

History of India - IV (1206-1526)

Semester - III core paper VII

Unit - II Emergence of Regional Identities

Bahamanis, Vijayanagar and Odisha

Introduction - The foreign Muslim nobles in the Deccan revolted against Sultan Muhammad Tughluq occupied Daulatabad and chose Hasan as their sultan. Hasan assumed the title of Abu-ul-Muztabar Ala-ud-din Bahaman Shah and thus laid down the foundation of the independent Bahamani kingdom in 1347 AD.

Bahaman Shah proved a capable and ambitious ruler. He made Gulbarga his capital. He extended the territory of his kingdom and thus, succeeded in making it a powerful state during his own lifetime. Bahaman Shah was an efficient administrator. He divided his kingdom into four provinces whose capitals were Gulbarga, Daulatabad, Baran and Bidar. He died in 1358 AD.

Bahaman Shah was succeeded by his son Muhammad Shah. Muhammad Shah fought against the neighboring Hindu states of Warangal and Vijayanagar which were established in the South East and the South West of his state respectively during the reign of his father. The rivalry between Kapaya Nayaka and Bukka the ruler of Vijayanagara, probably made an understanding between each other and claimed the fort of Kaulas and Krishna - Tungabhadra - doab respectively. Muhammad rebated their claim and fought against both of them. He was more successful. Kapaya Nayaka and snatched away the fort of Golkunda from him which was accepted the boundary line between the two. He reached an understanding with Bukka as well by which it was agreed that none would kill

the prisoners of war and unarmed subject of each other. Muhammad died in 1375 AD and was succeeded by his son Ala-ud-din Muhammad. He ruled only for three years and constantly fought against the Kingdom of Vijayanagara. While returning from one of his campaigns he was murdered by his cousin Daud. But Daud was murdered by Muhammad's partisans within a month of his accession to the throne and then his brother Muhammad II was raised to the throne. Yet Muhammad II did not fight against Vijayanagara. He was a scholarly king, patronised scholars and pursued peace. He died in 1397 AD and was succeeded by Ghiyas-ud-din and Shams-ud-din respectively who ruled only for short durations. Shams-ud-din was deposed by Taj-ud-din Firuz Shah who became king in 1397 AD. Taj-ud-din fought against Vijayanagara three times. He was successful twice but was defeated the third time which reduced his respect. Taj-ud-din was an enlightened ruler. He was deposed by his brother, Ahmad Shah in 1422 AD who then became the king.

Ahmad Shah (1422-1436 AD) conquered Wanangal, plundered part of the Vijayanagara Kingdom and successfully attacked Malwa. But he failed against Gujarat. He transferred his capital to Bidar in 1425 AD and remained there till the close of his reign. The quarrels between the foreign and Indian Muslims nobles which became one of the primary reasons of the weakness of the Bahamani Kingdom began during his reign. Ala-ud-din II, his son, succeeded him after his death.

The success of Mahmud Gawan provoked Jealousy among the Indian muslims Nobles who succeeded in getting death orders for him from the King while he was drunk. He served well Bahamani rulers for three generation. He established a good college at Bidar. He wrote himself two texts - Rauzat-ul-jnsha and Diwan-i-Asna. His religious policy remained reactionary.

Muhammad Shah II was succeeded by his son, Mahmud Shah. As Mahmud Shah was a minor, the real power of the state passed on to the hands of Malik Naib, Hasan Nizam-ul-Mulk. The Foreign muslim Nobles had consisted Turks, The Mughals, The persians and the Arabs while the Indian Muslim nobles had Abyssinians on their side. The two groups fought against each other primarily not because of racial differences but to capture the power of the state.

There fore the court of Bahamani Kingdom was divided into two powerful rival groups which were determined to destroy each other.

These five muslim states of the south fought against each other but their primary enemy remained the Hindu Kingdom of vijayanagara. Ahmad nagar conquered Benar in 1574 AD and Bidapur annexed Bidar in 1618-19 AD. The Mughal emperor Akbar occupied part of Ahmad nagar during his reign and the rest of it was conquered by Shah Jahan. The state of Bidapur and Holkonada were finally annexed by the Mughal ruler, Aurangzeb.

The administration of the Bahamani Kingdom -

The rulers of the Bahamani Kingdom accepted Abbasid - Khalifas as their overlords though, in fact, they were independent rulers and behaved accordingly. The first ruler of the Kingdom Bahaman Shah could not get much time to look after the administration as he mostly remained busy fighting. Muhammad Tughluq had divided his territories in the Deccan into four provinces. The Bahaman Shah kept that arrangement as it was except that he appointed his own officers every where. Muhammad Shah I divided the Kingdom into four Atrabs (provinces) whose capital was Daulatabad, Berar, Bidar and Gulbarga respectively.

Provincial governors called Tarb-dars with extensive administrative and military powers were appointed in each province. Tarb-dar collected revenue from his province, organized the provincial army and appointed all civil and military officers of his province. Provinces of an Atrab were divided into Sarkars and Sarkars were divided into Praganas for the convenience of administration. The lowest unit of the administration was the Village.

The head of the state was Sultan who enjoyed all Executive, legislative and judicial powers within the State. There was no legal limit to his powers and some of them called themselves representative of God on Earth.

The prime minister was called Vakil-us-Sulta the finance minister Amin-i-Jamlu and the foreign minister Vazin-i-Asrab. Some times the provincial Tarb-dars were also appointed as ministers. The chief judicial officer, after the Sultan was called the Sadan-i-Jahan.

The bahmani kingdom constantly fought against neighbouring Hindu state and therefore had to keep large standing army. The head of the army after the Sultan was called the amir ul-umra. The Sultan kept his personal body guard called the Khasi khal. The Bahmani kingdom maintained an artillery as well besides the cavalry the infantry and war elephant. Shihabuddin ahmad introduced mansabdari system in the army wherein the military officers were assigned Jag-girs according to their mansabds or rank to meet the expension of the armies raised by them.

Sultan mansabdars and the nobles enjoyed all sorts of luxury which was proof that Bahmani kingdom was prosperous. However no evidence is available regarding condition of ordinary people probably as in other part in india the common people led simple life.

The Bahmani kingdom helped in growth of muslim culture in south india. Followers of islam in from north in india and foreign countries established themselves in the Bahmani kingdom. Different rulers patronized muslim scholars and religious precher. Even the disintegration of the bahmani kingdom the ruler of those state which arose on the ruins it patronized muslim saint scholar artist, etc and constructed madrasa. Several other buliding and thus participated in spreading the muslim culture in south india. The conflict with Hindu ruler south india also forced the ruler of the bahmani kingdom to provide political and culture leadership to islam in south. Thus the bahmani kingdom contributed towards the politics and culture of south india for long time.

VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE (6)

At the close of the thirteenth century the Deccan peninsula was divided into three major Hindu kingdoms namely the Yadava of Devgiri, Kakatiya of Warangal and Hoysala Dwarakamudra besides the small state Kampil. All these Hindu kingdoms were extremely rich. They were, however, frequently at war with each other and were ready to fall prey to any powerful invader. While Deccan thus lay disunited and involved in internecine wars and feud, north India had come under the sway of the powerful Khilji dynasty, founded by Jalaluddin Khilji.

Prabhu Mudra Deva (1295-1326) of Telengana had to accept defeat and surrender all his wealth while Venkayya King of Malwa, died, at most, however, he admitted that in spite of the victory, the Muslim success was short lived. Malik Kabir, Alauddin's general had to undertake repeated expeditions to curb the refractory rulers. But this proved to be a transitory phase and towards the closing year of Alauddin's reign when Kabir was called back to Delhi, Deccan was seething with discontent and it was left to Muhammad Khilji and Muhammad Tughlaq to reconquer South India once again. But their victories too were short lived.

Harihara was a great administrator. He strengthened the old fort of Badami as a protection against invasion from the Delhi rulers. He also converted Vidyagiri into a strong fort and placed his younger brother Kampana in charge of it.

Bukka I (1355-1377) succeeded Harihara I who died without leaving an heir. The task of conquering the Tamil country was entrusted by Bukka to his son Vira Kampana Kampana. Kampana defeated Rajarajayana Gombura Raja who was probably killed in a duel between the two rulers. Thus the Tamil country known as

Rajagambhiraajyam passed in to the hands of the vijayanagara rulers.

Rajagambhiraajyam

The Bahamani ruler agreed to regard the river Krishna as the boundary between the two states. The Revival of Hostility resulted in the complete defeat of Kapaya Nayaka, Raja of Telengana, who had to part with Golconda and pay huge indemnity - The war continued for several months.

Bukka assumed the title of vedamarga - pratishthapaka on the Establisher of the path of the vedas. All a religious community enjoyed complete freedom in his Kingdom. Bukka nominated his son Harihara the throne. Harihara was able to rule almost undisturbed during the last years of his eventual reign.

His death in August 1404 led to internecine wars between his three sons, Bukka II, Vinayaksha I and Devanaya I. Finally Devanaya I had the better of his brothers and crownd himself on 7 November, 1406. Devanaya I (1406-1422) holds an important position among the Kings of vijayanagara. He successfully resisted the combined armies of the Reddis, the velemas and Bha Bahamani's. He was perhaps the first King in his dynasty who realized the importance of the cavalry in a war. He even recruited Turkish warriors to improve the fighting capacity of his forces.

Devanaya died in 1422 and was succeeded by his sons Ramachandra and vijaya I, both of whom ruled for a short period. vijaya was a weak ruler and passed on the administration to his son and co-regent Devanaya II during his life time.

Like his predecessors, Devanaya II (1425-1447) was involved in a series of battles with his neighbors. Bahamani Sultan Ahmad Shah I secured the help of the rana of Anangal. The war ended without any distinct advantage to either side.

For the next seven years, Devanaya enjoyed peace and there were no serious internal or external troubles.

(c)

Devanaya was an able monarch, perhaps the greatest ruler of the Sangam dynasty. Of all kings who sat on the throne of Vijayanagara, he is perhaps surpassed only by Krishna Devanaya. He modernised his army and kept a fleet of ships which brought tributes from Ceylon, Pegu, Quilon and many other countries.

The great ruler passed away on 24 May, 1447. He was succeeded by his eldest surviving son, Madhavaraya Raja also known as Jammada Devanaya who assumed the title of Gajabekanga. He was kind hearted and religious man but his marks the beginning of the Sangam dynasty.

Krishna Deva Raya succeeded his step brother in May 1509 but was on an auspicious day in August 1509 AD. He had to face many problems. The Bahamani Sultan in collaboration with Yusuf Adil Shah of Bijapur, was the first to invade Vijayanagara and advanced up to the frontier town of Dori. Krishna Deva Raya inflicted a crushing defeat on the combined forces who fled in panic hotly pursued by Krishna Deva Raya forces. Krishna was a practical statesman and was against exterminating the Bahamani Sultan, which would have helped the other Muslim states to unite against a common foe.

Quli Qutb Shah ruler of Golconda, took full advantage of the preoccupations of Krishna in Orissa and conquered some strategic forte. As soon as Krishna Devanaya came to know his advances into his kingdom, he ordered his general Salva Timma to teach a lesson to the invader. The Qutb Shahi army was defeated and its commander Madan-ul-Mulk and other high officers were taken prisoners. Krishna's preoccupation with Orissa provided Ismail Adil Khan an opportunity to recapture Raichur. In 1520 the Vijayanagara ruler deputed his commander Salva Timma to recover the territories.

Krishna Devanaya was undoubtedly the greatest of the Vijayanagar rulers. It has been rightly observed that his life was a series of efforts to restore to the state its lost power and prestige and assure it a permanent peace. As a warrior, a statesman and a scholar he excelled all the other rulers of his time in India.

Krishna devanaya was a scholar Telugu and Sanskrit. He wrote many works only two of them the Telugu Anuklam - Cilyada and the Sanskrit drama Jambavati Kalayanam have come down to us. His court was adorned with eight Telugu poets who were known as the Astha-diggajas or the elephant supporting the eight cardinal points of the literary world. With the death of Krishna devanaya ended the brilliant period of the Vijayanagar Empire.

Administration - provincial Administration -

The provincial administration was not much different from that existing in earlier time. The Empire was divided into Provinces which were known as nayyas and same time as Mandals. When the area of the particular nayaya large was called Mahanayaya. They were further divided into districts talukas and villages. In the Tamil region the districts were known as Kottams or Kunnams. The Kottams were divided into nadus or modern talukas. The nadus were divided into aimbadi or melaganams or units of 50 villages.

In the Karnataka region, the nayyas (provinces) also called pitikas were divided into districts known as venche visya or nivritte.

Each province was put under the charge of a governor who was usually member of the royal family. The governors generally known as danda nayakas, had vast powers.

They maintain their own army, held court and ruled the territories under their jurisdiction without interference from the center as long as they enjoyed the trust and confidence of the sovereign.

Local government - The Ancient constitution of village assemblies or sabhas had the right to acquire or dispose of lands in the name and on behalf of the village community. It also collected taxes on behalf of the village community.

It also collected taxes on behalf of the state, it asked to do so and had the right to levy local cesses on to remit old ones. These sabhas had certain judicial powers. They could try and punish the offenders in certain cases.

Besides there were about 12 officials appointed by the state who looked after the affairs of the village. They were collectively very known as ayagars. They included a god or potter (Judge) Kananan on shambhog, talaiy, on sthul war and tobi (waterman) neengantee, Jyotishree, smith, carpenter, potter, walherman, barber and goldsmith.

vi Jayanagar rulers were the defenders of Hinduism in the south and assumed such honorific titles as protector of the varnashramadharma and the helpers of four castes.

ODISHA

GRAYAPATI KAPILENDRADEVA (1435-1467 AD)

The four hundred year rule of ganga dynasty occupies a special position in the history of Medieval Orissa. Politically and culturally, Orissa was united under them. Kalingan architecture reached its zenith during this period. Many works in Sanskrit too were produced during the period of the Gangas.

Accession to the throne - The Madala pansi mentions that he was the adopted son of Matta Bhanudeva or Bhanudeva IV, who was issue-less. On the other hand Basudeva Rath's, Hangavam sanucharitham states that while the last king of the Hangadynasty was busy fighting in the Deccan, Kapilendra Deva forcibly occupied the throne in 1435 AD. and was coronated at 'Krutibas cuttack' (Bhubaneswar)

Primary concern -

Dark and ominous clouds were hovering over his head when Kapilendra deva ascended the throne in 1435 AD. In the south the Reddy rulers of Rajamahendri were expanding their empire towards utkala. From the north the muslim rulers of Bengal cast greedy eye on orissa.

The Kapilendra era - with his accession to the throne Kapilendra deva promulgated a new era the 'Kapilabda'. The lingaraj temple inscription was issued in the seventh Kapilabda that is 1442-43 AD. But his ascendance to the throne and promulgation of the new era is 1442-7 = 1435 AD. After promulgation a new era and by suppressing his enemies Kapilendra deva embarked upon a policy of military conquests.

Conquest - Orissa - After ascending the throne Kapilendra deva decide on a campaign against the Ilyas shahi rulers of Bengal, Sultan of Bengal and re-established the frontiers of his empire on the Hanga river. Hence from an inscription of 1447 AD. It is known that Kapilendra deva assumed the title of 'Gaudeswara'.

Rajamahendri - During Kapilendra deva Deccan Campaign, the Reddy ruler Vinabhadra I of Rajamahendri posed a great obstacle. From an inscription of 1444 AD from Dnakshanam, it is known that Rajamahendri tham. was a part of vijaynagar empire. prior the invasion of Jajunpur, Kapilendra deva had been defeated at Rajamahendri by Malappa oddayan the famous commander in chief of Devanama II of the Bahamani Kingdom.

Kondavidu - For some time Kapilendra deva military campaigns were kept in abeyance. An inscription of Mallikarjuna dated 19 August 1459 AD at Matamuna in the Warangal district states that the Kingdom south of the Krishna river was under the control of the Vijayanagar Empire. Mallikarjuna's weakness came in the hands of Bon Kapilendra deva, where his army crossed the Krishna river and occupied Kondavidu.

The Telengana coastal belt - Emboldened by his victories, Kapilendra deva was determined to annex the Telengana coastland situated between Rajamahendravaram and the Bahamani Kingdom.

Bahamani Kingdom - Humayun Shah died in 1461 AD and this paved the way for Bon Kapilendra deva to invade Bahamani Kingdom.

Vijayanagar Empire - Kapilendra deva got an opportunity to invade Vijayanagar after the death of Devaraya II in 1447 AD. The ruler of Chandragiri Saluva Nanasaimeya who had been under the tutelage of Vijayanagar had long since been trying to establish his supremacy over Vijayanagar.

Last day of Kapilendra deva - The last days of Kapilendra deva were full of sorrow and misery. Though by intense political cunning he published that it was Lord Jagannath's desire that Purushottama deva should be the further expansion of Orissa.

Art and Architecture in Vijayanagara -
 Vijayanagara has an extraordinary history. It was born out of the incursions into the Deccan even further south of Delhi Sultanate.

Pillars form an integral part of Vijayanagara Architecture approximately all of which have ornamental brackets as their capitals. The important characteristics of the Vijayanagara Architecture are:

- ① Addition of Kalyana mandapa - The most characteristic of such additions is the Kalyana mandapa, generally put on the left in the court yard of the temple as we enter it from the east. The goddesses invariably came to have separate shrines of their own a development of which the beginnings go back to the late Chola period.
- ② Thousand pillared mandapa - Another feature was the so-called 'Thousand - Pillared mandapa' a huge hall with many rows of pillars.
- ③ Cluster of miniature pillars - Another type shows a cluster of miniature pillars encircling the central column and so carved some times as to give out, when struck the seven separate notes of gamelan music.
 - (a) The Vittihala Temple - The Vittihala is by far the most ornate temple.
 - (b) The Hazara Rama Temple - The Hazara Rama Temple most probably the work of Virupaksha II is a more modest but perfectly finished example of this style.

The Madura style of Architecture - The last stages of Vijayanagara Architecture are rightly known as the Madura style as they found most Encouragement from the Nayakas of Madura. There is a tendency to multiply the pillars where ever possible, and some of the begin to bear on their shafts more than life-size statues of deities or donors.

- (a) Other temples of the Madura period - Among the most important temples of this period may be named those of Madura, Srirangam and Gumbi Kesava, Tiruvattu, Rameswaram Chidambaram, Tiruvelli, Tiruvannamalai and Srivilliputhur.
- (b) Ranganatha Temple - The trapping made by the Nayakas of Madura to the Ranganatha temple of Srirangam contributed in to small measure to make it by far the largest of South India temples.
- (c) The Temple of Rameswaram - The temple of Rameswaram, planned and constructed on a unitary plan like that at Madura, is remarkable for its goppressive pillars and corridors which completely surround it, Besides forming avenues leading up to it.

The new tone the temple building activities of Vijayanagara rulers produced a new style called Vijayanagara style.

Art and Architecture in Odisha -

Temple art and architecture - one of the most significant cultural development of early Orissa was the construction of innumerable temples.

Kalinga type of Temple Architecture: - Orissa has won a special place in the field of temple architecture for its Kalinga type of temple architecture.

Main Features of the Orissan temple -

Rekha and Pidha temples - Among three broad categories of Orissan temple Rekha, Pidha, and Khakhana, the first two are component parts of one temple architecture scheme. First the sanctum with the surrounding curvilinear spine known as deul on rekha deul. Second the frontal porch called Jagamohana, also known as the pidha deul on bhadradeul. The cell or the garbhagriha is generally smaller and less spacious than the porch on Jagamohana. The cell is meant for housing the deity and ritual worship.

Khakhana Temples - The Khakhana temple is marked by a banded - vaulted roof and the plain is oblong. It is so named due to its resemblance to ~~Kakharu~~ the local names for the pumpkin gourd.

The Jagannath temple at Puri - The great Jagannath at Puri is the earliest Ganga monument in Orissa. The present temple was constructed by the famous Ganga monarch Ananta Varman Chodagangadeva (AD 1080 - 1147) after his occupation of central Orissa.

The Meghavana Temple at Bhubaneswar! - The temple consists of a deul and Jagamohana. The deul is a Saptaratha plan having seven pilasters which looks like a circular structure.

The temple was built by svapanesvaradeva, the brother-in-law of gangakong.

The Amanta-vasudeva Temple and at Bhubaneswar. This temple stands on the East bank of Boodulanovana and is a reduced copy of the Lingaraja temple. It was built in AD 1278 by Chandika Devi daughter of Anangabhimadeva III during the reign of Bhanudeva son Balavarna, Subhadra and Krishna. This is the only important Vaishnava temple in Bhubaneswar.

The Jagannath Temple at Bhubaneswar - It is situated the left side of the road to Khandagiri and has similarities to the Amanta Vasudeva temple. It stands on a high plinth with its deul and Jagamohana.

The Sani Deul at Bhubaneswar - The Sani Deul is situated on the southern side of Bhubaneswar. It is typical example of saptaratha temple noted for its minute carvings. The pilasters are relieved with creeper flower and scroll work. The lower jagha, contain eight dikpala with their female counterparts. Among the Parsvadevi only the figure of Parvati is extant in decoration. Jagamohan closely follows the deul. The balustraded window are relieved by figure of dancer and musicians.

The Bhaskara Temple at Bhubaneswar - It is located about a quarter mile to the west of Meghesvara temple. It is a plain temple devoid of any artistic or architectural merit. It contains a huge siva lingam nine feet high and twelve feet and five inches in circumference.

The Sun temple at Konark - its construction marked the zenith of the Kalinga school of Architecture. It is not only one of the greatest monuments of Orissa but also of the whole of India. It was built by the Ganga King Narasimhadeva I (AD -1238 -1264) in honour of the Sun god at Konark.

Other Temples - Besides these temples of Bhubaneswar and Konark there are also number of other temples built during the Ganga period. The Sobhaneswara Siva temple at Abali, in the Cuttack district built at about the same time as the Megheswara temple was probably constructed during the time of Ganga King Rajarajadeva. The Vishnu temple in village Madhava in Cuttack district with a three chambered frontal complex was also constructed Ganga period.

Literature in Vijaya Nagar -

Tamil Literature - The great age of Tamil literature came to an end with the decline of the Chola Empire, writers and poets, though sustained to create contribution to the Tamil literature. Villiputtur who almost certainly existed in the thirteenth was a significant literary figure of the era. He rendered the Tamil version of the Mahabharata which became popular among the middle of the Tamil speaking people.

In Tamil literature of the period we find a number of philosophical works, Commentaries, literary texts and Puranas. A large number of works are related to Saivism and Vaishnavism. Another Tamil work of significance was Sivadarshanam written by Manaimalaiyandam Kamalai Nara prakasa wrote a purana on Tirumaluvadi and a number of manuals on

Madai Tinuvengadanathan an officer of the Niyaka of Madurai was an important Telugu big name of the 17th century. He wrote an exposition of Advaita Vedanta in a long Tamil poem.

Among the works of grammar by Panamboti, Manam Alankaram by Kunugai penamal Kaminayan and Galakanavilakam of Vaidyanatha.

TELUGU LITERATURE :-

Literature in the Telugu language made great progress from 15th Century onwards. The most significant Telugu poet in the direct hall of the 14th century was Erra Pragada. He popularized the Champu genre of literary writing (mixed form of verse and prose). He composed the Ramayan in the genre. He translated part of the Mahabharat and another Vashnavi Sanskrit work Harivamsa into Telugu. Srinatha (1365-1440) was another great Telugu writer. He translated Shrihan Nalada kavya into Telugu. He also composed verse theme of verse historical romance and this laid the base for the age classical panibhdhas in Telugu literature. His modern day patana was great poet who translated Bhagavata Purana into Telugu literature achieved its highest location in the sixteenth century throughout the region of the Vijayanagar and King Krishnadev Raja, who himself was poet in both Sanskrit and Telugu and who wrote Amukta malyada in Telugu. He patronized several Telugu poets mainly well known of whom was peddala wrote Manu Charita in Telugu one significant feature of the Telugu literature of this era was the rising power Sanskrit on the Telugu language.

Odia literature - It was throughout the 13th 14th century that the odia language assumed literary character. Sarala dasa was the first great poet of odisha. He composed odia mahabharata which is regarded as a great epic through the people of odisha. odia literature began to enter in to a new stage from the beginning of the 16th century when the vaishnava bhakti movement grew there under chaityanya's power. One the secure associates of the chaityanya was Jagannath das who became the greatest + odia literary figure of his time. His odia translation Bhagabata Purana became popular in the middle of the people.

An interesting poetical experiment seen in the work Rasakollal which deals with the love of Radha and Krishna.

It was in 17th century when Ramchandra pattanah wrote his Haravali that odia literature developed popular base. vaishnava works like prema-pancha-smitra by Bhupati Pandita opened the path of theology through poetry imbued with religious devotion. Its richness of language has often been compared to jayadeva.

Though the odia poets generally wrote in the conventional language derived from song with an artificial style came to establish in the 18th century mark by an overt eroticism expressed through verbal jugglery. The greatest exponent of this new style was poet zarendra Bhanja who ushered in a new era in odia literature that continued till the 19th century.

1 mark questions

- 1) The most popular religious centre located in the Vijayanagara Empire was at ____ . Ans Sravan Belgola
 - 2) Krishna Deva Raya's relationship with the Portuguese was due to ____ .
 - 3) Harihara II was the ruler of ____ .
 - 4) ____ dynasty comprised the Vijayanagara King.
 - 5) ____ is known as the Andhra Bhoja.
 - 6) Who founded the Sangam dynasty?
 - 7) Who was the founder of Satavahana dynasty?
 - 8) Who was the greatest ruler of Vijayanagara Empire?
 - 9) Where was the capital of Chodaganga Deva situated?
 - 10) Which dynasty was founded by Kapilendra Deva in Odisha?
 - 11) Which river was to be crossed by Kapilendra Deva when he occupied Kondavidu?
 - 12) Who is the author of Arjuna Maha Bharata?
- 2 marks question -
- 1) Who and when founded the Bahamani Kingdom?
 - 2) Who were Harihara and Bukka?
 - 3) Who was the most powerful ruler of Vijayanagara Empire?
 - 4) Write the title of Basappa Kapilendra Deva?
 - 5) Name some important territories conquered by Kapilendra Deva?
 - 6) What do you know about Sangam dynasty? Write in brief.
 - 7) Write very brief note on the 'Satavahana dynasty'.
Long answer type -
 - 8) Discuss the causes of the rise and fall of the Bahamani Empire.