

### Case study

The Rashtrakuta Empire dominated the Deccan for almost 200 years till the end of 10th century and also controlled territories in north and south India at various points of time. It was not only the most powerful polity of the time but also acted as a bridge between north and south India in economic as well as cultural matters. The founder of the Rashtrakuta empire fixed his capital at Manyakheta or Malkhed near modern Sholapur. Dantidurga attacked Kanchi, the capital of the Pallavas, territory of the Chalukyas. Amoghavarsha I (814-878 CE) was genuinely interested in the religious traditions of contemporary India. His inscriptions count him among the most prominent followers of Jainism. He was not only an author himself but also a patron of authors. Jinasena, the author of Adipurana, was among the Jaina preceptors of Amoghavarsha I. Krishna I started the construction of the Kailasanatha temple. It is the largest of the rock-cut temples at Ellora Caves in Maharashtra, India.

1. The Rastrakutas emerged during \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Who was the founder of the Rashtrakuta dynasty?
3. Though Rastrakutas emerged as a power in the Deccan area, they eventually indulged themselves in the political struggle of North India--- Explain.
4. Rashtrakuta rulers were great patrons of art and religion. Justify with examples.