

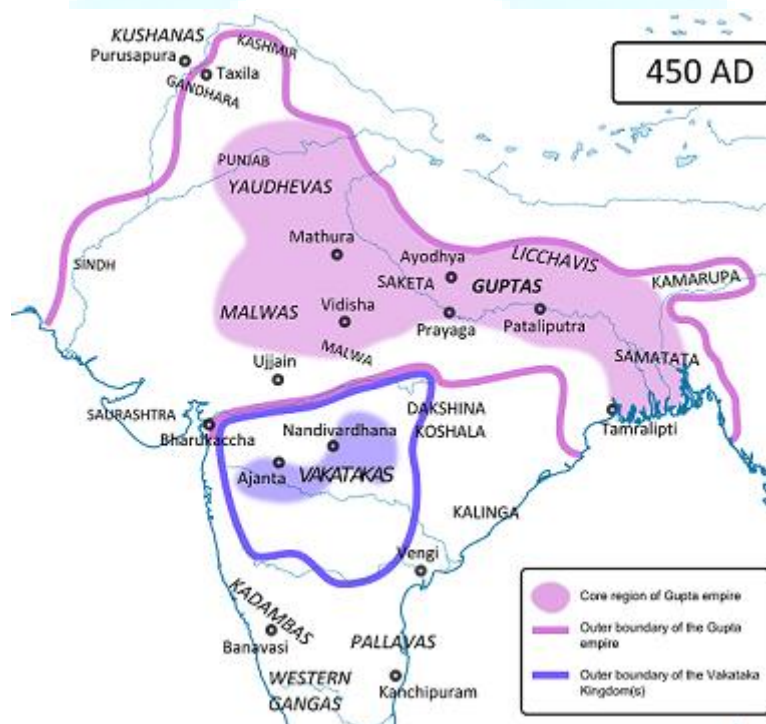
HISTORY

CONTEMPORARY OF GUPTAS – VAKATAKA

VAKATAKAS OF DECCAN

- History known from inscriptions and texts – Puranas.
- Debate – location of original home.
- Amaravati inscription mention about Vakataka.
- Ajay Mitra Shastri – inscription and Puranas indicted the dynasty flourished in the Vindhya ranges north of Narmada.
- Puranas refer to Vindhyakas.
- Early Vakataka inscriptions found from Madhya Pradesh.
- From there extended to southwards.
- Became major political power of Deccan.
- Rule lasted – mid third to late fifth of early sixth century CE.
- Dynasty had matrimonial alliance with imperial Guptas, Nagas, Kadambas, Vishnukudins of Andhra.
- Vakataka inscription – describe kings as Brahmanas.
- Vindhyashaki II – founder of the dynasty.
- Second king – **Pravarasena.**
- Purana mention him as Pravira.
- He extended empire to south.
- Capital – Kanchanaka modern Nachna.
- Married off his son Gautamiputra to the daughter of the Naga king Bhavanga.
- Purana – Pravira perform several Vajpeya and Vajimedha sacrifice.
- Inscription mention - four Ashvamedhas.
- Only Vakatakas king with his imperial title – Samrat.
- Others had modest title Maharaja.

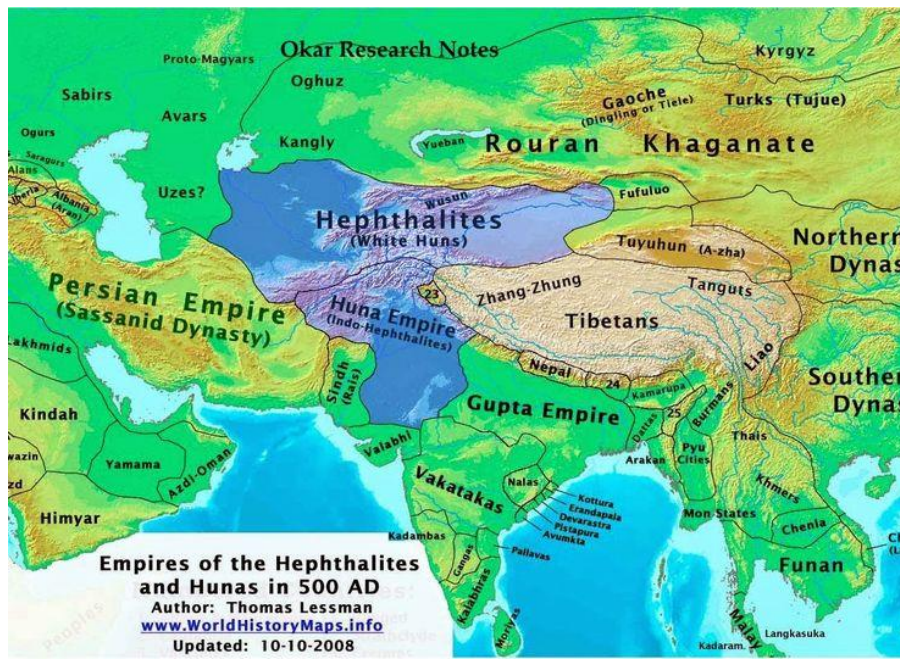
- Successors – Padmapura – Nandivardhana – Pravarasena – Rudrasena – Prithivishena I.
- Prithivishena I his son Rudrasena - was married to Prabhavatigupta.
- When Rudrasena died – minor sons – Prabhavatigupta held the power.
- Nandivardhana – near Nagpur – become the capital.
- Largest number of Vakataka inscription – belong to Pravarasena II.
- 420 – 452 CE.
- Shifted capital – to Pravarapura in Maharashtra.
- Death of Pravarasena II – followed the succession struggle.
- Successful - Narendrasena.
- Married a princess of Kuntala, a Kadamba princess.
- Prithvisena II - last known king of this line.



POST GUPTA PERIOD
HUNAS
THE MAUKHARIS
THE MAITRAKAS
PUSHYABHUTI DYNASTY
VAKATAKA DYNASTY
CHALUKYA DYNASTY
PALLAVA DYNASTY
PANDYA DYNASTY
PALA DYNASTY
KADAMBA DYNASTY
KAMARUPA

- Of the main post Gupta kingdoms – the Maitrakas survived the longest – ruled until middle of eighth century – when weakened by the attack of the Arabs.
- Pushyabhutis family became influential on the accession of Prabhakara Vardhana.
- Banabhatta – in his book *Harshacharita* – describe about Prabhakara' s conquests.
- Prabhakara succeeded by his son – Harsha Vardhana – reign began in 606 CE.
- End of Gupta – 5th century AD.
- Magadha and Pataliputra lost its importance.
- Post Gupta period – was turbulent in nature.
- Five major powers emerged in north India – Hunas, Maukharis, Maitrikas, Pushyabhutis, Goudas.
- Post Gupta period – up to 750 AD.
- Territorial fragmentation during post Gupta period.

HUNAS OR HEPHTHALITES:



- Race in central Asia who came to India.
- War liking tribes, barbarians, cruelty.
- Looting India.
- Regin of Kumara Gupta – Hunas invaded India for the first time.
- They could not succeed in India during the reign of Kumaragupta and Skandagupta.
- Huns occupied India for short period – 30 years.
- Their supremacy established in North India.
- Two branches advanced towards the west.
- One branched moved towards – Roman Empire and other towards India.
- White Hunas – branch pf Hunas that came to India.
- Their invasion in India began after hundred years of Kushana invasion.
- There were two major invasions in Indian subcontinent – 458 AD and 470 AD.

First invasion

- Entered Punjab.
- Toramana – was the Huna ruler.
- Gupta failed to protect the northwest frontier.

- Hunas invaded until Skandagupta repulsed them.

Second invasion

- Hunas waited till the death of Skandagupta.
- After the death of Skandagupta More powerful and planned invasion.
- Then they succeeded the invasion.
- Temporarily overthrown the Gupta empire.
- Mihirkula – Huna ruler ruled from his capital at Sakal.
- Today the modern Sialkot.
- First Hun king – Toramana.
- Ruled the northern India as far as Malwa in central India.
- Punjab was their base.
- After the death of Toramana, his son Mihirkula-ruled north India for thirty years.
- 542 AD – Mihirkula died – driven out to Kashmir.
- Mihirkula – defeated by two major rulers – Yasodhareman and Narasimhagupta Baladitya – he had to leave India forever.
- Hunas suffered great lose.



THE MAUKHARIS

- 554 CE – 606 CE.
- Source of information on post Gupta period is from – Harshacharita of Banabhatta.
- Maukharis rose as an autonomous power after the downfall of Gupta empire.
- 6th century CE – northern India.
- Capital – Kanyakubja.
- Core area of their kingdom – state of Uttar Pradesh.
- A clay seal – bearing the legends ‘Mokhalinam’ – Pali: of the maukhalis/ maukharis – in the brahmi script is used during the muryan period of asoka.
- Shows maukhari family existed at the Mauryan period.
- Main rulers – Harivarman, Adityavarman, Ishvaravarman.
- Accepted the might of later Guptas and concluded matrimonial alliance with them.
- Status remained as normal kings.
- The relation changed their status – by asserting power and establish their own independence.
- Reign of Ishanavarman – his son and successor Ishvaravarman
- According to his inscription, he defeated the Andhra’s of south east India – sulikas and Gaudas.
- Ishvaravarman succeeded by his son - Sarvavarman – 6th century CE.
- Occupied Magadha.
- Not much is known about his successor – Avantivarman – 6th century.
- Then succeeded by his son – Grahavarman. – 6th century CE – early 7th century CE.
- The last king of the dynasty – who was later killed by later Guptas.

RELIGION

- They belong to the Kshatriya – ruler of warrior caste as their suffix “varman” shows.
- They were staunch Hindus, favoured orthodox and tried to enforce and maintain the traditional social order among the people.

- Hinduism received state support.
- Buddhism also managed to remain as a prominent religion.
- Ishanavarman – first mukhari – to adopt the title Maharajadhiraja – lord of great kings in Sanskrit.
- Owing to his military victories and increase in power.
- He gained the right to issue coins.
- These coins resemble – certain coins of Gupta emperors.

THE MAITRAKAS

- Maitrakas were Iranians in origin.
- Ruled in Saurashtra region of Gujarat with Valabhi as capital.
- Valabhi – centre of learning, culture, trade and commerce under the guidance of Bhatarka.
- Survived the longest Arab attacks.
- Bhatarka – founder – was a general
- Took advantage on the fall of Gupta empire.
- Established himself as a ruler of Gujarat, Saurashtra with Valabhi as his capital.
- Feudatories to Gupta.
- They were independent.
- Shiladitya – late 6th century CE – kingdom became influential.
- Rule extended into the regions of Malwa and Rajasthan.
- Suffered under Chalukyas of deccan and emperor Harsha of Kannuj.
- After Harsha's death – Maitrakas revived
- Arabs who settled in Sindh - killed 712 and last Maitraka king – Shiladitya VI
- Razed capital about 780.
- Bhatarka and his successors – great patrons of religious foundation.
- Kingdom was important centre for Buddhism.
- Valabhi – Shvetambara Jaina canon was codified.

PUSHYABHUTI DYNASTY

- 500 CE – 647 CE.
- After the downfall of Gupta Empire.

- Another name – Vardhana Dynasty.
- Present state – Haryana
- Capital – Sthanishvara or Thaneshwar.
- Later at – Kanyakubja – modern day Kannuj, Uttar Pradesh.
- Most notable ruler – Emperor Harshavardhana or Harsha.
- Inscriptions reveal that between the kings named – Pushyabhuti and Prabhakaravardhana there were several rulers named – Naravardhana, Rajyavardhana, Adityavardhana.
- They ruled presumably from c.500 – 580 CE.
- They were feudatories of the Hunas, Guptas, later of Maukharis.

Prabhakaravardhana

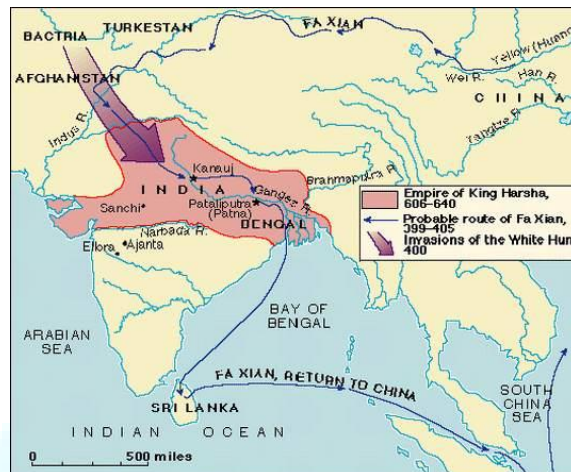
- Fought wars, expanded his kingdom, assumed the title – Maharajadhiraja.
- Took advantage of eclipse of the Maukhari power after the death of Ishanavarman.
- Maintained cordial relation with all.
- Married Rajyashri – contemporary of Maukhari king Grahavarman.
- Involved in frequent wars.
- War against Huns.
- Died by an illness.
- Succeeded by his son – Rajyavardhana.

Rajyavardhana

- 604, 605, 606 CE.
- Faced unexpected wars.
- Maukharis allied with Gauda – they marched against Kanyakubja and attacked and killed – Grahavarman – 606CE.
- Devagupta, the later Gupta King – occupied Kanyakubja and imprisoned Rajyashri.
- Rajyavardhana marched with his army to defeat him and rescue her.
- He reached Kanyakubja and defeated the Malwa army en route - possibly killing Devagupta.

- The *Harshacharita* states - Shashanka came to his aid and murdered Rajyavardhana.

Harshavardhana



- Context - death of elder brother.
- Sixteen-year-old Harshavardhana became king.
- Association with Bhaskaravarman of Kamarupa – rescued Rajasree and occupied Kannauj.
- After 13 years continues war– he defeated Shashanka Gouda and pushed him back to Bengal.
- Avantivarman – Grahavarman's younger brother succeeded to the throne.
- After his death Harsha became the king of the Maukhari realm.
- He first administered the realm in the name of his sister Rajyashri, the queen of Grahavarman and later assumed full sovereignty and openly assumed the crown.
- The capital shifted from – Sthanishvara to Kanyakubja.
- Two kingdoms amalgamated into one.
- He fought against Valabhi, Sindh, eastern kingdoms of Magadha.
- His ambitious soon met a worthy rival king in Pulakeshin II – ruling the Vatapi Kingdom – in the southern India. Open fight.
- Harsha was not successful against Chalukyas.
- In a decisive battle fought in - 618/19 CE or 634 CE – the Chalukyas defeated Harsha who was forced to retreat and could no longer expand southwards.

- Aihole Inscription - Harsha promised not to cross Narmada again – the term in peace treaty.
- **Sakalottarapathanatha** – Lord of entire northern country.
- Sakalottarapathanatha – Sanskrit epithet used for Harsha.
- He did not control entire northern India.
- Harsha did not leave behind any heir – the Pushyabhuti line came to an end.
- Power seized by one of his ministers – after a fight with Chinese - Chinese captivated the minister.
- Kanyakubja – remained as kingdom.
- Came into limelight at the tie of Yashovarman - 725 – 753 AD.
- Most of the Harsha's feudatories and friends like – Bhaskaravarman – parcelled out the empire and added the conquered bits to their own kingdoms.

Sources of Harsha's history

- Well documented by Banabhatta in Harshacharita.
- Banabhatta was a poet.
- *Harshacharita* – provides detailed account on the events at the reign of Harsha.
- Hiuen Tsang or Xunag Xa – Chinese pilgrim - Written about Harsh and India – Si – yo-ki.
- Aihole Inscription – Harsha was defeated by the Pulakeshin II.
- Harsha wrote three plays – Nagananda, Ratnavali, Prikyadarshika. Harsha was a great emperor, patron of learning, talented author.
- I Tsing – Chinese traveller arrived in India under the advice of Tang ruler to meet Harsha but he was dead by the time.

RELIGION

- Chief religions – Hinduism and Buddhism.
- Harsha himself was a staunch Hindu – Sharma 171.
- Openly patronized Mahayana Buddhism.
- Gave a warm welcome and special privileges to Hieun Tsang.
- A tolerant king.

- Saiva by faith.
- Hieun Tsang – Harsha as liberal Buddhist who also honoured gods of other sects.
- His charitable acts benefited all the communities, sects, religion.
- Two most celebrated events during the reign of Harsha – assemblies at Kannuj and at Prayaga.
- assemblies at Kannuj – attended by 24,000 Buddhist monks; 3000 Jainas and Brahmanas.
- After the Kannuj – Harsha along with Hieun tsang went to Prayaga or Allahabad.
- At the confluence of rivers – ganga, Yamuna, saraswati.
- Celebrate religious festival every five years.
- Performed the dana ceremony or donation lasted three months.
- Donated all the accumulated wealth of five years.
- Gave his cloths and jewelry for the begged ones.
- Once begged from his sister an ordinary garment to put on.
- Attended six such assemblies at Prayaga in his lifetime and donated all he had.

GOVERNMENT

- By his time, the Pushyabhuti administration which earlier worked on imperial Gupta pattern become more feudal in nature.
- Highly decentralized.
- Harsha's inscription mentions many taxes and officials.
- Official rewarded with grants of land.
- Harsha used lesser number of coins.
- Nobles and generals can speak in administrative matters and king listen to them.
- Harshacharita – such nobles and the generals – Bhadndin or Bhamdi and Simhanada.

LEGACY

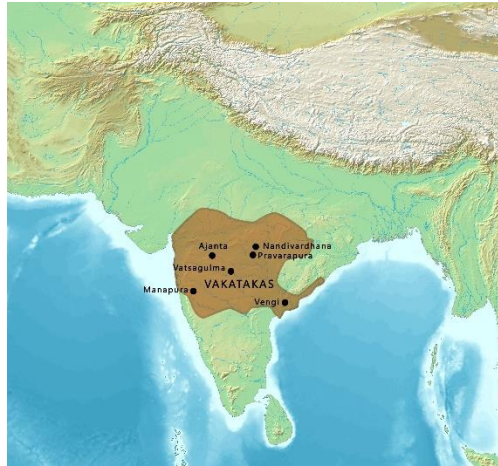
- Prabhakaravardhana's efforts made the Pushyabhutis a leading political power of the day and this was used by Harsha to build an empire in northern India.
- The first after the decline of Guptas.
- By making Kanyakubja the capital – developed as imperial political and administrative centre – Harsha solidified the geographical shift.
- The first time after many centuries – from Magadha in the north east to Kanyakubja in north India.
- Kanyakubja – continued as centre of power under Yashovarman.
- Between 750 – 1000 CE – importance reached such an extent - became the symbol of imperial power of India.

SOUTH INDIA DURING HARSHA PERIOD

- Satavahana rule came to an end – first half of the third century AD.

VAKATAKA DYNASTY

- Royal Indian dynasty.
- Originated from Deccan – mid third century CE.
- Extension – southern edges of Malwa and Gujarat in the north to the Tungabhadra River in the south as well as from Arabian Sea in the west to the edges of Chhattisgarh in the east.
- Vindhyashakti – founder of the family.
- Territorial expansion – region of Pravasena I.
- General belief – Vakataka Dynasty was divided into four branches after Pravasena I.
- Two of them known and other two are unknown.
- Nandivardhana branch and Vatsagulma branch.



Vatsagulma branch

- Founder – Sarvasena.
- Second son of Pravasena I.
- King Sarvasena – made Vatsagulma - capital.

Sarvasena

- 330 AD – 355 AD.
- Title – Dharmamaharaja.
- Author of Haricijaya in Prakrit.
- Author of many verses of the Prakrit Gaha Sattasai.

Vindhyasena

- 355 AD – 400AD.
- Vindhyasakti II.
- Known from – Washim plates.
- Washim plates – recorded the grant of a village situated in the northern marga or subdivision of Nandikata in his 37th regnal year.

Harishena

- 475 AD – 500 AD.
- Great patron of Buddhist architecture, art, culture.
- Example – Ajanta.
- Rock cut architecture cell XVI – inscription of the Ajanta states that – he conquered Avanti, Kosala, Kalinga, Lata (central and south of Gujarat).

- Succeeded by two rulers whose names are unidentified.

END

- Probably defeated by – Kalachuri of Mahismati.
- After the Vakatakas – three major kingdoms dominated the Deccan and South India for about three hundred years.

Chalukyas of Badami
Pallavas of Kanchipuram
Pandyas of Madurai

CHALUKYA DYNASTY

- Royal Indian dynasty.
- Ruled large part of south and central India.
- Sixth to eight century – dominant rulers of Deccan.
- Ruled three individual dynasties –

Western Chalukyas of Badami
Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani
Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi.

Western Chalukyas of Badami	<p>535 to 566 AD.</p> <p>First modest rulers – Jayasimha and Ranarga.</p> <p>Founder – Maharaja Pulakeshin I.</p> <p>Scholar.</p> <p>Rule started from Badami.</p> <p>Present day - Bijapur.</p> <p>Kritivarman I succeeded his father Pulakeshin I.</p> <p>Southern part under their political influence.</p> <p>Maharashtra, Mysore, Tamilnadu.</p>
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	<p>Built good number of temples.</p> <p>Defeated several rulers – Vanga, Anga, Kalinga, Magadha.</p> <p>598 AD – brother Mangalesa – ascended the throne.</p> <p>Whole central and northern Maratha under his territory.</p> <p>Pulakeshin II – nephew – took over throne – 610AD.</p> <p>Internal riots caused the ruling difficult.</p> <p>Frequent invasions of Appayika and Govinda.</p> <p>Friendship with – Cholas, Keralas, Pandyas.</p> <p>Friendship after defeating – Maendrarvarman I – Pallava king.</p> <p>Believed - Pulakeshin II died in the battle.</p> <p>After his death Pallava ruled over Badami and other Chalukya areas.</p> <p>Throne was vacant until – Vinaditya.</p> <p>681 – 696 AD.</p> <p>Immediate successor – Vijayaditya. Ruled forty years.</p> <p>Peaceful reign.</p> <p>Vikramaditya II- succeeded the throne.</p> <p>He was last glorious ruler of the Chalukya dynasty.</p>
Later Western Chalukyas of Kalyani	<p>Founder - Taila or Talipa II.</p> <p>Satyasraya succeeded him.</p> <p>Defeated Raja Raja Chola.</p> <p>Dasavarman, Vikramaditya V, Jayasimha I, Jagadhekamalla – successors.</p> <p>Vikramaditya – ruled southern part independently.</p> <p>Married – Vira Rajendra Cholas daughter.</p> <p>Soon Jayasinha defeated him.</p> <p>Took over southern part.</p>

Eastern Chalukyas of Vengi	<p>Branch of Badami rulers.</p> <p>624 AD- Pulakeshin II conquered Vengi.</p> <p>Placed his brother Kubja Vishnuvardhana on the throne.</p> <p>Extension – Srikakulam Him later ruled from 641 AD to 673 AD.</p> <p>Vemulavada – important.</p>
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Chalukya – Art and Architecture

- Vesara or Deccan style of temple building.
- Mostly used - reddish golden sandstone.
- Concentrated in Aihole, Badami, Pattadakal, Mahakuta in modern Karnataka.
- Virupaksha temple and Bhutantha group of temples.
- Much more paintings and sculpture – Ajanta and Ellora caves.



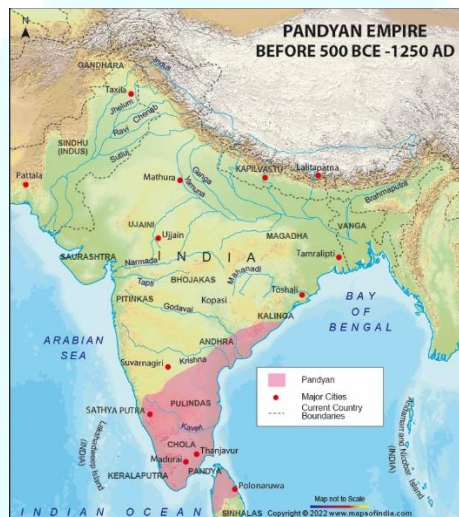
PALLAVA DYNASTY

- Sanskrit – tender shoot or new leaves of a plant.
- Located in south India.
- 275 AD – 897 AD.
- Three phases – early, middle, later.
- Mahendravarman I and Narasimhavarman I – reached the zenith.

- Capital – Kanchi.
- 7th century AD – emerged three states –
 - Pallava
 - Chalukyas
 - Pandyas
- Chola state was thrown out by the Pallavas.
- Gupta ruler Samudra Gupta brought the Pallavas under their sway.
- 4th century AD – Pallavas were at fight and warfare with Kadambas.
- Pallavas and Chalukyas – struggled for supremacy for long time.
- Efforts were made to take control on Krishna - Tungabhadra doab by both dynasties.
- Second invasion of Pulakeshin II – failed to capture Pallava.
- Vatapi was occupied.
- Narasimha of Pallava defeated – Chera, Chola, Pandya.
- Kanchi – city of temples and Vedic learning.
- Generous rulers.
- Villages were granted free of taxes to the Brahmanas.
- Colonies in - Sumatra, present day Indonesia.
- They are pastoral tribes.
- Thondaimandalam – region they excavations reveals – their reign date back to first and second century AD.
- Earliest known coins – dated third and fourth century AD.
- Founder – Simha Vishnu.
- Conqueror and ruler.
- After the death of Simha Vishnu – his son Mahendravarman succeeded him.
- Mahendravarman
- 571 to 630 CE.
- Very efficient and learned ruler.
- Mahabalipuram temple – constructed due to is proposal.
- Tales about the richness of Pallava made the Chalukya ruler Pulakesin II to capture and defeat the Mahendravarman.
- Mahendravarman – died in the battle.

- Narasimhavarman ascended the throne.
- Great intelligence, planning, tactics, almost destroyed the Chalukya Pulakeshi Kingdom.
- Completed cave temple of Mahabalipuram.
- Did not reach the peak under his rule.
- Cholas took the land in ninth century AD.
- Thus, Pallava dynasty came to an end.

PANDYA DYNASTY



- Pandya dynasty was an ancient Tamil state in south India developed during sangam age.
- Tamil inscriptions are found in Madurai and surroundings.
- Faced decline and upliftment periodically.
- Early obscurity faced at the time of Kalabra then revived at the Kadunkon' s time – according to copper plates.
- Again, lost prominence after raise of the Cholas but manags to revive.
- End of sixth century AD.
- After Kalabras.
- One of the Muvendars.
- Capital – Madurai.

Sources

- History of Pandyas reconstructed from – megalithic burials, inscription of Tamil Brahmi and Tamil poems.
- Accounts of Marcopolo, Wassaff, Ibn Battuta – about political, social and cultural developments.
- Copper plates - royal orders, genealogical list of the Kings, victories.
- Madurai Tala Varalaru, Pandik Kovai, Madurai Tiruppanimalai.
- Under the Chola king Prantaka I -the Pandya king Rajasimha II was defeated – decline of Pandya.
- In the vacuum of Chola dynasty – last quarter of 12th century – chola become weak in the Pandyan country – under Adi Rajendra.
- Pandya chieftains started ruling the regions independently.
- After the decline of Cholas – Pandya reborn in the south India – 13th century.
- Ruler of second Pandya kingdom – Sadaiyavarman Sundarapandyan.
- 1251 – 1268.
- Not only brought Tamilnadu under his control but also Nellore in Andhra Pradesh.
- After Sadaiyavarman Sundarapandyan – Maravarman Kulashekharan ruled successfully- forty years.
- Invasion of Malik Kafur – led to division and downfall of the Pandyan Empire.

Important Pandya Rulers
Nediyon
Palshalai Mudukudumi
Kadunkon
Arikesari Maravarman
Kochadayan Ranadhira
Maravarman Rajasimha I
Srimara Srivallabha
Nedunjeliyan I
Nedunjeliyan II

SOCIAL AND POLITICAL ASPECTS

Political division of land:	
Land assigned to Brahmins	Salabogam
Land assigned to ironsmiths	Tattarkani
Land assigned to Carpenters	Taccu - maniyam
Land donated to Brahmin group for imparting education	Bhattavriutti

- Trade of horses was common – Wassaff.
- Spices, pearls, precious stones, elephants, birds – traded.
- Kayalpattinam – busiest port – now Thoothukudi district.
- Literacy was promoted.
- Singers were appointed to recite Bhakti hymns. In temples to promote literacy.
- Theatre plays were also done.

ADMINISTRATION

Territory of Pandyas	Pandyamandalam, Thenmandalam, Pandyanadu.
Brahmin settlements by Kings and Local chiefs	Mangalam, Chaturvedimangalam.
Prime minister	Uttaramantri
Royal secretary	Eluttu Mandapam
Titles of military commanders	Palli Velan, Parantakan Pallivelan, Maran Adittan, Tennavan Tamizhavel

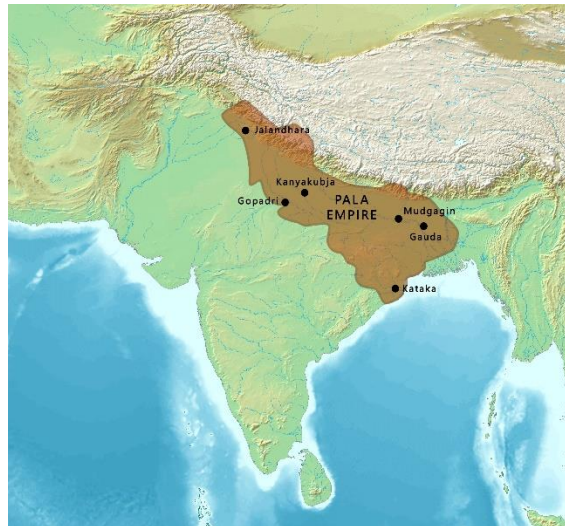
RELIGION

- Initially followed Jainism.
- Later adopted Saivism.
- Repaired many temples.
- Endowed temples with gold and land.
- Patronage to Vedic practices.
- Impartiality of rulers towards both Saivism and Vaishnavism.



PALA DYNASTY

- After the death of Harshavardhana – many kingdoms rose in North and Eastern India.
- After the fall of Gauda kind – Shashanka – anarchy formed in Bengal.
- Pala kingdom had close relation with South east Asia – Sri Vijaya Empire, Sumatra.
- Had links with Tibetan Empire and Arab Abbasid Caliphate.
- Founder – Gopala – 750 AD.
- Chieftain or military general.
- Elected by notable men from areas to prevent anarchy.



RULERS

Gopala	<p>750 – 770 AD.</p> <p><u>First Pala king.</u></p> <p><u>Founder of the dynasty.</u></p> <p>Son of a warrior, Vapyata.</p> <p>Elected by a group of people.</p> <p>Built monasteries at Odantapuri, Orissa.</p> <p>Considered the first Buddhist king of Bengal.</p>
Dharmapala	<p>770 – 810 AD.</p> <p>Son and successor of Gopala.</p> <p>Expanded the kingdom.</p> <p>A pious Buddhist.</p> <p>Founded the Vikramshila University, at Bhagalpur, Bihar.</p> <p>Frequent wars with the Pratiharas and the Rashtrakutas.</p> <p>Palas become the most powerful kingdom in northern and eastern India during his rule.</p>
Devapala	<p>810 – 850 AD.</p> <p>Son of Dharmapala and Rannadevi.</p> <p>Extended to Assam, Odisha, Kamapura.</p>

	<p>A staunch Buddhist and built monasteries and temples in Magadha.</p> <p>Defeated the Rashtrakuta ruler Amoghavarsha.</p>
Mahipala I	<p>Ascended throne - 988AD.</p> <p>Recovered north and east Bengal.</p> <p>Conquered Bihar.</p>
Ramapala	<p>Last strong ruler.</p> <p>Kingdom got disintegrated during his son Kumarapala's reign.</p>
Madanapala	<p>1144 – 1162 AD</p> <p><u>Sena dynasty replaced the Palas.</u></p> <p>Eighteenth ruler of the Pala dynasty.</p> <p>Considered as last ruler.</p> <p>Succeeded by Govindapala – questionable.</p>

LEGACY

- Dethroned by the Hindu Sena Dynasty – 12th century.
- Pala period is also known as Golden Era in Bengal history.
- Built magnificent monasteries and temples – Somapura Mahavira (Bangladesh), Odantapur Monastery.
- Patronised Buddhist centres of learning – Nalanda University and Vikramshila University.
- Bengali language developed.
- First Bengali literary work – Charyapada.
- Written in Abahatta.
- Balaputradeva – the Sailendra King of Java – send an ambassador to Devapala.
- Buddhist poet Vajradatta – composed – Lokeshvarashataka – belong to Devapalas court.
- Many Buddhist teachers travelled to Southeast Asia to spread faith.
- Atisha preached in Sumatra and Tibet.
- Sanskrit scholars patronised Pala kings.

- Gaudapada composed Agama Shastra.
- Pala art – Bengal and Bihar – influenced in art of Nepal, Sri Lanka, Burma, Java.

KADAMBA DYNASTY

- Mayurasharma – established the dynasty.
- Learned Brahman.
- Received education at Kanchi.
- Insulted by some Pallava officials. To avenge the insults, he took military profession and defeated Pallava officials.
- Pallava recognized the independence of Mayurasharma.
- Mayurasharma ruled from Banavasi - AD 345 to 365.
- Kakusthavarman - AD 435 – 455.
- Most powerful king and administrator.
- Established matrimonial relations with the Ganges and the Guptas.
- Also extended the territories.



Struggles

- Kakusthavarman - after his death Kadamba dynasty got split into two branches.
- One at Banavasi and the other Tripavata.
- Krishnavarman I – ruler of Tripavata united the family.

- 540 AD – the Chalukyas of Badami defeated the Kadambas and captured their Kingdom.

KAMARUPA

- Other names – **Kamrup or Kamata.**
- Present day – Assam and north east India.
- Dynasty had many rulers, protected by natural fortifications, territorial boundaries.
- Ruled by three dynasties – 350 to 12th century CE.
- Began as a feudatory state of the Gupta Empire – 6th century CE.
- Then existed as an independent state.
- A unique mix of south Asian and east Asian culture.
- Kamarupa – seat of evolution for the tantric form of Hinduism – includes: Kamahya Temple Complex in Guwahati.

Bhaskaravarman

- 600 to 650 AD.
- The last of the Varman dynasty.
- Most illustrious rulers of medieval Kamarupa.
- After being captured by the Gauda king during the reign of his father.
- He also re-established the rule of the Varmans.
- Made political alliance with Harshavardhana of Thaneswar against the alliance of the Gauda and the East Malia.
- Visited by Xuanzang and Li Yi – piao – the envoy of the T'ang dynasty who has left accounts of the King and the kingdom.
- Bhaskaravarman - came to power after his brother Supratisthitavarman had died.
- First Kamarupa king to claim descent from the mystical Narakasura, Bhagadatta and Vajradatta.
- After his death – Salasthambha – who established the Mlechchha dynasty. acquired power in Kamarupa Kingdom.
- Issued – Dubi and Nidhanpur copper plate grants.
- Reissued after his ancestors Bhutivarman and a clay seal found in Nalanda.

- Bhaskaravarman – worshiper of Shiva, he had great reverence for learned Buddhist priests and professors of his time and distinctly inclined towards Buddhism.

