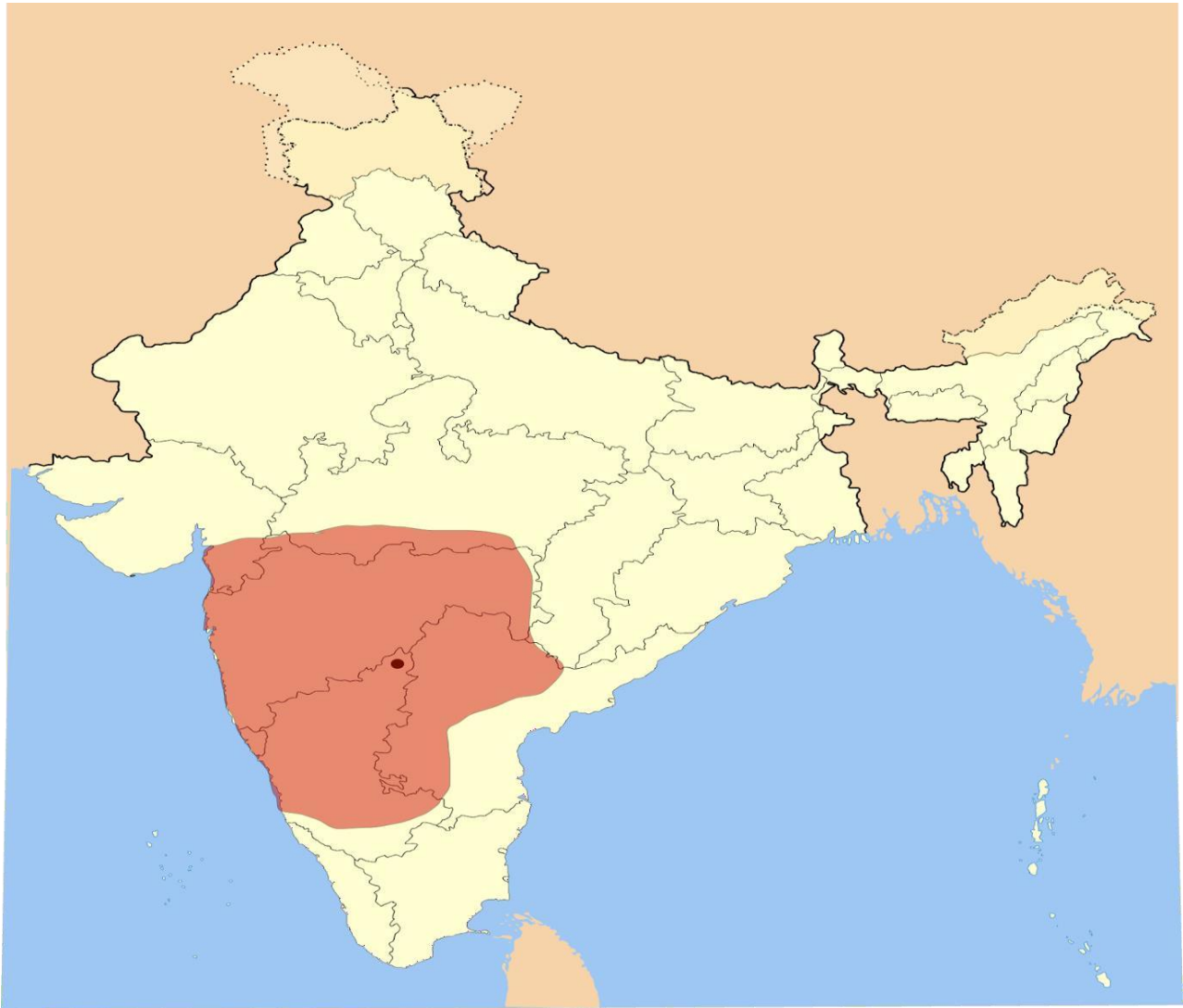


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Western Chalukyas

The Western Chalukya Dynasty, also known as the **Chalukyas of Kalyani**, was a prominent medieval South Indian dynasty that ruled from the 10th to the 12th centuries CE. They played a significant role in shaping the political and cultural landscape of the Deccan region, particularly in present-day Karnataka, Maharashtra, and parts of Andhra Pradesh and Telangana. They were the **feudatories of Rashtrakutas** and replaced the Rashtrakuta Dynasty.



Western Chalukyas Rulers

Chalukyas Rulers		Western
Period: 975 - 1200 AD	Capital: Manyakheta	and Kalyani (Basavakalyan)

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- **Founder:** The Chalukya dynasty was founded by **Tailapa II** in 975 AD by defeating the Rashtrakuta ruler Kakka II (Karaka).
- **The extent of rule:** They ruled over the western Deccan in south India (parts of present Maharashtra, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh).
- **Sources:** Information about Western Chalukya history has been mentioned mainly in Kannada literary sources like Gada Yuddha, Vikramankadeva Charitam etc. Also, numismatic sources like the **punch-marked gold pagodas** with Kannada and Nagari legends provide information about the Chalukyias.

Important Rulers	Tailapa II (957 - 997)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources: Gadag records mention the information about his rule. • Military conquests: He defeated Paramara King Munja in 995 AD. • Contribution: He patronised a Kannada poet Ranna, one of the gems of Kannada literature.
	Satyashraya (997-1008)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He was at war with the eastern Chalukyias and Cholas. • Rajendra I defeated him under the reign of Rajaraja I.
	Someshwara I (1042 - 1068)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titles: Ahavamalla or Trilokamalla. • He moved the Chalukya capital to Kalyani in 1042. • Military conquests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Battle of Koppam: Chola King Rajadhiraja Chola I was killed in this battle. ◦ Battle of Vijayawada: He was defeated by Chola Emperor Virarajendra Chola.
	Vikramaditya VI (1076 - 1126)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Succession: He defeated his brother Someshwara II with the Chola's help during the reign of Kulottunga I. • Titles: Permadideva and Tribhuvanamalla

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Source: He is mentioned as a hero in Vikramankadevacharita, written by Kashmir poet Bilhana.• Military conquests: He won Kanchi and was at war with Hoysala King Vishnu.
Decline	Someshvara IV was expelled into exile in 1189 by the Seuna kings. Western Chalukyas faced invasions from the Seunas and Hoysalas, and Hoysala Empire finally destroyed them.	

Administration of Western Chalukyas

- **Succession:** The Western Chalukya kingship followed the system of **hereditary monarchy**.
- **Decentralisation:** The administration was highly decentralised and had autonomous feudatory clans.
 - **Division of kingdom:** Mandalas (Provinces) → Nadu (Districts) → Kampanas (Groups of villages) → Bada (village).
 - Women from the royal family also managed **Nadus and Kampanas**.
- **Officers:** Maha Pradhan (Chief Minister), Sandhivigrahika (chief justice), and Dharmadhikari (chief justice), Tadeyadandanayaka (commander of reserve army).

Economy of Western Chalukyas

- **Agriculture:** It was the primary source of income for the state.
 - **Crops:** Crops like rice, lentils, cotton, sugarcane, areca and betel were cultivated.
- **Revenue:** The **Gavundas** or Goudas were appointed for tax collection in rural areas. They also represented the people.
- **Trade:**
 - **Foreign trade relations:** Aihole Svamis' edicts mention the foreign trade of Chalukyas with Parasa, Maleya etc.
 - **Traders:** Manigramam, Nagarattar and Anjuvannam.
 - Local guilds were called **Nagaram**.

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Society under Western Chalukyas




- **Social structure:** One significant social development in this period was the development of **Veerashaivism**, which was **against the Hindu** caste structure.
- **Position of women:** The position of women from royal and prosperous metropolitan households was improved. They engaged in art and literature.
 - Royal women were involved in administrative and martial affairs, such as Princess **Akkadevi**.
 - Sati, though present, was voluntary.
- **Religion:** The growth of **Lingayatism** and **Vaishnavism** led to the **decline of Buddhism** in South India.

Art, Architecture and Literature of Western Chalukyas

The Western Chalukya dynasty's rule was a crucial time in the evolution of **Deccan architecture**. The architecture created at this time provided a conceptual **link** between the **Hoysala architecture** and the **Badami Chalukya architecture**. It is also known as the "**Gadag style**".

Art, Architecture and Literature	
Art and Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Location: Most are in the Tungabhadra-Krishna River doab region of present-day central Karnataka.• Material: They started using lathe-turned (tuned) pillars and soapstone (Chloritic Schist) as fundamentally structural and sculptural material.• Ornamentation: They promoted the use of ornamentation on the outer walls of the shrine.• Mandap: These temples are either Ekakutas, which have one mandapa and one shrine, or Dvikutas, which have twoshrines connected by a common hall.

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vesara style: They are a blend of both the Nagara as well as Dravidian temple architecture. It is also known as “Karnatakadravida”. • Stepped wells: These temples have ornate stepped wells (Pushkarni), which served as ritual bathing places.
<p>Kashvishweshwara Temple at Lakkundi</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Gadag district of Karnataka. • Patron: Western Chalukya rulers built it, and later additions were made by Hoyasala King Veera Ballala II. • Features: It is a Dvikuta temple where Kasivisvesvara linga faces east, and Surya deva (Sun) faces west.
<p>Dodda Basappa Temple</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Gadag district of Karnataka. • Features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is dedicated to Lord Shiva. ○ It is based on the stellate plan, which is an uninterrupted 24-pointed star-shaped floor plan.
<p>Mahadeva Temple, Itagi</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: It is located in the town of Itagi in the Koppal District present-day central Karnataka's Karnataka. • Patron: It was built during the reign of Western Chalukya King Vikramaditya VI in 1112AD. • Features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is dedicated to Lord Shiva and is an example of Dravida

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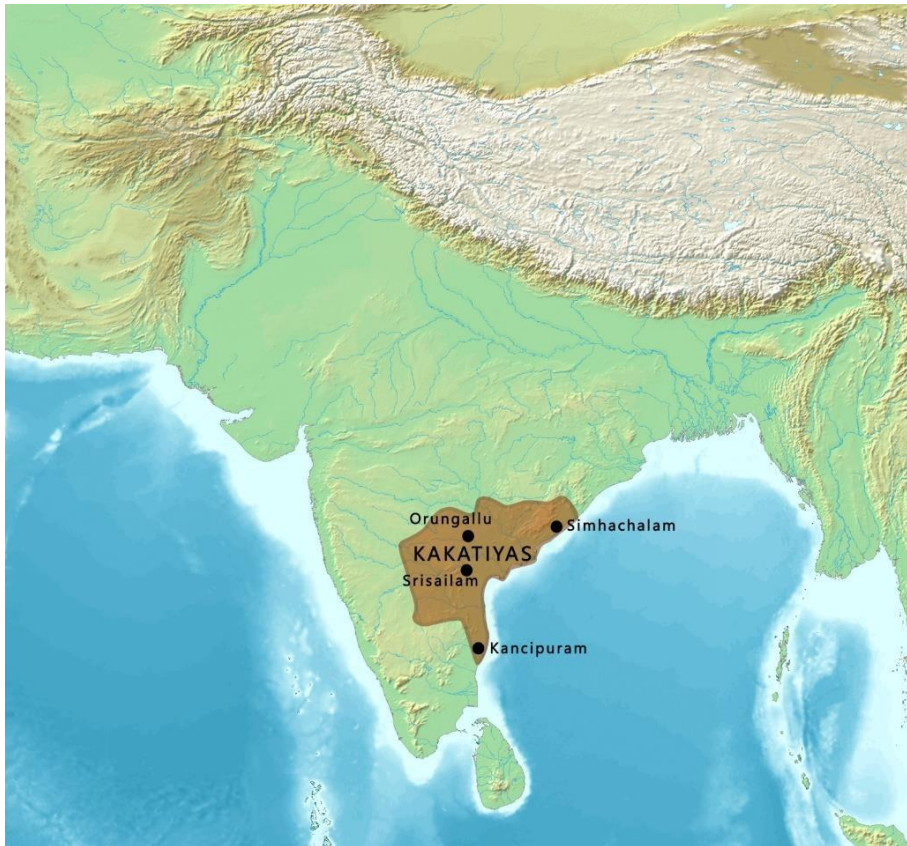
		<p>articulation with a Nagarasuperstructure.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The use of soapstone material is abundant.
	<p>Trikuteshwara Temple, Gadag</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Location: Gadag district of Karnataka. • Paton: It was built during the reign of Someshwara I in the 11th century. • Features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is dedicated to Lord Shiva. ○ There is a shrine with ornate pillars dedicated to Saraswathi.
<p>Literature</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This was the period of growth in Kannada and Sanskrit literature in South India. • Literary works during this period includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Chandombudhi and Karnataka Kadambari, both written by Nagavarma I ○ Rannakanda written by Ranna ○ Karnataka-Kalyanakaraka written by Jagaddala Somanatha ○ Jatakatilaka written by Sridharacharya ○ Madanakatilaka written by Chandraraja ○ Lokapakara written by Chavundaraya II ○ Mitāksarā (by Vijnanesvara) and Dayabhaga (by Jimutvahana)

Kakatiya Dynasty

The Kakatiya Dynasty was a prominent medieval south Indian dynasty that ruled over a region known as Telugu country, present-day **Andhra Pradesh and Telangana**, from the **12th to the 14th centuries**. They emerged as a significant

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power during a time of political fragmentation and played a vital role in the socio-cultural and political history of the region.



Map - Kakatiya Dynasty

Kakatiya Dynasty

Period: **1163 – 1323 AD**

Capital: **Hanumakonda and Orungallu (Warangal)**

- **Founder:** **Prola Raja II** is considered the founder of the Kakatiya Dynasty.
- **Extent of rule:** They ruled over the parts of present-day **Telangana** and **Andhra Pradesh** and parts of eastern **Karnataka** and southern **Odisha**.
- **Sources:**
 - **Anumakonda inscription** of Rudradeva (Prataparudra I) is the earliest known record that describes the Kakatiyas as a sovereign power.


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- **Mangallu and the Bayyaram inscriptions** describe the Kakatiyas as a branch of the Rashtrakuta family.
- **Coins:** The **gold** coin during the period of Kakatiyas was called **Gadvanam**.
- **Religion:** They followed **Hinduism** but were tolerant towards **Jainism**.

Famous rulers

Prataparudra I (1158 - 1195 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kakatiyas declared an end to their status as feudatory chiefs of the Chalukyas during his reign in 1163 AD. • Palanadu war took place during his period. • Contribution: He authored the 'Nitisara' in Sanskrit.
Ganapati (1198 - 1262 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title: Rayagajekesari • Contemporary: He adorned the famous poet Tikkana Somayaji. • Contribution: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ He created the man-made Pakhal Lake in Warangal and issued 'Abhya Sasanam' at Motupalli port. ○ He shifted the capital from Hanumakonda to Warangal.
Rudrama Devi (1262 - 1296)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She was the first woman ruler of the Kakatiya Dynasty. • Italian traveller Marco polo visited during her reign.
Prataparudra II (1296 - 1323)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His reign faced the Muslim invasions by Allauddin Khilji and Gayasuddin Tughlaq against Kakatiyas, which led to the decline of the Kakatiyas.

Contribution to architecture and literature

Architecture	<u>Rudresvara temple</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patron: It was built in Anamakonda by Prataparudra I. • Feature: Dedicated to Lord Shiva, Vishnu and Surya.
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	<p><u>Ramappa Temple</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patron: It was built by Recherla Rudra, a general of Kakatiya ruler Ganapati Deva. • Features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It is dedicated to Lord Shiva. ○ Its foundation is built with the sandbox technique. ○ Material used: granite and basalt. ○ In July 2021, it was declared a <u>UNESCO World HeritageSite</u>.
<p>Literature</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Author and their literary work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Jayapa Senani: Geeta Ratnavali, Nritya Ratnavali and Vadya Ratnavali. ○ Tikkana Somayaji: Nirvachanottara Ramayanamu, Vijayasenamu, Kavivaagbandhamu, Krishnasatakamu.

Yadava Dynasty

The Yadavas of Devagiri was a Medieval Indian dynasty that ruled over the region of **Devagiri (present-day Daulatabad)** in the Deccan Plateau from the **12th to the 14th centuries**. They were also known as **Suena Dynasty**. They were the feudatories of **Western Chalukyas**.


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Map: Yadava Dynasty

Yadava Dynasty	
Period: 1187 - 1317 AD	Capital: Devagiri (Daulatabad)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Founder: Bhillama V established the sovereign and independent kingdom of Seuna Kingdom in 1187 AD.• Extent of rule: They ruled over the parts of present-day Maharashtra, North Karnataka and parts of Madhya Pradesh.• Sources: Deolali inscription mentions the information about Yadava King Seunachandra II.• Decline: Yadava Kingdom was annexed by the Khalji sultanate in 1317 by killing the last Yadava ruler Simhana III.	
Important rulers	
Bhillama (1173 - 1191 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Title and source: Mutugi inscription mentions him as "Chakravartin Yadava".• Military conquests:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ He established the independent kingdom of Yadavas.○ He fought with the Hoysalaking Ballala II to control the

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	<p>Chalukya capital Kalyani and defeated him at Soratur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contemporary: He patronised the scholar Bhaskara.
Simhana II (1200-1246 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military conquests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ He launched a military campaign against the Hoysalas and invaded the northern Paramara kingdom. ○ He defeated the Kolhapur Shilahara king Bhoja II. • Contemporary: He patronised Sarangadeva, Cangadeva and Anantadeva.
Ramchandra (1291-1309 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He fought against the Vaghelas, Hoysalas, Kakatiyas and Paramaras. • In 1308 AD, Malik Kafur, under Alauddin Khalji defeated Ramchandra and imprisoned him in Delhi.
Contribution	
<p>Architecture</p> <p>Gondeshwar Temple, Sinnar</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patron: It is an 11th-12th century Hindu temple built by Yadava rulers in the Nashik district of Maharashtra. • Features: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It features in Bhumija style of Panchayatana plan, with a main shrine dedicated to Shiva.
Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They were the first major dynasty to use Marathi as an official language. • Author and their literary work: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Mukundaraya: Vivekasindhu ○ Hemadri: Chaturanga Chintamani ○ Dnyaneshwar: Dnyaneshwari ○ Mahimabhata: Lilacharita

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Sarangapani: sangeetaratnakara○ Kamalabhava: Santhishwarapurana.○ Achanna: Vardhamanapurana○ Chaundarasa: Dashakumara Charite○ Bhaskaracharya: Karnakutuhala and Siddhanta Shiromani
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Hoysala Dynasty

The Hoysala dynasty was a prominent South Indian dynasty that ruled over the region of **Karnataka** from the 10th to the 14th century. They were feudatories of **Western Chalukyas**. They were known for their significant contributions to art, architecture, and literature, and their rule marked a golden age in the history of Karnataka.



Map - Hoysala Empire

Hoysala dynasty	
Period: 1050 - 1355 AD	Capital: Halebidu and Belur
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Founder: Sala is the founder of the Hoysala dynasty.	


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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Extent of rule: They ruled over parts of modern-day Karnataka and parts of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. • Sources: Belur inscription of the Hoysalaking Vishnuvardhana mentions Sala as the founder of the Hoysala Dynasty. • Religion: They were the followers of Vaishnavism, Shaivism and Jainism. • Division of kingdom: Kingdom → Nadu → Vishaya → Kampana → Desha 		
Famous rulers	Vishnuvardhana (1108-1152 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Titles: Bitti Deva, Talakadugonda, • Religion: He was Jain but later converted to Hindu under the influence of Ramanujacharya. • Military conquests: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ He annexed Gangavadi and parts of Nolambavadi from the Cholas in 1116 • Contemporary: He patronised mathematician Rajaditya. • Contribution: He built the Keerthi Narayana temple at Talakad and the Vijayanarayana temple at Belur.
	Veera Ballala II (1173-1220)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military conquests: He fought wars with the Yadavas, Kalachuris, Pandyas of Madurai and the Western Chalukya Empire. • Contemporary: He adorned the Jain poets Janna and Nemichandra and the Brahman poet Rudrabhatta.



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Contribution to Architecture and Literature

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<p>Architecture</p>	<p>They developed a distinct style of architecture known as the Hoysala School of Art. Some of the features of the architecture are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Multiple shrines: They built multiple shrines around a central pillared hall. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Shrines were made according to the stellate plan. • Material: Soft soapstone (Chlorite schist) was the main building material. • Decoration: Both the interior and exterior walls were intricately carved. Sculptures and jewellery were also decorated. • Interconnectedness: All the chambers had Shikharas, which were interconnected by an arrangement of horizontal lines and mouldings. • Jagati: The temples were built on an upraised platform known as Jagati, which was about 1 metre high. • Zig-zag pattern: The walls and stairs of the temple followed a zigzag pattern.
<p>Kesava Temple at Somanathapura</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patron: It was built under Narasimha III in 1268 C.E. • Location: It is a Vaishnava Hindu temple on the banks of River Kaveri Somanathapura in Karnataka. • Features: The temple is built from soapstone And is known for its lathe-turned pillars, symmetrical architecture and intricate sculptures. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ It depicts the legends and spiritual stories found in the Ramayana, Puranas and the Mahabharata.

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<p>Chennakesava Temple, Belur</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patron: It was commissioned by Hoysala King Vishnuvardhana in 1117 AD.<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ The Vijayanagara Empire repaired it under the sponsorship of Harihara II.• Location: It is a Hindu temple dedicated to lord Vishnu on the banks of the Yagachi River in the Hassan district of Karnataka.• Features:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ It includes themes from Shaivism, Shaktism, Jainism and Buddhism.◦ It is renowned for the 48 unique pillars inside the main hall.
<p>Hoysaleswara Temple at Halebidu</p> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Patron: It was commissioned by Hoysala King Vishnuvardhana.• Location: It is a Hindu temple dedicated to lord Shiva in Halebidu town of Karnataka.• Features:<ul style="list-style-type: none">◦ It includes themes from Shaivism, Vaishnavism, Shaktism and Jainism.◦ It is a twin temple carved from soapstone.◦ The sculptures inside the temple depict scenes from the Ramayana,

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		the Mahabharata and the Bhagavata Purana.
Literature	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Hoysala period saw the growth of Kannada literature, the development of the Champu style and the Saptapadi metre.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Author and their literary work:<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Janna: Yashodharacharite (It is the story of a king intending to perform a ritual sacrifice of two young boys to a local deity)○ Rudrabhatta: Jagannatha Vijaya (It describes the fight of Krishna with the demon Banasura)○ Harihara: Girijakalyana (It represents the marriage of Shiva and Parvati)<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Madhvacharya: Rigbhshya○ Vidyatirtha: Rudraprshnabhashya	

Decline: **Veera Ballala III**, the son of Narasimha III is considered the last ruler of the Hoysala dynasty. He reunified the kingdom, but after his death at the **battle of Madurai in 1343**, the kingdom disintegrated and was merged with other empires.

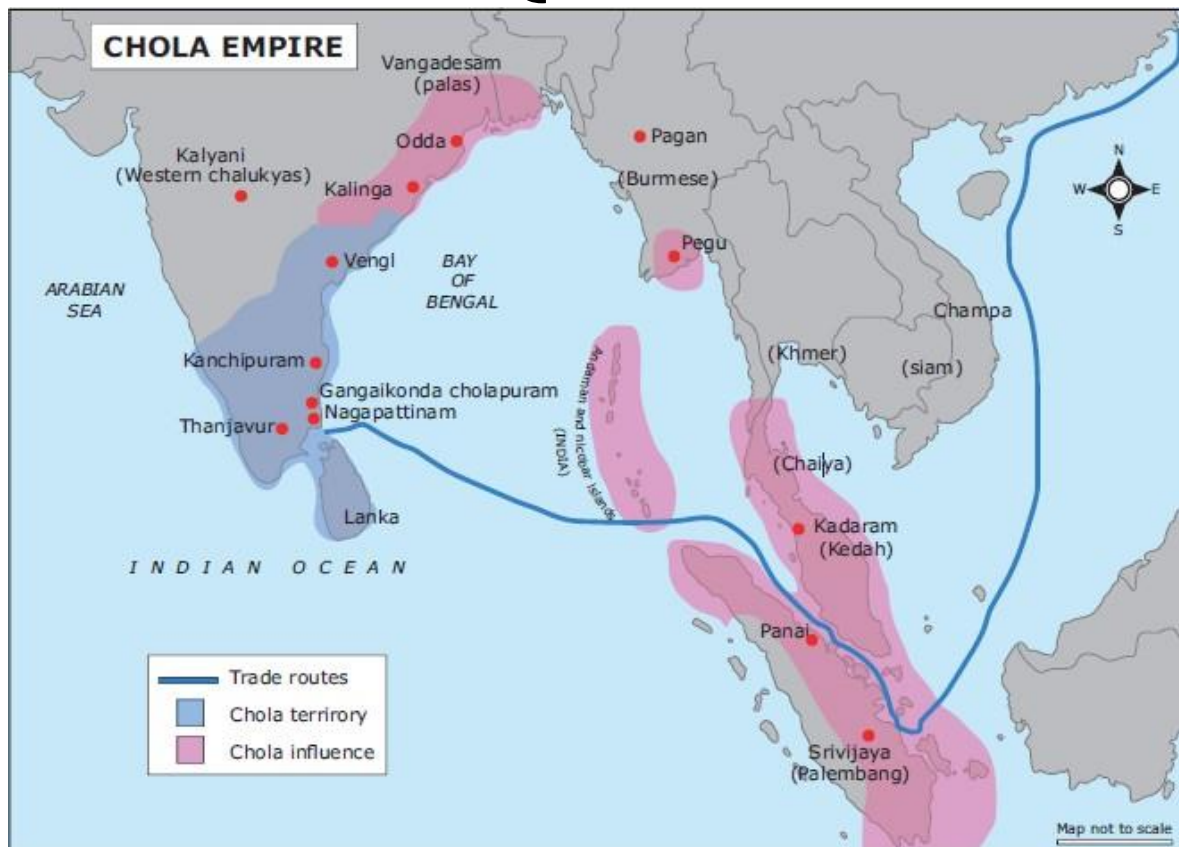
Imperial Cholas

Emergence of Imperial Cholas

The Cholas belonged to one of the three mighty dynasties that ruled the Tamil country in the early **Sangam period**. Described as the **Muvendhar** in the Sangam literature, they were known for their valour and patronage of the Tamil language.

- They **became prominent in the ninth century** and established an empire comprising a significant portion of **South India**.
- They also extended their sway in **Sri Lanka and the Malay Peninsula**. Therefore, they are called the Imperial Cholas.

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Map: Chola Empire
Chola - Rulers and their Contributions

Chola - Rulers and their Contributions	
Period: 850 - 1279 AD	Capital: Tanjore (Thanjavur)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cholas remained subordinate to the Pallavas in the Kaveri region after the Sangam period. • They re-emerged with Vijayalaya (850–871 CE), conquering the Kaveri delta from the Muttaraiyars. • Sources: Inscriptions engraved on copper and stone form the primary sources for studying Chola history. 	
Vijayalaya (847 - 871 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Founder of Chola Empire: He captured Tanjore from the Muttaraiyars in 815 A.D. and built a temple of Durga. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ He built the city of Thanjavur and established the Chola kingdom of the imperial line in 850.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sources: Kanyakumari inscription mentions the renovation of the city of Tanjore by Vijayala.
<p>Aditya (871 - 907 AD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military conquests: He ended the Pallava kingdom by defeating Aparajita and annexing Tondaimandalam. • He maintained cordial relations with Cheras.
<p>Parantaka I (907 - 955 AD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Title and Sources: He assumed the “Madurainkonda” after capturing Pandya capital Madurai. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Uthiramerur inscriptions belong to his reign, which gives a detailed account of the village administration under the Cholas. • Military conflicts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Battle of Vellore: He defeated the Pandya ruler Rajasimha II and the Kassapa V of Ceylon in the Battle of Vellore. ◦ Battle of Vallala: He defeated Rashtrakuta ruler Krishna II in Deccan in the Battle of Vallala. ◦ Battle of Takkolam: He was defeated by Rashtrakutas in 948, and his eldest son Rajaditya was killed in the battle. • He maintained friendly relations with Cheras (Perumals) and married Chera's princess.
<p>Period of rapid ascension (955 - 987 AD):</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From the death of Parantaka I to the ascension of Rajaraja I, this period of thirty years was marked by the rapid ascension to the Chola throne. • Rulers after Parantaka I: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ Gandaraditya Chola (955 - 956 AD): Second son of Parantaka ◦ Arinjaya Chola (957- 958 AD): Younger brother of Gandaraditya ◦ Parantaka II Chola (958 - 973 AD): He was son of Arijinya. He defeated the Pandyas and Ceylon and then recaptured the Tondaimandalam from Rashtrakutas.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Uttama Chola (973 - 985 AD): He was the son of Gandaraditya, who ascended the throne after the assassination of Aditya II (son of Parantaka II).
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Rajaraja I (985 – 1014 AD)

- **Succession:** Rajaraja I is the most celebrated of the Chola kings. He was the **son of Parantaka II** and ascended the Chola throne in 985 AD.
- **Religion:** He was a devout follower of **Saivism** but tolerant towards other faiths.
- **Titles:** **Kandalur salai kalamarutta**, Jayankonda, Sivapadasekara, **Mummudi-Chola** (the Chola king who wears three crowns - the Chera, Chola and Pandya), **Pandya Kulashani** (Thunderbolt to the Race of the Pandyas).
- **His military conquests were:**
 - **Against Cheras:** He defeated the Chera ruler **Bhaskararavivarman** in the naval battle of Kandalursalai in 994 AD.
 - **Against Pandyas:** He defeated the Pandya ruler, **Amarabhujanga** and established the Chola authority in the Pandya country.
 - **Against Ganga:** He conquered the Gangavadi, Tadigaipadi and Nolambapadi in the Mysore region.
 - **Western Chalukya wars:** He defeated Chalukya ruler **Satyasraya** and captured the Raichur Doab, Banavasi and other places.
 - **The invasion of Sri Lanka:** He annexed **northern Sri Lanka** from Sri Lankan king **Mahinda V**. The capital was shifted from Anuradhapura to Polanaruva where a Shiva temple was built
 - **War against Telugu Chodas:** He restored the Vengi throne to its rulers **Saktivarman and Vimaladitya** by defeating the Telugu Chodas. Rajaraja ga
- **Naval conquests:** Rajaraja's last military achievement was a naval expedition **against the Maldiv Islands** which were conquered.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contribution to architecture: To commemorate this successful north-Indian campaign Rajendra founded the <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ He also excavated a large irrigation tank called Cholagangam on the western side of the city.
<p>Rajadhiraja (1044 - 1052 AD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Succession: Rajadhiraja was the son of Rajendra I and ascended to the throne in 1044. • Titles: Jayamkonda Solan (The Victorious Cholan), Kalyanapuramkonda, Vijaya Rajendra Cholan. • War against Chalukyas: He lost his life at the battle of Koppam against the western Chalukyan King Someshwar. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ He was known as Yanai-mel-thunjinaDevar (the king who died on an elephant).
<p>Rajendra II (1052 - 1063 AD)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Succession: He was the younger brother of Rajadhiraja and ascended the throne after the death of Rajadhiraja in the battle of Koppam in 1052. He led the Battle of Koppam afterwards. • Military achievements: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ He defeated the western Chalukyan king Someshwar in the Battle of Kundal-Sangamam in 1062. ○ He undertook expeditions to the Kalinga Kingdom (Kalinga King Vira Salamegha) and Sri Lanka (Vijayabahu I). • Contribution to architecture: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ulagantha Perumal Temple (Tamilnadu) and Veetrirundha Perumal Temple were expanded during his reign. The new shrine from fine black granite was constructed in Ulagantha Perumal Temple. ○ Rajendra granted the town of Ulakkaiyur gold to build

	the Agastheeswar Temple , which was dedicated to Shiva.
Virarajendra Chola (1063 - 1067 AD)	<p>Military conquests:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He occupied Vengi after defeating Someshwar I and Vikramaditya VI (son of Someshwara I) of Western Chalukyas. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ He defeated Someshwar II (son of Someshwara I). • He led expeditions against Sri Lanka (King Vijaybahu) and Kadaram (on behalf of a king).
Kulottunga I (1070 - 1122 AD)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Succession: Kulottunga I was the grandson of Rajendra I through his daughter Ammangadevi. He succeeded the Chola throne after the Athirajendra Chola. • Military achievements: He united the Vengi kingdom with the Chola Empire. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◦ He defeated Kalinga king Anantavarman Chodaganga. • Contemporaries: Kamban and Jayakonda were the scholars in his court. • Foreign relations: Kulottunga I sent a large embassy of 72 merchants to China and maintained cordial relations with the kingdom of Sri Vijaya.
Later rulers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulers after Kulothunga I were weak and could not maintain the Chola empire. • Rajendra III was the last Chola king who Pandya King Jatavarman Sundarapandya II defeated.

Administration

Administration	
Central Government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hereditary monarchical power: The emperor or king was at the head of the administration. The council of ministers assisted him.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Perundanam and sirudanam: They were the administrative machinery comprising various officials. ○ Cholas appointed Brahmins as spiritual preceptors or rajagurus. • Chola kings followed the practice of adding the suffix deva to the name of the crowned kings at the time of the coronation. • They provided extensive grants to the temples to reveal the king's authority.
<p>Provincial Administration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feudatory system: Chola ruler followed the system of feudatories • Division of the Chola Empire: Empire into mandalams (under royal princes or officers) → mandalam into valanadus (under periyannattar) → valanadus into nadus (under nattar). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ In each nadu there were a number of autonomous villages. • Town: The town was known as nagaram, and it was under the administration of a council called nagarattar. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Naattukanakku and nattuviyavan: They were the functionaries for recording the proceedings of the Nattar.
<p>Village Assemblies</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village autonomy: The system of village autonomy with sabhas and their committees developed through the ages and reached its culmination during the Chola rule. • Sources: Uttamerur inscription provides details of the formation and functions of village councils. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ur: It was a general assembly of the village ○ Urar: They were the landholders in the village entrusted with the upkeep of temples and maintenance of the tanks. ○ Agraharams: It was the gathering of adult men in Brahmin villages.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Village council: Each village was divided into thirty wards, and each was to nominate its members to the village council. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The qualifications to become a ward member were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Ownership of at least one-fourth veli of the land. ▪ own residence. ▪ Above thirty years and below seventy years of age. ▪ Knowledge of Vedas. ○ However, certain norms of disqualification were also mentioned in the inscriptions. They were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Had been members of the committee for the past three years. ▪ failed to submit accounts as committee members. ▪ Committed sins ▪ stolen the property of others. ○ Kudavolai system was the system of nominating the persons for each ward for a year. ○ Division of wards into six variyams: samvatsaravariyam, erivariyam, thotta variyam, pancha variyam, pon variyam and puravuvvari variyam. ○ Variyapperumakkal: They were the committee members who usually met in the temple or under a tree and passed resolutions.
<p>Military Administration</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Military composition: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cavalry: kudirai sevarar ○ Elephant corps: anaiyatka ○ Bowmen: villaligal ○ Sword-bearers: valilar ○ Spearmen: kondumar

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Other terms related to military administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nilai padai: Military outposts in the conquered territory. ○ Nayagam: The captain of a regiment, and later he assumed the title of padaimudali. ○ Senapati and dandanayagam: The commander in chief. ○ Kaikkolaperum dai: Royal troops. ○ Velaikkarar: A personal troop to defend the king. ○ Kadagams and padaividu: Army and military cantonments.
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Economy

Economy	
Agriculture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expansion of agriculture: It was the period of the expansion of agriculture that led to the production of food grain surplus. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Valangai: Group of agricultural castes. ○ Kudi neekki: The local peasants
Revenue	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revenue collection: They undertook extensive land surveys and revenue settlements. Cholas did the collection of land tax out of the agrarian surplus for its revenue. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The tax rates were fixed depending on the soil's fertility and the landholder's status. • Exemption: Temples and Brahmins were exempted from paying taxes. • Various taxes: Irai, kanikadan, iraikattina-kanikadan and kadami. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Kudimai: A tax paid by the cultivating tenants to the government and the landlords, the bearers of honorific titles such as udaiyan, araiyan and kilavar.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Opati: It was levied and collected by the king and local chiefs. ○ Iraikattina-nellu: tax paid in kind. • Related terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Puravuvvari-tinaikkalam: Department of land revenue (chief - puravuvvari- tinaikkalanayagam). ○ Naduvagaiseykira: The surveyors of the land, whowere from the landholding communities. ○ Units of the land measurement: kuli, ma, veli, patti, padagam, etc. ○ kalam: Unit for collecting paddy as a tax (28 kg).
<p>Irrigation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures: Cholas undertook measures to improve theirirrigation system that was in practice. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ They practiced the turn system for distributing thewater. • Vativaykkal: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ It was a criss-cross channel, a traditional way of harnessing rainwater in the Kavery delta. ○ Vati is a drainage channel (in the north-south direction), and a vaykkal is a supply channel (in theeast-west direction). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Uttamacholavaykkal, Panca-vanamadevi-vaykkal and Ganavathy-vaykkal: Canals named after kings, queensand gods. ▪ Ur-vaykkal: Canal owned jointly by the landowners. ▪ Nattu-vaykkal: Nadu level canals. • Irrigation tanks: Cholavaridhi, Kaliyaneri,Vairamegatataka and Rajendra Cholaperiyaeri. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ainutruvapperari was an irrigation tank constructed by Valanciyar, a group of traders in Pudukottai.

Water Management	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water rights: They had a system of assigning different kinds of water rights. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Land transactions in the form of donations and endowments were also accompanied by water rights. • Practice of free labour: The practice of free labour for the periodic and seasonal maintenance of the irrigation tanks was prevalent. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Vetti and Amanji: Forms of free labour related to public works at the village level. • Related terms: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Nirkkiintavaru: It relates to the allotment of water. ○ Kumizh and talaivay: Channels and gateways for releasing the water. ○ Talaivayar, Talaivay-chanrar and Eri-araiyarkal: They were the groups responsible for releasing the water through the head channel and sluice from the rivers or tanks. ○ Kulattar: They are a group of people in charge of kulam. ○ Ernakulam: Commonly owned village tank (our tank). ○ Eriyam: A tax collected by village assemblies, which was utilised for repairing irrigation tanks.
Artisanal activities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of weaving industry: The weaving industry, particularly the silk weaving at Kanchi, flourished. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Idangai: Artisanal and trading caste groupings. • The metal works developed owing to the great demand for images for temples and utensils.
Trade	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Increased trade: Increased production in agriculture and artisanal activities led to the growth in trade. • Terms related to traders:

	<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Garveras and Gaudas/ Gavundas: Trading castes.○ Anjuvannattar: They were maritime traders comprising West Asians, including Jews, Christians and Muslims, who settled along the port towns of the West coast.○ Manigramattar: They were traders in the hinterland and settled in interior towns like Kodumbalur, Uraiyur, Kovilpatti, Piranmalai and others.<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Ainutruvar, disai-ayirattu-ainutruvar and valanciyar: Common banner for Anjuvannattar and Manigramattar after both merged.• Maritime trade centres: Munai-santai (Pudukkottai), Mylapore and Tiruvotriyur (Chennai), Nagapattinam, Vishakapattinam and Krishnapattinam (south Nellore).<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Peruvazhis: Trunk roads.• Items of export: Sandalwood, ebony, condiments, precious gems, pepper, oil, paddy, grains and salt.• Items of import: Camphor, copper, tin, mercury, etc.
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Society and Religion

Society:

- **Social structure:**
 - **Prevalence of Varnashrama system:** Brahmins, Kshatriyas, Vaisyas and Sutras.
 - **Valangai and Idangai castes** were two major divisions among the castes.
 - Landholding was the **prime determinant of social status** and hierarchy.
 - **Hierarchy according to landownership:** Brahmadeya-kilavars > landholders of vellanvagai villages > Ulukudi
 - **Brahmadeya-kilavars:** They were the Brahmin landholders at the top brahmadeya settlements with tax exemption, displacing the local peasants.

- **Ulukudi:** They were the tenants who could not own land but had to cultivate the lands of Brahmins and holders of vellanvagai villages.
 - **Melvaram:** significant share in harvest retained by landholders and **kizh varam:** lower share of harvest retained by Ulukudi.
- **Labourers (paniceymakkal) and slaves (adimaigal)** stayed at the bottom of the social hierarchy.
- **Women:** There was no improvement in the position of women.
 - The **practice of 'sati'** was prevalent among the royal families.
 - The **devadasi system**, or dancing girls attached to temples, emerged during this period.

Religion:

- **Ardent followers of Shaivism:** The iconic form of Siva was Lingodhbhava, and the **Nataraja idol** was the human form.
- **Flourishment of Saivism and Vaishnavism:** Many popular saints called **Nayannars** and **Alvars**, who were devotees of Shaivism and Vaishnavism, respectively, flourished during this period.
- **Parantaka I and Uttama Chola (907-970)** made provisions and gifted the lands to promote religion.