



Vijayanagar Empire (1336 – 1646 AD)

Vijayangar Empire

- Vijayangar Empire was founded by Harihara & Bukka who were the Feudatories of kakatiyas.
- Some Historians claim that they are the commanders in the army of the Hoysala Empire, while others propose they were telugu people, first associated with the kakatiya Kingdom, who took control of the northern parts of the Hoysala Empire during decline.
- The Vijayanagara Empire was formed on the Southern banks of Tungabhadra.
- Vijayanagara Kingdom lay in the deccan, to the South of Bahmani Kingdom.
- There are four Dynasties in the Vijayanagar Kingdom They are:
 - Sangama Dynasty (1336 – 1485 AD) – By Harihara & Bukka
 - Saluva Dynasty (1486 – 1505 AD) – By Saluva Narsimha
 - Tuluva Dynasty (1505 – 1570 AD) – Veer Narsimha
 - The Aravidu Dynasty (1570 – 1650 AD) - Tirumala

● Sangama Dynasty(1336 – 1485 AD):

● Harihar I (1336 – 1356 AD):

- Vijayanagar – Bahamani conflict began in 3 areas – 1) Raichur doab 2) Krishna Godavari Delta and 3) Marathwada.

● Bukka I (1356 – 1377 AD):

- He defeated the **Shamburaya kingdom of Arcot** and the **Reddi's of Kondavidu** by 1360 and the region around **Penukonda** was annexed.
- Bukka **defeated the Sultanate of Madurai** in 1371 and extended his territory in south all the way to Rameswaram.
- He was succeeded by his son Harihar II.

● Harihar II (1379 – 1404 AD):

● Devraya I (1406 – 1422 AD):

- He was the 3rd son of Harihar II , He is known for his Irrigation works where a dam was built across the Thungabdra with canals leading to city.
- **Nicolo de conti** visited Vijayanagar during his reign.(Italian Merchant)

● Devraya II (1424 – 1446):

- Grandson of Devaraya I , **Ahmad Shah of Bahamani invaded Vijaynagar.**
- He was called as **Praudh Dev Raya**, in his inscription he has the title of **Gajobetekara** (Hunter of Elephants).
- **Abdur Razaak** the envoy of **Shah Rukh** (Ruler of Persia) visited during his reign.

◎ Saluva Dynasty (1486 – 1505): scascc

● Saluva Narasimha (1486 – 1491 AD):

- He is the founder of Saluva Dynasty.

● Immadi Narasimha (1491 – 1505 AD):

- He is the minor under Narsanayak.
- Vasco da Gama landed in Calicut during his reign in 1498.

◎ Tuluva Dynasty (1505 – 1570):

● Vira Narasimha (1505 – 1509 AD):

- He was the Son of Narsanayak , He became the king after the assassination of Immadi Narsimha, the last Suluva Ruler.

● Krishna Devaraya (1509 – 1529 AD):

- He is the brother of Vira Narasimha.
- He maintained friendly relations with Albuquerque, the Portuguese Governor.
- He won Orissa(Gajapati Kingdom) and Vijayanagar emerged strongest during his reign.
- He took the titles **Abhinava Bhoja, Andhra Bhoj, Andhra Pitamaha.**
- He built the **Vijay Mahal, Hazara Rama Temple, Vithal Swamy Temple.**
- He was gifted Scholar in Telugu & Sanskrit and he wrote two books “Amuktamalyada”(Telugu) & “Jambavati Kalyanam”(Sanskrit).

- His Court was adored by “**Astadiggajas**” ex: Peddana, Timmaya, Tenali Ramakrishna, Bhattamurthi, Darjathi , Mallana, Raju Ramachandra, Surona.
- He was Contemporary to **Babur**.
- **Domingo paes**, the Portuguese traveller visited during the period of Krishna devaraya.



- **Achyuta Devaraya (1529 – 1543 AD):**

- Krishna Devaraya nominated his brother as his Successor.

- **Venkata I (1542 AD) & Sadasiva Raya (1543 – 1570 AD):**

- Real Power was exercised by **Ramaraya** and his brother.
- The **Battle of Talikota** was a watershed battle fought between Vijayanagara Empire led **Ramaraya** and **alliance of Deccan Sultans(Bahamani Kingdom)**, The defeat of Ramaraya lead to collapse of Vijayanagara Empire.

- **Aravidu Dynasty (1570 – 1650 AD):**

- In the wake of the disaster , Rama Raya was killed in the Battlefield and his brother Tirumala Dev Raya fled from the battle Vijayanagar.
- He carried the major portion of the wealth of the Empire along with the Puppet King **Sadashiva Raya** to Penugonda and tried to re-establish order in the Empire.
- He shifted the Capital to Penugonda.
- The Empire slowly shrunk and the Aravidu Dynasty ended in 1646.

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Vijayanagara Administration

- The king is the head of all powers in the state.
- Council of Ministers are present to assist the King in the work of Administration.
- The Empire was divided into 6 Provinces.
- **Rajyas/Mandalam**(Province) – Naik or Mandaleswar
- **Nadu**(District) - Naduprabhu
- **Sthala**(Sub District)
- **Gram** (Villages) - Gauda
- **Mahanayakacharya** – He is an officer and the **contact point between the villages and the Central administration.**
- Women occupied a high positions and took active part in the 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.
- Vijayanagara Rulers issued Gold Coins Called **Varahas (or) Pagodas.**
- **Tar** was the Silver coin & **Jital** was the Copper Coin.
- Important temples are Vithal Swamy Temple & Hazara Rama Temple at Hampi, Varadraja & Kambarnath Temples at Kanchipuram.

Bahamani Kingdom

- It was founded by **Alauddin Hassan Bahmanshah (1347 - 1358 AD)** and the Capital at **Gulbarga**.
- He was a Turkish officer of Devagiri.
- In 1347 he established an independent kingdom.
- Kingdom Stretched from Arabian Sea to Bay of Bengal
- Included whole Deccan up to river Krishna.

Alauddin Hassan Bahmanshah (1347 – 1358 AD):

- Also Known as Hasan Gangu.
- He is the Founder of Bahamani Kingdom with Gulbarga as its Capital.

Tajuddin Firoz Shah (1397 – 1422 AD):

- He inducted Large number of Hindus in the Administration on Large Scale.
- Paid much attention to Ports Such as **Chaul** and **Dabhol** which attracted ships from Persian Gulf and Red Sea.

Ahmed Shah Wali (1422 – 1436):

- He was religiously inclined and fond of Sufi Saints, so he is referred with Title Wali.
- He shifted Capital from Gulbarga to Bidar , on recommendation of Sufi Saint “**Khwaja Bandenawaz**”.



Muhammad Shah III (1463 – 1482 AD):

- In 1463 AD Muhammad Shah III Became the Sultan at the age of nine.
- **Muhammad Gawan** became the regent of the Infant Ruler.
- Under the Muhammad Gawan able leadership the Bahamani Kingdom became very Powerful.
- Muhammad Gawan defeated the rulers of Konkan, Orissa, Sangameshwar and Vijayanagar.

Decline:

- There was a constant war between the Bahamani and Vijayanagar rulers.
- Inefficient and weak successors after Muhammad Shah III.
- The Rivalry between the Bahmani Rulers and Foreign nobels.

Bahamani Empire divided into 5 Kingdoms they are:

Kingdom	Year	Founder	Dynasty	Annexation
Berar	1484	Fatahullah Imad Shah	Imad Shahi	Ahemadnagar 1574
Bijapur	1489	Yusuf Adil Shah	Adil Shahi	Aurangzeb 1686
Ahmadnagar	1490	Malik Ahemad	Nizam Shahi	Shahjahan 1633
Golconda	1518	Quli Qutub Shah	Qutub Shahi	Aurangzeb 1687
Bidar	1526	Amir Ali Barid	Barid Shahi	Bijapur 1610

