

TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE AND CHOLA EMPIRE



MEDIEVAL HISTORY

700-1200 AD

1206-1526 AD

1526-1707 AD

Early Medieval

Sultanate

Mughals

- ✓ Gurjara Pratiharas
- ✓ Rajputs
- ✓ Palas
- ✓ Rastrakutas
- ✓ Cholas

- ✓ Sultans
- ✓ Vijayanagar Empire
- ✓ Bahamani Sultanate

- ✓ Mughals
- ✓ Marathas
- ✓ Deccani Sultanate
- ✓ European Traders

• Satvahanas started land donations to Brahmins

• Founder: Nagabhata I



TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE

Also known as Kannauj Triangle Wars took place between Palas, Pratiharas, Rashtrakutas during 8th and 9th centuries

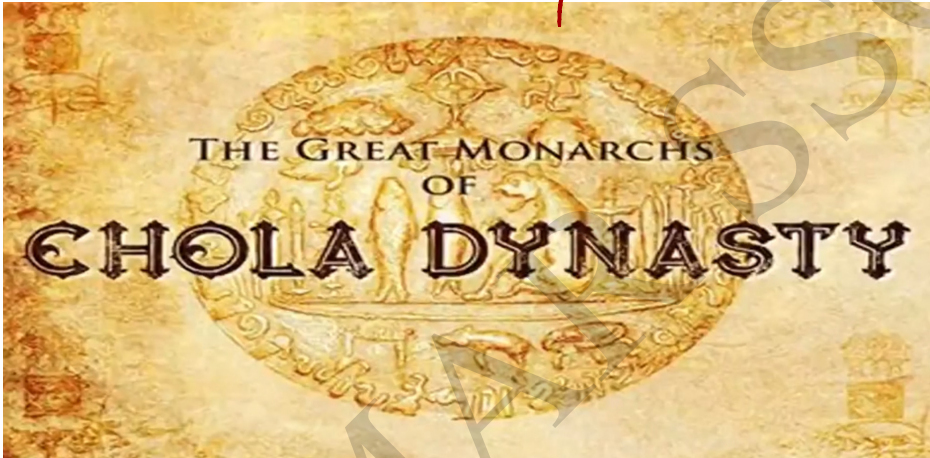
Pala

Founder: Gopala → Founder of Odantapur

Son: Dharmapala → Founder of Vikramshila University

↓
Defeated Indrayudh

Timeline: 850-1280 AD



Founder: Vijayalaya

- Feudatory to Pallavas
- Captured Tanjore/Thanjavur from Muttaraiyar
- Built a temple for goddess Nishumbhasudeni

Rulers:

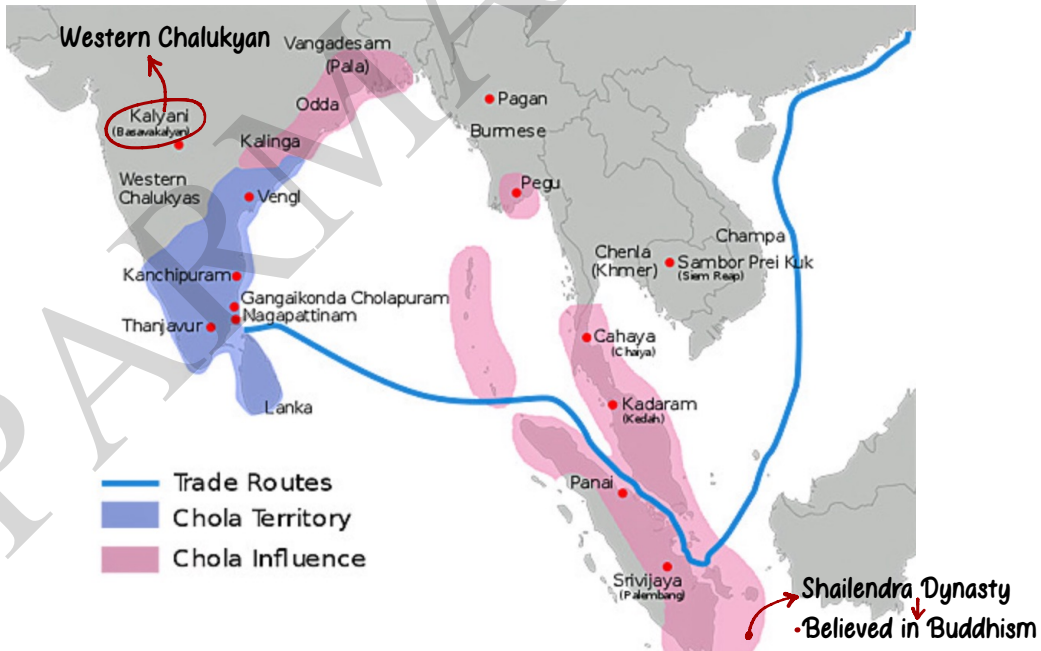
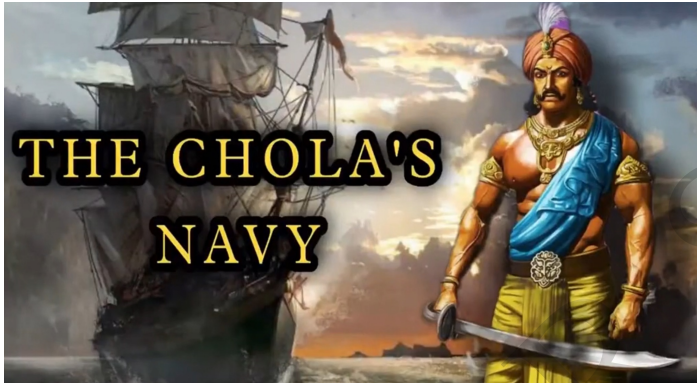
Raja Raja I (985-1014 AD)

- Contemporary to Mahmud of Ghazni
 - Defeated Cheras at Trivandrum
 - Defeated Pandavas and conquered Madurai
 - Invaded Sri Lanka
- Son

Rajendra I (1012-1044 AD) → Napoleon of South India

- Completely over ran Cheras and Pandyas
- Completely conquered Sri Lanka
- Crossed Ganga and defeated 2 local Kings of Bengal

- Title assumed: Gangaikondachola
- Built a new city Gangaikondacholapuram
- Carried Naval Expedition against Sri Vijaya Empire and Sailendry Dynasty



- Chola fought against Chalukyas of Kalyani
- Chola empire declined during early part of 13th Century
- Place of Cholas was taken by → Pandyas and Hoysalas
- Place of late Chalukyas was taken by → Yadavas and Kakatiyas



- King has all the authority
- He had Council of Ministers to advise him
- Chola Empire divided into:

↳ Mandalams (province)

↓ Further divided into

↓ Valanadu/Nadu

Chola Government

Decentralised

- Cholas are known for local/village government
- 2 Assemblies

Ur: Assembly of common people → Agrahars → Land of Brahmins
Sabha: Assembly of learned Brahmins

- Affairs of village were managed by an executive committee

Election held → every member of committee appointed for 3 yrs
People with property or land were privileged to take part in elections

Land Donations during Cholas

1. **Brahmadeya**: land donated to Brahmins
2. **Vellanvagi**: land donated to non-Brahmins
3. **Devadana**: land donated to temples
4. **Pallichhandam**: land donated to Jain community

Tax during Chola Empire

- Two types:

Vetti: forced labour
Kadama: land revenue

All listed in UNESCO Heritage

Great Living Chola Temples

Brihadeshvara Temple

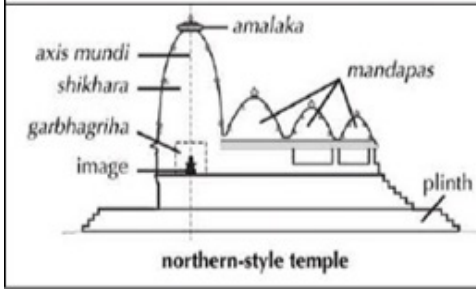
At Tanjore → Also known as Rajarajeshwara Temple
• Built by: Raja Raja I

At Gangaikondacholapuram
• Built by: Rajendra I

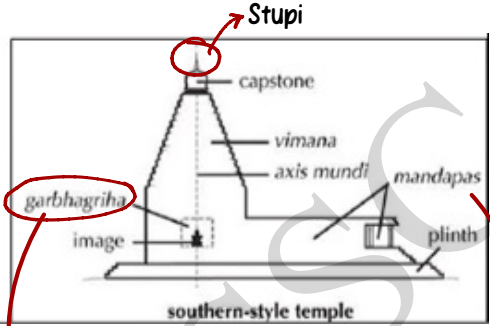
Airavatesvara Temple

Built by: Raja Raja II

Temple Architecture



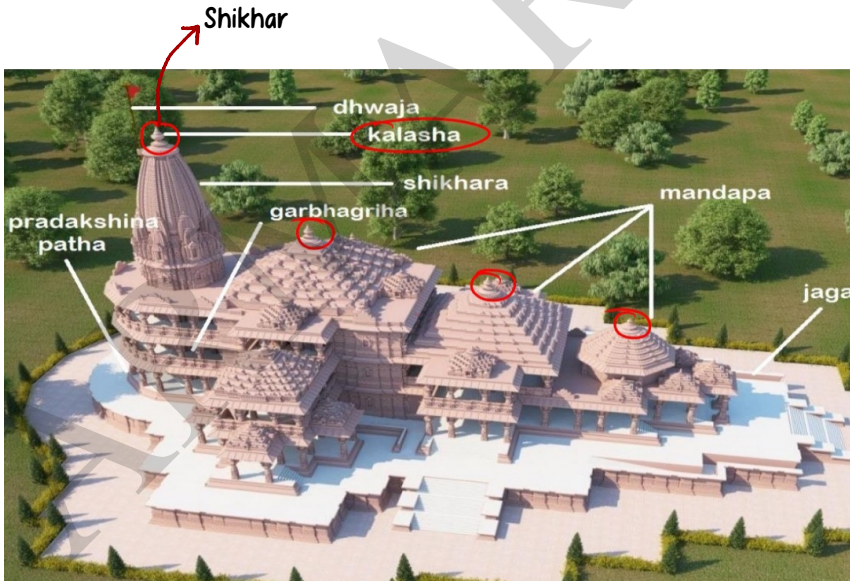
Nagara style



Dravida style

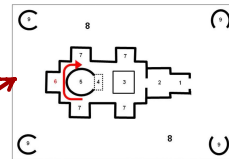
- Chief deity installed here
- Also known as Sanctum

Main entry/ hall where bell is placed

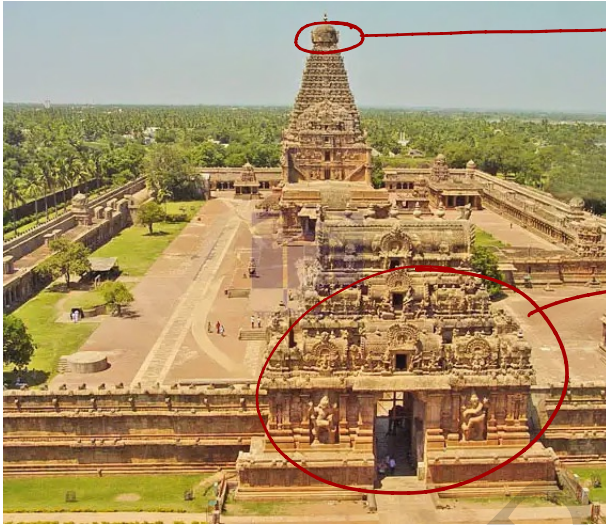


North Indian Style Temple

- Some North Indian style follows Panchayatana style



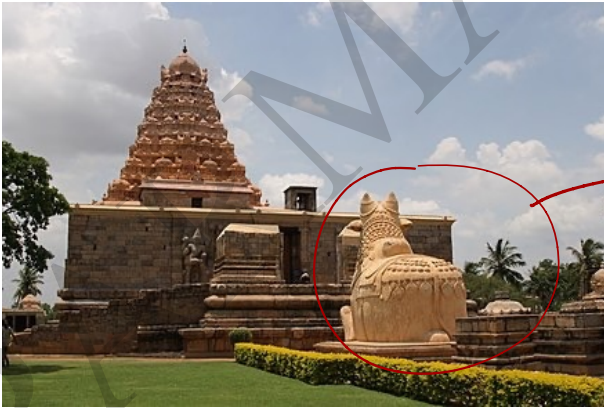
1. Ardha mandapa
2. Mandapa
3. Sabha mandapa
4. Antarala
5. Garba griha
6. Pradakshina
7. Transceps
8. Jaga
9. Subsidiary shrines
Plan of Kandakya Mahadeva Temple



→ Cap stone weight: 90 tonnes

→ Gopuram

Brihadeshwara Temple at Tanjore



→ In South Indian temples
Nandi is placed outside

Shiva Temple at Gangaikondacholapuram



Airavateshwara Temple at Kumbakonam



Kandariya Mahadeva Temple at Madhya Pradesh

• Built by: Chandela Dynasty

Inside





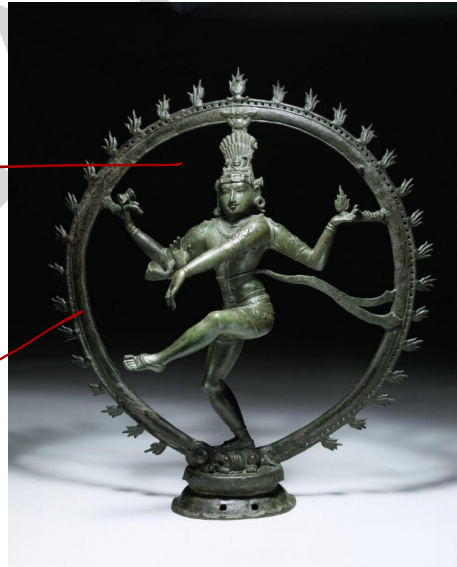
Virupaksha Temple at Hampi, Karnataka

- Built by: Chalukya Dynasty
- Vesara style (Nagara + Dravida)

Dancing Figure of Shiva

Nataraj
Performing Tandava

Made of Bronze
using Lost wax technique



One Liners (MCQs)

- In early 11th century, the Chola king Rajendra I built a Shiva temple and filled it with Sun-pedestal seized from the: Chalukyas

Brihadeshwara
Temple

A sun pedestal from the Chalukyas, a Ganesha statue and several statues of Durga; a Nandi statue from the eastern Chalukyas; an image of Bhairava (a form of Shiva) and Bhairavi from the Kalinga of Orissa; and a Kali statue from the Palas of Bengal



- The post "Nagara-Shreshti" means: Merchants of the city

↓
Chief Banker

- Bhillasvamin (Madhya Pradesh) was grown as a temple town during the Chola Dynasty
- Territories to the South and North that were made part of Chola Kingdom: Pandayan and Pallava
- Vijayalaya built Nishumbhasudini Goddess Temple in Thanjavur
- Kailash Temple built by: Krishna I of Rashtrakuta Dynasty