

History Part – 20

20] Vijayanagar And Bahmani Kingdoms

Notes

The Vijayanagar Empire (1336 – 1672 AD)

By the end of the Sultanate Period, Multan and Bengal were the first territories to break away from the Delhi and declared independent and many other territories in the Deccan region rose to power.

The Vijayanagar Empire (1336 – 1672 AD)

- Harihara and Bukka is the founder the Vijayanagar City in 1336 A.D. on the southern banks of Tungabhadra
- They made Hampi as the capital city.
- They served under Vira Ballala III, the Hoysala King
- Goa, Diu , Kochi , Kollam were the major ports.

Vijayanagar Empire was ruled by four important dynasties and they are:

- ✓ Sangama
- ✓ Saluva
- ✓ Tuluva
- ✓ Aravidu

Harihara I

- In 1336 A.D. Harihara I became the ruler of Sangama Dynasty

- He captured Mysore and Madurai.
- In 1356 A.D. Bukka-I succeeded him

Krishnadeva Raya (1509 – 1529 AD)

- Krishnadeva Raya of the Tuluva dynasty was the most famous king of the Vijayanagar Empire
- According to Domingo Paes a Portuguese traveller “Krishnadeva Raya was the most feared and perfect king there could possibly be”.
- He is the author of 'Jambavathi Kalyanam'
- Madurvijayam is Written by Ganagadevi for Kumarkampana’s expedition of Madurai
- The book Amuktamalyada books tells the life history of Andal.

Krishnadeva Raya’s Conquests

- He conquered Sivasamudram in 1510A.D and Raichur in 1512A.D
- In 1523 A.D. he captured Orissa and Warangal
- His empire extended from the river Krishna in the north to River Cauvery in the south; Arabian Sea in the west to Bay of Bengal in the east.

Krishnadeva Raya’s Contributions

- An able administrator.
- He built large tanks and canals for irrigation.
- He developed the naval power understanding the vital role of overseas trade.

- He maintained friendly relationship with the Portuguese and Arab traders.
- He increased the revenue of his government.
- He patronized art and architecture.
- It was during his period the Vijayanagar Empire reached its zenith of glory.
- Krishnadeva Raya was a great scholar.
- Ashtadiggajas: A group of eight scholars adorned his court and they were:
 - ✓ Allasani Peddanna – the author of Manucharitram, he was also known as Andhra Kavitaipitamaha
 - ✓ Nandi Thimmana – the author of Parijathapaharanam
 - ✓ Madayagari Mallana
 - ✓ Dhurjati
 - ✓ Ayyalaraju Ramabhadra Kavi
 - ✓ Pingali Surana
 - ✓ Ramaraja Bhushana
 - ✓ Tenali Raman – comedian in krishnadevaraya court

Battle Of Talikota (1565 AD)

- The successors of Krishnadeva Raya were weak
- The combined forces of Ahmednagar, Bijapur, Golconda and Bidar declared war on Vijayanagar during the rule of Ramaraya
- Ramaraya was defeated. He and his people were killed mercilessly.

- Vijayanagar was pillaged and ruined.

Administration

- Well-organized administrative system
- The king was head of all powers in the state.
- Council of Ministers – to assist the King in the work of administration.
- The Empire was divided into six Provinces.
- Naik – a Governor who administered each Province.
- The provinces were divided into districts and the districts were further divided into smaller units namely villages.
- The village was administered by hereditary officers like accountants, watchmen, the weightsmen, and officers in charge of forced labour.
- Mahanayakacharya: He is an officer and the contact point between the villages and the Central administration.

The Army

- The army consisted of the infantry, cavalry and elephantry.
- The commander-in-chief was in charge of the army.

Revenue Administration

- Land revenue was the main source of income
- The land was carefully surveyed and taxes were collected based on the fertility of the soil.

- Major importance was given to agriculture and in building dams and canals.

Judicial Administration

- The king was the supreme judge.
- Severe punishments were given for the guilty.
- Those who violated the law were levied.

Position of Women

- Women occupied a high position and took an active part in political, social and literary life of the empire.
- They were educated and trained in wrestling, in the use of various weapons of offence and defence, in music and fine arts.
- Some women also received education of high order.
- Nuniz writes that the kings had women astrologers, clerks, accountants, guards and wrestlers.

Social Life

- The society was systemized.
- Child marriage, polygamy and sati were prevalent.
- The kings allowed freedom of religion.

Economic Conditions

- Controlled by their irrigational policies.
- Textiles, mining, metallurgy perfumery, and other several industries existed.

- They had commercial relations with, the islands in the Indian Ocean, Abyssinia, Arabia, Burma, China, Persia, Portugal , South Africa, and The Malay Archipelago.
- The Vijayanagara Empire Imported horses, mercury, chinasilk and velvet cloth.
- Vijayanagar empire Exported spices, cereals, silk, cotton, opium, pearl, saffron, ginger and coconut.

Contribution to Architecture and Literature

- The Hazara Ramasami temple and Vittalaswamy temple was built during this period
- The bronze image of Krishnadeva Raya is a masterpiece.
- Sanskrit, Tamil, Telugu and Kannada literature were developed.
- Sayana wrote commentaries on Vedas.
- Krishnadevaraya wrote Amuktamalyada in Telugu and Usha Parinayam and Jambavathi Kalyanam in Sanskrit.

Decline of the Empire

- The rulers of the Aravidu dynasty were weak and incompetent.
- Many provincial governors became independent.
- The rulers of Bijapur and Golconda seized some areas of Vijayanagar.

The Bahmani Kingdom (1347 – 1526 AD)

The Bahmani Kingdom was the most powerful Muslim kingdom.

Political History

- Hasan Gangu Bahmani was the founder of Bahmani Kingdom.
- He was a Turkish officer of Devagiri.
- in 1347 A.D. he established the independent Bahmani kingdom.
- His kingdom stretched from the Arabian Sea to the Bay of Bengal, included the whole of Deccan up to the river Krishna with its capital at Gulbarga.

Muhammad Shah I (1358 – 1377 AD)

- He was the next ruler of the Bahmani Kingdom.
- He was an able general and administrator.
- He defeated Kapaya Nayaks of Warangal and the Vijayanagar ruler Bukka-I.

Muhammad Shah II (1378 – 1397 AD)

- In 1378 A.D. **Muhammad Shah-II** ascended the throne.
- He was a peace lover and developed friendly relations with his neighbours.
- He built many mosques, madrasas (a place of learning) and hospitals.

Feroz Shah Bahmani (1397 – 1422 AD)

- He was a great general
- He defeated the Vijayanagar ruler Deva Raya I.

Ahmad Shah (1422 – 1435 AD)

- Ahmad Shah succeeded Feroz Shah Bahmani
- He was an unkind and heartless ruler.
- He conquered the kingdom of Warangal.
- He changed his capital from Gulbarga to Bidar.
- He died in 1435A.D.

Muhammad Shah III (1463 – 1482 AD)

- In 1463A.D. **Muhammad Shah-III** became the Sultan at the age of nine
- Muhammad Gawan became the regent of the infant ruler.
- Under Muhammad Gawan's able leadership the Bahmani kingdom became very powerful.
- Muhammad Gawan defeated the rulers of Konkan, Orissa, Sangameshwar, and Vijayanagar.

Muhammad Gawan

- He was a very wise scholar and able administrator.
- He improved the administration, systematized finances, encouraged public education, reformed the revenue system, disciplined the army and eliminated corruption.
- In 1481 Muhammad Gawan persecuted by the Deccan Muslims who were jealous of him and sentenced to death by Muhammad Shah.

The Five Muslim Dynasties

- Muhammad Shah-III died in 1482
- His successors were weak and the Bahmani Kingdom disintegrated into five kingdoms namely:
 - ✓ Bijapur
 - ✓ Ahmednagar
 - ✓ Bera
 - ✓ Golconda
 - ✓ Bidar

Administration

- The Sultans followed a Feudal type of administration.
- Tarafs – The kingdom was divided into many provinces called Tarafs
- Tarafdardar or Amir – Governor who controlled the Taraf.

Golgumbaz

- Golgumbaz in Bijapur is called the whispering gallery because when one whispers, lingering echo of the whisper is heard in the opposite corner.
- This is so, because when one whispers in one corner, a lingering echo is heard in the opposite corner.

Contribution to Education

- The Bahmani Sultans gave great attention to education.
- They encouraged Arabic and Persian learning.

- Urdu also flourished during this period

Art and Architecture

Numerous mosques, madarasas and libraries were built.

- The Juma masjid at Gulbarga The Golconda fort
- The Gulgumbaz at Bijapur
- The Madarasas of Muhammad Gawan

Decline of Bahmani Kingdom

- There was a constant war between the Bahmani and Vijayanagar rulers.
- Inefficient and weak successors after Muhammad Shah III.
- Rivalry between the Bahmani rulers and foreign nobles.

Vijayanagar And Bahmani Kingdoms Questions

1) By the fall of the Delhi Sultanate, who were the first to break away from Delhi ?

- (A) Gujarat, Mewar
- (B) Marwar, Mewar
- (C) Bengal, Multan**
- (D) Multan, Kashmir

2) What are the kingdoms that rose to prominence in South India due to the collapse of the Delhi Sultanate?

- (A) Gujarat, Mewar
- (B) Marwar, Mewar**

(C) Vijayanagar , Bahmani

(D) Multan, Kashmir

3) Who is the founder of Vijayanagar kingdom?

(A) Hoysalas

(B) Vidaranya

(C) Harihara Bukka

(D) Sayana

4) What was the capital of the Vijayanagar kingdom?

(A) Mysore

(B) Madurai

(C) Hampi

(D) Warangal

5) Which of the following statements is/are correct ?

1) The Vijayanagara Empire was ruled by four important dynasties namely the sangama, saluva , tuluva and Aravidu.

2) Harihara and Bukka served under the Hoysala king Viraballala III.

3) Vijayanagar kingdom is founded with the help of saint Vidaranya and his brother Sayana.

4) In the year AD 1336, Harihara I won Madurai and then Mysore.

(A) 1, 2

(B) 4 only

(C) 1, 2, 3

(D) 2, 4

6) Krishna Devaraya who ruled Vijayanagara kingdom belongs to which dynasty?

(A) Sangama

(B) Saluva

(C) **Tulava**

(D) Aravidu

7) Which of the following statements is /are not related to Krishnadevaraya?

1) He conquered sivasamudram in 1510 AD , Raichur in 1512 AD , orissa and warangal in 1523 AD.

2) His empire extend from the river Krishna in the north to the river Cauvery in the south, and Arabian sea in the west to the Ba y of bengal in the east.

3) He maintained friendly relationship with the Portuguese and Arab traaders.

4) A group of eight scholars called Ashtadiggajas.

5) During his time the Vijayanagara Empire collapsed.

(A) 1 , 2, 3 only

(B) **4 and 5**

(C) All of these

(D) 2 , 3 , 4 and 5

8) Who were not belongs to Ashtadiggajas?

(A) Nandi Thimmana, Tenalirama, Panaji surana

(B) Nandi thimmana, Allasani peddanna, Puna vira Bhadra

(C) Sayana, Alberuni, Hariharan

(D) Puna vira Bhadra, , Mallanna, Panaji Surana

9) Arrange according to the chronological order?

(A) Battle of talikota - Battle of Panipat - Second battle of tarain

(B) Second battle of tarain - Battle of Panipat - Battle of talikota

(C) Battle of Panipat - Second battle of tarain - Battle of talikota.

(D) Battle of talikota - Second battle of tarain - Battle of Panipat.

10) The Vijayanagara Empire was divided into how many provinces.

(A) 6

(B) 7

(C) 9

(D) 13

11) Which of the following statements is /are correct ?

1) The provinces of the Vijayanagara Empire were administered by the Governors called Naik.

2) Each province was divided into districts and which were further divided into smaller units namely villages.

(A) A Only

(B) B only

(C) Both (A) and (B)

(D) None of these

12) The central administration maintained contact with villages through an officer called

(A) Nayakacharya

(B) Mahanayakacharya

(C) Village Council

(D) Accountant

13) Which of the following statement is not related to Vijayanagara administration?

(A) All the land is properly measured and equally taxed.

(B) The king was the supreme judge. The civil cases were decided on the basis of Hindu law.

(C) Fines were collected from those who violated the law.

(D) Women occupied a high position and took an active part in political, social and literary life of the empire.

14) Which of the following statement is not related to the social life of the Vijayanagara Empire?

1) Child marriage and polygamy were in practice.

2) People have no right to follow religions.

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 1 and 2

(D) None of the above

15) Which of the following statement is / are correct ?

1) The Vijayanagara Empire exported horses, mercury, chinasilk and velvet cloth.

2) Vijayanagar empire imported spices, cereals, silk, cotton, opium, pearl, saffron, ginger and coconut.

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 1 and 2

(D) None of the above

16) During the Vijayanagara Empire what were major ports?

(A) Goa, Diu

(B) Kollam

(C) Kochi

(D) All of these

17) Which of the following statement is / are correct ?

- 1) During the Vijayanagara Empire, the temple architecture were excellent.
2) Hazara Ramasami Temple and Vittalashamy Temple As were the example of metal art and example of the architecture is Krishnadevaraya statue.

(A) 1 only

(B) 2 only

(C) 1 and 2

(D) None of the above

18) Match the following

1) Krishnadevaraya - Commentaries on vedas

2) Sayana - Amuktamalyada

3) AD 1614 - The Bahmani kingdom

4) AD 1347 - Vijayanagar Decline

(A) 2 1 4 3

(B) 1 2 4 3

(C) 2 3 4 1

(D) 3 4 1 2

19) Which dynast ruled the Vijayanagar Empire finally?

(A) Tuluva

(B) Sangama

(C) Aravidu

(D) Saluva

20) Which was the capital of Bahmani kingdom during Hasan gangu bahmani rule in 1347 AD?

- (A) Hampi
- (B) Gulbarga**
- (C) Pitar
- (D) Devagiri

21) Match the following

- 1) Muhammad shah I – AD 1378-1397
- 2) Muhammad Shah II - AD 1358-1377
- 3) Feroz Shah Bahmani - AD 1422 - 1435
- 4) Ahmed Shah - AD 1397 - 1422

- (A) 2 1 4 3**
- (B) 2 1 3 4
- (C) 1 2 4 3
- (D) 1 2 3 4

22) Which bahmani king loved peace ?

- (A) Ahmad Shah
- (B) Feroz Shah Bahmani
- (C) Mohammed Shah II**
- (D) Muhammad shah I

23) Who defeated Bukka I the ruler of Vijayanagar and Kapaya Nayak rulers of Warangal?

- (A) Ahmad Shah
- (B) Feroz Shah Bahmani
- (C) Mohammed Shah II
- (D) Muhammad Shah I**

24) Who defeated Devaraya I the Vijayanagar ruler?

- (A) Ahmad Shah
- (B) Feroz Shah Bahmani**
- (C) Mohammed Shah II
- (D) Muhammad Shah I

25) Who conquered the kingdom of Warangal and changed the capital from Gulbarga to Bidar?

- (A) Ahmad Shah**
- (B) Feroz Shah Bahmani
- (C) Mohammed Shah II
- (D) Muhammad Shah I

26) Which of the Bahmani king is called as Merciless Ruler?

- (A) Ahmad Shah**
- (B) Feroz Shah Bahmani

(C) Mohammed Shah II

(D) Muhammad shah I

27) Who was sentenced to death by Mohammed Shaw due to the false accusation of Deccan Muslims ?

(A) Mohammed Gawan

(B) Muhammad Shah III

(C) Naicker

(D) Nadir shah

28) Muhammad gawan works as guardian to whom ?

(A) Mohammed Shah I.

(B) Mohammed Shah II

(C) Muhammad Shah III

(D) Alauddin Shah

29) After the death of Mohammed Shah III in 1482, the Bahmani kingdom is disintegrated into

(A) 4

(B) 5

(C) 6

(D) 7

30) Which of the following statements is /are wrong ?

- 1) The administration of the bahmani kingdom is a feudal type.
- 2) The country is divided into several provinces called Tarafs.
- 3) Taraf was under a governor called Amir.
- 4) They encouraged Arabic and persian learning.

(A) 1 only

(B) 1, 2, 3 only

(C) All of these

(D) None of these

31) Where is Golgumbaz located?

(A) Jaipur

(B) Bijapur

(C) Berar

(D) Bedar

32) Match the following

1) Juma Masjid - King of Bahmani

2) Madarasas - Vijayanagar Empire

3) Feroz Shah - academy

4) Daulatabad - Gulbarga

5) Tungabhadra - Bedar College

(A) 4 3 1 5 2

(B) 4 3 2 1 5

(C) 1 2 3 5 4

(D) 5 1 4 3 2

33) Who ruled over the south of the Vindhya hills for over 200 years?

(A) Gujarat, Mewar

(B) Marwar, Mewar

(C) Vijayanagar , Bahmani

(D) Multan, Kashmir

34) The ashtadiggajas were present in whosw court ?

(A) Tenaliraman

(B) Krishna devaraya

(C) Hasan Gangu Bahmani

(D) Ramaraya

35) Who is the author of 'Jambavathi Kalyanam' ?

(A) Tenaliraman

(B) Krishna devaraya

(C) Hasan Gangu Bahmani

(D) Ramaraya

36) Who is the comedian in the court of Krishna devaraya ?

(A) Tenaliraman

(B) Nandi Thimmana

(C) Hasan Gangu Bahmani

(D) Allasani Peddana

37) The book Amuktamalyada books tells the life history of

(A) Tenaliraman

(B) Andal

(C) Krishna Deva Raya

(D) Ramarayar

38) Who is the author of the book Manucharitam?

(A) Allasani Peddana

(B) Krishna Deva Raya

(C) Nandi Thimmana

(D) Ramarayar

39) Who was the last king of the Bahmani kingdom?

(A) Mohammed Shah I.

(B) Mohammed Shah II

(C) Muhammad Shah III

(D) Alauddin Shah

40) Who is the author of Maduravijayam?

(A) Kumarakampana

(B) Krishnadevaraya

(C) Alberuni

(D) Ganga devi

