



GS संपूर्ण Free Batch

Class- 05

Medieval History (मध्यकालीन इतिहास) Vijayanagara Empire (विजयनगर साम्राज्य)

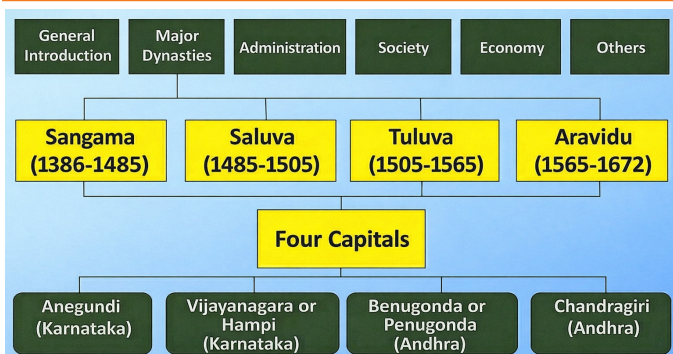
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Vijayanagara OR Karnataka Empire (1336-1672)



Vijayanagara (1336 - 1672)

- ❖ Sangama
 - Harihara I (1336-56)
 - Bukka I (1356-77)
 - Harihara II (1377-1404)
 - Devaraya I (1406-1422)
 - Vijayraya
 - Devaraya II (1425-64)
 - Virupaksha II (1465-85)
- ❖ Saluva
 - Saluva Narasimha (1485-90)
 - Immadi Narasimha (1490-1506)
- ❖ Tuluva
 - Vira Narasimha (1505-1509)
 - Krishnadeva Raya (1509-1529)
 - Achyuta Deva Raya (1529-42)
 - Sadasiva Raya
- ❖ Aravidu
 - Tirumala (1570-72)
 - Sriranga I
 - Venkata II (1586-1614)
 - Last - Sriranga III
 - ◆ Independent Kingdoms - Mysore, Madura, Tanjore, etc.

Vijayanagara: Hampi, Tungabhadra, Karnataka

General Introduction

1. **Powerful Hindu Empire of South India**
2. Information → Royal period determination and Vidyanaraya's chronological knowledge
3. **Foundation**
 - ❖ 1336
 - ❖ Harihara and Bukka
 - Father - Sangama - Sangama dynasty
 - Guru - Vaishnava saint Vidyanaraya and Sayana of Sringeri Math
 - Beginning - Commanders of Hoysala dynasty king Vira Ballala
 - Southern commanders of Muhammad bin Tughluq
 - ◆ Representatives of Virupaksha (Shiva)
 - ◆ Two cities - Vijayanagara and Vidyanagara, Tungabhadra
 - ◆ Vidyanaraya - Karnataka throne establishment
 - ◆ Hampi (discovery) - Mackenzie (1800)



Sangama Dynasty (1336-1485)

Harihara I (1336-56)

1. **Harihara and Bukka**
 - ❖ Founders of Sangama dynasty (Vijayanagara)
 - ❖ Joint rule
 - Capital - Anegundi
 - Sub-capital - Gutti



2. **Capital Change** → From Anegundi to Hampi (Vijayanagara - Tungabhadra)

- Founder of Hampi (Hastinavati)

3. **Harihara and Bukka** : Commanders of Hoysala dynasty king Vira Ballala

4. **Title** → Harihara I → Lord of the Ocean

Bukka I (1356-1377)

1. **Brother of Harihara I**

2. **Title**

- Lord of Two Oceans
- Establisher of Vedic Path

3. **Annexation of Madura** → Son Kumara Kampana (wife Ganga Devi composed 'Madura Vijayam')

4. **Bahmani - Vijayanagara Conflict** → Cause: Raichur Doab

- Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers
- Fertile + Iron + Diamond

5. **Foreign relations with China** → Diplomatic relations (1374)



Harihara II (1377- 1404)

1. **Title of Maharajadhiraja - First in Sangama dynasty**

2. Title of Rajaparameshvara

3. Universally accepted commentator of Vedas - Acharya Sayana

Devaraya I (1406-1422)

1. Conflict with Firuz Shah Bahmani over Raichur Doab
 - Devaraya's son Vijaya Raya and minister Lakshmidhara
2. Court Poet → Srinatha (Book: Harvilasum)
3. Italian traveler Nicolo Conti → Arrival in 1420
 - Description of slavery system
4. Dam on Tungabhadra river



Devaraya II (1425-1446)

1. **Greatest ruler of Sangama dynasty**
2. **Titles** → Gajabetekara (hunter of elephants) + Immadi Devaraya + Avatar of Indra
3. Defeated the Bahmani Empire
 - Large-scale recruitment of Muslims in the army
 - Jagirs to Muslims
 - Minister and Mahadandanayaka Lakkana Dandesha - Lord of the Southern Sea
4. **Abdur Razzaq :- Arrival of Persian ambassador**
5. **Cultural Achievements :-**
 - ❖ Devaraya II's works (Sanskrit)
 - Commentary on Brahma Sutra
 - Mahanataka Sudhanidhi
 - ❖ Famous Telugu poet Srinatha → **Title of Kavi Sarvabhauma and golden shower (Kanakabhisheka)**



- Harvilasam (Four Shaiva stories)
- Kridabhiramam (which describes the social life of Warangal)
- Shringar Naishadham (verse translation of Naishadhiyacharita)
- Kashikhhandamu
- ❖ Minister Lakkana Dandesha → Shivatva Chintamani

6. Other Rulers:-

- ❖ Mallikarjuna
 - Praudha Devaraya
 - Chinese traveler Ma Huan
- ❖ Virupaksha II - Last



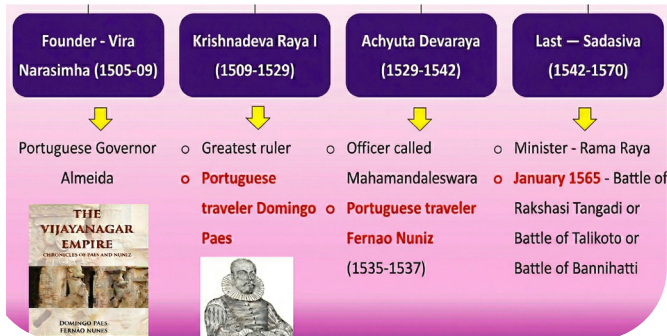
Virupaksha temple Hampi - Built by Deva Raya II's general Lakkana Dandesha

Saluva Dynasty (1485-1505)

- ❖ Founder - Saluva Narasimha (1485-1490)
 - **First usurpation** - Forcible seizure of power
 - Murder of Virupaksha II by Saluva Narasimha and commander Narasa Nayaka
- ❖ Last - Immadi Narasimha (1490-1505)
 - **Second usurpation** - Murder of Saluva dynasty's Immadi Narasimha by Narasa Nayaka's son Vira Narasimha



Tuluva Dynasty (1505- 1570)



Krishnadeva Raya (1509-1529)

1. General Introduction:-

- ❖ **Greatest ruler of Vijayanagara Empire**
 - Mentioned by Babur in his autobiography Tuzk-e-Babur or 'Babarnama'
- ❖ Son of Narasa Nayaka and brother of Vira Narasimha
- ❖ **Coronation**
 - 26th July 1509
 - **8th August 1509: Krishna Janmashtami**
- ❖ **Titles**- Yavanarajasthapanacharya, Moorata Rayara Nanda, Simhasanadhishvara, Abhinava Bhoja, Andhra Pitamaha



2. Military Achievements:-

- ❖ 1509-10 → Defeated Mahmud Shah of Bidar and Yusuf Adil Shah of Bijapur (death)
- ❖ 1512 → Defeated Bijapur ruler Ismail Adil Shah and captured Raichur Doab
- ❖ 1513 → Defeated Gajapati ruler Pratap Rudradeva of Orissa

3. Cultural Achievements :-

- ※ Portuguese travelers Barbosa and Domingos Paes: "Krishnadeva Raya was a brave and ideal ruler
- ※ **Krishnadeva Raya**
 - Telugu - Amuktamalyada (Garland of Pearls: Political system)
 - Sanskrit
 - Jambavati Kalyanam
 - Usha Parinaya
 - Madalasa Charitra
- ※ **Golden age of Telugu literature** — Ashtadiggajas (8 Telugu scholars)
- ※ Respect for Tamil and Kannada as well
- ※ **Script** — Nandinagari script
 - Manucharitam (Telugu) and Harikathasara
 - **Grandfather of Telugu and Andhra poetry**



Other Facts :-

- ❖ Krishnadeva Raya → Nandana Gopa, Rama Ramana, Mahakaba and Kannada Rajya
- ❖ In memory of mother Nagala Devi → Nagalapur city
- ❖ **Good relations with Portuguese**
- ❖ Bhuvana Vijaya / Vishva Vijaya - Name of Krishnadeva Raya's royal court
 - Royal guru - Vyasa Raja
- ❖ Follower of Vaishnavism → But tolerant
- ❖ Death → 1529
- ❖ Construction
 - Hazara Rama Temple (Hampi, Karnataka)
 - Vittalaswamy Temple (Lord Vishnu, Hampi, Karnataka)
 - Thillai Nataraja Chidambaram Temple (Lord Shiva, Chidambaram, Tamil Nadu)
 - **Dams: Timmasamudra and Kondasamudra**
 - Varadaraja Perumal and Ekambareswar Temple (Kanchipuram: City of thousand temples)



Poets included in Ashtadiggajas

Poet	Work
1. Allasani Peddana	Manucharitam and Harikathasara
2. Nandi Timmana	Parijataharana
3. Bhattumurti	Narasabhupaleeyam and Harichandropakhyanam
4. Dhurjati	Kalahastimahatmya
5. Mallana	Rajasekharacharita
6. Achyutaraja Ramachandra	Sakalakathasarasangraha and Ramabhyudayam
7. Pingali Surana	Raghavapandeeya
8. Tenali Ramakrishna	Panduranga Mahatmya

Five Great Epics of Telugu

Epic	Author
Amuktamalyada	Krishnadeva Raya
Manucharitam	Allasani Peddana
Vasucharita	Bhattumurti
Raghavapandaveeyam	Pingali Surana
Panduranga Mahatmya	Tenali Ramakrishna

Battle of Rakshasa Tangadi or Talikota (23rd January 1565 - Bijapur, Karnataka)

- ❖ King Sadasiva's minister Rama Raya
 - **Rama Raya** - Murdered by Husain Nizam Shah
 - **Rama Raya** - Most Muslims in the army
 - **Talikoti** - Bijapur, Karnataka
 - Robert Sewell - **A Forgotten Empire (Book)**
 - ❖ Never in the history of the world has such a glorious city been so suddenly and completely destroyed as Vijayanagara
 - Historian Venkataramana : **Vijayanagara's Waterloo**
 - ❖ Four Bahmani States
 - **Bijapur** - Ali Adil Shah **Golconda** - Ibrahim Qutb Shah
 - **Ahmadnagar** - Husain Nizam Shah **Bidar** - Ali Barid
- Berar did not participate**

Aravidu Dynasty (1570-1672)

1. This was the fourth and final Hindu dynasty that ruled the Vijayanagara Empire
2. Foundation: Tirumala deposed Sadasiva and established at Penukonda
3. During the reign of Aravidu ruler Venkata-II, Wodeyar established Mysore state in 1612
4. Last ruler of Aravidu dynasty: Sriranga III

Major Foreign Travelers who visited Vijayanagara

Traveler	Country	Period	Ruler
1. Nicolo Conti	Italy	1420 CE	Devaraya-I
2. Abdur Razzaq	Persia	1442 CE	Devaraya-II
3. Nuniz	Portugal	1535 CE	Achyuta Raya
4. Domingo Paes	Portugal	1515 CE	Krishna Deva Raya
5. Barbosa	Portugal	1515-16	Krishna Deva Raya

Administration of Vijayanagara

- ❖ General Administration
- ❖ Provincial
- ❖ Local
- ❖ Revenue
- ❖ Military

General Administration

- 1. Information** → Inscriptions of Kapaluru, Bagpalli, and Kolarc
- 2. Hereditary Monarchy** → Saptanga Ideology
- 3. King**
 - Equivalent to God
 - Ray / Narapati

The title "Hindu Suratan" was given to Maharana Kumbha of Mewar

- 4. For Assistance to the King**
 - Royal Council
 - Social Council
 - Council of Ministers
 - ◆ Assembly Hall: Venkata Vilas Mandapa

5. Principal Officers :-

- **Provincial Governor** → Mandaleswar or Dandanayak or Udayyar (Prince)
- **Karnikam** → Accounts Officer
- **Amaranayak** → Military Commander
- **Amaram** → Land granted to Nayak for army maintenance
- **Jorikhana** → Mint Officer
- **Rasasam** → Secretary
- ❖ **Empire**
 - 6 Mandals (Provinces)
 - Kottam/Valandu (District)
 - Nadu (Pargana)
 - **Melagram (Group of 50 villages)**
 - Sthala and Seema
 - Ur (Village)

Ayyangar System: Village Administration**Vijayanagara Rule: Important Feature of Village Administration**

- ❖ Each village was organized as an independent unit and
- ❖ For governing this unit, the central government appointed 12 persons who were called 'Ayangars'.
- ❖ The positions of these Ayangars were hereditary and they could sell or mortgage their positions.
- ❖ Instead of salary, they received revenue and tax-free land (Manyam land).
- ❖ Primary Responsibility: Maintaining peace and security arrangements in their jurisdiction

6. Principal Ayyangar Officers :-

- ❖ **Karnikam** - Documentation of land purchase and sale transactions and preparation of related documents
- ❖ **Talaiyari/Talara/Talas** - Village watchman
- ❖ **Senabhova/Senateova** - Village accountant/maintaining income and expenditure accounts
- ❖ **Maniyam/Reddy/Gaud** - Village administrator/headman
- ❖ **Antarimar** - An officer of village administration
- ❖ **Begara** - Care of laborers and their wages, unemployed persons

Revenue Administration

- 1. Adhavan** → Central Revenue Department
- 2. Land Revenue (Shisht)** → 1/6th of the produce
- 3. Marriage tax** → Groom and bride
- 4. Types of Land :-**
 - ❖ **Bhandaravad villages** - Villages whose land was under direct state control and farmers paid direct taxes to the state
 - ❖ **Umbali** - Tax-free land granted in villages in exchange for special services.
 - ❖ **Rata Kodge** - Land granted to those who showed valor in war or to families of soldiers killed in battle.
 - ❖ **Kuttagi** - Land leased by large landowners, temples, and Brahmins to small farmers for cultivation.
 - ❖ **'Varam'** - System of sharing produce between landowner and tenant
- 5. Other Facts :-**
 - **Kudi** - Agricultural laborers who were transferred along with the purchase and sale of land.
 - Female bodyguards are described in the court of Krishnadeva Raya

Social System

- 1. Four Varnas**
 - Vipulu (Brahmin)
 - Rajulu (Kshatriya)
 - Mafije Ratlu (Vaishya)
 - Nala Jala Tivaru (Shudra)
- 2. Other Classes :-**
 - **Chetti** - Merchant and clerical class
 - **Vira Panchal** - Artisan class engaged in trade like the Chettis
- 3. Vesa Varga :-** Human trafficking (Slave system)
- 4. Women :-**
 - Polygamy ✓
 - Sati practice (voluntary) ✓
 - Purdah system ×
 - Child marriage and dowry system ✓
 - Higher education for women in noble classes ✓
 - Devadasi system ✓
 - ◆ Varaha → Gold coin
 - ◆ Pratapa and Fanam → Small gold coins
 - ◆ Tara and Dhaurahare → Silver coin
 - ◆ Dijatel → Copper

Other Facts

- A Major Feature of Vijayanagara Temple Architecture → Kalyana Mandapa and Gopurams with thousand pillars
 - A decorative hall within a temple complex for the symbolic marriage ceremony of Lord Shiva and Goddess Parvati
- In Tirupati temple, there are statues of Krishnadevaraya and his wives Tirumal and Chinta Devi.
- Major State Festival: **Mahanavami (9-day festival)**
 - **Mahanavami Dibba:** A three-tiered stone platform in Hampi of the Vijayanagara Empire
- Vasavapurana composed by Bhimaka (Lingayat)
- Lakshmi Narayana : Court musician of Krishnadeva Raya
 - Book : Suryodaya
- Veena:** Famous musical instrument of the Vijayanagara Empire
- Lepakshi Art:** Painting style of Vijayanagara
 - Subject : Ramayana and Mahabharata
- Yakshagana style:** Mixed style of dance and music in Vijayanagara
- In the western coastal regions of Vijayanagara, **Cruzado (Portuguese), Dinar (Persian), Florin and Ducat (Italian)** currencies were in circulation.