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| ARLYMSIUM                                   | INDEPENDEN               | NT KANNADA KINGDO  | M)                     | GREATEMPIRES   |  |                                 |  |  | DIVISION OF THE EMPIRE                         |  | MUSLIMINVASIONS                              | VIJAYANAGAR AND BAHAMAN                          | I REGIONAL KINGDON                                |   |   | DISINTEGRATION OF KARNATAKA                      | RE-UNIFICATION  |
|---|--------------------------|--|------------------------|--|--|---------------------------------|--|--|--|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|---|
| arnataka, a province in the Mauryan Empire. | Kadambas rule cent       | tral, western and  | Au                     | unified empire with the Karnata                                | aka identity established.  |                                 |  |  | oysalas of Dorasamudra in th                   | ne south   | Malik Kafur's conquest of all of South India | A succession of four dynasties                   | Nayaks of Keladi                                  |   | Hyder Ali and Tipu Sult                                 | an Old Mys                                       | sore Kingdom restored to the Wodeyars   |
| mperor Chandragupta takes up Sanyasa        | north-western Karnat     | taka 🕴   | Ch                     | nalukyas of Badami   | Rashtral   | kutas of Malkhed                |  | Chalukyas of Kalyana   | <b>V</b>                                       | of Dovociri in the north   | except the Hoysala Kingdom                   | rule Vijayanagar Empire                          |   | ast and Malnad King Sivappanayaka imple   | ments . Hyder Ali humbles the                           | British in the First Mysore War                  | Rule of the sage king Krishparaja Wodovar IV  |
| the Jain Shrine at Shravanabelagola         | Gangas růle s            | southern Karnataka and   |                        | al Jama of Dodomi wile the for                                 |  | ntrakutas succeed the Chalu     |  |  | Tadavas  | s of Devagin in the north  | Founding of                                  |  | Under Krishnadevaraya, the                        | scientifically developed rev  | eriue code .  |  | Rule of the sage king Krishnaraja Wodeyar IV Re-unification of Kanna                            |
| nperor Asoka's rock edicts at               |                          | sh and Tamil Nadu  | · On                   | alukyas of Dagami fule the his                                 |  | e capable kings Krishna I, Go   |  | The Chalukyas return to power with their capital at Kalyana. |  |  | Vijayanagar Empire                           |  | Vijayanagar Empire covers                         | for land taxation   | Karnataka re-unified b                                  | · · · · ·  | e Dewans run Mysore as a model state.   |
| rahmagiri and other places                  |                          |  | dor                    | main also covered Maharasht                                    | ra Guiarat and Nrun  | atunga Lithe Rashtrakutas r     | ule an even  | with their capital at realyana.                              |  |  |  |  | entire South India                                |   | Beginnings of planned                                   |  | vans Sir M. Visvesvaraya, Sir Mirza Ismaii  |
|   |                          |  | and                    | d parts of Orissa and Andhra F                                 | Pradesh. larger em   | pire, and become an all-Indi    | a power.   | Peace pr   | revails and art and culture                    |  | Founding of                                  |  | ores of seaports, Vijayanagar has extensive       | Under the Adil Shahis   | s of Bijapur. Laying of Lalbagh gan                     | dens in Bangalore and c                          | others lay the foundation of modern Mysore.   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  | the rule of Vikramaditya VI,                   |  | Bahamani Empire                              |  | ional trade with Malaya, Burma,                   | the Maratha jahagirda   |   | Tipu Sultan falls to British                     | Asia's first hydel project at Sivasamudra   |
|   |                          |  |                        | Emperor Pulikesi II de   |  |                                 |  | one of th  | e great kings in Indian history.               |  |  |  | Arabia, Africa and other regions.                 | his famous son Shiva  |   | in the Fourth Mysore War                         |   |
| Karnataka region becomes                    |                          |  |                        | on the banks of the Na   |  |                                 |  |  |  |  |  | Islamic Architecture of Deccan                   | Hampi, the fabled city of Vijayanagar             | parts of south Karnat   |   | arratio i oditir wiysore war                     | India's first public sector industry,  Karnatak   |
| province of the Satavahana E                | a Empire                 |  |                        | frequent battles, Puliki                                       |  |                                 |  | The educational complex at                                   |  |  |  | Bidar, centre of art, architecture and learning  | European, Arabian and Persian travellers          | Belgaum regions.  | 排除制度制度,可以有效的特殊的,但可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以可以 | Partition Treaty                                 | the iron and steel works at Bhadravati  |
|   |                          |  |                        | Pallava king Narasimh  | navarman.  |                                 |  | Nagayi in Gulbarga district.                                 |  |  |  | Mahmud Gawan's famous Madarasah or college       | write glowing accounts of the megapolis.          |   | the Bijapur Sultans and Marathas,                       | Karnataka divided between the Wodeyar of Mysore, | Jayachamaraja Wodeyar,  |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  | Hoysala Temples                                |  |  |  |   | occupy parts of   | north Karnataka and south Karnataka                     | Marathas and Nizam of Hyderabad                  | the last ruler of Mysore  |
|   |                          |  |                        | Chinese traveller h  |  |                                 |  |  | Hoysala temples, cov                           |  |  |  | Bahamani Kingdom breaks up int                    | Drive Sultanates,   |   | British Commissioners take over from th          |   |
|   |                          |  |                        | visits the Chalukya  | an Empire  |                                 |  |  | florid ornamentation a                         |  |  |  | whose alliance destroys Vijayana                  |   |   | and directly rule the Mysore Kingdom.            |   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  | "Ayyavole Aino   | orvaru", Aihole's merchants     |  |  | sculptures, at Belur, F<br>Somnathpur and othe | The state of the s |  |  | Portugese capture Goa                             | Wodeyars of Mysore  |   | Sir Mark Cubbon and L.B. Bowring make            |   |
|   |                          | Ea   | arly Chalukyan Ten     | mples  | the most power   | ful in south India, with both   |  | Later Chalukyan Temples                                      | Sommanipul and othe                            | ai piaces.   |  |  | from the Bahamanis.                               | Wodeyars rule over south Karnataka  |   | significant contributions to the State's de      |   |
|   |                          | Tr   | ansition from brick a  | and wood temples   |  | nd inland operations, in exis   |  | Highly developed architecture o                              | f the Later                                    |  |  |  |   |   | kkadevaraja Wodeyar buys back                           |  |   |
|   |                          |  | stone architecture. In |  | for 700 years till   | the days of Vijayanagar Em      | pire.  | Chalukyan period at Ittagi, Kukk                             |  |  |  |  | Foundation of Bangalore in the Yelahani           | a province, Bangalor  | re from Moghuls for Rs.3 lakhs                          | The British strictly enforce                     | 的复数 <mark>数据数据数据数据数据设计的 "我们就是这个人的,我们就是这个人的,我们就是这个人的,我们就是这个人的,我们就是这个人的,我们就是这个人的,我们就会没有一个人</mark> |
|   |                          |  | ructural stone temple  |  |  |                                 |  | Gadag, Haveri and other places                               |  |  |  |  | by chieftain Kempegowda                           |   | ystem introduced  | Kannada as language of ad                        | munisuauon.   |
|   | <b>\</b>                 |  |                        | itecture — a blending of                                       |  |                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |  |   |
|   |                          |  |                        | tyles — known for  |  | ert and architecture:           |  | 8-ft high monolithic statue of the                           |  |  |  | Vijayanagar Architecture                         |   |   |   | Rani Chennamma of Kittoor, an early freed        | dom fighter,  |
|   |                          | AND THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER | eat artistry and grace |  | rock-cut tem   | ples at Ellora and Elephanta    |  | Saint Bahubali or Gomatesvara,                               |  |  |  |  | e, less florid than the Gol Gumbaz and Ibrahim Ra | uza built at Bijapur  |   | valiantly fights the British                     |   |
|   |                          | at   | Badami, Aihole, Pati   | ttadakal and Mahakuta.   |  |                                 |  | ravanabelagola, commissioned b<br>a general Chavundaraya.    | y u i c  |  |  | Hoysala style, at Hampi, Le                      | pakshi and Sringeri.  Deccan School of Painting   |   |   |  | Construction of Mysore Palace   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 | Gang   | u gonorai Onavunuaraya.                                      |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |  |   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  | Revival of Hinduism             |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |  |   |
| Sannati near Gu                             | ulbarga,                 | . Ja   | inism flourishes in Ka | Carnataka  |  |                                 | erala establishes one of his four  | s  | ri Ramanujacharya from Tami                    | il Nadu Sri Ma   | dhvacharya sets up eight mathas at Udupi.    |  | The Rozario Church built by                       | Fr. Joser   | ph Vaz of Goa does exemplary social work,               | The Peace Church The Sis                         | isters of the Good Shepherd set up  |
| a major centre of                           |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 | authoritative expositions on the   |  | ets up a religious centre at                   |  | rs 37 works of great intellectual            |  | the Mangalore Catholics in Bolar                  |   | ss of religion in Mangalore                             |  | artha's Hospital, in Bangalore,   |
|   |                          |  | aiva, Vaishnava sec    |  |  | Vedic source books. Expou       |  |  | lelkote, with the help of his dis              |  | nt including Brahma-Mimamsa,                 |  |   |   |   |  | st large hospital in the State.   |
|   |                          |  | iluuisin anu Jainisini | ICU-EXIST.   |  |                                 |  |  | loysala king Vishnuvardhana.                   |  | ue of the Brahma Sutras of Badarayana,       |  | Indian Christians in Goa,                         | persecuted by the Portugese,  |   |  |   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  | Islam come:  | s to Karnataka:                 |  |  | ishishtadvaita (qualified monis                |  | e Theory of Knowledge. Propounds Tatvavada   | Hazrath Khwaza Bande Nawaz, the saint-scholar,   | flee to the coastal plain of                      |   |   | The London Mission, the Basel Mission and t      | the Wesley Mission  |
|   |                          |  |                        |  | Prophet Mol  | nammed's immediate discipl      | e,   |  |  | or Dva   | alta (dualism)                               | spends a life of service to society at Gulbarga. |   |   |   | established in Belgaum, Mysore, Mangalore        | and other places  |
|   |                          |  |                        |  | Hazrath Dad  | da Hayath Meer Khalendar,       |  |  |  |  |  | Writes scores of philosophical books.            |   |   |   |  |   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  | dia and settles down            |  |  | Racaya   | anna popularises Veera Shaivi  | em or  | His Dargah is a shrine visited by                |   |   |   | <b></b>  |   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  | 200 - 100 CON HELEOCOCOCE - HOLEOCOCE HELEOCOCE HELEOCOCE HELEOCOCE HELEOCOCE HELEOCOCE HELEOCOCE HELEOCOCE HE | ern Ghats. The place of his     |  |  | militant                                       | Shaivism, a reformist protesta   | Five Dominican priests propagate             | both Muslim and Hindu pilgrims.                  |   |   |   | The missionaries set up the first printing pres  | SS  |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  | ecomes known as Baba Bud        |  |  | movem  | ent that propagates a castele  | Christianity in Karnataka                    |  | Saint Guru Nanak visits Bidar and is said to h    | ave -   |   | in Karnataka to print Christian literature,      |   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  | revered by both Muslims         |  |  | and dig  | nity of labour, and scorns mea   | ningless ritual.                             |  | created a spring now called Nanak Jhara,          |   |   | and later print Kannada-English                  |   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  | He also introduces coffee       |  |  |  | esvara and Allama Prabhu fou   |  |  | an important place of pilgrimage for the Sikh     | i.  |   | dictionary and ancient Kannada classics.         |   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  | in mora, by g  | growing it on the slopes of the | 3111111S   |  |  | Il of Experience'.   |  |  |   |   |   |  |   |
| Kannada ayalyaa for                         | om Proto-Dravidian.      | The coefficients   | ytant Kannada          | Kannada of highly aval and the                                 | itorary  |                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |  |   |
|   | oken in Karnataka region | n stone inscript   |                        | Kannada of highly evolved li<br>quality, in stone inscriptions | iterary  | Old Kannada                     | Literature The Golden Ag   |  |  | Middle Kannada Literatu  | ire  |  |   |   | annada Literature                                       |  |   |
|   | okon in Kamatana region  | Halmidi near   |                        | quality, in stone inscriptions                                 |  |                                 |  | st great poet and a Jain                                     |  | Harihara revolutionises for  | mal poetry by                                | Kumara Vyasa, comparable to Pampa as the great   |   |   | minor, but significant works published                  |  | e last of the traditional classics,   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  | Chalukyan feudatory,   |  | introducing ragale, a free-f   |  | Kannada poets, composes his Mahabharata,         | his Jain masterpiece,                             | underth   | ne patronage of the Wodeyars of Mysore.                 | Ram  | mashvamedha by Muddana  |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  | mmortal classic Mahabharata                                  |  | Girija Kalyana, his major w  | ork.   | a work of rich imagery, characterisation         | Bharateshavaibhava                                |   |   |  |   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 | in the majestic  | Champu style   |  | Raghavanka employs the   | 6-line                                       | and religious fervour.                           |   |   |   | European S                                       | Scholars Kannada Renaissance  |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 | Ba   | nna's Sahasa Bheemavijaya                                    |  | metre in Harishchandra k   |  |  | Lakshmisha writes brilliant                       |   |   |  |   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  | Kanti, the first                               |  |  |  | lyrical narrative Jaimini Bh                      | ırata   |   |  | J.F. Fleat, B.L. Rice B.M. Srikantiah, Panje Mangeshrao,  |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 | Vadd   | aradhane, the first prose work                               | poetess in Kannad                              | Janna creates a classic  | of Jain                                      |  |   |   |   |  | European scholars Govinda Pai, T.S. Venkannaiah, A.R. Krishnasastri                             |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  |  | mythology, Yashodhara  |  |  | Purandaradasa, Kanakadasa and others cr           | eate  |   | and Kannada                                      |   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  | Kavirajam                       | arga, the earliest extant Kannad   | ia book,   |  |  |  |  | a new tradition of Dasa Sahitya,                  |   |   |  | asimhachar and Poet Laureate K<br>simhachar bring novelist Shivara                              |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 | n poetics that urges poets   |  |  | Shabdamani Darpana, an Old   | Kannada grammar by Kesiraja.                 |  | devotional literature — lyrical poetry            |   |   | to light the ar                                  | ancient novelist Snivarar   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  | to break av                     | vay from "old Kannada"   |  |  |  |  |  | of great musical value, full of social criticism  |   |   | Kannada cla                                      |   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  | Vachar   | na literature, a unique body of  |  |  | yet light hearted and disarming.                  |   |   | stone inscrip                                    |   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  | powerfu  | and articles, timeless in suclib   |  |  |   |   |   |  |   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  | simple   | sed in even day Kannada by   |  |  |   |   |   | F. Kitte   | el, a German missionary, Modern Kannada   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  | Compos   | shaiva cainte Bacayanna  |  |  |   |   |   | compiles   | es the first authoritative inspired by the b  |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  |  | shaiva saints Basavanna,<br>narkable woman mystic  |  |  |   |   |   |  | da-Kannada-English Dictionary. profoundly med Gopalakrishna                                     |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  |  | nahadevi and others.   |  |  |   |   |   |  | Gopalakrishna /   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |  |   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  |  |  |  |  | Purandaradasa devises a scientific system         | i de la companya de | g from south Karnataka,                                 |  | er the Wodeyars becomes a centre of music.  |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  | The first technical treatise                   |  | Sage Vidyaranya who helped found the         |  | for learning Karnatak music, composes             | develops a system of 90   | ) mela ragas.   |  | Mysore Vasudevacharya and Sadashivaraya,  |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  | on music written during the                    | 6 .  | Vijayanagar Empire, said to have             |  | countless Keerthanas; lays the foundation         | <b>)</b>  |   |  | rry artistes Veena Seshanna,  |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  | later Chalukyan era                            |  | written Sangeeta Saara and initiated the     |  | Karnatak music on which Tyagaraja and             |   |   |  | banna, Bidarada Krishnappa and V. Doreswamy Iyengar continues the                               |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  |  |  | classical tradition of music that is now     |  | others built up the super structure               |   |   | others create                                    | e the golden age of music Veena tradition of Mysore   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  |  |  | known as Karnatak or Southern School of      |  |   |   |   |  | Being a part of Bombay Presidency, northern Karnataka,  |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  | Sancita Potoskora                              |  | Music. Formulates the mela raga system.      |  |   |   |   |  | especially Dharwar, encourages Hindustani music.  |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  | Sangita Ratnakara,<br>the first authoritative  |  |  |  |   |   |   |  |   |
|   | •                        |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  | work on music in Inc                           | dia  |  |  |   |   |   |  | Mallikarjuna Mansur, Bhimsen Joshi, Gangubai Hanagal, Basayarai                                 |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 | The state of the s |  |  |  |  |  |   |   |   |  |   |
|   |                          |  |                        |  |  |                                 |  |  | written by Sarangao                            |  |  |  |   |   |   |  | Gangubai Hanagal, Basavaraj<br>Rajguru, Ramarao Naik rank among th                              |