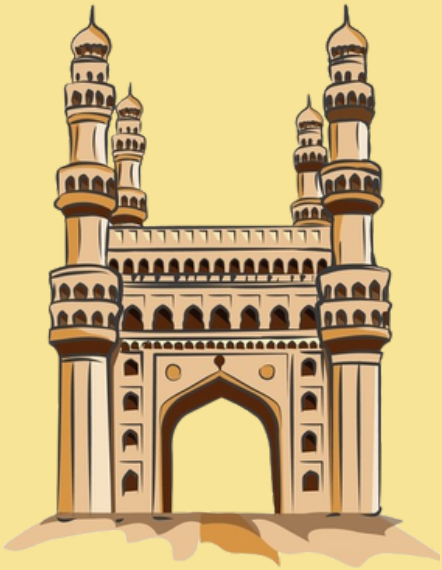
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Vijaynagar Empire & Bahmani Kingdom



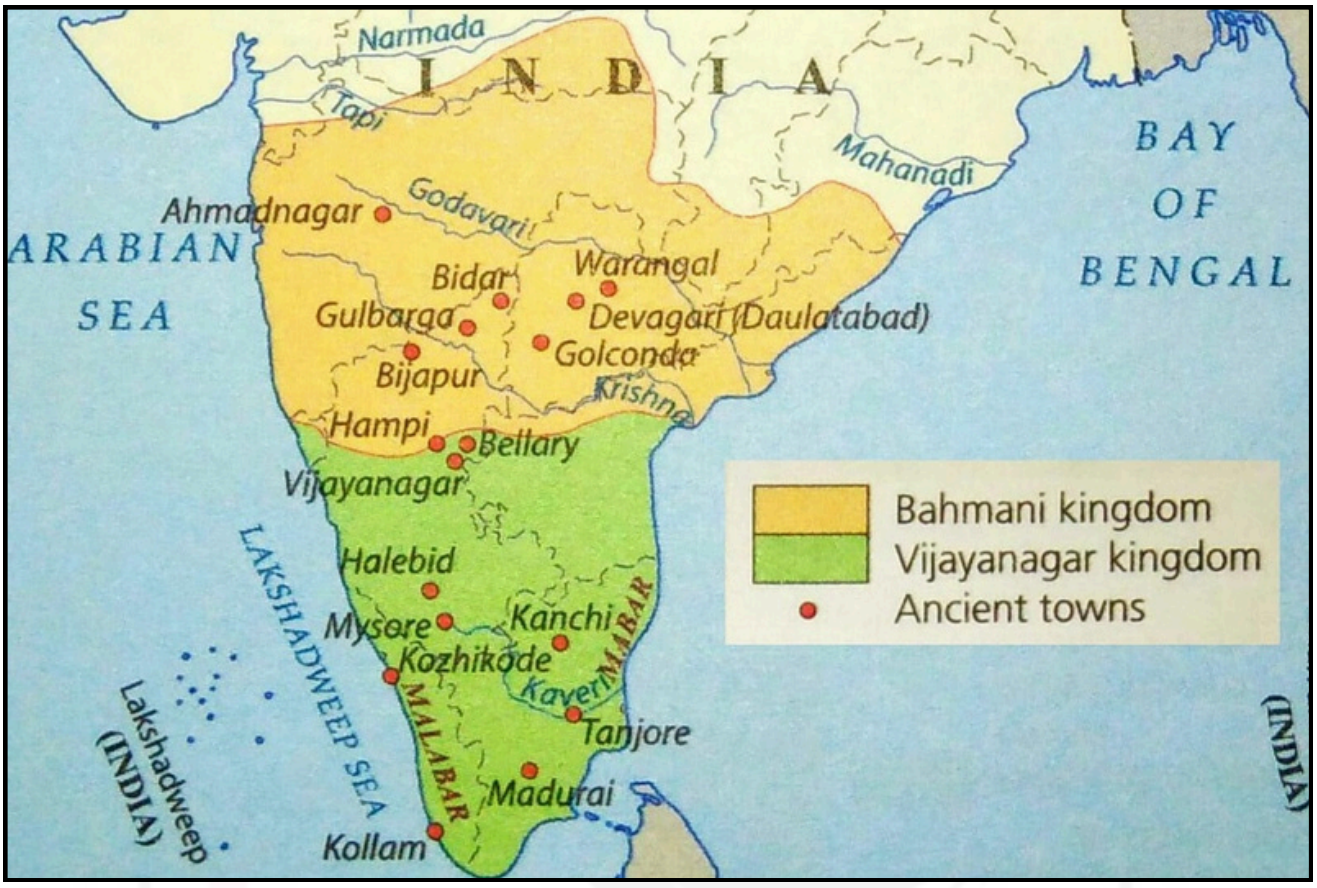








Vijayanagara Empire (1336–1565 AD)



Introduction & Location

- The meaning of Vijayanagara : "**City of Victory**."
- Capital: Hampi (The name is derived from the local Mother Goddess, Pampadevi).
- Location: The capital, Hampi, is situated on the banks of the Tungabhadra River in the Deccan Plateau, specifically south of the Krishna River.
- Discovery: The ruins of Hampi were brought to light in 1800 by Colin Mackenzie (the first Surveyor General of India).



Hampi was (declared as UNESCO World Heritage Site in 1986)

Photography & Conservation:

- Alexander Greenlaw took the first detailed photographs of archaeological remains.
- John Marshall began the conservation of the archaeological remains.

Contemporary Names:

- Contemporaries described the empire as **Karnataka Samrajyamu**.
- Early rulers called themselves **Hindu Suratrana** (Hindu Sultans).
- The kings of Vijayanagara were known as "**Raya**".

- Local communities of merchants were known as: **Kudirai Chettis.**
- Mohammed Bin tughlaq was the ruler of Delhi sultnate when this empire was established

Titles of Rulers in the Region:

- Vijayanagar rulers were also known as: **Narapati** (*Lord of men*).
- The rulers of Odisha called **Gajapati** (*Lord of elephants*)
- The Sultans of Deccan called the **Ashvapati** (*Lord of horses*)

Dynasties of Vijayanagar Empire

- Vijayanagar Empire was ruled by four important Dynasties:

Dynasty	Period	Founder
Sangama	1336-1485	Harihar and Bukka
Saluva	1485-1505	Saluva Narsimha
Tuluva	1505-1570	Veer Narsimha/Narasa Nayaka
Aravidu	1570-1650	Tirumala

Sangama Dynasty: 1336-1485 AD

- **Founders:** Harihara I & Bukka Sons of Sangama, they founded the Sangama Dynasty.
- **Background:** They were originally feudatories of the Kakatiyas of Warangal and later ministers in the court of Kampili.
- **Titles:** Harihara I took the title Karnataka Vidhya Vilas.
- **Renaming:** Bukka is credited with renaming the city from Vidyanagar to Vijayanagara.
- Deva Raya I and Deva Raya II succeeded Harihara and Bukka.



Deva Raya I (1406-1422)

- Causes of Wars: The conflict between the Vijayanagara and Bahmani kingdoms mainly revolved around three strategic regions:

1. Raichur Doab: The fertile land between the Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers.
2. Krishna-Godavari Delta: Important for its ports and fertility.
3. Marathwada: A contested region.

Conflict with Bahmani Kingdom:

- Initial Defeat: Deva Raya I was initially defeated by Firuz Shah Bahmani.

- Treaty: As part of the peace treaty, Deva Raya I gave his daughter in marriage to Firuz Shah. He also lost the territory of Bankapur as dowry.
- Successive Victory: In a subsequent battle, Deva Raya I successfully defeated Firuz Shah Bahmani.

Infrastructure (Hiriya Canal):

- The Hiriya Canal was developed during his reign.
- Function: It drew water from the Tungabhadra river and irrigated the valley, supplying water to the "Sacred Centre" and the "Urban Core".

Deva Raya II (1425-1446)

Military Campaigns (1443 AD):

- In 1443, he crossed the Tungabhadra river to try and recover Mudgal and Bankapur (regions south of the Krishna river).

Fernao Nuniz:

- Fernao Nuniz, a Portuguese traveller who visited in the 16th century, recorded the grandeur of the empire.
- He noted that the kings of Ceylon (Sri Lanka), Pulicat, Pegu, and Tenasserim paid tribute to Deva Raya II.

Infrastructure (Kamalapuram Tank):

- This tank was built to support the city's water needs.
- Function: It was used for field irrigation and to channel water specifically to the "Royal Centre".

Saluva Dynasty: 1485-1505 AD



- Saluva Narasimha founder of the Saluva Dynasty.

Tuluva Dynasty: 1505-1570 AD



- Veera Narasimha founder of the Tuluva Dynasty.

Krishna Deva Raya (1509-1529 AD)



- Ascension: He was placed on the throne by Saluva Timma, the Chief Minister of Veera Narasimha.
- Greatest Ruler: Considered the greatest king of the Vijayanagara Empire.

Military Achievements:

- Defeated the rulers of Odisha (Gajapatis) in his early days.
- Defeated Ismail Adil Shah (Bijapur) and restored the Raichur Doab (region between Krishna and Tungabhadra) in 1520.
- Amarnayakas: During his reign, Amarnayakas (military commanders) flourished.

Titles:

- Yavanaraja Sthapnacharya (Restorer of the Yavana/Bidar Kingdom).
- Abhinava Bhoja.
- Andhra Pitamaha / Andhra Pratimah (Grandfather of Andhra).

Architecture & Cities:

- Built Vijaya Mahal (House of Victory), Hazara Rama Temple, and Vitthal Swami Temple (dedicated to Lord Vishnu).
- Founded a suburban township named Nagalapuram (after his mother).
- Allowed the Portuguese governor Albuquerque to build a fort at Bhatkal.
- Literature: He was a gifted scholar in Telugu and Sanskrit.
  - Amuktamalyada (Telugu work on statecraft).
  - Jambavati Kalyanam (Sanskrit drama).
- Court: His court was adorned by the Ashtadiggajas (8 great poets):

1. Tenali Ramakrishna
2. Nandi Thimmana
3. Madayyagari Mallana
4. Pingali Surana
5. Allasani Peddana
6. Ayyalaraju Ramabhadrudu
7. Dhurjati
8. Ramarajabhushanudu

Decline of the Empire

- Succession: After the death of Krishna Deva Raya, his brother Achyuta Deva Raya ascended the throne.
- Rise of Aliya Rama Raya: Upon Achyuta's death in 1542, his nephew Sadashiva Raya was appointed Emperor. However, the real power lay in the hands of Aliya Rama Raya (Krishna Deva Raya's son-in-law), who acted as the caretaker/regent.

Battle of Talikota (1565):

- Other Names: Also known as the Battle of Rakshasi Tangadi or the Battle of Bannihatti.
- Cause: Aliya Rama Raya's excessive interference in the internal affairs of the Deccan Sultanates led them to form an alliance against him.
- The Alliance: A combined army of Bijapur, Ahmednagar, and Golconda attacked and ransacked the Vijayanagara Empire.

- Result: The magnificent city of Vijayanagara was destroyed and looted.

Aftermath & Shift of Capital:

- Following the defeat, the empire did not vanish completely but continued to rule in a very small part of its former territory.
- The capital was shifted to Penukonda and later to Chandragiri to survive the attacks.
- Last Ruler: Last ruler was **Sri Ranga III** (Aravidu Dynasty).

Administration and Economy

Ayagar System:

- Each village was an independent unit for rural administration.
- 12 officers (Ayagars) were appointed to manage village operations.

Administrative Hierarchy:

- Rajya (Province) ➜ Mandalam ➜ Sthala ➜ Grama (Village).

Amara-Nayaka System:

- Amara-Nayakas were military commanders who were given territories to govern. This system flourished under Krishna Deva Raya.
- The term Amaram refers to the land given to them.

Foreign Travellers

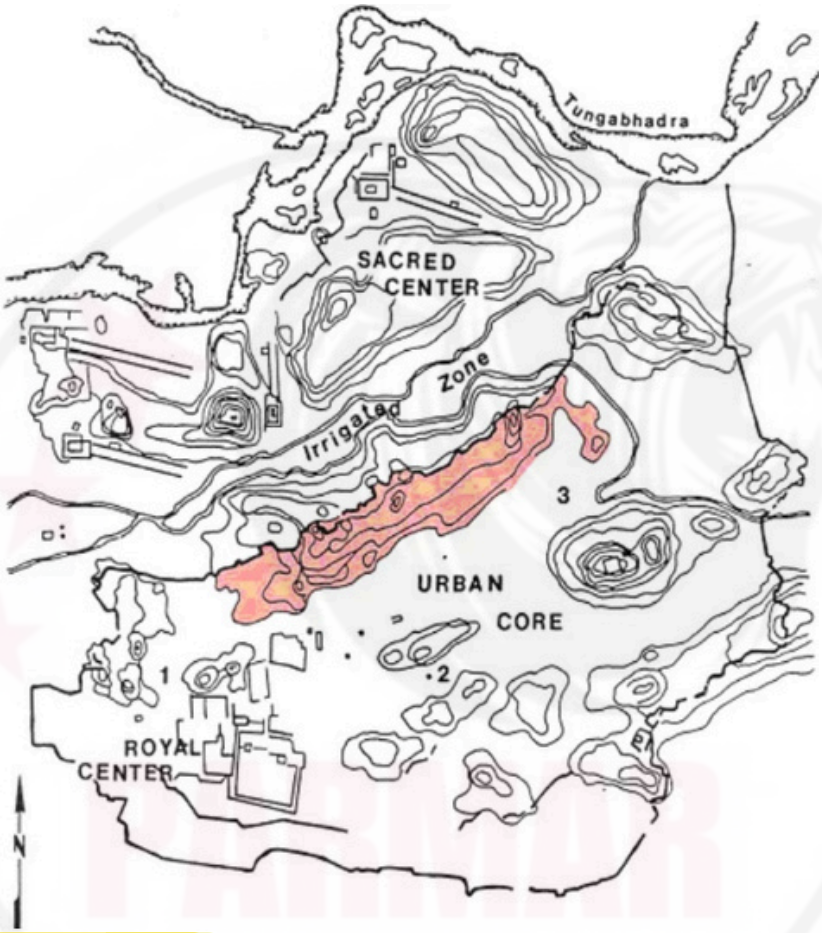
- Many foreign travelers visited Vijayanagara and documented its glory.

Traveller	During the reign of	Country
Ibn Battuta	Harihara and Bukka	Morocco
Nicolo de Conti	Deva Raya I	Italy
Abdur Razzaq	Deva Raya II	Persia
Duarte Barbosa	Krishna Deva Raya	Portugal
Domingo Paes	Krishna Deva Raya	Portugal
Fernao Nuniz	Achyuta Deva Raya	Portugal
Nikitin	Bahmani Period	Russia

Architecture and City Planning

- The capital city was divided into distinct zones:

1. **Royal Centre:** Located in the southwest to Tungabhadra river; where all King's used to reside. It had over 60 temples and 30 palaces.
2. **Sacred Centre:** Located in the north; contained the temples.
3. **Urban Core:** Residential area for the general population.



Royal Centre



Lotus Mahal

Council Chamber where King and his advisors met



Elephant Stable

Possibly buit by Krishna Deva Raya



Hazara Rama Temple



Mahanavami Dibba

- It was spread across 11,000 sq ft
- Height: 40 ft
- It was considered as a large platform which was used for royal ceremonies.
- Walls have relief carvings on it.

Sacred Centre



Vitthal Swami Temple

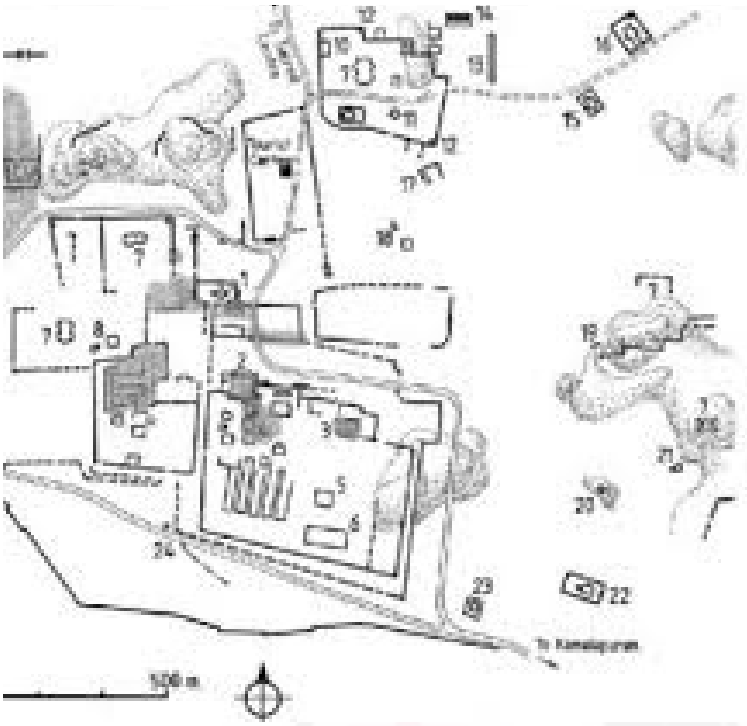
- Dedicated to Lord Vishnu (Vitthal).
- Famous Feature: The Stone Chariot found here is depicted on the ₹50 Indian currency note.



Virupaksha Temple, Hampi

- Dedicated to Lord Virupaksha (an avatar of Shiva).
- Legend: Goddess Pampadevi performed penance here to marry Lord Virupaksha.
- Construction: The main hall was built by Lakkan Dandesha; the Gopuram (gateway tower) was built by Krishna Deva Raya.

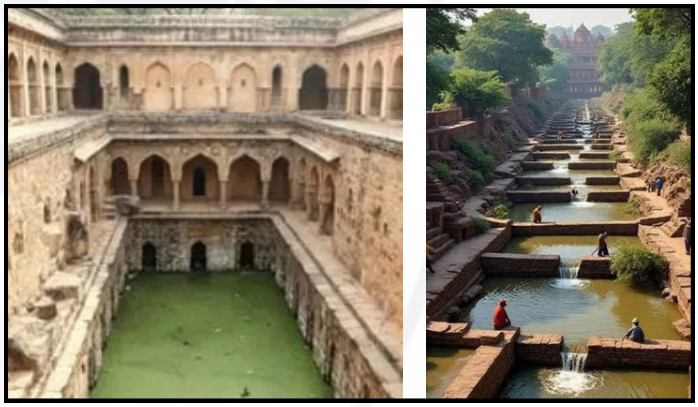
Fortification & Waterworks



- According to persian traveller Abdur Razzaq, there were seven levels of fortification not just the city but also agricultural fields and forests in Vijayanagar Empire.
- Provida style of architecture was introduced by Vijayanagar rulers.



Kamalapuram Tank



- Anantaraj Sagar Tank and Hiriya Canal were also built by Vijayanagara Empire

Bahmani Kingdom (1347 AD – 1527 AD)

- Location: Ruled the northern Deccan, North of the Krishna River.
- Administration: The kingdom was divided into 4 administrative units called Tarafs (Provinces):

1. Gulbarga
2. Bidar
3. Berar
4. Daulatabad

Ala-ud-din Hasan Bahman Shah (1347-1358)



- Founder: Founded the Bahmani Kingdom.
- Also known as: Hasan Gangu.
- Capital: Gulbarga (First capital).
- Lineage: Claimed descent from the Iranian hero Isfandyar.
- Conquest: He defeated the Kakatiyas of Warangal.

Taj ud-Din Firoz Shah (1397 AD-1422 AD)



- Also known as Firoz Shah Bahmani.
- Wars: He fought against Vijayanagara (Deva Raya I), won initially, and married Deva Raya's daughter. However, he was defeated in later battles.

Ahmad Shah Wali (1422 AD-1435 AD)

saint



- Capital Shift: He shifted the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar.
- Associated with the Sufi saint Gesu Daraz.

Mahmud Gawan (a trader)



- Role: He was a powerful Peshwa (Prime Minister) and trader.
- Ports Captured: He captured Chaul and Dabhol ports from the Vijayanagara Empire
- Titles: Khwaja-i-Jahan and (Malik-ut-Tujjar (Chief of Merchants) by Humayun Shah).
- Conquests: He conquered Vijayanagara territories up to Kanchi and the western ports of Goa and Dabhol.
- Humayun Shah: Gawan served under Humayun Shah, a ruler known for his cruelty (given the title "Zalim").

Traders during Bahmani Kingdom

- They were also known as Amirs and were of two types (provided military support to Bahmani rulers)
  1. Afaqui/Pardesi: Sunni muslims from Iran and Iraq.
  2. Deccani: Local Shia muslims.

- **Khalisa Land:** Land reserved to run the expenses of the King and royal household.
- **Tarafdar:** The governor of a province responsible for collecting revenue.

Disintegration of Bahmani Kingdom

- By the late 15th century, the Bahmani Kingdom broke up into 5 independent Sultanates:

Kingdom	Founder	Dynasty
Berar	Fathullah Imad-ul-Mulk	Imad Shahi
Bijapur	Yusuf Adil Shah	Adil Shahi
Ahmednagar	Malik Ahmed	Nizam Shahi
Golconda	Quli Qutb Shah	Qutb Shahi
Bidar	Amir Ali Barid	Barid Shahi

Muhammad Adil Shah (Adil Shahi Dynasty)

- Belongs to **Adil Shahi Dynasty**
- He introduced **Dakhini** as court language in place of **Persian**.



- Gol Gumbaj was built by Adil Shah. It is famous for "Whispering Gallery" and the architecture is designed by Yakut of Dabul.
- It is the second largest Dome in the World.
- Gol Gumbaz is located in Vijayapura (earlier called Bijapur), Karnataka.

Quli Qutb Shah

- He is the first ruler of Qutub Shahi Dynasty.
- The famous Golconda Fort was first built by Kakatiyas Dynasty and was later fortified by Qutub Shahi rulers.
- Golconda is famous for Diamond mines.
- He founded the city of Hyderabad (originally known as Bhagyanagar after Bhagmati, a local dancing girl with whom Sultan had fallen in love).
- He also built the famous Charminar.



Golkonda Fort



Char Minar



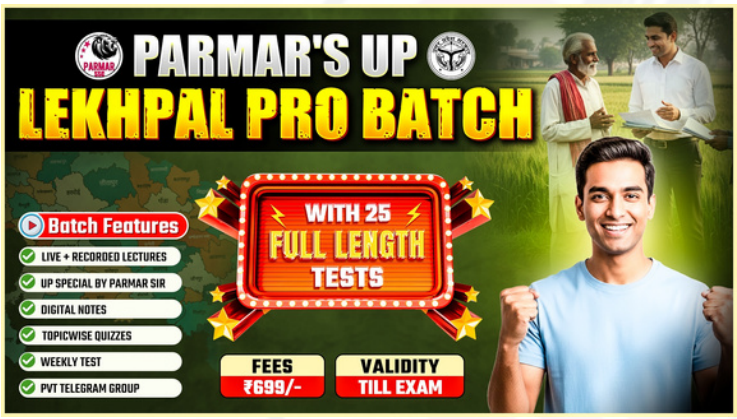


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