PARMAR SSC

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Post Gupta-1



Pushyabhuti / Vardhana Dynasty



Founder : Pushyabhuti
Capital : Thaneshwar, Haryana



Prabhakarvardhan

Eldest Son : Rajyavardhana
Youngest Son : Harshavardhana

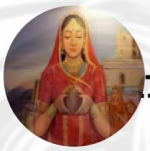
- Harshavardhana Protected Rajyashri from Committing Sati.
- Few Sources claims that Devgupta was killed by Harshavardhana.



Rajyavardhana

Son (Eldest)

Daughter



Rajyashri

Married



Grahavarman

Ruling over Kannauj or Kanyakubja

Killed by Devagupta (Ruling over Malwa)

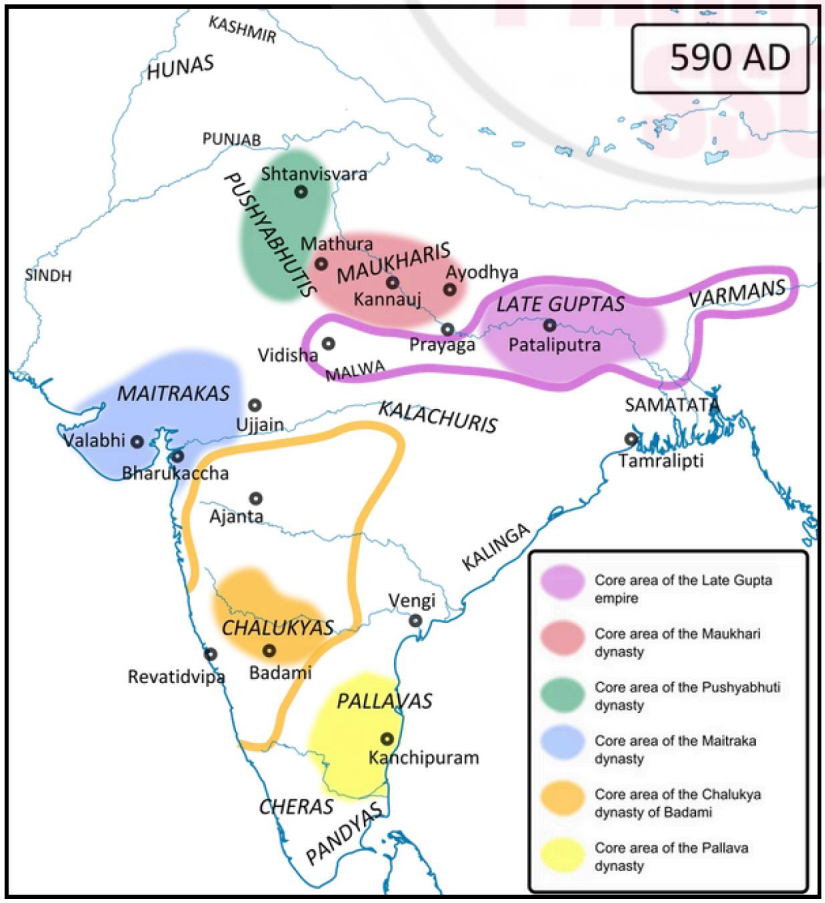


Devagupta



Formed alliance with **Shashanka** (Gauda King of North Bengal)

Killed



Maukhari

- **Capital** : Kannauj
- Grahavarman Married to Rajyashri

Ishanvarman of Maukhari Empire adorned the title of "**Maharadhiraja**"

Capital of Maitrakas were Vallabhi (Gujarat)
Founder : Bhatarka

Harshavardhana (606-647 AD)

- **Capital**: Kannauj
- Devotee of Shiva (Called Shaivite)
- Patronised Buddhist Religion
- Defeated Dhruvsena II of Maitraka Dynasty (Vallabhi Ruler, Gujarat)
- Traveler visited by: Hiuen-Tsang(Xuan-zang)
- Married his daughter to Dhruvasena II of Maitraka Dynasty
- He was defeated by Pulakeshin II (Chalukya King) on the bank of Narmada River in 618 AD.
- Title taken by Pulakeshin II after defeating Harshavardhna was "**Dakshinpatheshwara**" means Lord of South.
- Other titles of Pulakeshin : Parmeshwara



"**Sakalottarapathanatha**" title given to Harshavardhana which means lord of North India : Mentioned in Chalukyan inscription

Assemblies Organized:

Kannauj : To honor Hiuen-Tsang

Prayag

- Organized every 5 yrs
- At confluence of Ganga, Yamuna, Saraswati
- Origin of Kumbh (First historical evidence of Kumbh)



Hiuen-Tsang

- 2nd Chinese Traveller (1400 years ago)
- He stayed in India for about 15 years.
- He traveled extensively under the patronage of Emperor Harshavardhana.
- His writings, "Si-yu-ki" offer invaluable insights into 7th-century India and Records of Western World.

Books written by Harshavardhana

1. Ratnavali
2. Nagananda
3. Priyadarshika

Biography of Harshavardhana called "**Harshacharita**" was written by his Court Poet "**Banabhatta**" who was also author of "**Kadambari**"

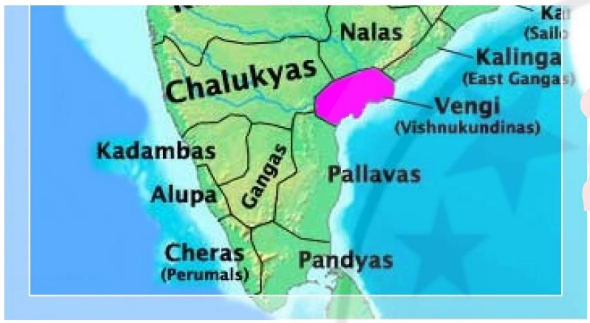
Arunashva
(Governor under Harsha) ruled after Harsha but he could not established dynasty.

Chalukya Dynasty

- Chalukya Dynasty rulers were Feudatory of Kadamba of Banvasi (Capital : Vaijayantipura or Jayantipura)
- Founder of Kadamba Dynasty was Mayur Sharma (345 AD)

Chalukyas were divided into 3 distinct Dynasties:

- Badami Chalukya (Early Chalukya having Capital "Vatapi")
- Eastern Chaulkya (Capital : Vengi)
  - Founder : Kubja Vishnuvardhana
- Western Chalukya (Later Chalukya having Capital "Kalyani"



Vishnukundinas
- Capital : Amarapuram or Amravati



Ikshvakus (227-306)
- **Capital :** Vijaypuri
- **Founder** : Vasisthiputra Sri Chamtamula or Shantamula I
- Devotee of Shiva

Chalukya of Badami

Founder : Jayasimha
Capital : Vatapi

Pulakeshin I (543-566 AD)



First Son : Kirtivarman (Died at Early age)

Second Son : Mangalesha

Mangakesha got killed by most powerful ruler of Badami Chalukya **Pulakeshin II** (Son of Kirtivarman).

Pulakeshin II

- Time Period : (610-642 AD)
- Greatest of his dynasty
- Defeated Harshavardhana at Battle of Narmada (618 AD)
- Defeated Mahendravarman (Pallava ruler) in Battle of Pullalur (619 AD)
- Narashimhavarman I (Son of Mahendravarman) defeated Pulakeshin II in Battle of Vatapi (642 AD)
- Title taken by Narshimavarman was "Vatapikonda" means Conqueror of Vatapi.
- Nickname of Narshimavarman was " Mammalla"
- Titles of Pulakeshin II : Satyashraya, Bhattaraka, Parameshwara, Maharajadhiraja, Dakshinpatheshwara (lord of south), Prithvivallabha.

Vikramaditya I : Son of Pulakeshin II who recovered Vatapi from Pallavas.

↓

Vinayaditya ---→ **Vijayaditya** ---→ **Vikramaditya II** ---→ **Kirtivarman II (Great Grandson)**

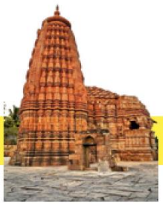
Attacked 3 times on Pallavas

(Defeated by Rashtrakutas)

Chalukyan Architecture

Style: Vesara style (Nagara + Dravida style)

Nagara : North Indian style
Dravida : South Indian style



Nagara Style

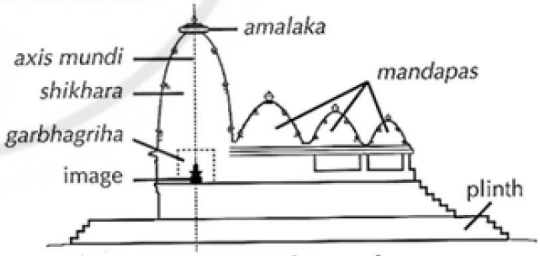
Panchayatan Style is seen here.



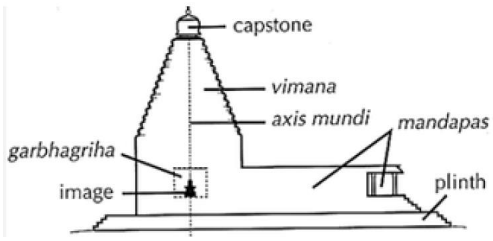
Dravida Style



Vesara Style



Northern Style Temple



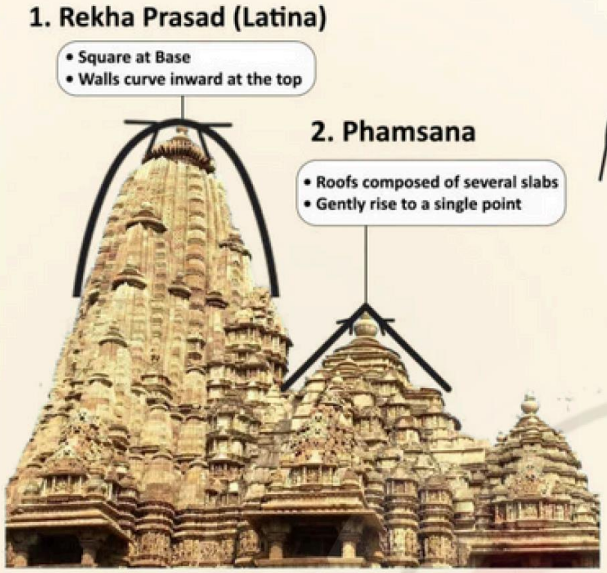
Southern Style Temple

Garbhagriha is known as "Sanctum Sanctorum"

Three types of Shikhara:
(Nagara Style Temples)

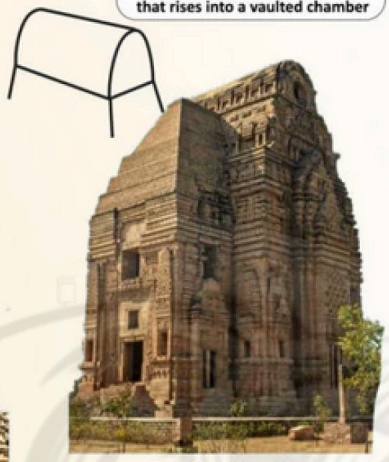
1. Rekha Prasad (Latina)
- Square at Base
- Walls curve inward at the top

2. Phamsana
- Roofs composed of several slabs
- Gently rise to a single point



Lakshmana Temple, Khajuraho (10th cent)

3. Valabhi
- Rectangular buildings with a roof that rises into a vaulted chamber



Teli Ka Mandir,
Gwalior (8th cent)



Lingaraj Temple, Odisha

- Built by : Jajati or Yayati Keshari of Somavamsi Dynasty
- Example of Rekha Deul and Pidha Deul

Pidha Deul is also known as Jagmohan means Mandapa.



Sun Temple, Konark

- Known as Black Pagoda.
- Built by : Narshimadeva-I of East Ganga Dynasty.
- Made up of Khondalite Rocks



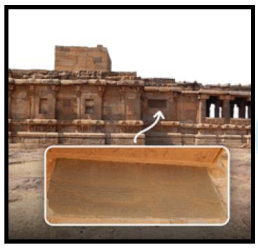
Jagannath Temple, Odisha

- Known as White Pagoda
- Built by : Ananatavarman Chodanga Deva of Eastern Ganga Dynasty.

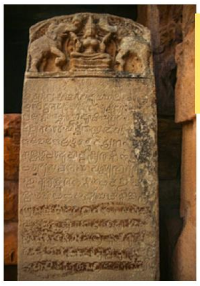
Chalukyan Temples are divided into three groups

1. **Aihole :** Known as Laboratory of Indian Temple Architecture.
2. **Badami**
3. **Pattadakkal**

Note : Aihole, Badami and Pattadakal are located in Karnataka.

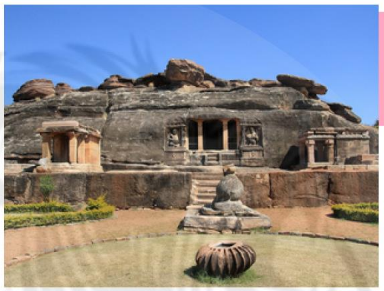


Meguti Jain Temple, Aihole, Karnataka



Aihole Pillar Inscription

- Gives Description about Pulakeshin II
- Composed by Ravikriti (Court Poet)



Ravan Phadi Caves, Aihole



Huchimalligudi temple , Aihole

It is a Shiva Temple Built around 7th century by the Early Chalukyas.

Lad Khan

Dedicated to Shiva





Durga/Durg Temple, Aihole

- Example of Gaja-Prishta form of architecture
- Originally dedicated to God 'Surya'
- Located in 'Bagalkot', Karnataka.
- Known for its unique apical design

Gaja-Prishta

Elliptical shaped formation seen in Dravid or Vesara form of Architecture.



Pattadakal Temple

Pattadakal group of temples is known as the **"Cradle of Indian architecture"**

Virupaksha Temple

- Made in Dravida style
- Built by Queen Lokamahadevi (dedicated to Lord Shiva)

Queen Lokamahadevi was wife of Vikramaditya II

Sangameshwar Temple

- Made in Dravida style
- Dedicated to Lord Shiva

Papanatha Temple

- Mixed : Nagara & Dravida style

Galaganatha Temple

- Made in Nagara style

Mallikarjuna Temple

Built by Trilokdevi (wife of Vikramaditya II)





Badami Caves

Badami Rock Cut Caves dedicated to Hindus and Jains

The Pallavas



Feudatories of Kalabhras

- **Founder** : Simha Vishnu
- **Capital**: Kanchipuram
- **Greatest ruler**: Mahendravarman I (Patron of Rock cut Architecture)
- Initially Mahendravarman was Jain then converted to Hinduism (Shaivaite)

Narasimhavarman I



- Son of Mahendravarman I
- Time Period : 630 AD - 668 AD
- Visited by Hiuen Tsang.
- Defeated Pulakeshin II
- Title : Mahamalla and Vatapikonda
- Founded Port City : Mahabalipuram
- Started Monolithic Rock cut Temple



Seven Ratha Temple

- Seven Ratha Temple (Also known as Panchrath Temple)
- Built by Narsimhavarman I
- Called Seven Pagoda by "**Marcopolo**"

Each ratha has a distinct plan, showcasing architectural diversity:

1. Draupadi Ratha – simple hut-like shrine
2. Bhima Ratha – elongated hall (mandapa type)
3. Arjuna Ratha – square shrine.
4. Dharmaraja Ratha – multi-storeyed vimana.
5. Nakula-Sahadeva Ratha – apsidal plan



Kailashnathar Temple

- It is structured Temple Built by Narsimhavarman II
- Made up of Granite Rock.
- Dedicated to Shiva.

Narsimhavarman II Started free standing Rock cut Architecture



Shore Temple

- Located at Mahabalipuram facing towards Bay of Bengal in the Coromandal Coast.
- Added to UNESCO world heritage site in 1984.
- Built by : Narsimhavarman II (Known as Rajsimha)
- Dedicated to Lord Shiva

Decline of Pallavas

- Last ruler of Pallava Dynasty was **Aparajitavarman** who was defeated by Chola King **Aditya I** around 897 AD.