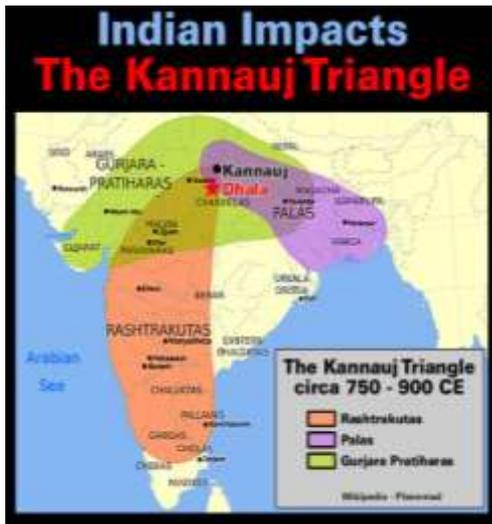


## 2. Tripartite Struggle

- During 8<sup>th</sup> AD there were three great power in India namely Palas in the East, the Gurjar-Pratihara in the North, and the Rastrakutas in the Deccan.
- All three struggled for supremacy and their desire to possess Kannauj.



Dynasties	Palas (750A.D to 850 A.D)	Rajputs	Rastrakutas (755-973 A.D)
Political	<p><b>Gopala (750-70)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Small local rulers of the region appointed Gopala as the ruler.</li> <li>He was the founder.</li> <li>He ensured law and order in the region.</li> <li>Argued, he brought whole of Bengal under this way.</li> </ul> <p><b>Dharma pala (770-810 a.d)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He made Bengal the most powerful state in North India.</li> <li>Due to tough opposition from Prathiyas, failed to establish power in Aryavarta.</li> </ul>	<p><b>PRATHIHARAS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>First ruled from Ujjain and later from Kannauj.</li> </ul> <p><b>Nagabhata I</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He led a confederacy, in 738 CE, to defeat the Muslim Arabs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Mahipala I (912-44)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kannauj was captured by Rastrakutas for brief time during his reign.</li> </ul> <p>Md Gazani, captured Kannauj in 1018 during the reign of Rajapala.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Mihirabhoja</b></li> <li>Arab traveller named <b>Suleiman</b> visited during his reign.</li> <li><b>Rajyapala</b></li> <li>In 1018 Md Ghazni invaded Kanauj</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At its Zenith, the Kingdom included whole Karnataka, some parts of neighbouring states.</li> <li>The term is a combination of "Rashtra" (country) and "Kutas" (chieftains).</li> <li>Succeeded Badami Chalukyas in Deccan.</li> <li><b>Dantidurga (753-56)</b></li> <li>He was a feudatory of Badami's.</li> <li>Defeated King <b>Kiritvarman II</b> of Badamis and established empire.</li> <li>He maintained cordial relations with Pallavas.</li> <li><b>Krishna I (756-73)</b></li> <li>Powerful ruler of this dynasty.</li> <li>Expanded the</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Defeated by Vatsyarakaja of Prathiyas.</li> <li>As per Tibetan Historian Taranath, Empire extended from Bay of Bengal to north Delhi and to vindhya in the south.</li> <li>As per Khalimpur inscription of Dharmapala, he summoned a Darbar at Kannauj.</li> <li>However, he was defeated and overthrown from Kannauj by Nagabhata II, Prathiyas King.</li> <li>He took the title <b>Parambhattaraka Maharajadhiraja</b>.</li> <li><b>Devapala (810-50A.D)</b></li> </ul>	<p>and plundered it.</p> <p><b>CHANDELLA</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They ruled Bundelkhand region.</li> <li>Had two capital – <b>Mahoba</b> and <b>Khazurabad</b></li> <li><b>Yashovarman</b> made them independent power.</li> <li>Ruled between the 9<sup>th</sup> and early 13<sup>th</sup> century.</li> <li>Weakened by invasions by Muslim dynasties.</li> </ul> <p><b>PARAMARAS</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>They ruled over Malwa region, with Dhara as capital</li> <li>The early rulers were vassals of Rasthrakutas.</li> <li><b>Siyaka</b>, captured Manyakheta, capital of Rasthrakutas.</li> <li><b>Harsola cooper plate</b></li> </ul>	<p>dynasty towards East, into delta region.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He is also culturally important for construction of <b>Kailasa temple of Ellora</b>.</li> <li><b>Dhruva (780-93)</b></li> <li>His reign was considered as <b>Golden period</b>.</li> <li>Defeated Prathiyas and Palas, started the tripartite struggle.</li> <li>Successfully moved against Pallavas of Kanchi.</li> <li><b>Amoghavarsha (814-78)</b></li> <li>Son of Govinda III, who defeated Dharmapala of Palas.</li> <li>He was a <b>scholar king</b>.</li> <li>He made <b>Manyakheta</b> as capital.</li> <li>After him not so popular rulers followed.</li> <li>There was a king</li> </ul>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He conquered Assam and Kalinga.</li> <li>• He defeated the Rasthra kuta ruler, Amogha varsha.</li> <li>• His empire extended from Kannauj in north to Vindhya s in south and Assam to the east.</li> <li>• His fame reached South-east Asia.</li> <li>• Balaputradeva, Sumatran King asked him a grant of Five villages to Nalanda University.</li> <li>• He was succeeded by weak rulers, who ruled upto mid-tenth century.</li> <li>• Later,</li> </ul>	<p><b>inscription</b> in Gujarat is attested to Siyaka <b>Paramara Bhoja</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Important King of this dynasty.</li> <li>• Known for patron of arts, literature and sciences.</li> </ul> <p><b>SOLANKI DYNASTY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ruled Gujarat for 300 years with capital at Annihilwada.</li> <li>• <b>Bhima I</b>, in his reign <b>Md Gajini</b> in 1025 CE invaded <b>Somnath temple</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Kumarapala</b>, in his court lived a popular jain scholar <b>Hemachandra</b>.</li> <li>• <b>Bhima II</b>, in the Year 1178, Md Ghori invaded Gujarat.</li> </ul> <p><b>CHAUHANDY NASTY</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ajmer, as their capital.</li> </ul> <p><b>Prithviraj Chauhan</b></p>	<p>Indra-III who captured Kannauj in 916 C.E.</p> <p><b>Krishna III</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 949 A.D, He fought <b>Battle of Takkola m</b>.</li> <li>• He defeated Parantha ka chola and took title <b>“Tanjavur konda”</b>.</li> <li>• He erected victory pillar in Rameswaram.</li> <li>• Last ruler <b>Karka</b> was assassinated by <b>Tailapa</b>, founded Kalyani Chalukya dynasty.</li> </ul>	
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	<p>palas were occupied by a <b>hill tribe Kambojas. Mahipala I</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He revived pala empire.</li> <li>• He reoccupied the region from Kambojas.</li> <li>• His empire extended from Varnasi and Mithila to East Bengal.</li> <li>• Rajendra chola I, chola king defeated Mahipala in 1023 A.D.</li> <li>• Then in <b>mid eleventh century empire</b> was taken by the senas.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He fought two battles at <b>Tarain/ Staneshwar</b>.</li> <li>• In first battle in <b>1191</b> he <b>defeated</b> Md Ghori.</li> <li>• In second battle 1192 he was defeated and <b>“Qutbuddin Aibak”</b> was appointed as governor.</li> <li>• Later Aibak established Delhi Sultanate .</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Socio-Religious</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They were patrons of <b>Mahayana</b> and <b>Vajrayana</b> Buddhis</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In India, Feudalism similar to western type is found in Rajput societies.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Society was divided into various castes and based on profession</li> </ul>

	<p>m.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dharma pala built many universities in Bihar. They were:</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vikramshila University.</li> <li>Oddantapura university.</li> <li>Sompur a university.</li> <li>Jagaddala university</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Donated land for the maintenance of Nalanda university.</li> <li>The Buddhist Poet <b>Vajradatta</b>, who wrote <b>Lokeshwarashataka</b> was in the court of <b>Devapala</b>.</li> <li>The palas also supported Saiva ascetics.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Woman immolated themselves on burning pyre- '<b>johar</b>'.</li> <li>Female infanticide and early marriage of girls were practised.</li> <li>It <b>failed to absorb</b> foreign elements.</li> <li><b>Vaishnavism</b> and <b>Shaivism</b> were patronised by the rulers.</li> <li>Buddhism declined and Jainism to some extent was present.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Guilds</b> occupied an important position in the society.</li> <li>They were tolerant to various faiths.</li> <li><b>Amoghavarsha</b> endorsed Jainism.</li> </ul>
<b>Literature</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gaudariti style of composition was</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the court of Mahipala I, Sanskrit</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Patronised Sanskrit and popularis</li> </ul>

	<p>developed during the palas rule.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Buddhist tantric works were authored and translated during the period.</li> <li>Notable palas texts on philosophy include <b>Agama shastra</b> by <b>Gaudapada</b>, <b>Nyaya Kundali</b> by <b>Sridhar Bhatta</b> and <b>Kharmanusthan Paddhati</b> by <b>Bhatta Bhavad</b> <b>eva</b>.</li> </ul>	<p>Scholar <b>Rajasekhara</b> lived.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He wrote <b>Karpuramanjari</b>, <b>Kavyamasa</b>, <b>Bhuvankosha</b> and <b>Haravilasana</b></li> <li>Paramara Bhoja wrote 24 Sanskrit Kavyas and took the title of 'Kaviraja'.</li> <li>His books were:</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ayurveds arvasya</li> <li>Samarangan sutradhara (on architecture)</li> <li>Champuramayana</li> <li>Yukti kalpapatru (On statecraft)</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bhoja built a Sanskrit college "<b>Bhojashala</b>".</li> <li>Hemachandra, in the court of Kumarapala wrote Books:</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Kumarapalacharita</li> <li>Naminathana</li> <li>Parisistha parvan</li> <li>Abhidhama Chintama</li> </ol>	<p>ed Kannada.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Amoghavarsha, took a title "Kaviraja" and wrote two books:</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Kavirajamargagramma</b>, first book written in Kanada.</li> <li><b>Ratnanlika</b>, Sanskrit book written on Jainism.</li> </ol> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He patronised Sanskrit Jain scholars:</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Jinasena</b> -wrote <b>Adipurana</b> which is on Adinatha.</li> <li><b>Mahaveeracharya</b> -wrote <b>Ganita sara sangraha</b>, book on mathematics.</li> <li><b>Shaktayana</b> wrote <b>Amogavriti</b>, a grammar book in Sanskrit.</li> </ol>
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		<p>ni.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• He took title <b>'Kalikala Sarvagna'</b></li> </ul>	
<b>Art and Architecture</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• During this period, a distinctive style emerged in art.</li> <li>• Figures become more rigid in posture, standing with straight legs close together</li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• They built number of monasteries and sculptures- <b>Somapura Mahavira</b>, now in Bangladesh, is a world Heritage site.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>Khazuraho</u> temples were built by Chandella's rulers (UNESCO World Heritage site)</li> </ul>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Dilwara</b> Jain temples in Mt Abu built by Solanki rulers.</li> <li>• <b>Rani ki Vav</b>, UNESCO WHS, a multi-storeyed well built by Queen Udayamati (Bhima I wife).</li> <li>• The <b>palaces of Jaipur and Udaipur</b> and forts of Chittor, Mandu, Jodhpur and Gwalior.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Instrumental in establishing Karnataka Dravidian style.</li> <li>• Rock cut cave Kailasa temple in Ellora.</li> <li>• Caves at Ellora and Elephanta</li> </ul> 