

CLASS VII CHAPTER 2 KINGS AND KINGDOMS

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TOPICS:

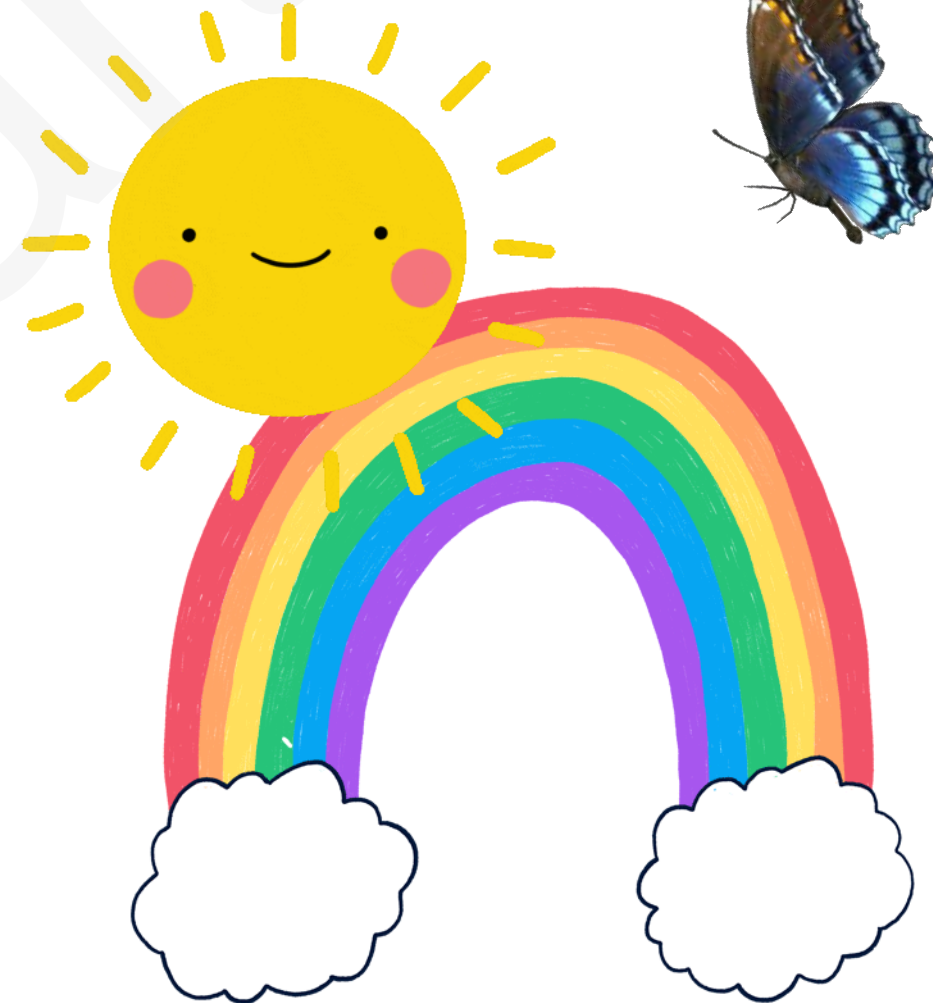
INTRODUCTION

THE EMERGENCE OF NEW DYNASTIES

ADMINISTRATION IN THE KINGDOMS

PRASHASTIS AND LAND GRANTS

WARFARE FOR WEALTH



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A CLOSER LOOK: THE CHOLAS

➤ From Uraiyur to Thanjavur



SPLENDID TEMPLES AND BRONZE SCULPTURE



AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION



THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE EMPIRE



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INTRODUCTION

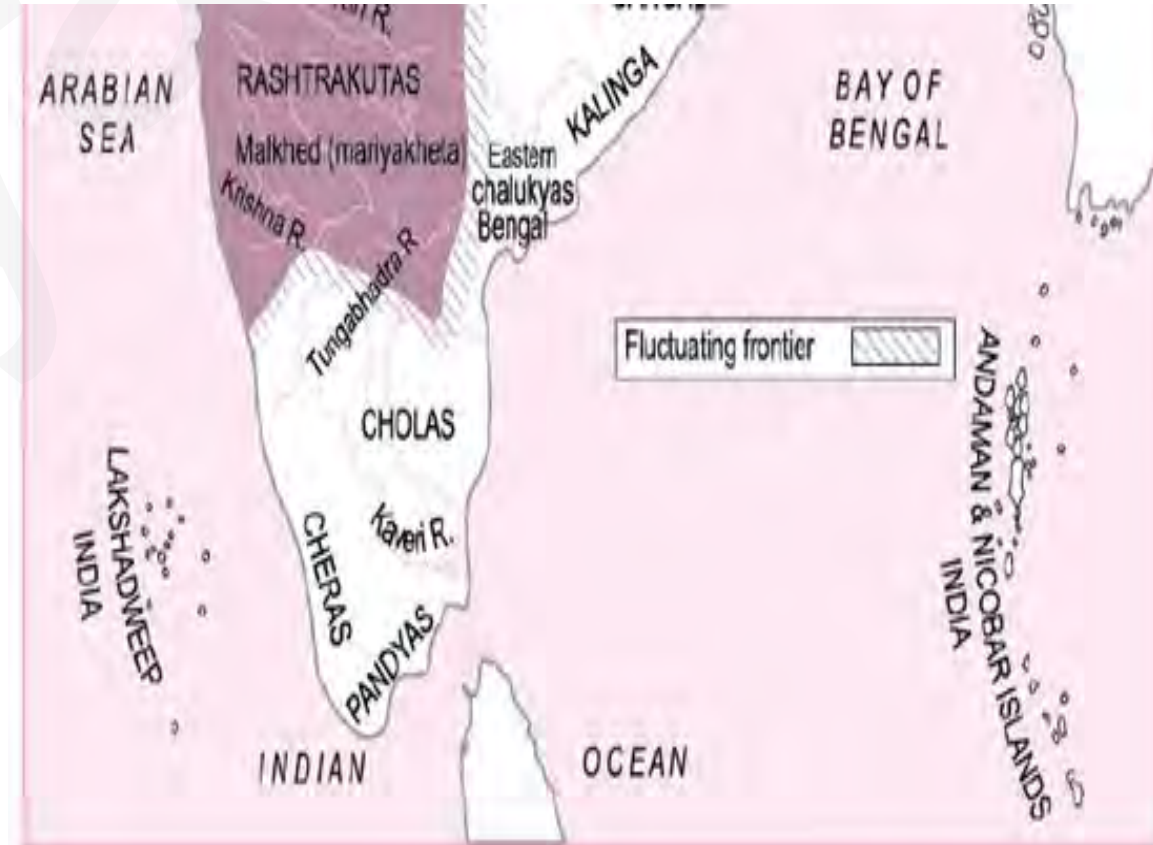
- new dynasties emerged after **17TH CENTURY** and ruled in the subcontinent between **7TH TO 12TH CENTURY**.
- **GURJARA-PRATI HARAS, RASHTRAKUTAS, PALAS, CHOLAS AND CHAHAMANAS (CHAUHANS).**



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MAJOR KINGDOMS, SEVENTH-TWELFTH CENTURIES



The Emergence of New Dynasties

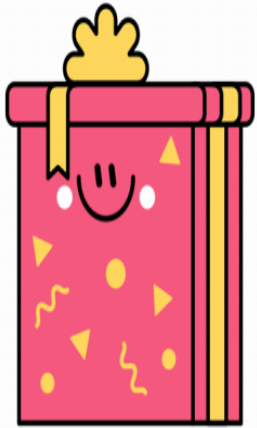
- In the **7TH CENTURY** there were big landlords or warrior chiefs in different regions. They were acknowledged as **SAMANTAS**.
- They also bring gifts to king, provide **MILITARY SUPPORT**.
- As samantas gained power, they declared themselves as **MAHA SAMANTA, MANDALESHVAR. (GREAT LORD OF REGION)**

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PROVIDE MILITARY SUPPORT

BRING GIFTS



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- Subordinate of the **CHALUKYAS** in Karnataka were called as **RASHTRAKUTAS**.
- In mid **8TH CENT.** dantidurga (a rashtrakuta chief overthrown his lord.
- Powerful men's used their military skills to carve out kingdoms
- **EX – KADAMBA MAYUR SHARMAN** and **GURJARA PRATIHARA HARI CHANDRA** were brahmans and took arms (established their kingdoms in Rajasthan and Karnataka).

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CHALUKYA DYNASTY FROM 6TH TO 12TH CEN.



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MAYURASHARMA



GURJARA PRatihARA DYNASTY 8th- 11th cent.



Administration in the Kingdoms

- Many new kings used sounding titles
- **EX MAHARAJA ,ADHI RAJA, TRIBHUVAN, CHAKRAVARTIN**
- **(LORD OF 3 WORLDS)**. Yet they often share power with their **SAMANTAS, TRADERS, BRAHMANS ,PEASANTS.**

ASHOKA



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- **PEASANTS, CATTLE KEEPERS, ARTISANS** use to produce resources in the states.
- Revenue was collected from the traders too(land where taken away from producers)
- Resources were used in **TEMPLES, FORTS, FIGHT WARS.**
- Revenue collectors were usually came from influential families, close relatives.



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TEMPLES



FORTS



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Prashastis and Land Grants

- They were composed by brahmanas who helps in administration, **PRASHASTIS** were not literally true, rulers used to depict themselves as victorious.
- Kings often grant land to brahmanas and **COPPER PLATES** were given to land owners (**WITH DETAILS AS DOCUMENT**)



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WRITTEN ON COPPER PLATES



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- In **12TH CENTURY** a long Sanskrit poem was written by **KALHANA** on a king of Kashmir.
- He used a variety of **SOURCES, INSCRIPTIONS, DOCUMENTS, EYEWITNESS** to make an account. (he was critical about rulers and politics unlike brahmanas).

Kalhana's Rājataranginī

A Chronicle of the Kings of Kashmir

Volume I



Warfare for Wealth

- Every ruling dynasties were from a certain region.
- Prized areas were **KANAUJ** in the ganga valley, for centuries rulers Faught belonging to **GURJARA- PRATIHARA, RASHTRAKUTA, PALA DYNASTY** (it is often described as **TRIPARTITE STRUGGLE**)
- Rulers used to demonstrate their power and resources by **BUILDING TEMPLES**
ATTACKING KINGDOMS, TARGET OTHERS TEMPLES.

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TEMPLES OF KANAUJ



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- Sultan moh. Of ghazni ruled from **997 TO 1030**, controlled **CENTRAL ASIA, IRAN, NORTH WESTERN PART OF SUBCONTINENT.**
- His target was wealthy temples **EX - SOMNATH OF GUJRAT.** Also raided every year.
- He conquered many people and entrusted a scholar named **AL – BIRUNI (KITAB–UL HIND)** also consulted Sanskrit scholars.

AL – BIRUNI



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SOMNATH TEMPLE OF GUJRAT



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PRITHVI RAJ III

- **CHAHAMANAS (CHAUHAN'S)**
ruled over Delhi and Ajmer.
Best known ruler was Prithvi
raj III (1168–1192) who
defeated Afghan ruler
(SULTAN MOH. GHAZNI)
- Chauhan's were opposed by
CHALUKYAS of
GUJRAT, GAHADAVALAS OF U.P



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MOH. GHAZNI



CHALUKYA DYNASTY



A Closer Look: The Cholas

➤ From Uraiyur to Thanjavur

- A minor chiefly family known as **MUTTARAIYAR** held power in the **KAVERI DELTA**.
- They were under the authority of **PALLAVA KINGS OF KANCHIPURAM**
- Vijayalaya belongs to the ancient chief family of **CHOLAS FROM URAIYUR** (is a part of Tiruchirappalli city in Tamil Nadu) captured delta from muttaraiyar in **MID NINTH CENTURY**.

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MUTTARAIYAR

➤ **HELD POWER IN KAVERI DELTA.**



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VIJAYALA

- Successor of **VIJAYALA** (king) conquered many regions and grew in power. (**PANDYAN AND PALLAVA**) to the south and north were now in his part)
- Most powerful rulers was **RAJA RAJA I** in **985**. he expanded control in areas. His son **RAJENDRA** continue to raid in **GANGA VALLEY, SRILANKA, SOUTH EAST ASIA.**



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RAJA RAJA I



RAJENDRA



- ❖ **CONTROLLED PARTS OF SOUTH EAST ASIA SUCH AS**
- **MALAYSIA, THE PHILIPPINES, SINGAPORE, THAILAND AND VIETNAM**

Splendid Temples and Bronze Sculpture

- Big temples of **THANJAVUR AND GAIKONDACHOLAPURAM** were built by raja raja and Rajendra.
- **CHOLA TEMPLES** were the prime object of settlements, Centre of craft production.

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THANJAVUR



GAIKONDACHOLAPURAM



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- Temples were cared by **PRIEST, GARLAND MAKERS, COOKS, SWEEPERS, MUSICIANS, DANCERS** etc. who live around it.
- They were the economic, social and cultural hub along with worship.
- Crafts were made of **BRONZE** images in the temples. Considered as the finest in the world.



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CAN TAKE CARE OF THE TEMPLE.



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FINE STATUES



BRONZE IMAGES



Agriculture and Irrigation

- Many agriculture developments and achievement were earned by **CHOLA RULERS**.
- The soil was fertile in the channels of **BAY OF BENGAL** making it suitable for rice cultivation.
- Agriculture was already developed in parts of **TAMIL NADU, FOREST WERE CLEARED,** cultivation was done in a large scale.

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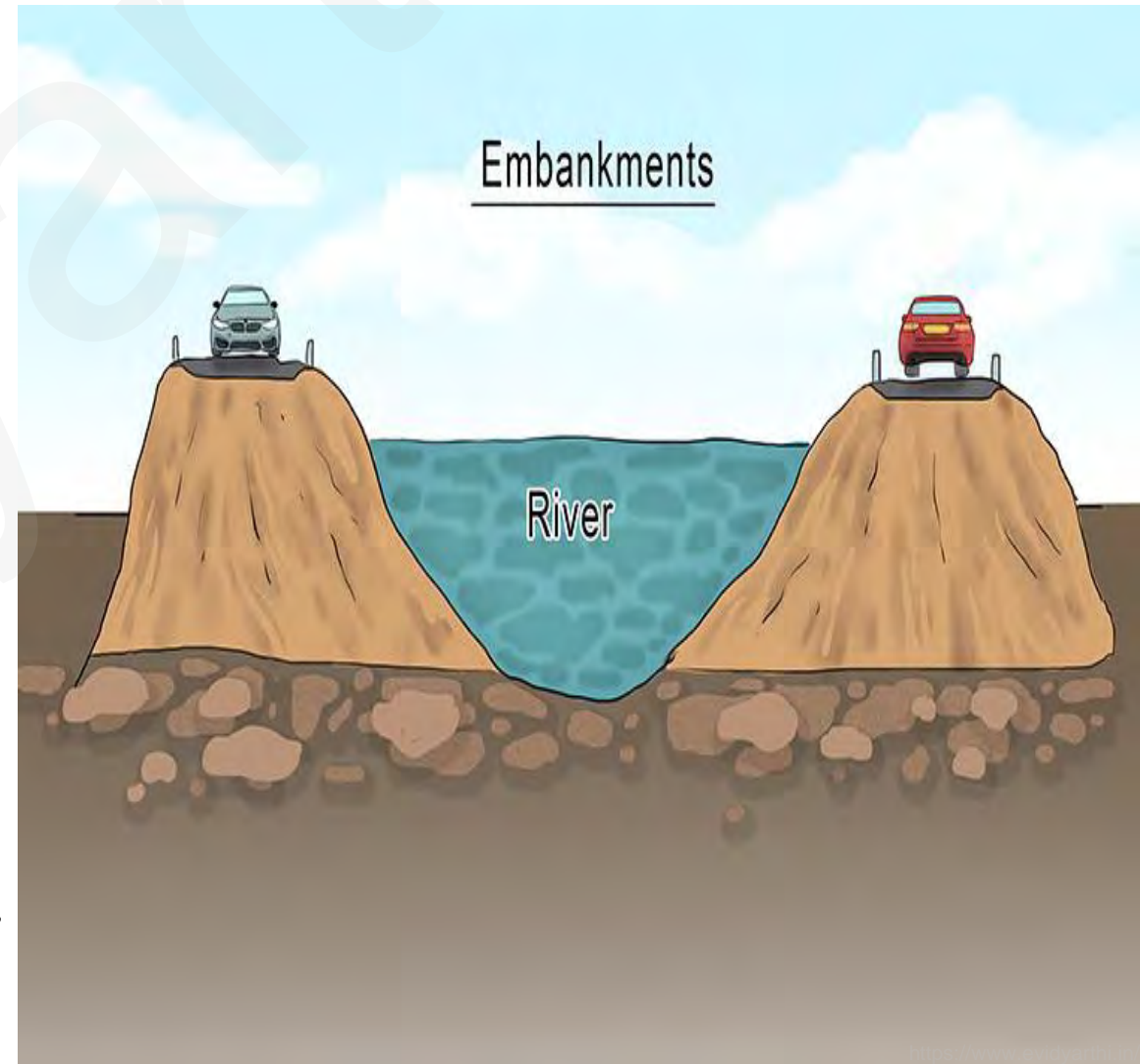
AGRICULTURE WAS DONE IN A LARGE SCALE



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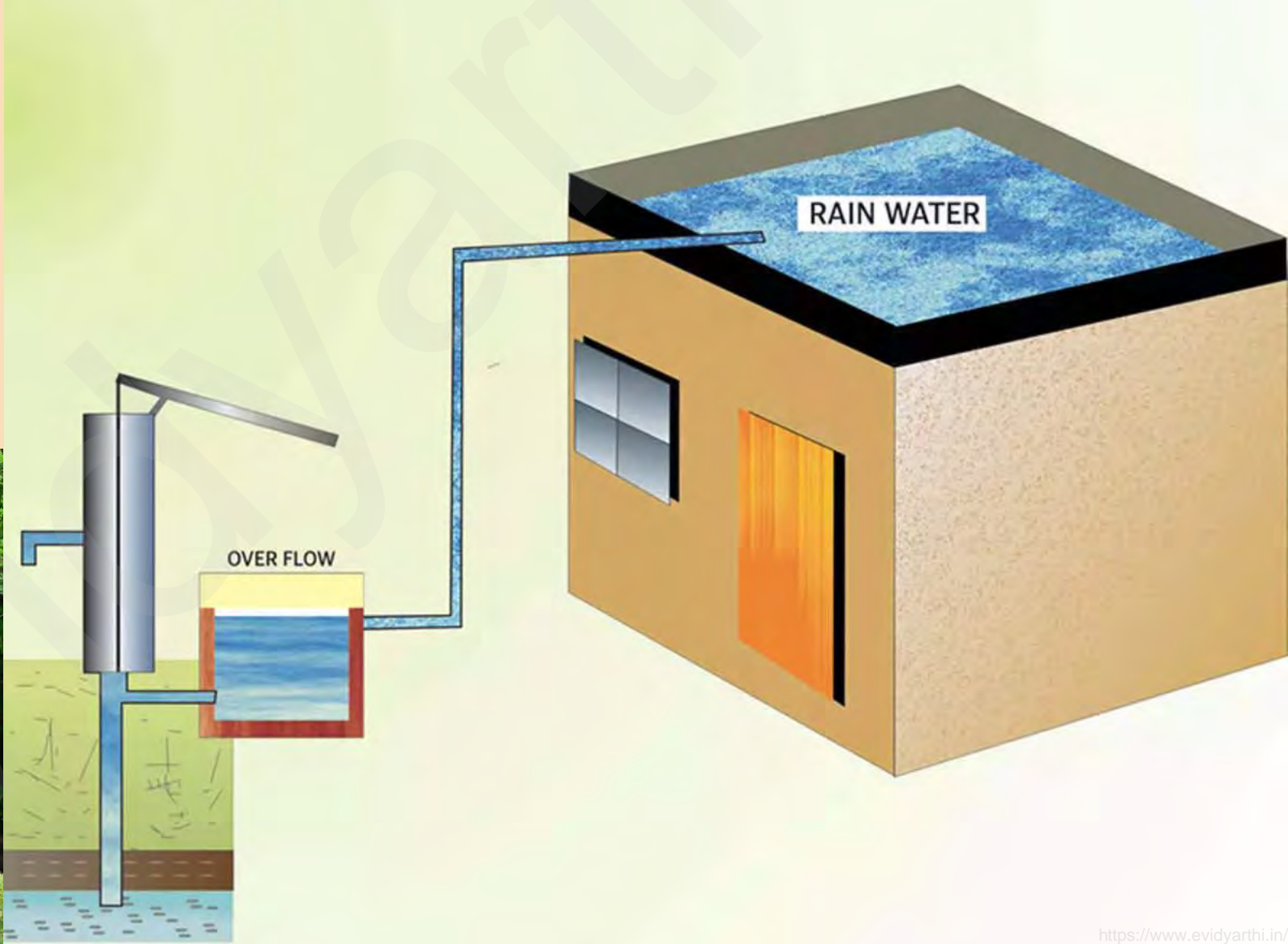
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- Embankments were constructed to prevent **FLOODING**, in many areas two crops were grown in year.
- Most of the new rulers and people took interest in agriculture
- **EX – WELLS WERE DUG, TANKS FOR RAINWATER COLLECTION, MAINTAINING LABOR AND RESOURCES, WATER MANAGERMENTS.**



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The Administration of the Empire

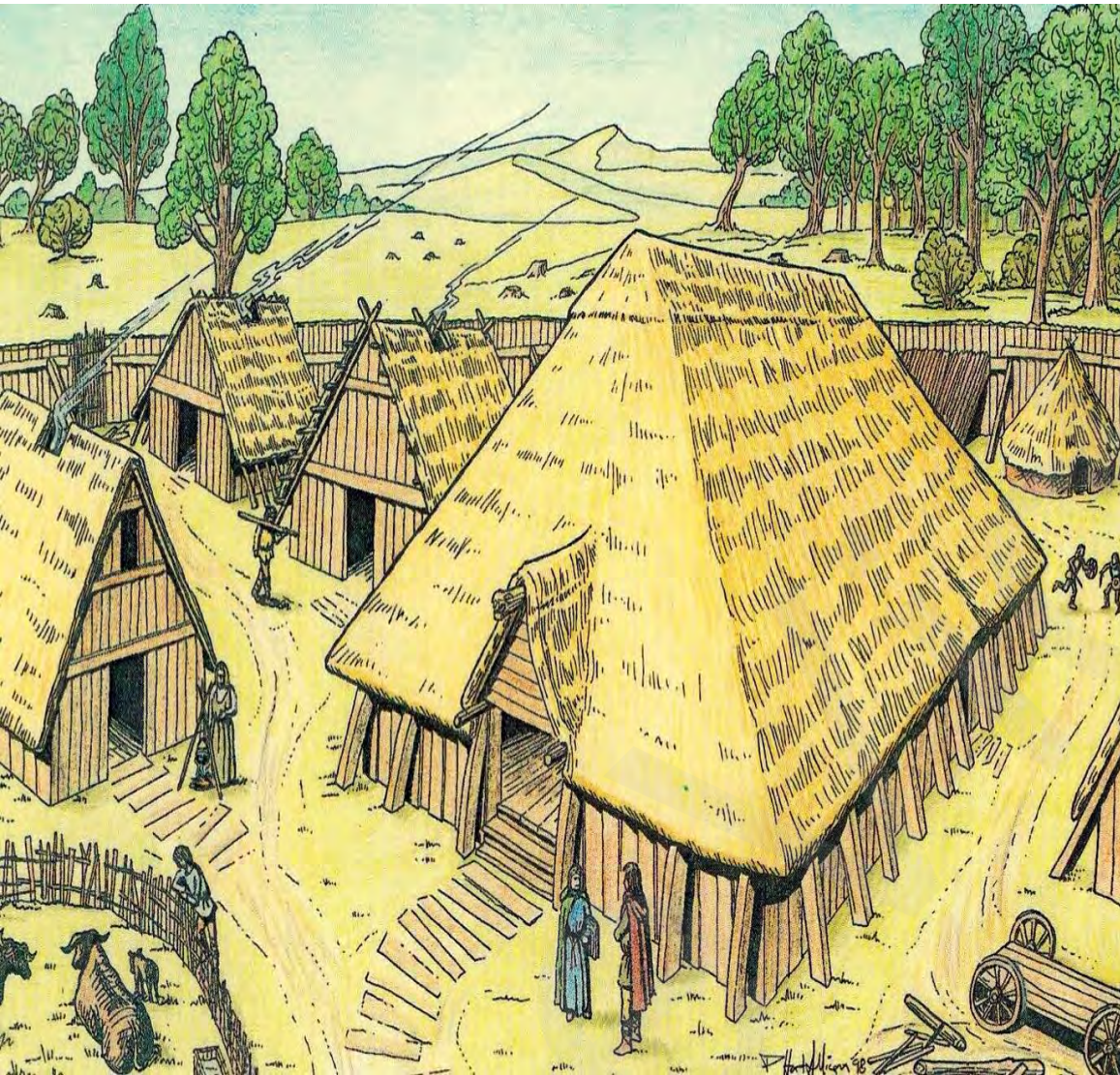
- Settlements of peasants known as **UR**
- Larger units of villages were called **NāDU**.
- Both performed several administration functions – **HANDOUT JUSTICE, TAX COLLECTION.**
- Settlements were very created with the spread of irrigation.



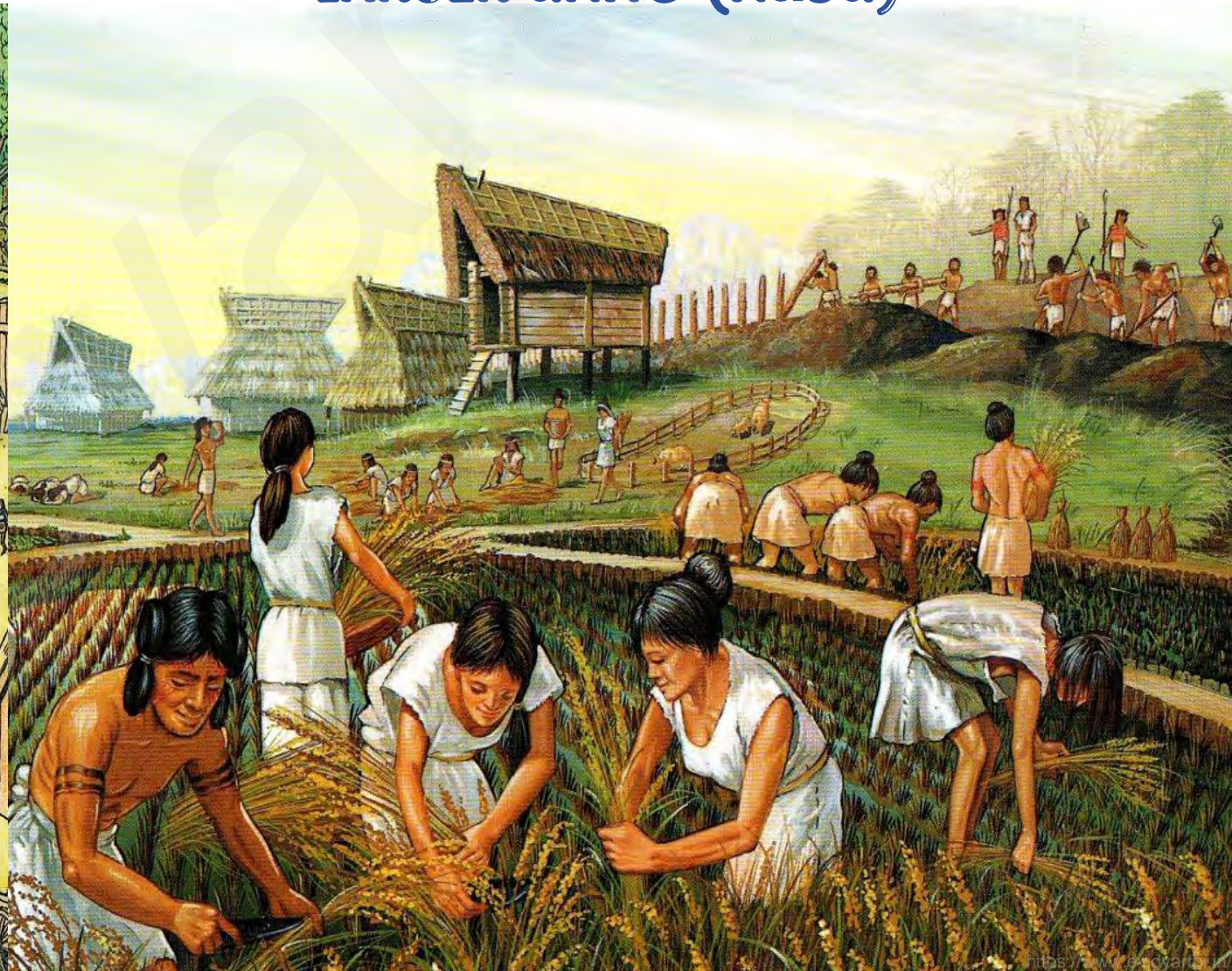
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PEASANT SETTLEMENTS (UR)



LARGER UNITS (NāDU)



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HANDOUT JUSTICE



TAX COLLECTION



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- Brahmans settlements were created in kaveri valley and in south Indian parts as they receive land grants (**BRAHMADEYA**)
- There was an assembly of brahman landholders who make decisions were inscriptions were recorded in **WALLS AND TEMPLES**.
- Administration functions were performed by traders (**NAGARAMS**)

INSCRIPTION



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- Sabha had separate committees to **LOOK AFTER IRRIGATION WORK, GARDENS, TEMPLES** etc.
- Names were written on **PALM LEAF'S AND TICKETS** of the eligible members and were stored in a **EARTHEN POT**, later chits were picked out with the help of a boy.
- It was done for every single committee.



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