PARMAR SSC

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Post Gupta-2



Rashtrakuta Dynasty

- Time Period : (753-982 AD)
- **Founder**: **Dantidurga** (Performed Hiranyagarbha Ceremony)
- **Krishna I** : Uncle of Dantidurga
- **Amoghavarsha** : Successor of Govind III
- **Indra III** : Successor of Amoghvarsha who defeated Pratihara.



Genealogy of Rashtrakutas:

- Dantidurga (735-756 AD)
- Krishna - I
- Govinda III
- Amoghvarsha I (814-878 AD)
- Krishna II
- Indra III (914-929 AD)
- Amogha II
- Govinda III
- Amogha III
- Krishna III (939-967 AD)
- Khittiga
- Karka II

Some facts to remember:

- Govinda III Conquered Himalaya to Kaveri
- Amoghvarsha I Patron of Jainism & wrote Kavirajmarga in Kannada.
- Indra III Captured Kannauj
- Krishna III Defeated Cholas King 'Prantaka-1' in Battle of Takkolam (948 AD).
- Karka II Defeated by Tailopa II who established Later Chalukya.
- Suleman said Amogha I was one of the 4 greatest rulers of the world.
- Jena sena wrote Adi Purana (Focused on life of Rishabhdev) during the reign of Amogha I

Amoghavarsha

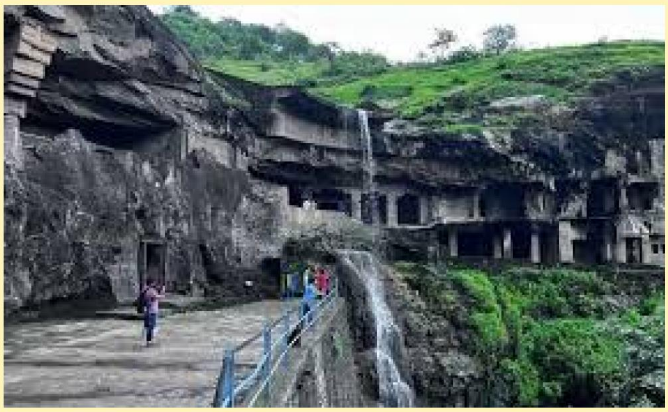
- Great Grandson of Krishna I
- Capital : Manyakheta
- He was Converted to Jainism

Books Written by Amoghavarsha I

1. Kavirajamarga
2. Prashnottara Ratnamalika

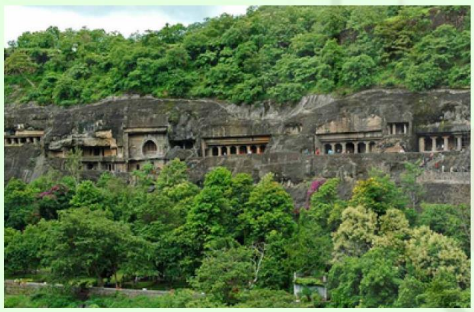
Ellora Caves

- Total 34 Caves
- Cave 1-12 : Associated to Buddhism (Patronised by Kalachuris & Early Chalukya)
- Cave 13-29 : Associated to Hinduism (Patronised by Rashtrakutas)
- Cave 30 - 34 : Associated to Digamber Jainism (Patronised by Rashtrakutas)
- Build time : 6th CE - 11th CE



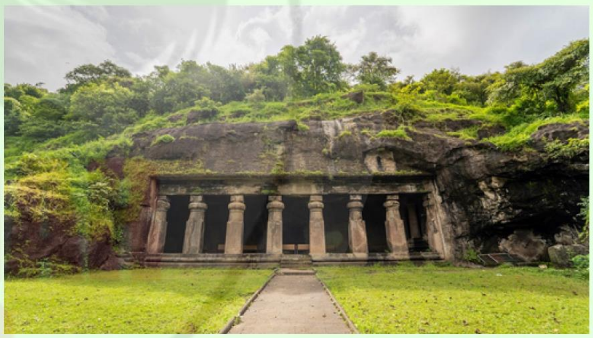
Ajanta Caves

- These are Buddhist Caves , built by Satvahanas and Vakatakas (Harisena).
- Located in Aurangabad , Maharashtra
- Total 29 Caves
- Build time : 2 BC- 6 AD.
- 4-Chaitya & 25-Vihara



Elephanta Caves (7 Caves)

- Built by Rashtrakutas and Later Kalachuri Dynasty
- Three head idol of Shiva (Trimurti) can be seen here.
- Added to UNESCO world heritage in 1987





Temples & Victory Pillar Built by Krishna III in Rameshwaram after victory over Cholas

Kailasha Temple at Ellora

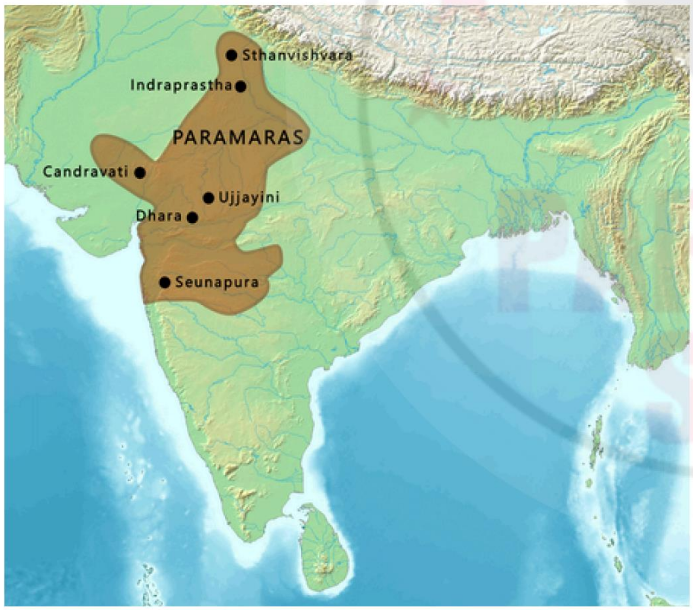


- Built by Krishna I
- World's largest Monolithic Rock cut Temple.
- Present at 16th Ellora cave.
- Dedicated to Lord Shiva
- Added to UNESCO World heritage site in 1983 along with Ajant-Ellora caves.

Dynasties after Rashtrakutas

Dynasty	Region	Relation to Rashtrakutas
Western Chalukyas (Kalyani)	Karnataka	Direct successors
Paramaras	Malwa	Former Feudatories
Kalachuris (Tripuri)	Madhya Pradesh	Regional beneficiaries
Yadavas (Seuna)	Maharashtra	Former Feudatories
Eastern Chalukyas	Andhra Pradesh	Strengthened & Expanded due to vacuum
Cholas	Tamil Nadu	

Parmar Dynasty



Paramaras were Devotee of Shiva

- Raja Bhoja Wrote a book "Sarasvatikanthabharana"
- Bhojatal Lake of Bhopal provides 40 % water Supply.



Aspects	Details
Region	Malwa
Capital	Dhara
Famous Ruler	Raja Bhoja
Architecture	Malwa Nagara style
Origin	Ex-feudatories of Rashtrakutas

Kalachuri Dynasty



Aspects	Details
Capital	Tripuri (MP)
Period	9th-12th CE
Religion	Shaivism
Architecture	Central Indian Nagara
Key Ruler	Lakshmikarna
Famous Region	Amarkantak

Chalukya of Kalyani



Aspects	Details
Period	973-1189 CE
Founder	Tailapa II
Capital	Kalyani
Famous Ruler	Vikramaditya VI
Architecture	Gadag style
Successors	Hoysalas

Hoyasala Kingdom



- They were feudatory to the Chalukyas of Kalyani (Later Chalukyas)
- Capital: Dwarasamudra (Halebidu)
- Founder: Nripa Kama II
- Last Ruler : Ballal III

Aspects	Details
Period	10th-14th CE
Capital	Belur / Halebidu
Greatest Ruler	Vishnuvardhana
Architecture	Stellate soapstone temples
Architecture	Gadag style
Successors	Vijayanagara Empire

Lakkundi Temple



- Developed during later Chalukyas (kalyani)
- Style : Vesara

Somnathpura Temple : Karnataka



- Built by Hoyasala Dynasty

Chennakeshava Temple : BELUR

- Chenna means 'Beautiful' and Keshava means 'Vishnu'.
- Built by: King Vishnuvardhana
- Bhumija style of architecture
- Dedicated to Lord Vishnu
- It is a star shaped Temple
- Built in Soapstone (Chloritic Schist)



Hoysaleswara Temple : Halebidu

- It is a 'Shiva Temple'
- 42nd UNESCO World Heritage site
- There are 3 Jain Basadis here





CSMT (World UNESCO Heritage : 2004)

Gothic Architecture

Mainly Developed in France Region.

Features :

- Pointed Arch
- Ribbed Vault