- It is generally understood that the very location site of Vijayanagara was inspired by the existence of the shrines of Virupaksha and Pampadevi. This is supported by the fact that, the Vijayanagara kings claimed to rule on behalf of the god Virupaksha.
- Vijayanagar rulers began the practice of wall inscriptions containing stories of Ramayana and Mahabharata on temples. Vithalswamy and Hazara Rama temple has such inscriptions.

# Foreign Travellers Who Visited Vijaynagar Empire

(1) Ibn Battuta, the Moroccan traveler visited Vijaynagar empire during the times of Harihara I and recorded his observations in his book **Kitab-ur-Rehla written in Arabic**. इब्न बतूता, मोरक्को के यात्री ने हरिहर प्रथम के समय में विजयनगर साम्राज्य का दौरा किया और अरबी में लिखी अपनी किताब किताब-उर-रहला में अपने अवलोकन दर्ज किए।

(2) Nicolo de Conti, the Italian visited Vijaynagar empire during the time of Dev Raya I. He observes that city of Vijaynagar had 90,000 men fit to bear arms. He says that people who couldn't pay back the creditors are slaves.

# Foreign Travellers Who Visited Vijaynagar Empire

(3) Abdur Razzak, the Persian visited Vijaynagar empire during time of Deva Raya II. He observes that Vijaynagar had 300 ports and says that "eye has not seen not the ear heard of any place resembling the city of Vijaynagar". He refers to pearls, rubies, diamonds sold in the bazaars. He refers to the hoarding of wealth by the Rayas and refers to presence of Secretariat.

(4) Domingo Paes, a Portuguese traveler who visited Vijaynagar in the times of Krishna Dev Raya says that men of every nation inhabit the city of Vijaynagar and that it's the best provided city in the world. He refers to the practice of killing many animals in the festival of Mahanavami. He says Krishna Dev Raya is a great ruler of justice but with fits of rage.

# Introduction

- 1. The Vijaynagar and the Bahmani kingdoms dominated south for more than 200 years.**
- 2. Political instability in North India resulted in the formation of 2 important kingdoms in South.**

# Vijaynagar Empire

- 1. The history of Vijayanagar Empire constitutes an important chapter in the history of India. Four dynasties – Sangama, Saluva, Tuluva and Aravidu – ruled Vijayanagar from A.D. 1336 to 1672. 1. विजयनगर साम्राज्य का इतिहास भारत के इतिहास में एक महत्वपूर्ण अध्याय है। चार राजवंशों - संगम, सलुवा, तुलुवा और अरविदु - ने विजयनगर पर ए.डी. 1336 से 1672 तक शासन किया।**
- 2. Krishnadevaraya's Amukthamalyada, Gangadevi's Maduravijayam and Allasani Peddanna's Manucharitam are some of the indigenous literature of this period. कृष्णदेवराय का अमुकथलमला, गंगादेवी का मदुरविजयम और अल्लासानी पेद्दन्ना का मनुचरितम इस काल के कुछ देशी साहित्य हैं।**
- 3. The Moroccan traveler, Ibn Battuta, Venetian traveler Nicolo de Conti, Persian traveler Abdur Razzak and the Portuguese traveler Domingo Paes were among them who left valuable accounts on the socio-economic conditions of the Vijayanagar Empire. मोरक्को के यात्री, इब्न बतूता, विनीशियन यात्री निकोलो डे कॉंटी, फारसी यात्री अब्दुर रज्जाक और पुर्तगाली यात्री डोमिंगो पेस उनमें से थे, जिन्होंने विजयनगर साम्राज्य की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थितियों पर मूल्यवान खाते छोड़ दिए।**

# Vijaynagar Empire

4. Vijayanagar was founded in 1336 by Harihara and Bukka of the Sangama dynasty. They were originally served under the Kakatiya rulers of Warangal. विजयनगर की स्थापना 1336 में हरिहर और संगमा वंश के बुक्का ने की थी। वे मूल रूप से वारंगल के काकतीय शासकों के अधीन थे।

5. They also proclaimed their independence and founded a new city on the south bank of the Tungabhadra river. It was called Vijayanagar meaning city of victory. उन्होंने अपनी स्वतंत्रता की भी घोषणा की और तुंगभद्रा नदी के दक्षिण तट पर एक नए शहर की स्थापना की। इसे विजयनगर कहा जाता था

6. The conflict between Vijayanagar Empire and the Bahmani kingdom lasted for many years. The dispute over Raichur Doab, the region between the rivers Krishna and Tungabhadra and also over the fertile areas of Krishna-Godavari delta led to this long drawn conflict. विजयनगर साम्राज्य और बहमनी साम्राज्य के बीच संघर्ष कई वर्षों तक चला। रायचूर दोआब, कृष्णा और तुंगभद्रा नदियों के बीच का क्षेत्र और कृष्णा-गोदावरी डेल्टा के उपजाऊ क्षेत्रों पर विवाद ने लंबे समय तक चले संघर्ष को जन्म दिया।

# Vijaynagar Empire

7. The greatest ruler of the Sangama dynasty was Deva Raya II. संगम वंश का सबसे महान शासक देव राय II था

8 . **Krishna Deva Raya** - Though a Vaishnavite, he respected all religions. He was a great patron of literature and art and he was known as Andhra Bhoja. Eight eminent scholars known as Ashtadiggajas were at his royal court.

9. He repaired most of the temples of south India. He also built the famous Vittalaswamy and Hazara Ramaswamy temples at Vijayanagar

1) Vijayanagara empire was established in/ विजयनगर साम्राज्य में स्थापित किया गया था

A. 1307

B. 1318

C. 1336

D. 1348

**2) Who was the Delhi Sultan at the time of establishment of Vijayanagara empire/ विजयनगर साम्राज्य की स्थापना के समय दिल्ली सुल्तान कौन था ?**

- A. Feroz Shah Tughluq / फिरोज शाह तुगलक**
- B. Ghiyas-ud-din Tughluq/ Ghiyas - उद -din तुगलक**
- C. Alla-ud-din-khilji / अल्ला - उद- उद्दीन- खिलजी**
- D. Muhammad Bin Tughluq/ मुहम्मद बिन तुगलक**

**3) Vijayanagara and Bahmani Sultans fought frequently for control over / विजयनगर और बहमनी सुल्तानों ने नियंत्रण पर अक्सर लड़ाई लड़ी**

**A. Raichur Doab / रायचूर दोआब**

**B. Bijapur/ बीजापुर**

**C. Golkonda / गोलकुंडा**

**D. Gulbarga / लबर्गा**

**4) Who was responsible for the defeat of Vijaynagar in the Battle of Talikota in 1565/1565 में तालिकोटा की लड़ाई में विजयनगर की हार के लिए कौन जिम्मेदार था ?**

- (a) Krishna deva Singh/ कृष्ण देव सिंह**
- (b) Rama Raja / राम राजा**
- (c) Harihar / हरिहर**
- (d) Devraya / देवराय**

**5) Which of the following foreign travellers visited in the court of Harihara I / हरिहर प्रथम के दरबार में निम्नलिखित में से किस विदेशी यात्री ने दौरा किया ?**

- A. Ibn Batuta / इब्न बतूता**
- B. Nicolo de Conti / निकोलो डे कोंटी**
- C. Abdur Razzak / अब्दुर रज़्ज़ाक**
- D. Domingo Paes / डोमिंगो पेस**

**6) Arrange the following in correct chronological order/**  
निम्नलिखित को सही कालानुक्रमिक क्रम में व्यवस्थित करें।

**(a) Saluva – Tuluva – Aravidu – Sangama/ सलुवा - तुलुवा - अरविदु - संगम**

**(b) Sangama – Saluva – Tuluva – Aravidu/ संगम - सलुवा - तुलुवा - अरविदु**

**(c) Aravidu – Sangama – Saluva – Tuluva/ अरविदु - संगम - सलुवा - तुलुवा**

**(d) Aravidu – Tuluva – Sangama – Saluva/ अरविदु - तुलुवा - संगम - सलुवा**

**7) Consider the following travelers who left accounts about medieval India/ निम्नलिखित यात्रियों पर विचार करें जिन्होंने मध्ययुगीन भारत के बारे में लेखे छोड़ दिए हैं।**

- 1. Ibn Batuta/ इब्न बतूता**
- 2. Abdur razzaq samarqandi / अब्दुर रज्जाक samarqandi**
- 3. Marco polo / मार्को पोलो**
- 4. Al beruni / अल बेरूनी**

**Correct chronological sequence in the order of their visit is/ उनकी यात्रा के क्रम में सही कालानुक्रमिक क्रम है:**

- (a) 1, 4, 2 and 3 (b) 4, 3, 1 and 2 (c) 4, 1, 3 and 2 (d) 2, 1, 4 and 3**

**8) With reference to the Vijayanagar kingdom, consider the following statements / विजयनगर साम्राज्य के संदर्भ में , निम्नलिखित कथनों पर विचार करें:**

**1. It was established by Krishnadeva Raya / यह कृष्णदेव राय द्वारा स्थापित किया गया था ।**

**2. The Vijayanagara kings claimed to rule on behalf of the god Virupaksh/ विजयनगर के राजाओं ने भगवान विरुपाक्ष की ओर से शासन करने का दावा किया ।.**

**3. The kingdom declined after the Mughal army sacked the city of Hampi./ मुग़ल सेना द्वारा हम्पी शहर को बर्खास्त करने के बाद राज्य में गिरावट आई ।**

**Which of the statements given above is/are not correct / ऊपर दिए गए कथनों में से कौन सा सही नहीं है / हैं?**

**(a) 1 only (b) 2 and 3 only (c) 1 and 3 only (d) 1, 2 and 3**

**9) The Vijayanagara empire was located in the natural basin formed by which of the following river / विजयनगर साम्राज्य निम्नलिखित में से किस नदी के किनारे बने प्राकृतिक बेसिन में स्थित था?**

- (a) Tungabhadra River / तुंगभद्रा नदी**
- (b) Vaigai River / वैगाई नदी**
- (c) Kabini River/ काबिनी नदी**
- (d) Mettur River/ मेट्टूर नदी**

# Answers

1) C, 2) D, 3) A, 4) B, 5) A,  
6) B, 7) B, 8) C, 9) A





# Interaction with Indian States / Kings

European	Kingdom	Significance
<b>Portuguese</b>	<b>Vijayanagara Empire</b>	<p><b>1. Krishna Deva Raya [1509-1529] Krishna Deva Raya helped Portuguese win Goa from Bijapur Sultan Adil Shah in 1510 [UPSC 2022]</b></p> <p><b>2. In return Portuguese promised horse trade</b></p>
<b>Portuguese</b>	<b>Bahadur Shah ruler of Gujarat and Akbar</b>	<p><b>1. Portuguese wanted to control Gujarat and launched multiple campaigns, the Portuguese killed Bahadur Shah in 1537 [UPSC 2023]</b></p> <p><b>2. Bahadur Shah also surrendered Diu to Portuguese</b></p> <p><b>3. Akbar also met Portuguese during his Gujarat Campaign of 1572 In September 1579, Akbar forwarded a letter to the authorities at Goa requesting them to send two learned priests.</b></p> <p><b>4. The Church authorities in Goa eagerly accepted the invitation, seeing in it a chance to convert the emperor to Christianity, and with him his court and the people. Jesuit fathers, Rodolfo Aquaviva and Antonio Monserrate were selected for the purpose.</b></p> <p><b>5. When they reached Fatehpur Sikri on February 28, 1580, they were received with honor. Aquaviva and Monserrate went back in 1583, belying the hopes the Portuguese entertained of Akbar's conversion to the Christian faith.</b></p>

With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements :

- 1.The Dutch established their factories/warehouses on the east coast on lands granted to them by Gajapati rulers.
- 2.**Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa from the Bijapur Sultanate.**
- 3.The English East India Company established a factory at Madras on a plot of land leased from a representative of the Vijayanagara empire.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

# Interaction with Indian States / Kings

European	Kingdom	Significance
British	Mughals	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jahangir's reign witnessed the visit of two Englishmen – William Hawkins and Sir Thomas Roe. While the former could not get the consent of the Emperor for establishing an English factory in India, the latter, sent as ambassador by King James I, succeeded in securing permission to establish a British factory at Surat. Sir Thomas Roe came to India as ambassador of James I, the king of England to the Mughal court in 1615.</li> <li>2. He obtained permission from Jahangir to establish English trading factories in different parts of India.</li> </ol>
British	Vijayanagar Empire	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The first fort established by the British in India was Fort St. George in Madras (present-day Chennai).</li> <li>2. It was founded in 1639. The English East India Company established a factory at Madras on a plot of land leased from a representative of the Vijayanagara empire.</li> </ol>

[UPSC 2022]

With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements :

- 1.The Dutch established their factories/warehouses on the east coast on lands granted to them by Gajapati rulers.
- 2.Alfonso de Albuquerque captured Goa from the Bijapur Sultanate.
- 3.The English East India Company established a factory at Madras on a plot of land leased from a representative of the Vijayanagara empire.

Which of the statements given above are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 1 and 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3

**'1.A Forgotten Empire', written by the renowned historian Robert Sewell is about which one of the following empires?**

- (a) Kushan empire**
- (b) Mauryan empire**
- (c) Vijayanagar empire**
- (d) Mughal empire**

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- Option (c) is correct: Judge Robert Sewell (1845-1925) was a civil servant in colonial India. He did extensive work on the history of the Vijayanagara Empire, particularly the fall of Hampi, the empire's capital. He translated *The Vijayanagar Empire as Seen by Domingo Paes and Fernao Nuniz* - described as an eyewitness account of Portuguese travellers to India in the 16th century and report on the Vijayanagar Empire. He was the author of - *A Forgotten Empire: Vijayanagar - A Contribution to the History of India*.

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## 2. Consider the following statements about Vijayanagara empire

1. Vijayanagara was noted for its markets dealing in spices, textiles and precious stones.
2. Deva Raya helped Portuguese to conquer Goa from Sultan of Bijapur
3. The Amara-Nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the Rayas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 3
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All of these

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2. Consider the following statements:

(1) It was during the reign of Itumish that Chengiz Khan reached the Indus in pursuit of the fugitive Khwarezm prince.

(2) It was during the reign of Muhammad bin Tughluq that Taimur occupied Multan and crossed the Indus.

(3) It was during the reign of Deva Raya II of Vijayanagara Empire that Vasco da Gama reached the coast of Kerala.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 1 and 2

(c) 3 only

(d) 2 and 3

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## 2. Consider the following statements about Vijayanagara empire [2010-I]

1. Vijayanagara was noted for its markets dealing in spices, textiles and precious stones.
2. Deva Raya helped Portuguese to conquer Goa from Sultan of Bijapur
3. The Amara-Nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern by the Rayas.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) Only 3
- (b) 1 and 2
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) All of these

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### 3. Consider the following statements about the famous traveller, Ibn Batuta

1. He was a Moroccan traveller.
2. He narrated his experiences while travelling the sub-continent in the 14th century in Kitab-ul-Hind.
3. He was sent as the envoy of the Sultan of Delhi to China.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1, 2 and 3
- (b) 1 and 3
- (c) Only 3
- (d) 1 and 2

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**Answer: B**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct:** Moroccan traveller, Ibn Battuta, traveling through Central Asia, reached Sindh in 1333. He had heard about Muhammad bin Tughlaq, the Sultan of Delhi, and lured by his reputation as a generous patron of arts and letters, set off for Delhi, passing through Multan and Uch.
- **Statement 2 is not correct:** Al-Biruni's Kitab-ul-Hind, written in Arabic, is simple and lucid. It is a voluminous text, divided into 80 chapters on subjects such as religion and philosophy, festivals, astronomy, alchemy, manners and customs, social life, weights and measures, iconography, laws and metrology
- **Statement 3 is correct:** The Sultan was impressed by Ibn Battuta's scholarship, and appointed him the qazi or judge of Delhi. He remained in that position for several years, until he fell out of favour and was thrown into prison. Once the misunderstanding between him and the Sultan was cleared, he was restored to imperial service, and was ordered in 1342 to proceed to China as the Sultan's envoy to the Mongol ruler

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4. Which one among the following was not a reform measure carried out by Mahmud Gawan of Bahmani kingdom?

- (a) The kingdom was divided into eight provinces or Tarafs
- (b) Nobles were paid salaries and were asked to maintain contingents of horses
- (c) A tract of land, Khalisa, was set apart for the expenses of the Tarafdar
- (d) Lands were measured and land taxes were fixed on that basis

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**Explanation:**

- Option (a) is correct: The Bahmani kingdom reached its height of power and territorial limits during the prime ministership of Mahmud Gawan. He carried out many internal administrative reforms. He divided the kingdom into eight provinces or tarafs and each taraf was governed by a tarafdar. Only one fort of each province was under the direct control of the provincial tarafdar and the remaining forts of the province were under the control of a Qiladar or commander of the forts who was appointed by the central government.
- Option (b) is correct: The Vijayanagara rulers imported high-quality horses from Arabia and other Gulf regions. Nobles were paid salaries and were asked to maintain contingents of horses.
- Option (c) is not correct: In every province, a belt of land (khalisa) was set apart from the jurisdiction of the tarafdars and it was used to meet the expenses of the king and the royal household.
- Option (d) is correct: Land revenue, tributes and gifts from vassals and feudal chiefs, customs collected at the ports, taxes on various professions were the various sources of income to the government. Land revenue was generally fixed at one-sixth of the produce.

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## 5. Match the following [2010-II]

List-I (Event)	List-II (Place/Person)
-------------------	---------------------------

- |   |                     |
|---|---------------------|
| A. Tarmashirin Khan's invasion of India                     | 1. Vijayanagara     |
| B. Visit of Farnao Martinz Evangelho, the Portuguese factor | 2. Zainul Abidin    |
| C. Visit of the traveller Nuniz                             | 3. Champaner        |
| D. Network of canals in Kashmir valley                      | 4. Muhammad Tughlaq |

Codes:

- |     | A | B | C | D |
|-----|---|---|---|---|
| (a) | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 |
| (b) | 2 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| (c) | 4 | 3 | 1 | 2 |
| (d) | 4 | 1 | 3 | 2 |

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**Answer: C**

**Explanation:**

- Option (c) is correct:

- In 1327 the Chagatai Mongols under Tarmashirin, who had sent envoys to Delhi to negotiate peace the previous year, sacked the frontier towns of Lamghan and Multan and besieged Delhi. The Tughlaq ruler paid a large ransom to spare his Sultanate from further ravages. Muhammad bin Tughluq asked the Ilkhan Abu Sa'id to form an alliance against Tarmashirin, who had invaded Khorasan, but an attack didn't materialize.
- Fernão Nunes, also known as Fernao Nuniz, was a Portuguese-Jewish traveler, chronicler and horse trader who spent three years in Vijayanagara, capital of the Vijayanagara Empire in the time period 1535-1537.
- Zain-ul-Abidin was the eighth sultan of Kashmir. He is one of the very few rulers who ruled for about 50 years. He also took several steps for the welfare of his subjects. He had a liberal religious policy, promoted literature, art and architecture due to which he was called the 'Akbar of Kashmir'. He built Network of canals in Kashmir valley.

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# UPSC 2022

. With reference to Indian history, consider the following statements :

- 1.The first Mongol invasion of India happened during the reign of Jalal-ud-din Khalji.
- 2.During the reign of Ala-ud-din Khalji, Mongol assault marched up to Delhi and besieged the city.
- 3.Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq temporarily lost portions of north-west of his kingdom to Mongols.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct ?

- (a) 1 and 2
- (b) 2 only
- (c) 1 and 3
- (d) 3 only

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Zain-ul-Abidin earned a name for himself for his policy of religious toleration and public welfare activities. He abolished Jaziya on the Hindus of Kashmir. Although he was a Muslim ruler, he banned the slaughter of cows. He extended liberal patronage to Sanskrit language and literature.

He knew Persian, Sanskrit, and Tibetan. The Mahabharata and Kalhana's Rajatarangini were translated into Persian by his order. He was known for his religious tolerance.

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6. Which one of the following statements about the teachings of Kabir is not correct?

- (a) He was not against pilgrimage and idol worship
- (b) He believed in universal love
- (c) He emphasised on one God and the spread of devotionism
- (d) All are correct

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## 7. Who were the Nayanars?

- (a) Those who were immersed in devotion to Vishnu
- (b) Those who were devotees of Buddha
- (c) Leaders who were devotees of Shiva
- (d) Leaders who were devotees of Basveshwara

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8. The idea of 'Farr-i Izadi', on which the Mughal kingship was based, was first developed by which one of the following Sufi saints? [2018-I]

- (a) Shihabuddin Suhrawardi
- (b) Nizamuddin Auliya
- (c) Ibn al-Arabi
- (d) Bayazid Bistami

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**Answer: A**

**Explanation:**

- Option (a) is correct: Abu'l Fazl placed Mughal kingship as the highest station in the hierarchy of objects receiving light emanating from God (farr-i izadi ). Here he was inspired by a famous Iranian sufi, Shihabuddin Suhrawardi (1191) who first developed this idea.
- According to this idea, there was a hierarchy in which the Divine Light was transmitted to the king who then became the source of spiritual guidance for his subjects.

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9. Consider the following:

1. Tughlaqabad Fort
2. Bada Gumbad in Lodhi Garden
3. Qutub Minar
4. Fatehpur Sikri

Which one of the following is the correct chronological order of building the above monuments?

- (a) 3, 1, 4, 2
- (b) 3, 1, 2, 4
- (c) 1, 3, 2, 4
- (d) 1, 3, 4, 2

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- Option (b) is correct:
  - The Tughlaqabad Fort in Delhi was built by Ghiyasudddin Tughlaq, the first Sultan of the Tughlaq Dynasty in 1321.
  - Bara Gumbad (meaning "big dome"), built in 1490, during the reign of the Lodhi dynasty is in Lodhi Gardens, Delhi, India. Being part of a group of monuments that include Jama Masjid and the "mehman khana" of Sikandar Lodhi, it is believed to have the earliest well-built full dome of any building in Delhi.
  - Qutab Minar is a soaring, 73 m-high tower of victory, built in 1193 by Qutab-ud-din Aibak immediately after the defeat of Delhi's last Hindu kingdom. Qutab-ud-din Aibak, could only finish the basement of the Qutub Minar. His successor, Iltutmush, added three more storeys, and in 1368, Firoz Shah Tughlak constructed the fifth and the last storey.
- Fatehpur Sikri, a city predominantly in red sand-stone, was built by the Mughal Emperor Jalal-ud-din Mohammad Akbar during 1571 and 1585. It was built in honour of the great Sufi saint Sheikh Salim Chisti.

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**10. Iqta in medieval India meant: [2016-I]**

- (a) land assigned to religious personnel for spiritual purposes**
- (b) land revenue from different territorial units assigned to army officers**
- (c) charity for educational and cultural activities**
- (d) the rights of the zamindar**

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11. Which of the following statements about the Vijayanagara Empire is/ are true? [2016-I]

1. The kings claimed to rule on behalf of the God Virupaksha
2. Rulers used the title "Hindu Suratrana"
3. All Royal orders were signed in Kannada, Sanskrit and Tamil
4. Royal Portrait sculpture was now displayed in temples

Select the correct answer using the code given below

- (a) 4 only
- (b) 1 and 2 only
- (c) 1, 2 and 3
- (d) 1, 2 and 4

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**Answer: D**

**Explanation:**

- **Statement 1 is correct and Statement 3 is not correct:** Vijayanagara kings claimed to rule on behalf of the god Virupaksha. All royal orders were signed “Shri Virupaksha”, usually in the Kannada script.
- **Statement 2 is correct:** Vijayanagara Rulers also indicated their close links with the gods by using the title “Hindu Suratrana”. This was a Sanskritisation of the Arabic term Sultan, meaning king, so it literally meant Hindu Sultan.
- **Statement 4 is correct:** Royal portrait sculpture was now displayed in temples, and the king’s visits to temples were treated as important state occasions on which he was accompanied by the important nayakas of the empire.

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12. Consider the following statements about Alauddin Khalji's market policy:

1. He placed markets under the control of a high officer called 'Shahna' for strictly controlling the shopkeepers and prices.
  2. In order to ensure a regular supply of cheap food grains, he ordered the land revenue from Doab region to be paid directly to the State. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 only  
(b) 2 only  
(c) Both 1 and 2  
(d) Neither 1 nor 2

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**46. Who of the following rulers of medieval India gave permission to the Portuguese to build a fort at Bhatkal?**

**18th Century**

- (a) Krishnadevaraya**
- (b) Narasimha Saluva**
- (c) Muhammad Shah III**
- (d) Yusuf Adil Shah**

- Krishnadevaraya maintained amicable relations with the Portuguese. In 1510, Sri Krishnadevaraya signed a treaty with the Portuguese.
- **This treaty allowed Albuquerque to build forts in Bhatkal.**
- Portuguese travelers Domingo Paes and Barbosa visited his court in 1520.
- He assisted the Portuguese in capturing Goa from Bijapur in 1510.
- Reigning from 1509 to 1529, Krishnadevaraya was the most capable ruler of the Vijayanagara Empire.
- He belonged to the Tuluva dynasty.

**11. Which of the following statements about the Vijayanagara Empire is/are true?**

1. The kings claimed to rule on behalf of the God Virupaksha
2. Rulers used the title "Hindu Suratrana"
3. The Battle of Talikota in 1565 led to the complete end of the Vijayanagar Empire.
4. The Battle of Talikota was fought between Mughals and Ramaraya

How many of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) Only one
- (b) Only two
- (c) Only 3
- (d) All 4

## Poligars' Revolt (1795–1805)

1. **Who were the Poligars?:** Poligars (or Palaiyakkarars) were local chieftains and landlords in Tamil Nadu, responsible for collecting taxes and maintaining local law and order during the rule of Vijayanagara Empire and later under the Nayaks.
2. **British Annexation of Territories:** After the fall of the Nayaks and the consolidation of British rule in the late 18th century, the British sought direct control over Tamil Nadu, undermining the traditional authority of the Poligars.
3. **First Phase (1795–1799):** Led by **Veerapandiya Kattabomman**, who resisted British revenue demands. Despite initial successes, Kattabomman was captured and executed in 1799. Other Poligars like Oomathurai and the Maruthu Brothers also resisted.
4. **Maruthu Pandiyar** of Sivaganga led the second major uprising, rallying local chiefs and warriors against British rule

**IV. Find out the correct statement. One statement alone is right.**

- a. Orientalists advocated the promotion of oriental subjects through Indian languages.
- b. In 1829 Widow Remarriage Act was enacted.
- c. Jyotirao Phule established the Shri Narayana Dharma Paripalana Yogam.
- d. In 1830 the Sharda Act was passed.

**V. State whether the following statements are True or False.**

1. Warren Hastings established a Madrasa in Bombay.
2. The Anglicists argued for the cause of western sciences and literature in the medium of English language.
3. Iswar Chandra Vidyasagar carried out campaigns to popularize widow remarriage.

**VI. Write short notes (Any three points).**

1. Macaulay's Minute
2. Female Infanticide
3. Purdah system

**VII. Answer briefly (100 words).**

1. Write a note on Charles Woods Despatch.
2. Discuss the measures taken by reformers to eradicate discrimination under the caste system.

**VIII. Answer in detail (200 words).**

1. Examine the educational policy of the British.
2. Give an account of the social legislations for the emancipation of women.

## LESSON 9

### PALAYAKKARAR REBELLION

**Learning Objectives**

*Students will come to know*

1. The Palayakkarar system in Tamil Nadu.
2. The role of Puli Thevar in the anti-British rebellion.
3. The rise of **Kattabomman** and his fight against the British.
4. The second rebellion led by the Marudu Brothers.

In Tamil Nadu, as in other parts of India, the earliest expressions of opposition to British rule took the form of localized rebellions and uprisings. Chief among these was the revolt of the Palayakkarars (Poligars) against the East India Company.

The Palayakkarar system had evolved with the extension of Vijayanagar rule into Tamil Nadu. Each Palayakkarar was the holder of a territory or Palayam (usually consisting of a few villages), granted to him in return for military service and tribute. In most cases, the Palayakkarars gave little attention to perform their duties and were interested in increasing their own powers. With their numerical strength, extensive resources, local influence and independent attitude, the Palayakkarars came to constitute a powerful force in the political system of south India. They regarded themselves as independent, sovereign authorities within their respective Palayams, arguing that their lands had been handed down to them across a span of sixty generations. Such claims were brushed aside by the East India Company.