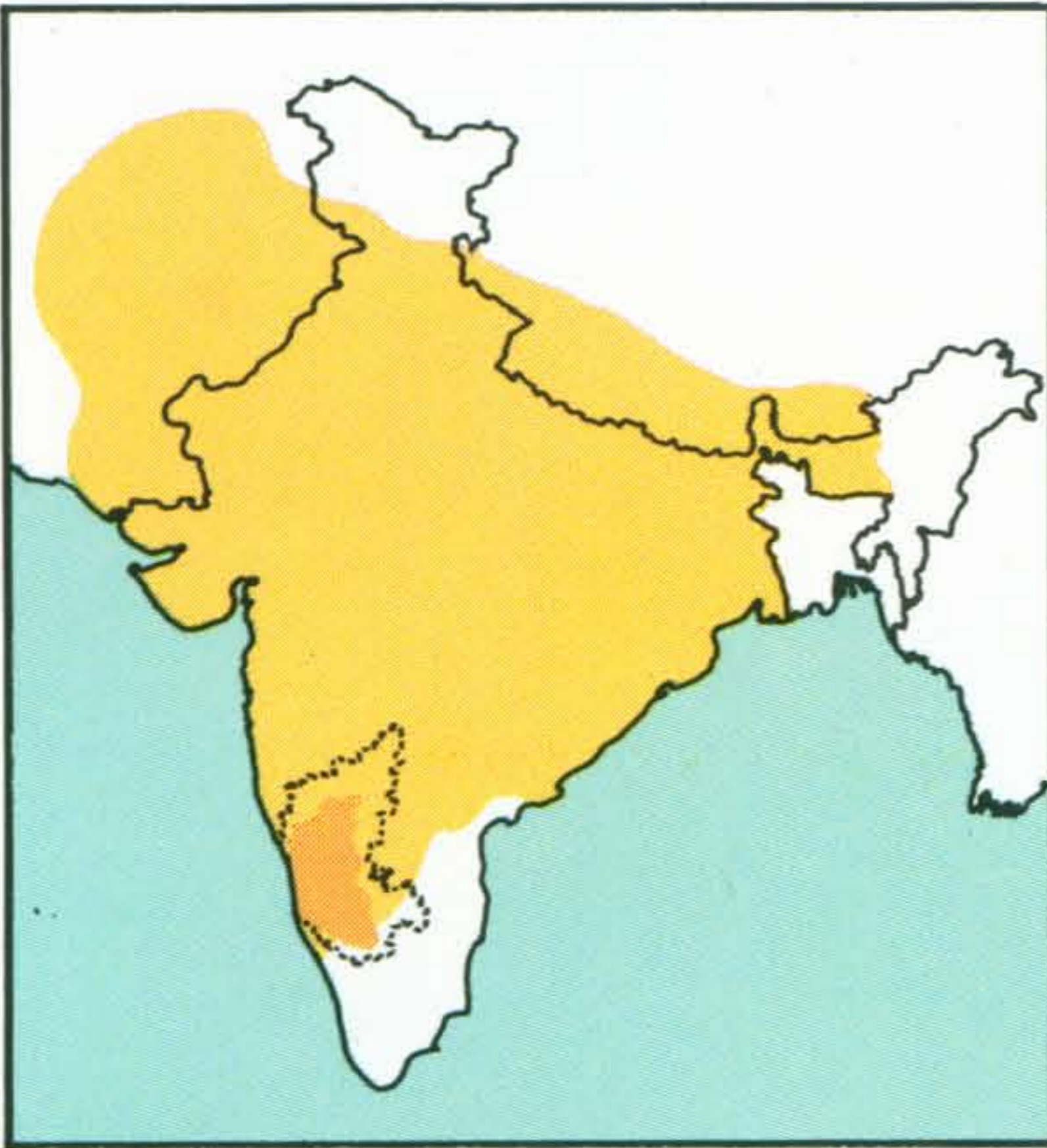
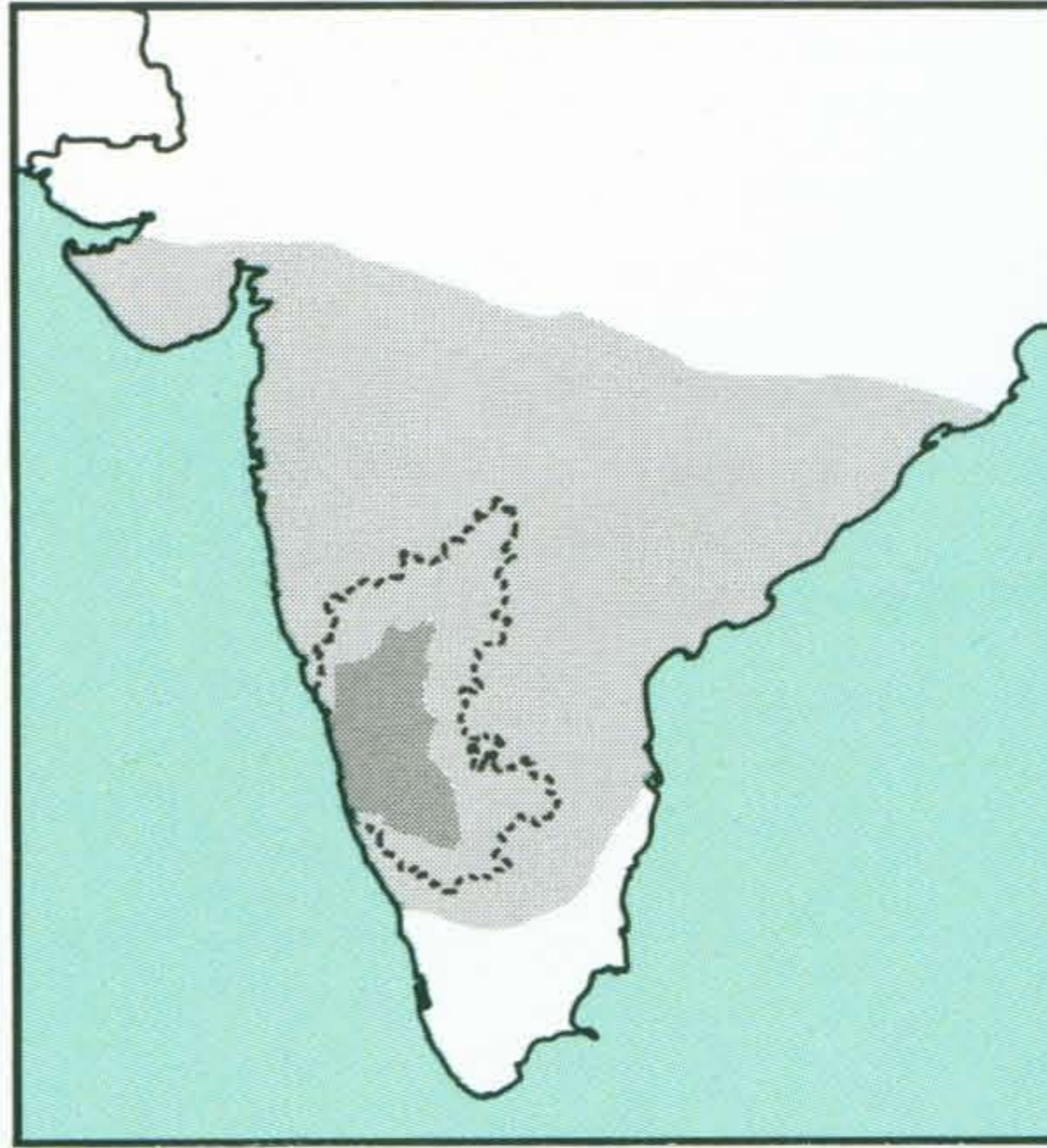


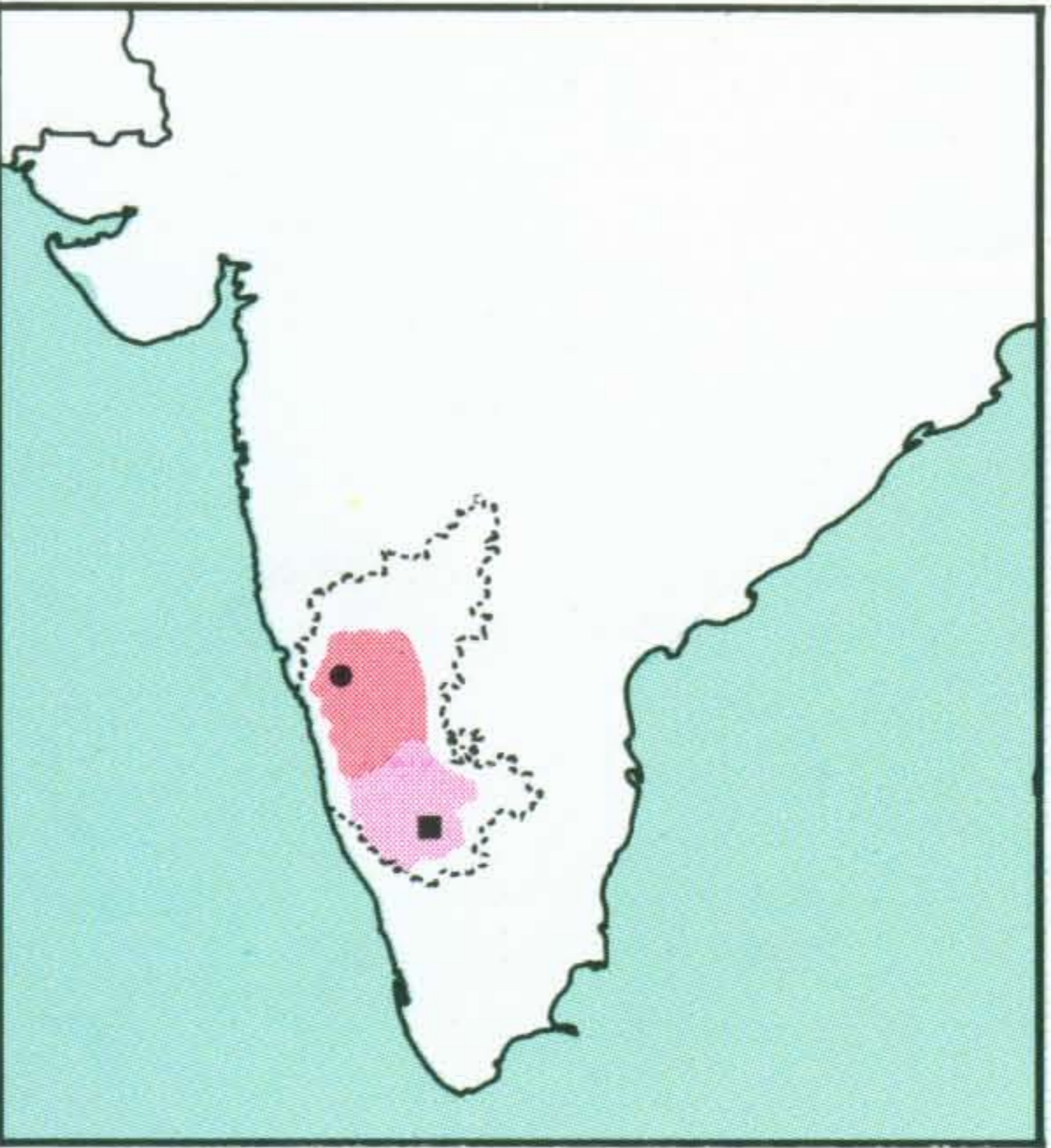
Major Kingdoms and Empires of Karnataka



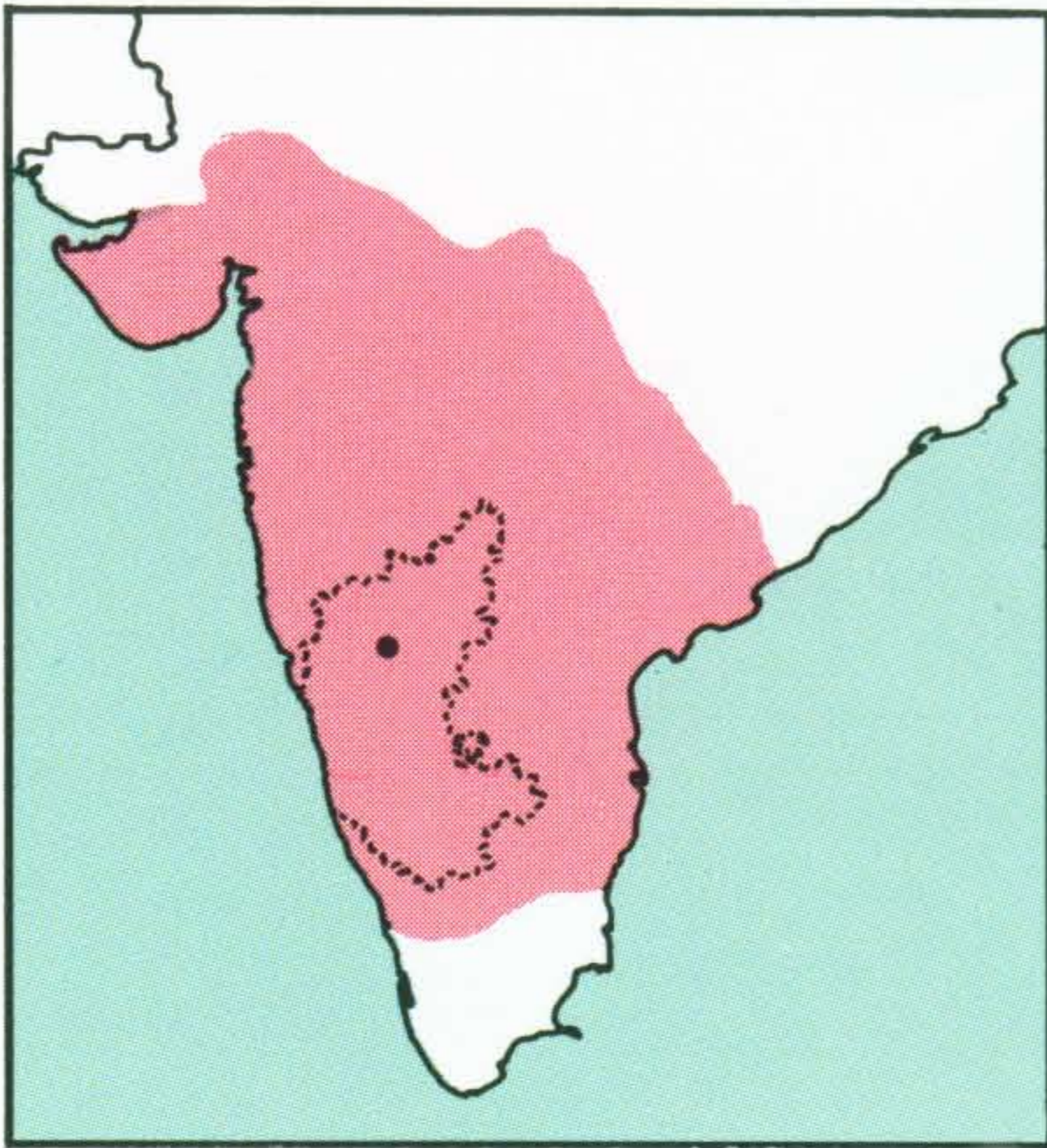
A Province in the Mauryan Empire
300 B.C.



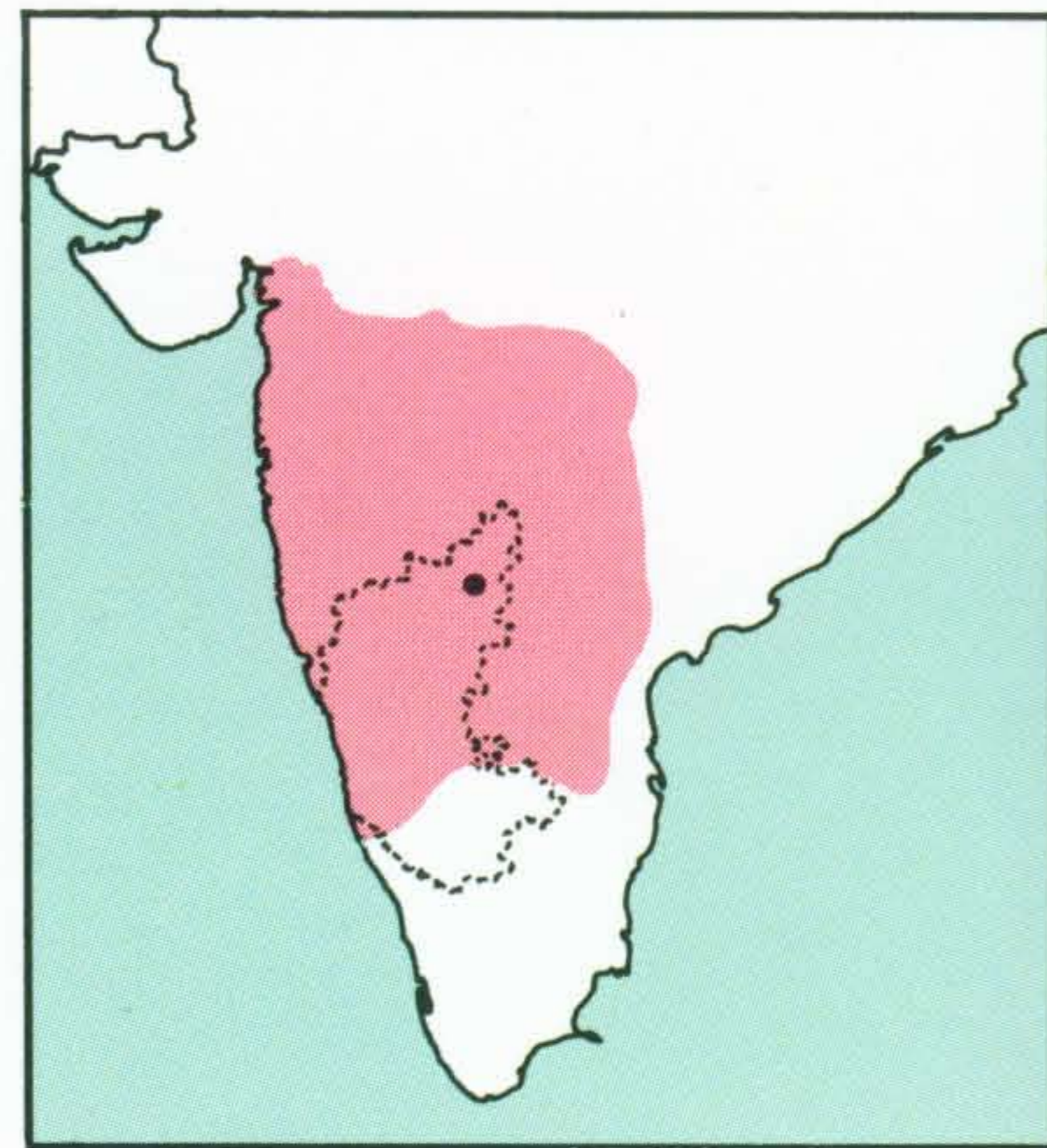
A Province in the Satavahana Empire
250 B.C. - 325 A.D.



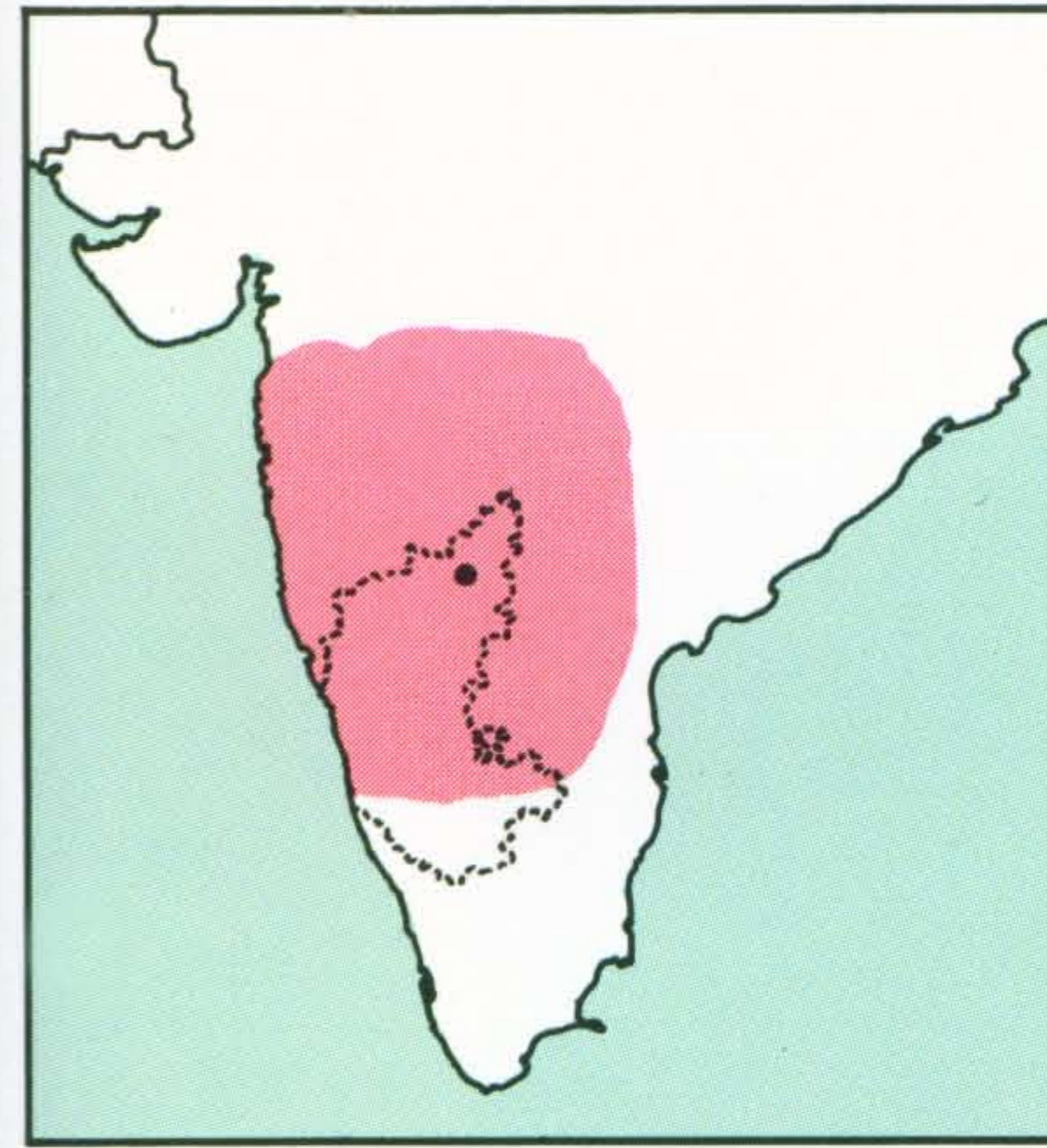
Kadambas of Banavasi
325 - 540
Gangas of Talakad
350 - 999
Independent Kannada Kingdoms
• Banavasi ■ Talakad



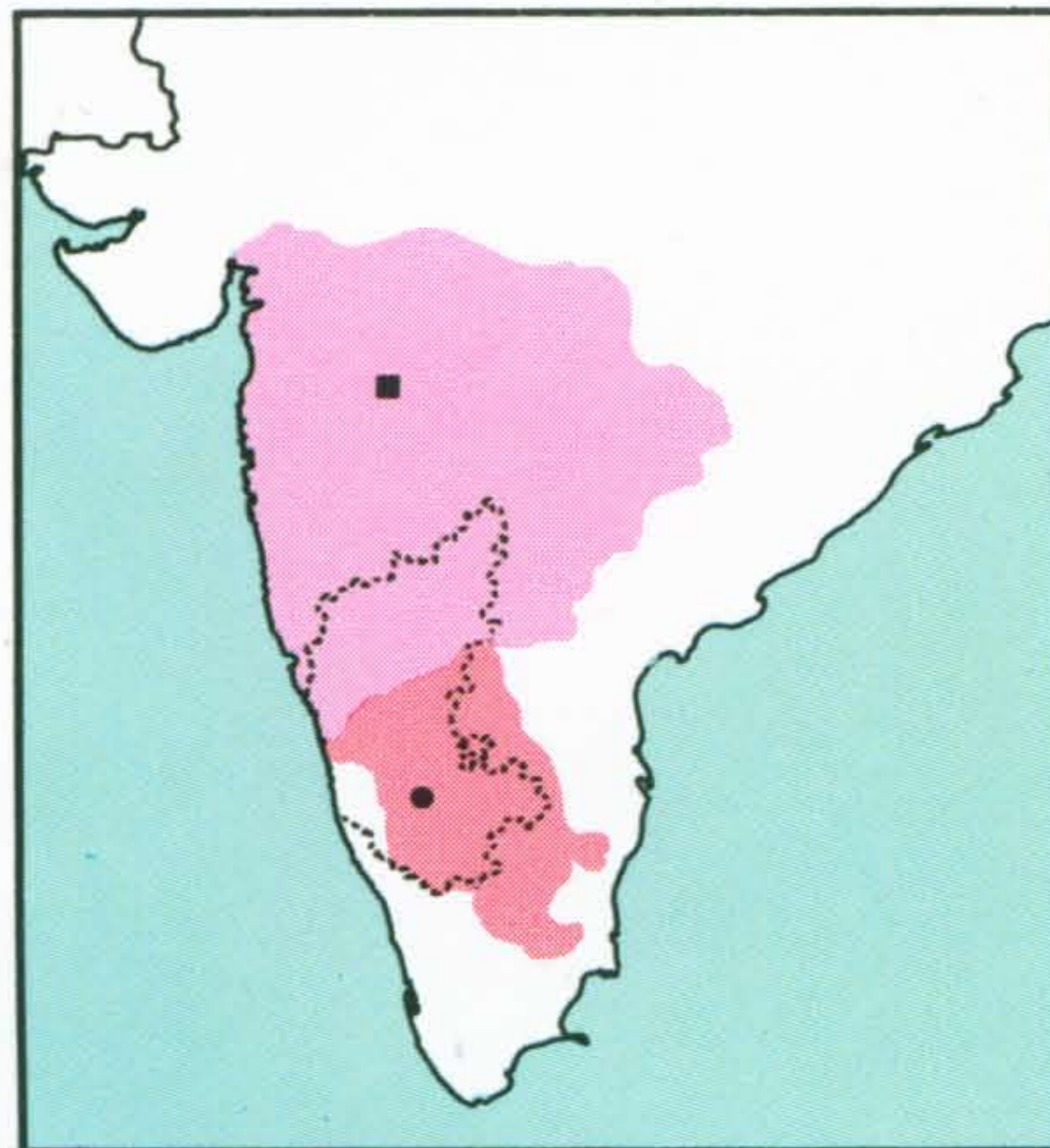
Chalukyas of Badami
500 - 757
The Age of Great Empires.
A unified Karnataka identity established.
• Badami



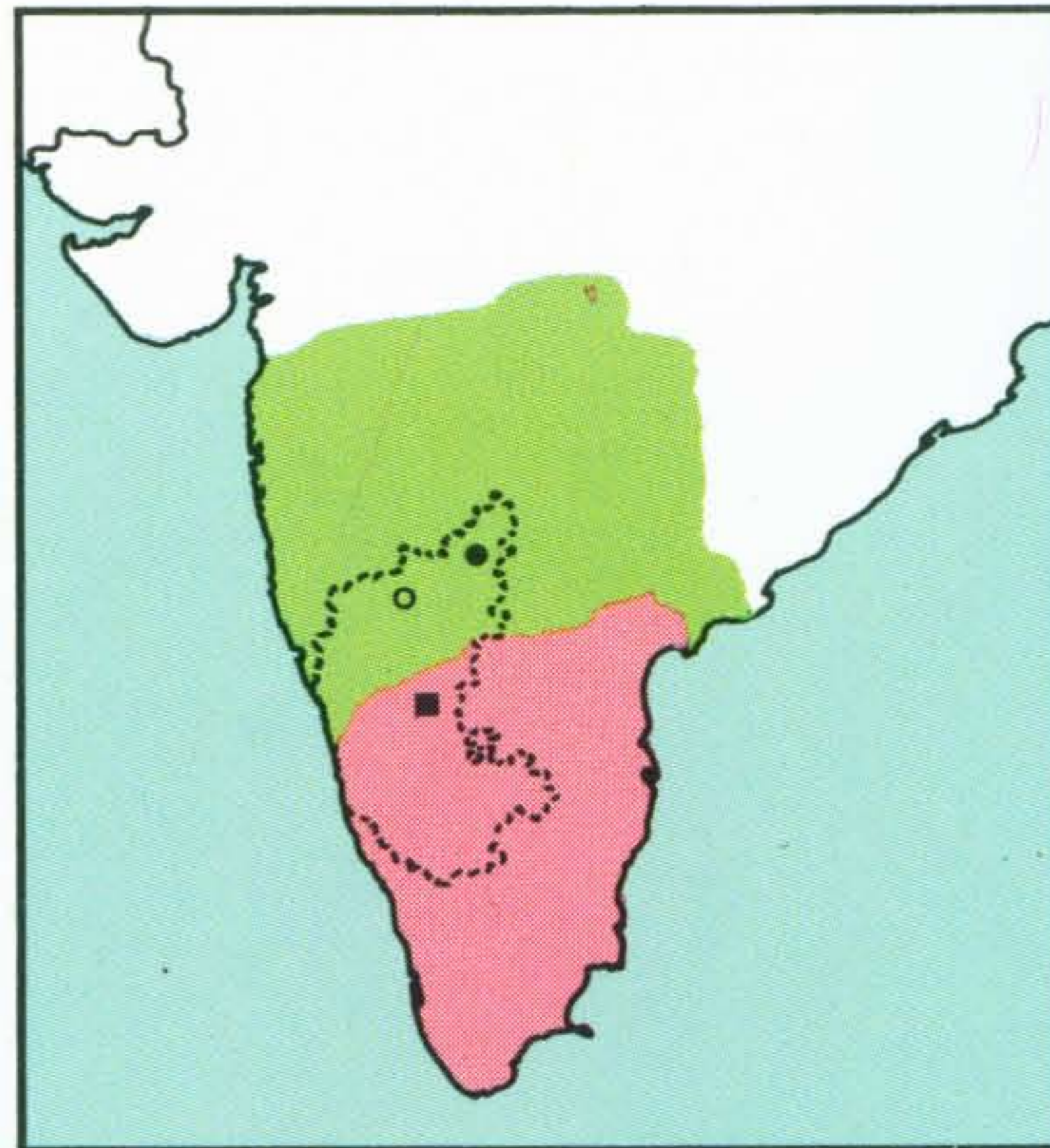
Rashtrakutas of Malkhed
757 - 973
• Malkhed



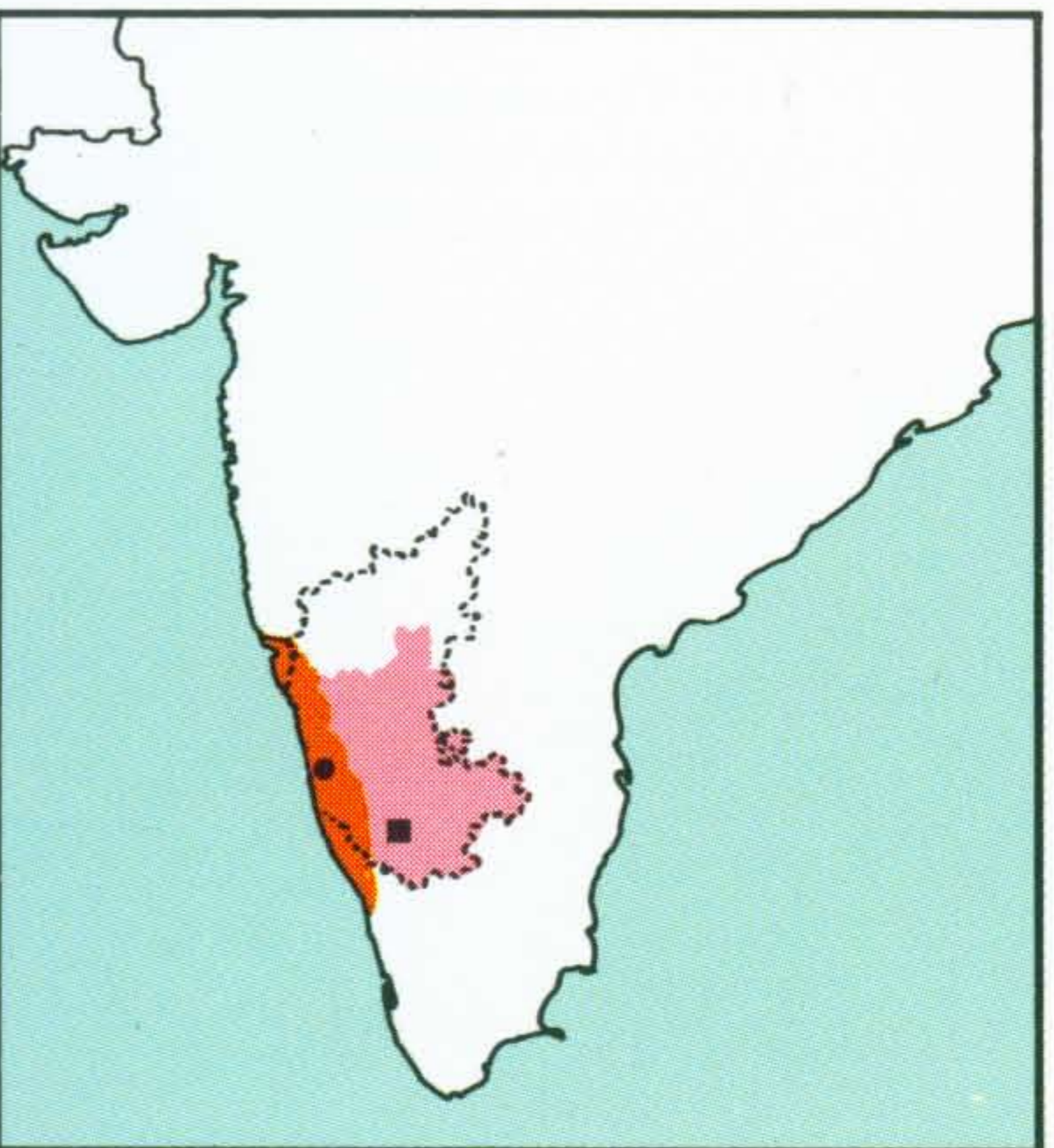
Chalukyas of Kalyana
973 - 1198
• Kalyana



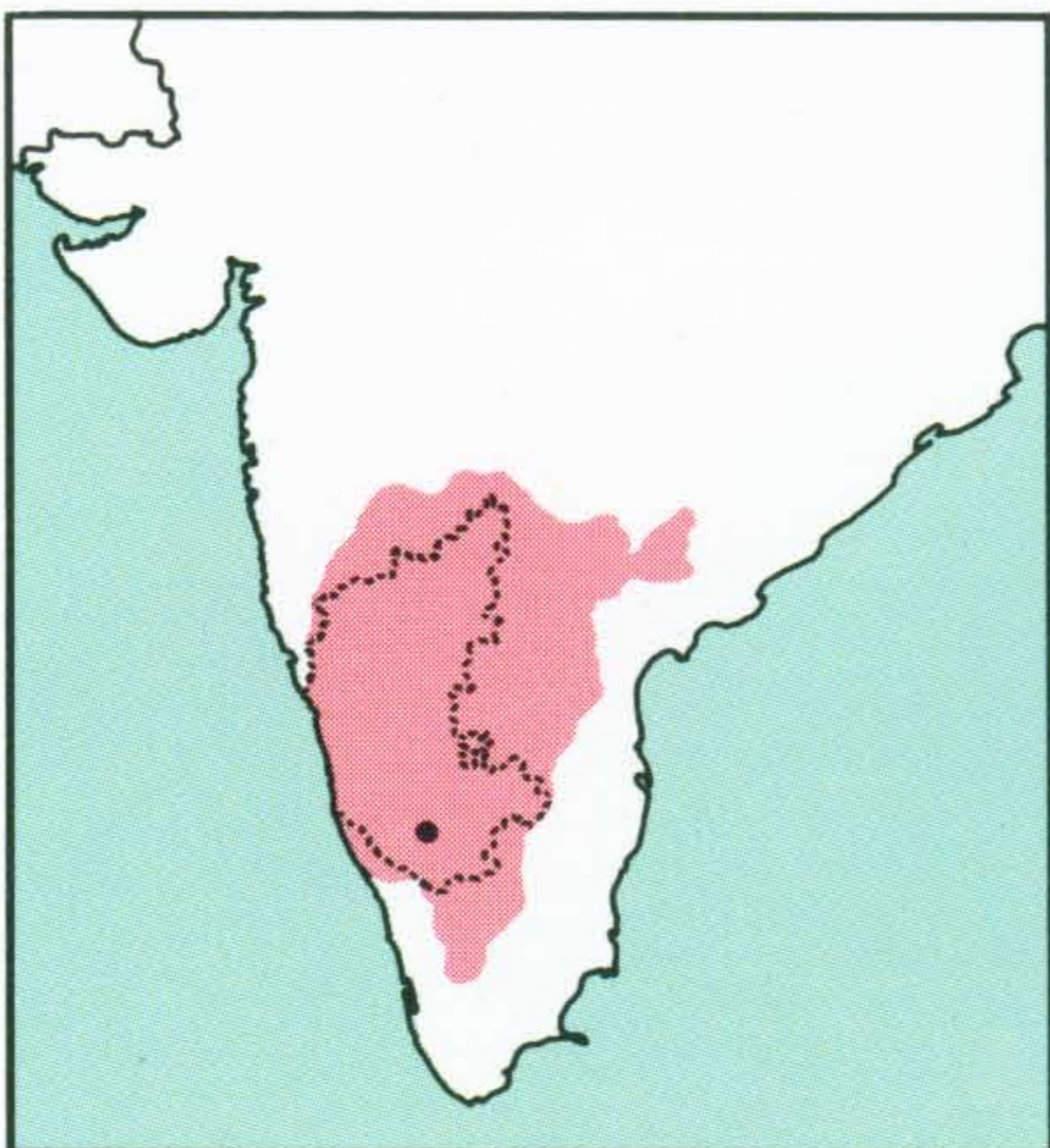
Hoysalas of Dorasamudra
1000 - 1346
Yadavas of Devagiri
1198 - 1312
• Halebid ■ Devagiri



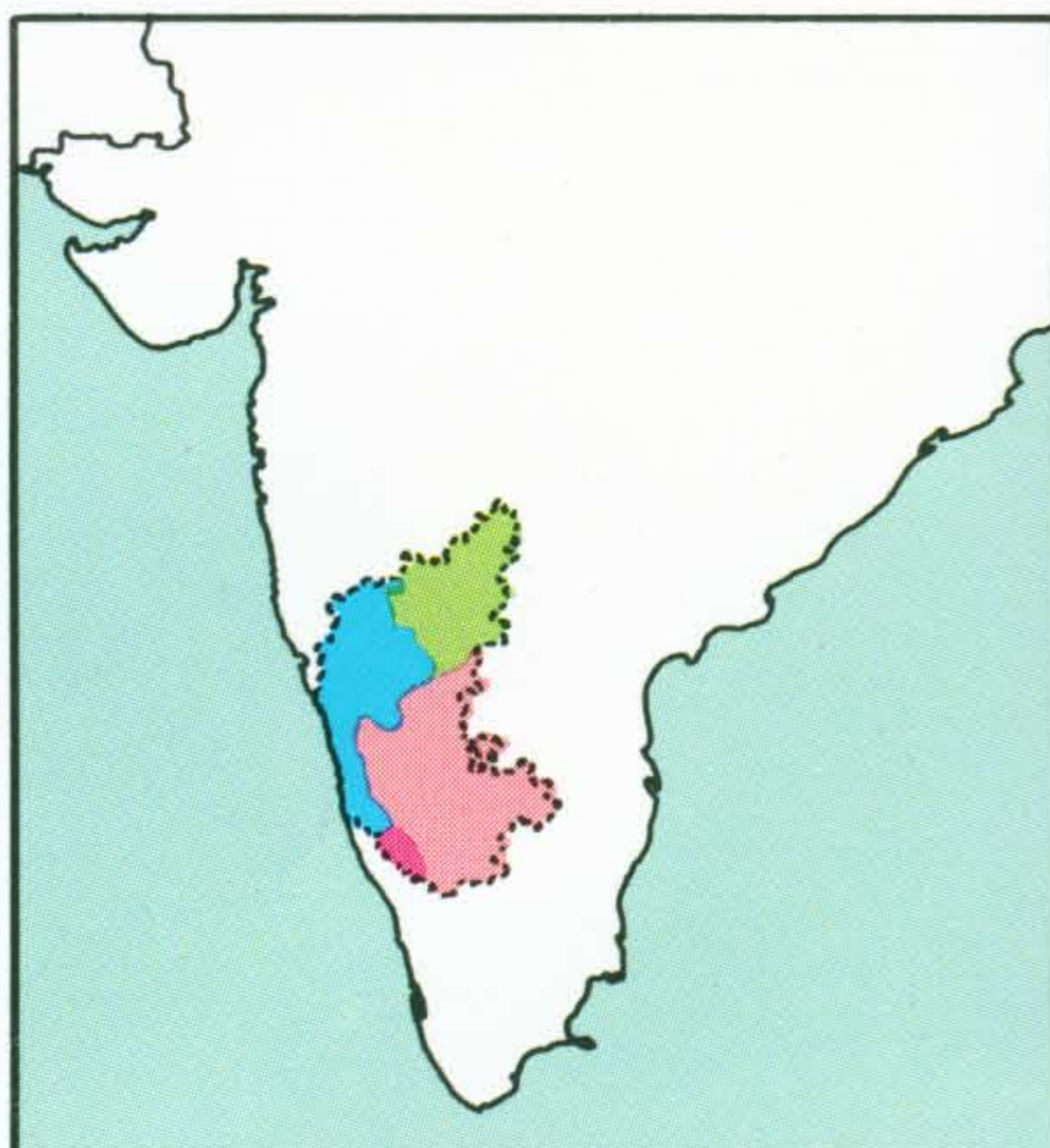
Vijayanagar Empire
1336 - 1565
Bahamani Empire
1336 - 1527
Bijapur Sultanate
1527 - 1686
■ Vijayanagar • Bidar ○ Bijapur



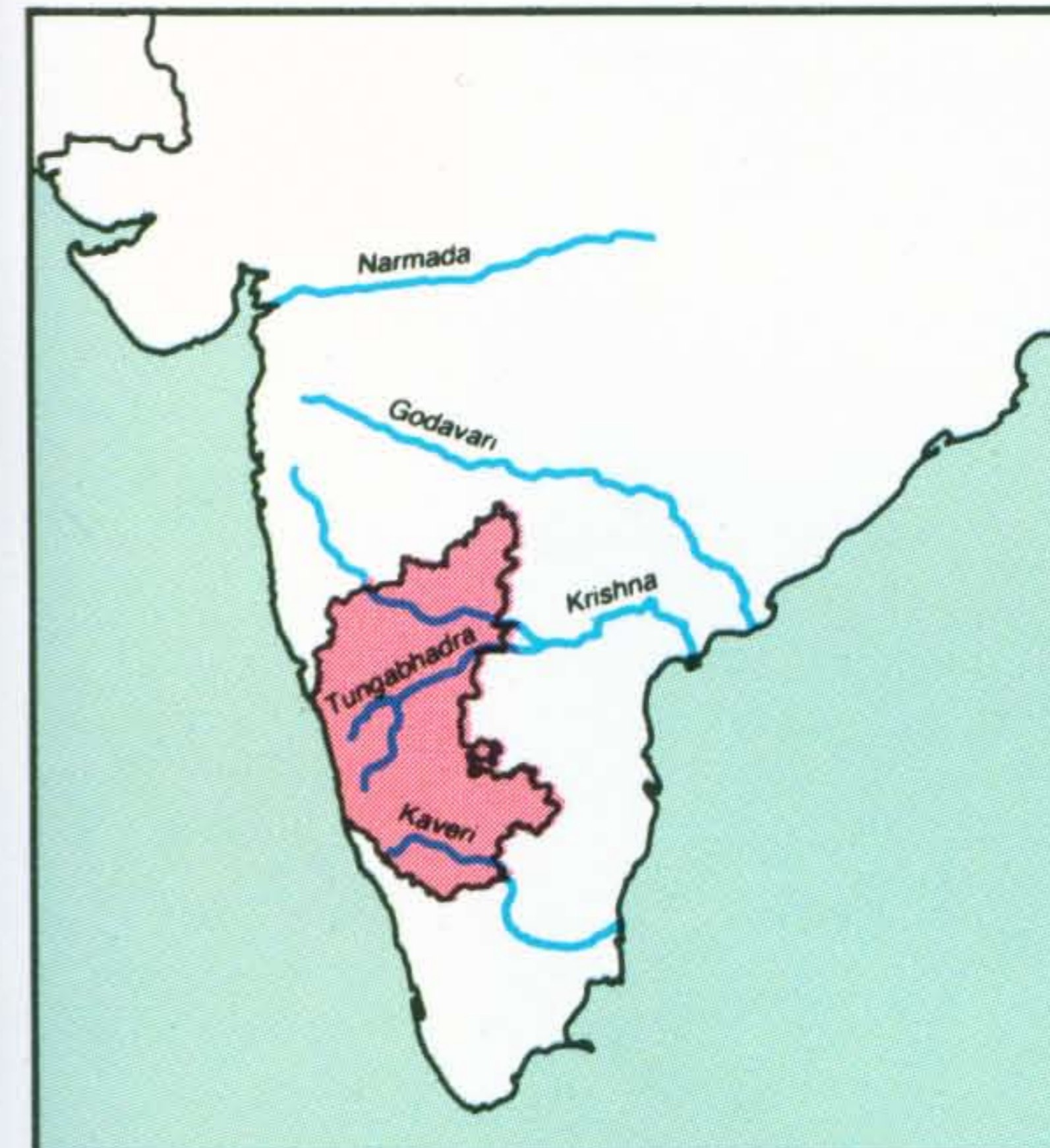
Wodeyars of Mysore
1399 - 1761
Nayaks of Keladi
1500 - 1763
■ Mysore • Bidanur



Hyder Ali and Tipu Sultan
1761 - 1799
Tipu Sultan falls to the British,
1799
• Srirangapatna



The Partition Treaty
1800
Wodeyars of Mysore
Coorg
British Presidencies
Hyderabad

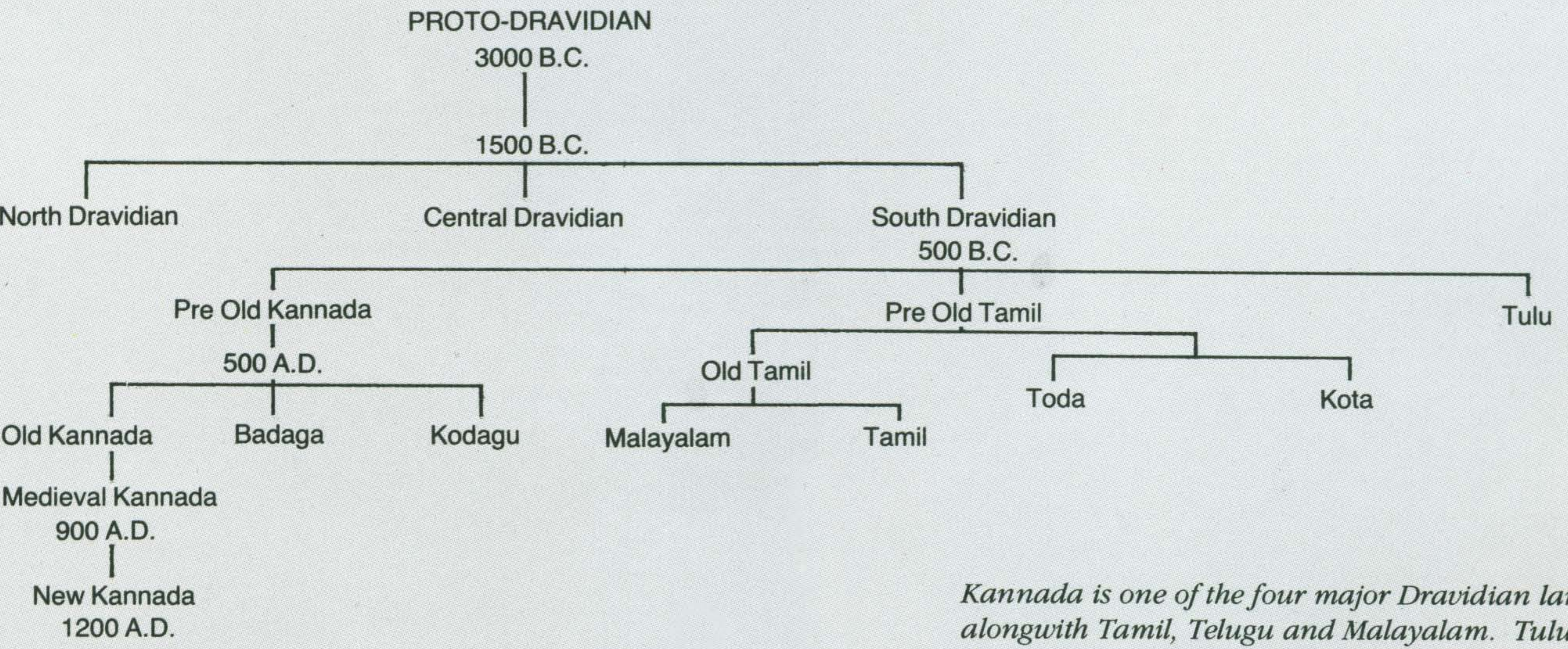
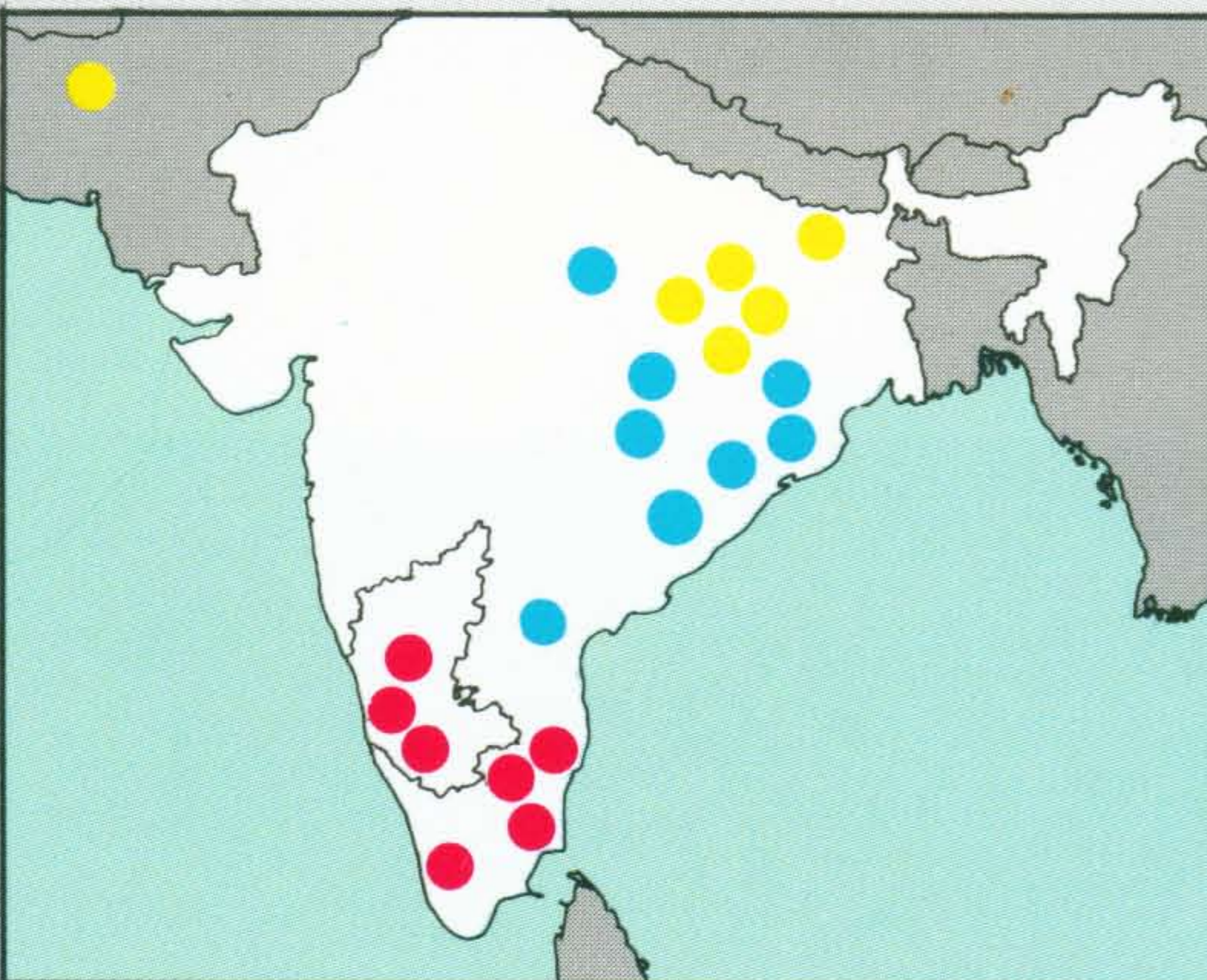


Greater Mysore
The States' Reorganization, 1956
The State renamed Karnataka, 1972

Origins of the Kannada Language

When Aryans from north-west overran the original Dravidians in India, some of the latter migrated in different directions — to the south, east and even north-west. The Dravidian linguistic groups, speaking 23 Dravidian languages, are today found in south India, and in some pockets in Madhya Pradesh, Bihar and Baluchistan.

- North Dravidian
Brahui
Malto
Kurukh
- Central Dravidian
Telugu
Bhiliari
Kui
Konda
Gondi
Parji
- South Dravidian
Kolami
Nayaki
Pengo
Manda
Gadaba
Tamil
Kannada
Malayalam
Tulu
Kodagu



Kannada is one of the four major Dravidian languages alongwith Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam. Tulu and Kodagu, the two other important languages in the family, are spoken in the State's coastal plain and Kodagu(Coorg)district, respectively. The chart represents the stages of evolution of spoken Kannada.

The scripts of all Indian languages that are written from left to right, have evolved from Brahmi, and Kannada is one of them. Brahmi is the script used in the Asokan rock edicts. By studying the stone inscriptions of various periods in history, scholars have traced the evolution of the Kannada script. The letter 'Aa' is shown here in selected stages of its evolution.

