

## **An Imperial Capital – Vijayanagar**

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**Que 1: How did the historians reconstruct the history of Hampi? Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- Colin Mackenzie prepared the survey map of the site
- Memories of Priests of the Virupaksha temple –Photographers began to record the monuments
- Epigraphists began to collecting several dozen inscriptions
- Accounts of foreign travellers and other literature written in Telugu, Kannada, Tamil and Sanskrit

**Que 2: In which year was the vijayanagara empire was founded? Who were its founders? Marks :(2)**

**Ans:**

- 1336
- Harihara and Bukka

**Que 3: Why did the Vijayanagara kings encourage trade? Examine the trade transactions during the Vijayanagara Period. Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- Initially trade was controlled by Arab traders
- Kudirai chettis – Portuguese influence-spices-textiles and precious stones.
- Trade was often regarded as a status symbol
- The revenue derived from trade contributed to the prosperity of the state.

**Que 4: Analyse the role played by Krishnadeva Raya in the consolidation and expansion of the Vijayanagara Empire. Marks :(5)**

**Ans:**

- Belonged to Tuluva dynasty
- Raichur Doab was acquired and rulers of Orissa were subdued –Sultan of Bijapur defeated
- Unparalleled peace and prosperity.
- Fine temples and adding impressive gopurams
- Founded a suburban township near Vijayanagara called Nagalapuram.

**Que 5: Explain the consequences of the battle of Rakshasi-Tangadi (battle of Talikota). Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- Ramaraya, the chief minister of Vijayanagara led the army
- Combined armies of Bijapur, Ahmadnagar and Golconda defeated Ramaraya
- Victorious armies sacked the city of Vijayanagara

**Que 6: Evaluate the background of the defeat of the Vijayanagara empire.**

**Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- Relations between the sultans and the rayas were not always or inevitably hostile
- The sultan of Bijapur intervened to resolve Succession disputes in Vijayanagara following the death of Krishnadeva Raya
- Adventurous policy of Ramaraya who tried to pay off one sultan against another led the sultans to combine together and defeat him.

**Que 7: Find out the following places and mark them on the outline map of India.**

**1. The place where Brihadeshvara temple is situated**

**2. The Hoysalas were the rulers of :**

**3. The remains of Vijayanagara were found at:**

**4. The state where the cholas ruled** **Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- Thanjavur
- Karnataka
- Hampi
- Tamil Nadu

**Que 8: Who were the Rayas and the Nayakas.** **Marks :(2)**

**Ans:**

- The rulers of Vijayanagara called themselves as Rayas
- The military chiefs of Vijayanagara were called as Nayakas

**Que 9: Write a note on the Amaranayaka system.** **Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- It was a major political innovation of the Vijayanagar empire
- They were military commanders of Vijayanagara
- They sent tribute to the king annually- personally offered in the royal court

**Que 10: The city of Vijayanagara was characterised by a distinctive physical layout and building style. Substantiate the statement. Marks : (5)**

**Ans:**

- Natural basin formed by the river Tungabhadra that flows in a north-east direction
- A number of streams flow down to the river from rocky outcrops
- Kamalapuram tank- irrigated field - a channel to the royal centre
- The fortifications encircled not only the city but its agricultural hinterlands and forests
- Massive masonry construction –No mortar or cementing agent used
- Houses of ordinary people- Muslim residential quarter
- Entire area was dotted with numerous shrines and small temples

**Que 11: What was the opinion of Barbosa about the houses of ordinary people in Vijayanagara? Marks : (2)**

**Ans:** Houses were thatched, nonetheless well-built and arranged according to occupations- in long streets with many open places

**Que 12: Elucidate the features of the royal centre of Vijayanagara. Marks : (2)**

**Ans:**

- Located in the south-western part of the settlement- included 60 temples
- 30 building complexes have been identified as palaces- relatively large structure

**Que 13: Find out the relationship between the two parts of item 'a' and fill in the blanks of item 'b' accordingly. Marks : (4)**

**(i) (a) Abdur Razzaq : Persian**

**(b) Barbosa : .....**

**(ii) (a) Kings palace : Royal centre**

**(b) Vitthala temple : .....**

**(iii) (a) Nayakas : Military chiefs**

**(b) Rayas : .....**

**(iv) (a) Northern India : Dusehra**

**(b) Bengal : .....**

**Ans:**

1. Portuguese traveller

2. Sacred centre
3. Ruler of Vijayanagara
4. Durga puja

**Que 14: What do you know about Mahanavami dibba? Explain. Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- The king's palace had two impressive platforms i.e., audience hall and the Mahanavami dibba
- Mahanavami dibba is a massive platform- base of about 11000 sq.ft.
- It is supposed that it supported a wooden structure
- The base of the platform is covered with relief carvings

**Que 15: Explain various rituals associated with Mahanavami dibba. Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- It is celebrated during Mahanavami
- Ceremonies included worship of the image, worship of the state horse and sacrifice of buffaloes etc.
- Dances, wrestling matches-ritual presentation etc.
- Deep symbolic meanings

**Que 16: Write a brief note on the Lotus Mahal. Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- Beautiful building in the royal centre - named by British travellers
- Historians are not sure about what the building was used for
- One suggestion - it may have been a council chamber

**Que 17: Explain the term 'Hindu Suratrana'. Marks :(2)**

**Ans:**

- Rulers had close link with gods
- It was the Sanskritisation of the Arabic term sultan- meaning king- Literally mean Hindu sultan

**Que 18: How did the temples develop as significant religious, social, cultural and economic centres in the Vijayanagara empire? Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- Rulers encouraged temple building

- Temple construction became an important means of winning support and recognition
- Virupaksha – Pampadevi

**Que 19: Distinguish between Gopurams and Mandapas Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- Gopurams- Royal gateways- towers on the central shrines
- Reminders of the power of kings
- Mandapas- pavilion- long pillared corridors
- Virupaksha temple and Vitthala temple

**Que 20: What were the uses of the halls of the Virupaksha temple? Marks :(3)**

**Ans:**

- Spaces in which the images of gods were placed to witness special programmes of music, dance, etc.
- Others used to celebrate the marriages of deities
- Others meant for the deities to swing in

**Que 21: Analyse the major features of Virupaksha temple and Vitthala temple Marks :(4)**

**Ans:**

- Built over centuries- Hall built by Krishnadevaraya – caved pillars-
- Eastern gopuram
- Hall was used for variety of purposes
- Principal deity of Vitthala temple- Vitthala, a form of Vishnu- worshipped in Maharashtra
- Chariot streets- streets were paved with stone slabs