

CHAPTER 4.9

LATER CHALUKYAS AND HOYSALAS

I. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN A WORD OR SENTENCE EACH.

1. Who was the founder of Chalukyas of Kalyana?
A: Tailappa II.
2. Which was the first capital of Chalukyas of Kalyana?
A: Manyakheta.
3. Who was the patron of Ranna?
A: Sathyashraya.
4. Who had the title 'Kavichakravarthi'?
A: Ranna.
5. Which work is considered as 'The First Encyclopedia of Sanskrit'?
A: Manasollasa.
6. Who was the founder of the Hoysala kingdom?
A: Sala
7. What was the royal emblem of the Hoysalas?
A: Sala killing a tiger.

II. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN TWO WORDS OR TWO SENTENCES EACH.

1. Who started 'Vikrama Era' and when?
A: a) Vikramaditya VI
b) 1076 CE.
2. Mention any two titles of Vikramaditya VI.
A: a) Permadideva.
b) Tribhuvanamalla.

3. Name any two works of Ranna.
A: a) Ajitanatha Purana.
b) Sahasa Bhima Vijaya.
4. Who was the court poet of Vikramaditya VI? Name his work.
A: a) Bilhana
b) 'Vikramankadeva Charitham'
5. Name any two capitals of Hoysalas.
A: a) Belur
b) Dwarasamudra.
6. Mention any two titles of Vishnuvardhana.
A: a) Mahamandaleshwara.
b) Maleparolganda.
7. Name any two famous temples of Hoysalas.
A: a) Hoysaleshwara at Halebeedu
b) Chennakesahava at Belur.

III. ANSWER THE FOLLOWING IN 15 TO 20 SENTENCES EACH.

1. Explain the cultural contributions of Chalukyas of Kalyana.
A: The Chalukyas of Kalyana followed the great tradition of the Chalukyas of Badami and made rich cultural contributions:
Literature:
Kannada and Sanskrit literature developed during this period. Jain writers wrote scholarly literature in Kannada. The famous Kannada poet Ranna was patronized by Sathyashraya. He wrote Ajitanatha Purana and Gadhayudha. He had the title called Kavichakravarthi. Chavundaraya II wrote Lokopakara which deals with astronomy, astrology and medicine. Sreedharacharya wrote Jaatakatilaka. Bilhana, the court poet of Vikramaditya VI wrote 'Vikramankadeva Charitham'. Someshwara II wrote Manasollasa, which is considered as the first encyclopedia in Sanskrit.
Art and Architecture:
They continued the architectural styles of the Chalukyas of Badami. The important temples are Kalleshwara, Mallikarjuna, Brahmeshwara.
Chandralekha, the Queen of Vikramaditya VI was an expert in dance, music and other fine arts.

2. Describe the achievements of Vishnuvardhana.

A: Vishnuvardhana was the greatest among the Hoysala kings. He became the most powerful king in South India. He completely routed the Cholas from Gangavadi in the Battle of Talakudu and took the title 'Talakudugonda'. To commemorate this, he built the Kirtinarayana temple and the Channakesava temple. Later he conquered Kongu, Nangali, Nolambavadi and Hanagallu. The Malavalli inscription tells us that he uprooted the Cholas from Kolar. Later he drove them upto Kanchi and earned the title 'Kanchigonda'. He invaded Madurai and defeated the Pandyas. He defeated the Pandyas of Uchchangi and marched upto Rameshwaram . he also defeated the Kongalvas and the Alupas of Alwakheda. Vishnuvardhana invaded upto Tungabhadra in the north and won over Hanagal, Uchchangi, Bankapura and Banavasi. He had the titles, 'Mahamandaleshwara', 'Maleparolganda' etc.

3. Illustrate Hoysala contributions to Religion and Literature.

A: The Hoysala rulers contributed greatly to religion and literature.

Religion:

Hoysalas patronized Shaivism, Vaishnavism and Jainism. Bittideva (Vishnuvardhana) was a Jain. He converted to Shrivaisnavism under the influence of Sri Ramanujacharya, and thus changed his name to Vishnuvardhana. His Queen Shantala Devi and many of his generals were jains. This shows the religious tolerance of Vishnuvardhana.

Literature:

Kannada and Sanskrit literature developed during this period. Nagachandra wrote Pampa Ramayana, Raghavanka wrote Harischandrakavya. Harihara wrote Girijakalyana. Janna wrote Yashodrachaitre and Keshiraja wrote Shabdamanidarpana. These were the important Kannada works.

In Sanskrit, Thrivikrmapanditha wrote Ushaharana and Narayanapandita wrote Madhava Viajaya.

4. Explain the main features of Hoysala Architecture.

A: Hoysalas period is known as "The Golden Age of Temple Architecture" in Indian history. They combined Vesara and Dravida styles and developed a new style of Architecture called 'Hoysala style'. The main features of this style are:

- a) Star shaped base
- b) A star platform of 4 feet height.
- c) The Jagati around the temple is the open pradakshinapatha.
- d) Polished pillars with variety of designs.
- e) Spacious Navaranga.
- f) The Bhuvaneshwari.
- g) The Vimana in pyramidal shape.
- h) Garbhagruhas ranging from one to five.

They built more than 1000 temples. Important among them are Channakeshava temple at Belur and Kirtinaraya temple at Talakudu. They renovated jain Basadis and built new ones.