



Government of Karnataka

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(Revised - 2023)

PART - 1



SIXTH STANDARD

ENGLISH MEDIUM

KARNATAKA TEXTBOOK SOCIETY (R.)

6th Cross, Malleshwaram, Bengaluru - 560 003.

1.3.1 History:

Every district of this division has rich ancient history. Pre-historic relics can be seen here. In the beginning of the historical period, this area was under the rule of Mauryas. Then, it became part of Shatavahana rule. Many inscriptions of Ashoka are found here. During 8th century, Rashtrakuta Kings ruled here. Manyaketa, the capital city of Rashtrakutas is the present day Malakheda of Kalaburagi district. After them, Kalayana Chalukyas ruled over this area. Basavakalyana was their capital city. Hampi of Vijayanagara district was the capital city of Vijayanagara Kings.



Stone Inscription

The historic Vachana movement led by Basavanna took place in Basavakalyana which is part of Kalaburagi Division. Later, during medieval period, the Bahamani Kings came to power. Kalaburagi was their capital city. After the decline of Bahamani and Vijayanagara rulers, Kalaburagi came under the rule of the Hyderabad Nizam. The Hyderabad became part of independent India in 1948. During the reorganization of states in 1956, Kalaburagi, Bidar and Raichur districts, which were part of Hyderabad Nizam, were added to Karnataka state. Kalaburagi is the headquarters of Kalaburagi Division. Ballari which was part of Madras State was added to Karnataka state.

Many Palegaras became powerful after the decline of Vijayanagara and Bahamani sultans. Among them, Palegaras of Harapanahalli, Sandur, Jarimale and Surapura are well known. After the death of Krishnappa Nayaka of Surapura, his son Venkatappa Nayaka came to power. As he was aware

Sannati of Kalaburagi district, Khwaja Bhande Nawaz Dargah, the fort of Bidar, Basava Kalyana, Hatti gold mine of Raichur are the major tourist centres of the division. Hatti gold mine of Raichur district produces the highest gold in India.



Hatti gold mine

1.3.5 Art, Literature, Music, Folklore, Theatre and Dance:

Though the division is poor economically, it is very rich in literature, music, folklore, dance and other aspects. The history of literature of Kalaburagi division extends to ancient times as well. We should not forget the first literary work in Kannada 'Kaviraja Marga' was written during the reign of Rashtrakutas. The Adi Kavi Pampa wrote 'Vikramarjuna Vijaya' under the patronage of the King Arikesari. The three Gems of Kannada literature 'Pampa, Ponna and Ranna' are from this division. The writer of first Grammar book, 'Shabdhamani Darpana', Keshiraja, is from this division.

Vachana Movement



Basavanna

The leading social reform movement of twelfth century Karnataka, the 'Vachana Movement' took place in Kalyana of Kalaburagi division. Many Vachanakaras like Basavanna, Allamaprabhu, Akkamahadevi, Jedara Dasimaiah, Siddarama are from Kalaburagi division. Many men and women who belonged to suppressed classes wrote Vachanas as part of this movement .

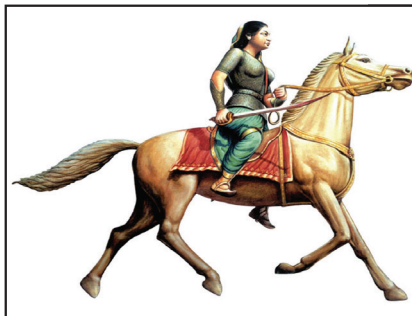
1.4.1 History:

This area was ruled by Mauryas and Shatavahanas. Banavasi of this division was the capital of Kadambas. Badami, the capital of Chalukyas is in this division. World famous temples are there in Pattadakallu, Badami and Aihole. Badami caves have wonderful idols. Basavanabagevadi, Kudalasangama were the centres of Vachana movement. The final abode of Basavanna, the leader of Vachana Movement, is in Kudalasangama of this division. Rashtrakutas and later Bahamani rulers ruled this place.



**Cave Temple,
Badami**

The districts of Belagavi division have played a prominent role in the Indian freedom movement. Rani Chennamma of Kittur fought against the British in 1824. This is a historical incident. Sangolli Rayanna's struggle is an unforgettable one. The National Convention of Indian National Congress was held at Belagavi under the presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi in 1924. Tax denial movement took place in Uttara Kannada district.



Kittur Rani Chennamma



Sangolli Rayanna

Vikramaditya's empire as *Ramarajya*. *Vijnaneshwara* was another outstanding scholar patronised by the empire. His work *Mitakshara* is considered an authority on the Hindu law.

Someshwara III: The reign of Someshwara III, son of Vikramaditya VI, was marked by peace and prosperity. The emperor patronised arts and literature. He wrote *Manasollasa* in Sanskrit which deals with several branches of knowledge. Being a renowned scholar he was aptly called *Sarvajna Chakravarti*.

Literature: The Age of the Chalukyas was remarkable for the rich growth of literature. Ranna, called by the title *Kavi Chakravarti*, wrote *Gadayuddha*, a heroic poem (*vira-kavya*). It may be noted that Pampa, Ponna and Ranna are known as *Ratna-traya* (Three Diamonds) of Kannada literature.



Mahadeva temple, Itagi

A special contribution of the Age is *vachana* literature written in a simple but effective style in Kannada.

The eminent vachana writers of the Age were Jedara Dasimayya, Basavanna, Allamaprabhu, Akka Mahadevi, Siddharama, Madivala Machayya and so on.