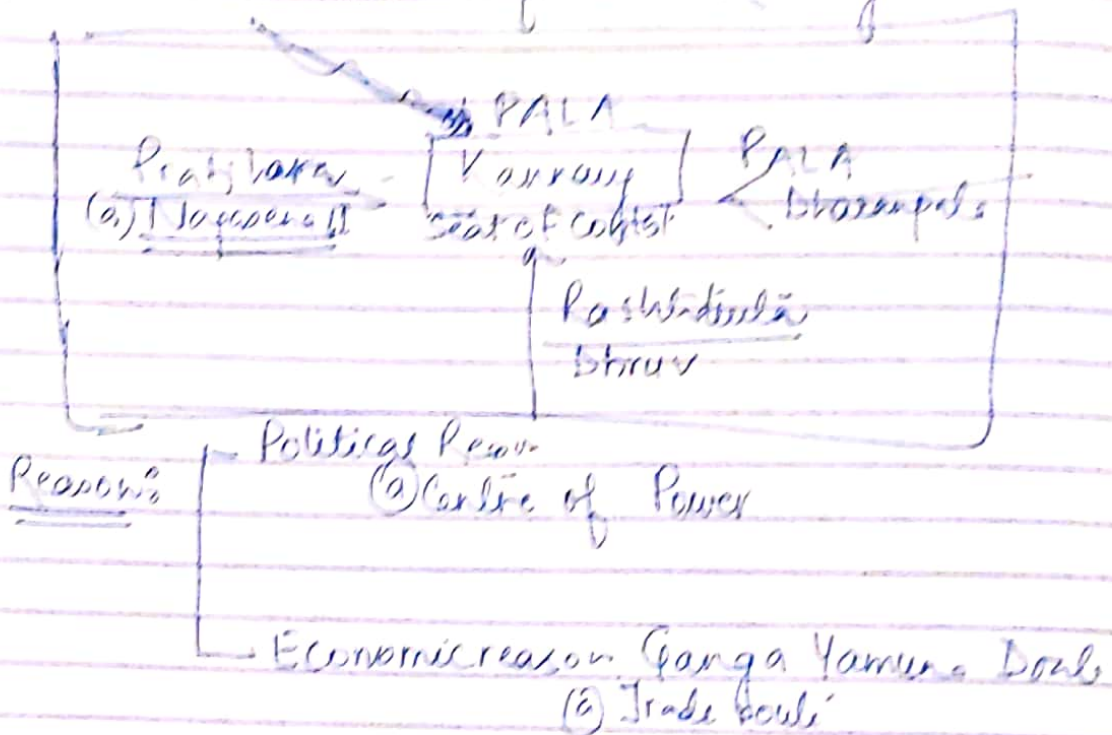


## Tripurite Struggle for Control of Kannauj (750-1200 A.D.)

→ The invasion of Sindhu by the Arabs in the 8th century was turning point in the Indian history. At the same time Kannauj had become centre for Test of Supremacy.

Pala, Pratiharas and Rashtrakuta were the contender for the <sup>title of</sup> Kannauj.



Position of Kannauj: Due to the instability prevailed in Kannauj led to the struggle for power.

### DHARMAPAL - PALA DYNASTY

He was ambitious and began expansionist policy. He conquered Allahabad and now his expedition was towards Kannauj.

- As Kannauj had become centre of power
- It was symbolic as conquest of Kannauj would make the conqueror as Sovereign of Northern India.

- He invaded KANAUJ and overthrew the ruler Indrayudha.
- He appointed CHAKRAYUDHA at his place
- In this manner, he appointed his puppet and virtual controlled over Kanauj.
- This triggered the ruler of Vatsara, Gujara-Pratihara ruler
- His march led to the defeat of Dharampala and Chakrayudha.
- It was not accepted as KANAUJ had appealed to the South Indian ruler
- Rashtrakuta ruler Dhruva defeated the Gujara-Pratihara. But it was short lived.

Internal condition compelled the Rashtrakuta ruler. Strife and internal disturbance forced the Rashtrakuta ruler to return back to the South.

- Internal condition didn't allowed the Rashtrakuta ruler to challenge or control the Kanauj.
- It This situation again revive the old struggle between the Palas and Gujara-Pratihara.
- The first ~~time~~ <sup>time</sup> was went to the Palas.
- Dharampala organised ceremony where ruler of Jostalis participated in it.
- It was directly challenged to NAGABHATT II
- He defeated Dharampala and occupied Kanauj.
- Indrayudha was once again appointed as ruler of Kanauj.
- He accepted the suzerainty of Gujara-Pratihara.