→ Mughal Empire : 1526 to 1857

* Mughal → flower (central Asia)
* Babar founder of Mughal dynasty (1526)
  ↳ Zahiruddin Mohammad (real name)
* 1st Battle of panipat b/w Babar x Ibrahim lodi
  on April 21, 1526. 9AM
* B, H, A, J, S, A, → Greater Mughals (1526-1707)
* 1527 → Kanwa battle (Ranasanga x Babar)
  1528 → Battle of Chanderi (Medinirov x Babar)
  1529 → Battle of Gogra (Mdlodi x Babar)
* Babar son → Humayun
* Babar wrote a book Tuzak-i-Babari (or) Babarnama
  on 1530 A.D he died
* Tuzak-i-Babari translated by Beveridge

Humayun : 1530-40 or 1530-1555.

* Humayun → most fortunate
* 1531 → Kalinjar battle (pratapsingh x Humayun)
  1532 → Dawra battle (Mdlodi x Humayun)
  1535 → Mandasur battle (Bahadurshahi x Humayun)
  1539 → Battle of chunar (Shershasuri x Humayun)
  1540 → Battle of Chausa (↳ Farid (real name)
  ↳ I, (win) II, ↳ lost)
  1540 → Battle of Bilgram

Babar (4 sons)

Humayun ↳ Delhi
Kaman ↳ Kabul
Askari ↳ Rohikhal
Hindal ↳ Mewar

Humayun married to [illegible]
(son)
→ Jalaluddin
↳ (Akbar)
Anaga Begum

1542 Battle of Sirhind/ (Sikandar shah X Humayun)
Machivara

* personal library of Humayun is Dinpanah

* 2nd Battle of Panipat b/w Akbar X Hemu
on 1556 Nov 5 Senapathi (Bairam khan)

Akbar:

* 1560 → Rani Durgawati of Gondwana.
1564 → Baz Bahadur of Malwa.
1570 → Dawood khan of Bengal
1572 → Muzaffar of Gujarat
1585 → Kashmir → Md. padshah
1600 → Ahmednagar → Rani chand Bibi.
1567 → Akbar X Rana Udaya singh X
1576 → Battle of Haldighati (Akbar X Maharana pratap)

* Secular king → Akbar
1562 AD → banned forced conversions.
1563 AD → Hindu's pilgrim tax abolished
1564 AD → Jiziya tax abolished
1575 AD → Ibadat khana built at fatehpur Sikri
1579 AD → Mahazir Mahzarnama
582 → Din-i-illahi / Tauhid-i-Illahi (Religion)

* Last Hindu king to rule Delhi → Hemu
* 'Salim' is the son of Akbar

* Jahangir is other name of Salim (sheik Baba)
* Bell of Justice built at Agra

Jahangir (salim)

Khusro | Parviz | Khurram | Sheharyar

* contemporary of salim is 5th sikh guru was guru Arjun Dev wrote "Adi Granth"

* 1611 → Noor Mahal
1613 → Noor Jahan
Jahangir X (Wife) Meharunnisa (Padshah Begum)
(Hub)
Asaf Khan (Bro) → Meharunnisa X Sher Afghan
↓ dau
(Mumtaz) Azmath Banu Begum (wife) X Ladli Begum (wife) X
(Shahjahan) Khurram (Hub) Sheharvar (Hub)

* Khurram X Rana Amar singh at Mewar
✓ (won) heir X (lost)
Khurram X Ahmednagar.

Shahjahan (1628-1658):

* 1631 → Mumtaz died
1629 → Gujarat famine
Deccean famine

Shahjahan

Darashikoh (Agra) | Murad (Guj) | Shahshuja (Bengal) | Aurangazeb (Deccan)

* Gujarat Deccan — Aurangazeb ✓ — Dara Shikoh ✗ — Bernier (French)

Samurgarh battle – 1658 AD

* Khwaja Battle → Aurangzeb ✓ (won) Shahshuja ✗ (lost)

Aurangazeb (1658–1707):

* 28వేవు – Alamgir
* No liquor, Paintings, music, Diwali, Navaroz
* simple person.
* Kalinas banned
* Mohitsibs → They are people to observe the kingdom whether it is following by Quran.
* Customs – 2.5% (Muslims)
  5% (Hindus)
* 1669 collapsed hindu temple Kasi Viswanadh & Madhura Kesavayya
* 1679 introduced again Jijiya tax

Revolts:

1) Burdelas
2) Satnamis (Haryana)
3) Jats
4) Sikhs (4th) → Guru Teja Bahadur
5) Rajputs

* Aini-Akbari → Abulfazal tells about Akbar ruling

Babur → kabul
Humayun → Delhi
Akbar → sikindar
Jahangir → Lahore (Abdul Hakeem)
& Noorjahan — ilkbal-Nama-jahangiri
Shahjahan → Agra (Abdul hamid) lahori → Padshah Nama
Aurangazeb → Aurangabad (Khafikan) 2

Posts:

Veerbakshi – వీరభక్షి — Muntakeb-ul-Lubab
Veersaman – palace observator
Ceremony head –
Navy – Mir-i-Bahari
SPY – Harkhara — Military – Mir-i-Atish
ఆదాయం
subah → Subedar — Qazi-ul-Bazat – J.S
sarkars → fauzdar — Sadr-us-Sudur – C.J
pargarah → Amil
villages → Hindu.

→ Islam:

* prophet Muhammad (570–632 A.D) founder of Islam
* He grew in Arabia, 1st converts are Arabs
* Battle of Rewar was happened 712 AD

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→ Turkish Invasions:

Md. Ghazni (998-1030 AD) < Ismail

printed silver coins (sanskrit)

* calipha → Al Khadir
* 28 దండయాత్రలు
* Main Aim → Money
* 17 times invasion on India told by henry elliot

Ghazni

Alberuni → kitab-ul-hind, Tajik-i-hind, Takik-i-hind, Jawahir-us-Jawahir

Firadausi → * Shanama (poet) * persian poet * Crop with Greek Horned.

Utbi

Md. Ghazni → Minerals

* last person of Ghazni dynasty Khusru malik

* 1008 A.D - Anandapal vs Md Ghazni (Battle of Waihind)

1009 A.D - Nagarkot

1014 AD - Thaneshwar

1018 AD - Mathura & Kannauj

1021 - Gwalior (MP) →

1024-26 - somnath temple (Bhima-I)

* Real name of Ghazani → Abu Basim

Mohammad Ghori:- (1173-1206 AD)

* Actual/Real name → Md of Ghur (Moizuddin)
* Ghori created Ghurid dynasty
* Main aim → Glory, money, Regilon (Islam)

Ghori కి ఉన్న శత్రువులు:

1) kutubbin Aibak (Delhi, kannauj) ruling
2) Iltutimish (Sindh (chenab, Jhelum))
3) Bhaktiyar khilji (Bengal, Bihar)

* 1178 AD → solanki (Mt Abu battle (or) Battle of kayadara).

Ghori vs Bhima II
Mularaju II

1191 → Thaneshwar (Battle of Tarain-I)

Ghori vs prithviraj Chauhan

1192 → " (Battle of Tarain-II)

1194 AD → Kannauj (Battle of Chandawar)

Ghori vs Jayachandra

* 1206 march 15 killed by tribes by Kokkera Kokkerla
* 28 దండయాత్రలు → Burshikan (Idol Breaker)
* Also called priest of Allauddin hussia
* founder of Ghur dynasty Allauddin Hussain
* Jahan suj (world burner) → Allauddi Hussain

Delhi Sultans:

i) Slave dynasty (1206-1290 AD) 84 yrs / 10 kings
ii) Khilji dynasty (1290 - 1320 AD) 30 yrs / 3 kings
iii) Tughlaq " (1320 - 1414 AD) 94 yrs
iv) Sayyid dynasty (1414 - 1451 AD) 37 yrs / 4 kings
v) Lodi dynasty (1451 - 1526 AD) 75 yrs / 3 kings

i) Slave dynasty / Mamluk:

* founder was Qutubuddin Aibak (1206-1210 AD)
* 2 బిరుదులు < Lakh Baksh, Akshar Baksh
* capital was 'Lahore'
* బిరుదు
  - Hasan-ul-Nizam → Taj-al-Maathir
  - Fakruddin → Tarikh-e-Mubarak shah.
* Qutub Minar was started to built by him by dedicating to Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Qaqi
* Adhai din ka Jhonpra (Ajmer) also built
* Quwat-ul-Islam (Delhi) also built.
* He was died by playing chogam (Polo) in 1210 at Lahore
* He belong to 'Ilberi sect'
* Aramshah only rule's 8 months
* Rukhuddin only ruled 6 months & weak

Iltutmish

* Slave of the slave, Father of concentrak of
* son-in-law of Qutubuddin Aibak
* Real founder was Iltutimish
* silver coin: Tankas
  copper coin: Jittals
* Iqta was also invented by Iltutmish
  ↳ giving land instead of money.
* Hereditary succession, Turkish chahalgani also invented.
* capital was delhi, * Samadhi at Mehruvali
* Iltutimish → Rukhuddin (Son), Bahram shah (son), Razia Sulthane (daughter)
* Razia Sulthane was only lady to rule in whole Delhi sultans (1236-1240)
* Althunia Married Razia Sultana
* Minhaz-us-Siraz written Tabagath-i-'Nasiri' (says about Razia Sultana)
* Bahram shah (1240 - 1242) ruled 2 yrs
* Nasiruddin Md. shah (1246-66):

Sultan Balban (1266-1285):

* Greatest ruler of slave dynasty
* Actual name = Ulugh Khan (Ghiyas ud d
* Chahalgani → బిరుదు balban)
* Zilla-i-illahi → King is shadow of God

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* Invented Shizda, Paibo
(Bending) (Kissing king's feet (or) hands)
* Reorganise the Iqta system.
* Military dept → Diwan-i-Arz
* persian new yr festival → Navroj introduce by balban.
* his palace called lal Mahal (Red Palace)
* 'Dirham coin' was introduced
* Mongols also attacked in this period
* Blood & Iron policy, * Samadhi Mehurvali (Delhi)

Rai Qubad (1286-1290 AD):

* Grandson of Balban
* Father was Bugra khan (Governer of Bengal)
* First Delhi sultan to become king when heis father is still alive.
* He is incompetent & paralysic.
* Last king of slave dynasty
* Jalaluddin khilji was Senadhipathi Killed Rai Qubad

ii) khilji dynasty:

* Founder was Jalaluddin khilji (1290-1296)
* Kilkori was the place where Jalaluddin killed Qaiqubad
* 'Allahuddin khilji' was son-in-law
* Allauddin killed Jalaluddin khilji at Kara
* Mangolians → Naya muslim came

Allauddin khilji (1296-1316):

* Greatest king & Secular king of khilji
* Actual name → Ali Gurshap
* ಎರಡನೇ → sikander-i-sahani (2nd Alexande
* He created new religion & said he was god

ಯಶಸ್ವಿಯಾದವರು: - (Hub) Allahuddin khilji (won)
↓ X
1) Gujarat - 1296 Karnadevi (wife)
(Hub) Rana karnadeva X ↓
(lost) Shahabuddin (son)
2) Ranathambore (Raj) - 1299
★ Rana Hammir Dev (lost) the war
3) Mewar - 1303 → Rajasthan
(Hub) Rana Ratan singh X Rani Padmini (wife)
4) Malwa (MP) - 1305 5) 1309 - Devagiri Yada
Rana Mahalakdev Ramachandra.

6) Kakatiya dynasty - 1310 (Telangana)
Prataparudra-2 (last)

7) 1313 → Veera Pandya (Madurai)

Re-forms:

1) 1st king to commission a permanant standing Army.
2) Iqta system was cancel.
3) Italaq system was invented
4) each soldier → 234 Tankas (silver coins) per annum (salary)
5) DAGH system invented print on horses
6) Chehara (attandance) system invented
7) Alcohol నిషేధం for nobels
8) Nobels లో ఆయుధం సంఖ్య రద్దు
9) Sarai Adil canteen for Army
10) Shahana-i-Mandi to observe the people whether they are selling acc to king pricing.
11) Barids → గుఢచారులు.

Constructions:

i) Jamat Khan Masjid (N.D)
ii) Alai Darwaj (N.D)
i) Siri fort (N.D)

Tughlaq Dynasty:

* founder was Tughlaq (Ghiyasuddin)
* Another name was Ghazi Malik
* Created 'Tughlaqabad' (near Delhi) → also fort
* created postal system
* son was prince 'Juana Khan' (Md bin Tughlaq) (1325-1351 AD), highly intectual
* బిరుదులు పొందాడు 'సుల్తాన్ ఘాజీ' నాణెం ముద్రించి ఢిల్లీ దర్బారులో విలాసం చేశాడు.

Md Bin Tughlaq: 1325-1351 AD (Devgiri)

* Changed capital to 'Daulatabad' from Delhi (1335). Urdu was created
* Token currency. (Copper coin = Gold coins).
* బిరుదు నాణెం ముద్రించి ముద్రాంకి ('prince of Moneyers') said by Thomas
* Ganga-Yamuna region లో tax.
* created dept Diwan-i-Kohi (Agriculture)
* Secular king, Jain monk - Janaprabha suri అనుసరించాడు
* 1341 → Morocco → Ibn Batuta → Delhi - cheif Qazi wrote Kitab-i-Rehala (life of Md Bin Tughlaq).
* 1351 died by plague disease

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* Rajab brother of Ghiyasuddin
  └ Married to Naila
* feroz shah Tughlaq son of Rajab (1351-1386):
* second sultan born to a hindu mother was feroz shah
* second person to become king when father was alive
* Removed all taxes (26) only 4 accepted:
  i) Khams (4/5 to king other to soldier)
  ii) kharaz (land tax)
  iii) zakat (Muslim money 2-2.5%)
  iv) Jiziya (Non-muslim tax) <
  * Arabs → Md bin Qasim (introduced) Qutubuddin Aibak
  feroz shah Tughlaq → Jiziya even on brahmin
  Akbar X, Aurangazeb ✓
* Irrigation tax (1/10) → Haqi shirb
* Jaunapur (River Gomati)
  Ferozpur, Ferozabad, Fatehpur, fatehbad also built near Delhi Jaunpur
* Built 1200 gardens
* Slaves dept → Diwan-i-Bandagam
  Public Hospitals → Dar-ul-Shafa
* Reintroduce → Iqta system

* wrote Autobiography himself 'futuhat-i-ferozshahi' (life) Names. Books
* ✍ < Ziauddin Barauni (Tarikh-i-ferozshahi)
  Shams siraj Asif (" ")

Md shah Tughlaq (1394-1417):

* last king of Tughlaq
* 1398: persia king Timur (AD) చేశాడు (Khizra khan)
* Bahamani kingdom & other are formed.

iv) Sayyid dynasty:

* Founder was 'Khizra khan' (1414-1421)
  Mubarak shah (1421-1434)
  Md shah (1434-1444)
  Allauddin Alam shah (1444-1451)
* Greatest king was Mubarak shah/khan
* Mubarak khan's ఆస్థానకవి → Yahyabin Ahm Sirhindi wrote (Tahrikh-i-Mubarakshahi) (tells about adminstration).
* 'Allauddin Alam shah' was last king of Sayyid
* Allauddin govrner - Allauddin ni tappinchi created lodi dynasty
* Govrner name was బహలుల్ లోడి

v) Lodi dynasty: (1451-1526 AD)

* founder was Bahulal lodi (Afghan)
* First person of Afghan to rule Delhi was Bahulal Lodi
* He is the person who ruled many yrs in Delhi sultans (39 yrs ruled)

Sikandar Lodi:

* Greatest king of Lodi dynasty
* Real name was Nizam khan
* Built Agra city * samadhiat Delhi
* 1504 AD: changed capital from Delhi to Agra * Invented ಸಿಕಂದರ್ ಕೈ Technique to measure earth
* 1498 vasco-da-Gama came to India

Ibrahim Lodi:

* Last ruler of lodi's
* Babar vs Ibrahim lodi war happened on April 21, 1526 (sunday) It is called 1st panipat battle
* By this Delhi sultan's was ended.
* 1526 mughal's were came.

Administration:

Nayab sultan ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಮೀರ್ - Shiqdar
ಅಧಿಕಾರಿ ಅಮೀರ್ - Amir

Dept:

Finance dept → Diwan-i-wazirat
CAG dept → Mustafi-i-Mumalik
accountant General → Mushrif-i-Mummalik
Military dept → Diwan-i-Arz
external affairs → Diwan-i-Risalat (Religious)

Bigha → 1 acre
Biswa → 1/20th of Bigha
Hasil → Gain

Judicial dept → Qazi-ul-Qazat (Sadr-us-Sudur)
(cheif Justice)

- civil (Qazis)
- criminal (Mufti, Miradi, & sayyad)

→ Religious Movements (Bhakti, sufi):

Movements: Hindu (Bhakti), Islam (Sufi), (Sikh)

* Religion → 'way of life'
* Bhakti word 1st listened in 'shwetopanishe
* Bhakti: ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು (pray to Rocks), ನಮ್ಮನ್ನು (doesn't pray to rocks)
* Mainly movements based on love & peace
* ಭಕ್ತಿ ಪದವು ಯಜುರ್ ವೇದದ ಶ್ವೇತಾಶ್ವತರ

i) శంకరాచార్యులు:

* Born at Kerala (Kalladi) → 8th century
* Guruvu → Govinda Pada acharyulu
* తల్లిదండ్రులు → అద్వైతం
* i) తల్లి, తండ్రి వారసత్వం
  ii) విష్ణు యుగ
* శివ + విష్ణు → స్మార్తులు
* ఆదిగురు, జగద్గురు, ప్రచ్ఛన్న బుద్ధ → బిరుదులు
* created 4 mathas at Badhri, Dwaraka, Puri, Mysore → karnataka
  J.K, Gujarat, Odisa
* wrote 3 గ్రంథాలు → Bhajagovindam, viveka churamani, saundaryalahari
* Died at 32 yrs only
* Father was శివగురువు, Mother was ఆర్యాంబ
* శంకరులు తన 8వ ఏటనే సన్యాసం స్వీకరించారు
* అద్వైత సిద్ధాంతాన్ని అనుసరించి వారిని స్మార్తులు అంటారు

ii) రామానుజాచార్యులు: 1017 - 1137

* Born at Tamil Nadu (sri perambadur)
* Guruvu → Yamunamuni & Veda prakash
* తల్లిదండ్రులు → vishista advaita
* i) నిన్ను చంపే తెలుగు రాజుల్లో ఒకడు మరియు పారిపోయాడు
* Cholas king Kulottunga chola sent him out of state.

* శ్రీభాష్యం అనే వ్యాఖ్యానం గ్రంథం రచించారు
* యాదవాద్రి సంరం, యాదవాద్రి రామం, చరణ రక్షకుడు, గిరాం భాష్యం etc...
* went to హోయసాల రాజ్యం

iii) మధ్వాచార్యులు:

* disciple of Ramanujacharya
* Started Radha Madhav cult
* తత్వం → ADwita + Advaita Vishista (Both)

మధ్వాచార్యులు:

* Born at Udipi (karnataka)
* 1st person to make commentry in kannada on Brahma sutra's
* తత్వం → Dwita (Oppsite of Adwita) అద్వైత & పరమాత్మ వేరు
* పూర్వ నామం → వాసుదేవుడు

iv) వల్లభాచార్యులు: 1479 - 1531

* Real name → Achinita Bhadra
* Krishna Bhakti యొక్క భావం ప్రచారం చేశారు
* తత్వం → 'shuddha adwita'
* salvation (భక్తి): (extreme devotion to God)
  Pushti margam
* సిద్ధాంతి రహస్యం, సుబోధిని లో రాశారు
* Contemporary of Sri Krishna deva raya
* కనకదాస (వాల్మీకి) అని పూజించారు.

v) సూరదాసు : 1479 - 1584 (16th cen)
* krishna bhakti అనుసరించారు
* Kotha → Sursagar, సూరసారంవల్లి, సాహిత్యలహరి
* disciple of వల్లభాచార్య.
* బిరుదు → Agra అంధకవి (Blind poet of Agra)
* వల్లభాచార్య శిష్యులను 'అష్టచిప' అంటారు
* Great person

vi) రామానందుడు : 1400 - 1470 (15 cen)
* Ramabakthi ప్రచారించాడు
* Hindhi explained
* Allowed low caste people as disciples
* North India's 1st ఉద్యమకారుడు
* మొత్తం → కబీర్, చెప్పులు కుట్టే రవిదాస్ → రాజ్‌పుత్
మంగి → సైన్థాస్, నై → ధన్న are disciple of Ramananda
* shishya of రామానందుడు → ఆవధూతులు

vii) Kabir : 1440 - 1518
* Born at prayag(UP)
* Hindu - Muslim unity
* Guruvu → Ramananda, pir Taqui (Sufi)
* Sikandar Lodi told to kill kabir
* Dohas → భోధనలు of kabir
* All Dohas → Bijaks
* Born to hindu but, grown in Muslim
* Rama భక్తుడి ప్రభోధించాడు
* wife → లోయి, son → kamal
* All his muslim disciple created sect ముస్లిం after his dead

viii) దాదూరు దయాల్ 1544 - 1603
* Born at 'gujarat' (Ahmedabad)
* Disciple of kabir imp person
* collected all Bodana's 1st person
* బ్రహ్మ సంబంధమ్ / పరబ్రహ్మ సంబంధము అనే విధానాన్ని ప్రచారించు to unite hin-Mus సంబంధాములు
* దాదూరు → అన్ను, దయాల్ → పాల్
* నిర్గుణం → Nirguna bhakti
* All books → 'Dadu Dayaram ki bani'

ix) చైతన్యుడు : 1486 - 1533
* Born at Bengal (Navadwip)
* other name → vishwambara
* ప్రచారించింది → vaishnavism at Bengal అది was 1st person
* Guruvu → Keshav Bharth
* శచి, జగన్నాథ were parents
* shishaya's created గౌడ వైష్ణవం / sect Gudiya vaishnavism.

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x) మీరాబాయి : 1498 - 1554

* Rajasthan
* Married to Bhoraj (1516)
* Krishna ni పొగిడేవారు.
* queen of రాజపుట్లు, daughter of Ratansingh
* wrote poems in బ్రజ్, గుజరాతి, Rajasthan

xi) తులసీదాసు : 1532-1623

* రామభక్తిని ప్రబోధించారు.
* రామచరితమానస్, గీతావళి, కవితావళి, వినయపత్రిక రచనలు → రచనాలు
* Contemporary of Akbar

xii) జ్ఞానదేవ్

xiii) నయన్ దేవ్

→ Sufi:

* Suf → wool | knowledge ; Theme : love
* Theme → 'wahadat-ul-Wajud'
* Sufi లలో → silsilas (14) many in Afg

Silsilas (14):

1) Chisti:-

* i) founded by Sheikh Abdul Chisti
* Introduced in IND by Shaikh Moinuddin Chisti
* Dargah : Ajmer
* Disciples : Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki, Sheik Nizamuddin Auliya
* Nizamuddin also called Mahaboob-i-Ilahi
* Amir khusro is musician disciple of
* Nadasampradaya also present means A devoted disciple, Guru, reaches the state of samadhi

→ Sheik Salim Chisti:

* Qamkhana's place where sufi saint live outside city.

2) Suhrawardi:-

* founded by Shihabuddin Suhrawardi
* Introduced in IND by Bhauddin

3) Firadausia:-

* One & only sufi order founded & developed in India
* founded by Sharafuddin → రచనలు (Saint's life: Maqtubat, Muifazat)

4) Qadri:-

* Secular ఆర్డర్
* founded by Sheikh Jilani Qadri
* Dara shikoh (Shajahan son) followed this order

5) Naqshabandi:-

* founded by Sheikh Baqabullah
* Greatest : Sheikh Niyamtulla
* Most Strict one
* Aurangazeeb followed this order

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→ Vijayanagara Kingdom : 1336 - 1646

i) సంగమ(S) → 1336 - 1485
ii) సాళువ(S) → 1485 - 1503
iii) తుళువ(T) → 1491 - 1570
iv) అరవిడు(A) → 1572 - 1646

* ఈ 4 వంశాలను 50 లలో సంహరిస్తారు, వాస్తవ, కల్పం మొదలైన కథలు ఎంతగానో అభివృద్ధిచెందాయి
* founder of vijayanagara kingdom Brds Harihara, bukka by Swami Vidyaranya
* Bukka sends his cotton for exports
* Bukka has son → Veerakamparaya he married to Gangadevi.
* Gangadevi wrote రచన → Madhuravijayam

i) Devaraya - I : 1406 - 1422
* Built bridge on tampi river
* Ferista foreign Tourist on time period of Devaraya came wrote Tajuddin feroz & Devarayax had war, called 'Battle of Mudgal' (for women rakal)

ii) Devaraya - II : 1424 - 1446
* 1st vijayanagara king to conquer Srilanka
* 'Idam' ni ఆపరించేవారు. పాలనలో తీవ్రత
* In this period vittala Swami Tem built

* Built Moasque at hampi for muslim's
* He's king also కవి
* "Prauda Devaraya" → బిరుదు
* 1442 : Italian రాయబారి Nicolo-de-conti tells vijayanagara is wealthy, richest etc.. 1443 : persian u Abdul Razak. told Devarayaను is greatest king
* Devaraya - II wrote రచన → Mahanatak Sudhanidhi (on సంగీతం), వ్యక్తి
* 'Mutyalasala' (Music's meeting blw saint's
* ఆస్థానకవి → Dindi, Srinadh → kavi sarvabhauma (బిరుదు)

iii) Viru paksha - II :
* Last king of సంగమ
* saluva Narasimha was రాజకీయ ఖైదీ (penugonda)
* end of సంగమ dynasty

→ Saluva dynasty :

i) saluva Narasimhadevaraya → 1485 - 1491
* founder of saluva
* తిమ్మరుసు other name

* Annamacharya
  ↳ 32,000 Kirtans written (Lyrics)
* Son was Immudi Narasimha
* Chandragiri fort built

→ Tuluva dynasty:

* founder was Tuluva Narasanayaka
* 4 son's
  - Veeranarasimha (died due to blood Cancer)
  - Krishnadevaraya
  - Achuta Raya
  - Sadashiva Raya

i) Krishnadevaraya (1509-1529)

* Nayankar was removed (internal)
  ↳ person with seperate command (civil, military)
* In 1510 AD portugese govt Albuquerque made deals that horses, saltpetre (KNO_3) were given to India instead krishna gave Goa land to portugese people.
* Adil shah was killed from Bahamani Kingdom.
* In 1511 → prataparudra Gajapati (Oddisha) was died & his daughter Annapurna married by krishnadevaraya
* Son-in-law → Aliya Rama Raya (king maker) putnur to Stupalu pettaru

* 1565 - Battle of Tallikota (or) Battle of Rakasi-Tangadi happend b/w Vijayanagar & Bahamani → Boghapur was
* King when War was happening was Sada siva Raya → 1570 died.
* Sada siva Raya was last king of tuluva dynasty.
  Aliya Rama Raya ↓ brother.
* Later his brother Tirumala Raya his brother ruled starting

→ Aravidu dynasty:

* Greatest king Venkatapati Raya-II
* founder was Tirumala Raya
* contemporary was Akbar
* changed capital from Chandragiri to Vellure
* Venkatapatiraya-II christianity స్వీకరించాడు & also built church
* In 1643 bahamani people one of them part of Golconda ruled by PM Mir Jumla on vijayanagara Kingdom
* Later it was ended

Administration :-

* Secretariat → Rayasam
  ↓
  head → Mahakaranikam
* lands → Amaramas. (for civil, military plp)

రాజ్య విభాగాలు: నాలుగురాజ్యం → రాజు

రాజ్యం → దండనాయకులు / దుర్గనాయకులు
↓ ↓ office → చావడి.
సీమ (10 స్థలాలు)
↓
స్థలం (10 గ్రామాలు)
↓
గ్రామాలు → Ayagar's. (12) person's → salary → lands (called Mirasi)

* Revenue → Athavana
  dept
  ↓
  head → Mahanayakacharya (Finance Min)
* Militarydept → Kandachera.
  ↓
  head → Mahadandanayaka.
* Internal security Police officer → Kavaliga.
* Courts → Criminal → kantakashodas
  civil → Dharmastheyas
* Robert Seawell wrote a book on "the forgotten empire of Vijayanagara"

Society :-

By portuguese → Fernau Nuniz

* sati
* constitution
* Tax → Seetha Sunkam
  Kanyasunkam

* Krishnadevaraya abolish 'Kanyasunkam' (hub giving dowry to women).

Economy :-

* Trade is very good.
* cities → Bhatkal, Masola (Machilipatnam).
* countries → china, persia. (Iran).
* Horse which tells about horse trade was Amyktamal → krishnadevaraya
* Guns was brought by Akbar
  cavalary → plp on horse ride with gun
  Infantary " → plp just walk. " "
* Golconda & Vajrakarur → Diamond industry
* Land Tax → siat (9/10)

famous for kalamkari Sari.

Culture :-

* Kalyana mahdapas
* lord, lord's wife temple style → Ammangudi
* Hampi → Hazar Rama Temple (story of Ramayana (100 pictures) built by Krishnadevaraya
* Padma Mahal → Indo-Islam Architecture Hampi
* Virupaksha temple → by samanthas of vijay Dandesha was built & decoriate by Devaraya

-2.

Art & Music:-

Carnatic music (AP & karnataka)

Swami vidyaranya wrote Sangeetha swarasam

Carnatic Trio <- Muthuswamy Dikshitar, shyama sastri, Thyagaraj.

Dance:

Bharatanatyam was famous
- Bharata Muni invented
- Book -> Natyasastram

Kuchipudi was famous
- Siddendra yogi

Kakatiya's tribal dance -> perinatyam

Yakshagaam (karnataka) on Bhagavatam

Literature:

Telugu, Kannada, Tulu, sanskrit

Golden period

prabanda Yuga ప్రబంధయుగం - A. Peddanna

The dance performs at the time of Krishna devaraya called Bhuvanavijayam

SKD -> 'Andhraboja'

-> Bahmani Kingdom :- 1347 - 152

* Zafar Khan also known as 'Ismail Mukh' (Alla uddin Hassan Bahman Gangu) established Bahmani, he was another king called 'Saddamamla' controlled by

* Zafar worked as revenue officer under Md. bin Tuglaq.

* 1st capital -> Gulbarga (karnataka)
2nd capital -> Bidar.

i) Md. shah-I:

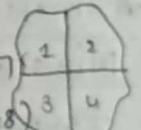
* Built Bada Masjid in Gulbarga

ii) Md shah-II:

* He was called Aristotle 2

iii) Ahmed shah-I:

* shifted capital to Bidar
* Nobels < Afia's (for eign nobels), Deccanis (local)
iv) Md shah III:
* P.M :- Mohammad Gawan
* each area is Tarafs (1-4 to 1-8) increased
* Madarasa (sch) in Bidar



* [illegible]

Bahmani -> Bijapur, Bidar / Golconda, Berar

-> Ahmednagar.

Bijapur :-

* Biggest powerful State
* Adil shahi dynasty
* Great King → Ibrahim Adil shah (secular)
  Bahamani → shia (liberal)
  Mughal → sunnis (conserv
* 'Jagatgur' → Adil shah Ibrahim
* urdul Deccani lang dereloped by
* Bijapur smashed by Aurangazeb

Bidar :-

* Baridshahi dynasty
* Built by Kasim Barid

Berar :-

* Imadshahi dynasty
* Founded by Imad-futullah Imad ul
* smallest State.

Ahmednagar :-

* Nizamshahi dynasty.
* founded by Nizam Khan
* Woman ruler → Rani Chand Bi bi
  She was defeated by Abdul Fazal
  all city converted to Mughal
* 1st city
* After Akbar death Ahmednagar consider as Independent State by Malik Ambar
* Malik Amber is 1st in s I - to use 'Guerilla war-far' (shivaji's role model).
* Again Ahmednagar invaded by Khurram (Shahjahan).

Golconda :-

* Built by kuli kutub
* ...
* Kytub-ul-Mulk → ... — Ibrahim karim
  Hyder kutubuddin — Jashid — Dhaulatt
* 1st person to name shah is Ibrahim kutub
* Ibrahim kutub → Hussian sagar
* Married to ...
* Md Quli Qutub shah son of Ibrahim & ...
* Became king by 14yrs
* 1606 → Machilipatnam - putch people
* 1611 → english
* charminar was built by Md. Quli Qutub shah also Jama Masjid
* Khairunnissa daughter → Bhagmathi
  Married to Md Qutub shah
* Khairathunnisaw daughter of Khairunnissa & Md Qutub ...
* Khairatabad Masjid built by Md Qutub shah

* Became King at 24yrs
* French వారిలో Travernier వచ్చాడు
* Abdulla gifted Kohinoor to shahjahan
* 1636 A.D → english ppl (Golden farman)
Abdul Hassan Tanishaw (1672-1687)
* 2 PM's < ఉన్నారు / చంపబడ్డారు
* Kancherla Gopanna (MRO/Tahsildar) (భద్రాచలం రామదాసు) built temple in Badra chalam
* 1687 Mughal invaded on Golconda
*

→ The Marathas:-

* Founder → shivaji
* Mother - Jeeja Bai (Tuka Bai), Father - shahjee Bhosle
* Teacher - Guru Ram Das
* wife was sai Bai Nimbalkar
* this father left pune Jahangiri for him & went to Bijapur.
* He constructed Rai Garh & pratap Garh fort
* 1647 took full charge of his Jahangir
* Treaty of purander happened Blw 1665 → Shivaji & Jai singh I of Amber

↓

Appointed by Aurangzeb to fight

* under this treaty, Shivaji gave some forts to mughals & he also visited mughal court at Agra & his son Sambha bev
* Aurangzeb captivated shivaji in Jaipur Bhawan (1666)
* Battle of salher in 1672 Blw mughals & Shivaji defeated mughal forces
* 5th June 1674 again coronated shiviaji at Raigarh (2nd time King).
* Titles- "Hindutav Dharamrakshak" & "chatrapati" Title
* Another name/I protector of Hinduism
* Then Became sovereign ruler of Maha rastra.
* His coronation was done by Varanasi's Intellect Gang Bhatt

Administration:- His ministry (Ashtapradhan) 8 ministers

1) Peshwa : PM (Admin + economy) Mukhya pradan
2) SARI-E-NAUBAT : Army Gen (senapati)
3) Amatya : Revenue minister (majumdar)
4) Vakyanavis: Head of Intelligence Dept
5) Sumant: foreign minister
6) PanditRao - sets date for religious work.
7) Nyay Dhish - Judicial Department's Head
8) Chitnis - State news paper reader.

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* Tax collection is 38% later 40% of the total produce.
* 2 special taxes are:

i) chauth → 1/4th of land revenue must be paid to shivaji.

ii) sardesh mukhi → Additional 1/10th on the land of marathas claimed to be heriditary.

Empire:

prants
↓
praganas
↓
village (lowest unit)

Shaista khan → Governer of Deccan (Sent Aurangzeb).

* capital → Rajgarh
* Gorilla war → started by shivaji
* He died in 1680.
* After shivaji died Sambhaji became King (1680-89)
* sambhaji gave patronage to Akbar-II
  ↳ sahu (son) → he was prisoner
* Raja Ram → Ruler → (1689-1700) [later he was killed by Aurangzeeb
  Tara Bai (wife), her son is shivaji-II
* civil war happened blw Tara Bai & Sahu (Battle of kherda (1707)

* With the help of his peshwa → Balaji vishwanath.
  Sahu → made ruler from SATARA.
  Tarabai → started ruling from Kolapur
* 1731 → Treaty of warna (peace treaty blw 2
* sahu → Made peshwaship heredi-tary
  ↳ capital - Satara
* Hence peshwa's influence increased.
* peshwa's had their seat of power is Poona:

The peshwas

i) Balaj vishwnath:

* 1713-1720
* Small local rulers - made influence of Sahu.
* Title → Senakarta
* Became functional head of maratha empire
* Helped Sayyid Brothers to remove farukhsiyar (king)

ii) Baji Rao-I:

* expert in Gorilla war
* peshwa power reached its zenith
* Treaty of Durai sarai (1738)
* Had love relation with masthani.

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iii) Balaji Bajirao:

* 1740-1761
* other name → Nana Saheb
* 1761 - III Battle of panipat blw maratha / Ahmad Shah Abdali ✓
* Agreement is That peshwas will protect his empire in return they can collect taxes.

iv) Peshwa Madhav Rao I:

* 1761-1762
* Younger son of Balaji Baji Rao
* After his death, peshwa lost his power.

Later peshwas:- i) Narayan Rao
ii) Swai madhav Rao
iii) Baji Rao II
↓
signed Treaty of Bassein (1802) with britishers.

* Gave Britishers effective control of maratha region + Deccan, W. India.