

Ch-2 History

Kings and Kingdoms

- In the mid-eight century, Dantidurga, a Rashtrakuta chief, overthrew his Chalukya overlord and performed a ritual called histranga-garbha (literally, the golden womb).
- When this ritual was performed with the help of a Brahman it was thought to lead to the "rebirth" of the sacrificer as a Kshatriya, even if he not one by birth.
- Men from enterprising families used their military skill to carve out kingdoms. For instance, the Kadamba Mayurasharma and the Gujara-Pratihara Harichand were Brahmins who gave up their traditional profession and took to arms, successfully establishing kingdoms in Karnataka and Rajasthan respectively.

★ Administration in the Kingdoms

- These new kings adopted high-sounding titles such as maharaja - adhiraja (great king, overlord of kings), tribhuvana-chakravartin (lord of the three worlds).

- They often shared power with their samantas as well as with association of peasants, traders and brahmins.

★ What was rent?

- In each of these states, resources were obtained from the producers - that is, peasants, cattle-keepers, artisans - who were often persuaded or compelled to surrender part of what they produced. Sometimes these were claimed as "rent" due to a lord who asserted that he owned a land.

15/2024

Unusual for the twelfth century was a long Sanskrit poem containing the history of kings who ruled over Kashmir. It was composed by an author named Kallhan.

★ Welfare and Health

- One particularly prized area was the city of Kanauj in the Ganga Valley.

• One such ruler is Mahmud of Ghazni, Afghanistan. He raided the subcontinent 17 times (1000-1025) with a religious motive.

• His targets were healthy temples, including that of Somnath, Gujarat. Much of the wealth Mahmud carried away was used to create a splendid capital city Ghazni.

• Chahamanas, later known as Chauhans, who ruled over the region around Delhi and Ajmer. They attempted to expand their own control to the west and the east, where they were opposed by the Chalukyas of Gujarat and the Gahadavals of western Uttar Pradesh.

• The Chahammama ruler was Prithviraj III (1168-1192) who defeated an Afghan ruler named Sultan Muhammad Ghori in 1191, but lost to him the very next year, in 1192.

17/24

Page No.

Page No.

Date

New Kings And Kingdoms

* Questions !

Q1 Match the following :-

gujara - prathara - gujarat - Rajasthan

Palas - Bengal

Cholas - Tamil Nadu

Rashtrakutas - Western Deccan

Q2 What were the parties are involved in the 'Tripartite Struggle'?

→ Parties involved in the 'Tripartite Struggle' were
i) Rashtrakuta.

ii) gujara - prathara.

iii) Pala Dynasties.

Q3 What were the qualification are necessary to become a member of a committee of the Sabha in the chola Empire?

→ In the Chola empire, these were the requirements for becoming a member of a Sabha committee:

- i) Member should be landowner who receives revenue from their land.
- ii) They should have their own places to live.
- iii) They must be 35 to 70 years old.
- iv) They should be familiar with vedas.
- v) They should not have served any other committee in previous 3 years.
- vi) Anyone who has not submitted his or her relatives Accounts, cannot contest election.

Q4 What were the two major cities under the control of the chahamanas?

→ The two major cities in the control of Chahamanas were:

- i) Delhi
- ii) Ajmer

Q5 How did the Rashtrakutas become powerful?

→ i) The Rashtrakutas were the subordinate to the Chalukyas.

ii) Dantidurga, a Rashtrakutas chief, defeated his Chalukya overland lord and the Hittayagarbha in the mid-Eight century.

They gained power after fighting with the guthwa- Prialinara and pala dynasties.

Q6. What did the new dynasties do to gain acceptance?

→ To win approval:

i) The new dynasties adopted new titles and underwent religious rituals that elevated them to Kshatriya Status.

ii) They were regarded as subordinate of samantas by their superiors, but after gaining power and wealth, they declared themselves as malasamantas.

iii) Welfare was also used by the new dynasties to assert their power and carve out kingdoms for themselves.

Q7. What kind of irrigation works were developed in the Tamil Nadu?

→ Large scale cultivation was developed in Tamil Nadu and in many cases artificial irrigation became necessary. A variety of methods:

- Wells were dug.
- Huge tanks were constructed to collect rainwater.
- Canals were constructed.

Q8 What were the activities associated with Cholas Temples?

→ Cholas temples commonly served as the hubs of settlement that grew around them.

These were centers of crafts production also.

ii) Chola temple were not only place of worship, but also economic, social, and cultural life.

iii) There were also endowed with land by rulers and others, and production from the land was used to support all the specialists who worked at the temple.

iv) Among the temple crafts, the formation of ~~bronze~~ bronze image become most distinctive.