

CLASS 9

SOCIAL SCIENCE

CHAPTER 3

REGIONAL KINGDOMS & RESISTANCE

(1000–1700 CE)

RESISTANCE

to maintain independence, identity and local traditions.



RAJPUTS

- Ruled various kingdoms in North and West India.
- Known for bravery, martial traditions and strong forts.
- Sometimes resisted, sometimes formed alliances with the Mughals.
- Important kingdoms: Mewar, Marwar, Amber.



SIKHS

- Founded by **Guru Nanak** and further developed by later Gurus.
- Upheld equality, devotion and service.
- Resisted Mughal control, especially under Guru Hargobind, Guru Tegh Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh.
- Developed a strong community and military tradition (Khalsa).



MARATHAS

- Rose under the leadership of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj.
- Established Swarajya (self-rule).
- Used guerrilla warfare and strong forts.
- Resisted Mughal expansion.
- Known for efficient administration and naval power.



KEY FEATURES

INDEPENDENT KINGDOMS



Many regional kingdoms emerged and remained independent.

RESISTANCE



Rulers and communities resisted external control to protect their land, culture and identity.

STRONG FORTS



Forts played an important role in defence and resistance (e.g., Raigad, Chittorgarh, Golconda).

CULTURAL IDENTITY



Regional kingdoms supported local languages, art, architecture and religious traditions.

DIVERSE POLITICAL SYSTEMS



Some kingdoms formed alliances, while others resisted larger empires like the Mughals.



OTHER REGIONAL KINGDOMS

- Vijayanagara Empire (strong in South India).
- Deccan Sultanates (Bijapur, Golconda, etc.).
- Bengal (powerful and wealthy).
- Ahoms (resisted external powers in Assam).
- Many local kingdoms maintained their cultural identity and autonomy.



RESISTANCE AND RESILIENCE HELPED COMMUNITIES MAINTAIN THEIR INDEPENDENCE, CULTURE, TRADITIONS AND WAY OF LIFE.

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PART 2

FORTS & FORTIFICATIONS

(1000–1700 CE)

WHY WERE FORTS IMPORTANT?

- ✓ Provided defence and security
- ✓ Protected people and resources
- ✓ Symbol of political power
- ✓ Controlled strategic routes
- ✓ Served as administrative centres

Watchtower
To keep an eye on enemies

Residential complex
Houses for rulers, soldiers and staff

Administrative area
For governance and management

Defensive walls
Thick and strong walls to resist attack

Water source
Wells, tanks or reservoirs to store water

Food storage
Granaries to store food during a siege

Escape route
Secret passages to leave during an attack

KEY FEATURES

-  Strong and high walls
-  Multiple gates
-  Located on hills, rivers or strategic places
-  Water storage systems
-  Large food stores
-  Space for soldiers and horses
-  Temples, palaces and residential areas
-  Secret/escape routes

TYPES OF FORTS

HILL FORTS



Example: Raigad (Marathas), Chittorgarh (Rajputs)

PLAINS FORTS



Example: Agra Fort, Lahore Fort

COASTAL FORTS



Example: Sindhudurg (Marathas), Janjira (Siddis)

FAMOUS FORTS



Raigad Fort
(Marathas)



Chittorgarh Fort
(Rajputs)



Agra Fort
(Mughals)



Golconda Fort
(Qutub Shahis)



Janjira Fort
(Siddis)

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES



Massive Gates

Strong wooden and iron gates with spikes.



Bastions

Projected structures for defence.



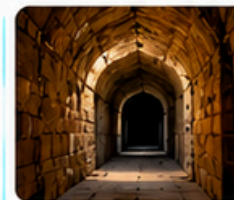
Water Systems

Wells, stepwells and tanks to store water.



Granaries

Large storage spaces to keep food grains.



Secret Passages

Hidden routes to escape during a siege.



Temples and Palaces

Showed the cultural and religious importance of forts.

FORTS WERE NOT JUST MILITARY STRUCTURES. THEY WERE CENTRES OF POWER, ADMINISTRATION, CULTURE AND RESILIENCE.

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BHAKTI

TRADITION

SAINTS & IDEAS

(1000–1700 CE)

WHAT IS THE BHAKTI TRADITION?

- A movement of devotion to God (Bhakti).
- Spread across different regions in India.
- Emphasised love, faith, equality and simple worship.
- Challenged rigid social hierarchies and discrimination.

KEY IDEAS

-  Devotion to a personal God
-  Equality of all human beings
-  Opposition to caste discrimination
-  Simple and direct form of worship
-  Use of local languages
-  Spread of social harmony and brotherhood

IMPORTANCE

-  Promoted social unity and equality
-  Helped spread vernacular languages and literature
-  Bridged differences between communities
-  Influenced art, music and culture
-  Inspired people to lead a more compassionate life

IMPORTANT SAINTS

RAMANUJA
(11th–12th century)



- Advocated devotion to Lord Vishnu.
- Emphasised equality and inclusion.
- Challenged rigid caste rules.

BASAVANNA
(12th century)



- Associated with the Lingayat movement.
- Rejected caste discrimination.
- Believed in work, equality and devotion to Shiva.

KABIR
(15th century)



- Preached a formless God.
- Opposed both idol worship and empty rituals.
- Criticised caste discrimination.
- Used simple language (Dohas) to spread his ideas.

GURU NANAK
(15th–16th century)



- Founded Sikhism.
- Taught equality, honesty and service.
- Believed in one formless God.
- Rejected caste, communal divisions and social injustice.

MIRABAI
(16th century)



- Devoted to Lord Krishna.
- Ignored social conventions.
- Composed soulful bhajans in simple language.
- Her devotion inspired many people.

TULSIDAS
(16th century)



- Wrote *Ramcharitmanas* in Awadhi.
- Made the story of Lord Rama accessible to common people.
- Emphasised moral values and devotion.

FEATURES OF BHAKTI LITERATURE



- Written in vernacular languages (people's languages).
- Simple and easy to understand.
- Included poems, songs and stories.
- Spread ideas of love, devotion and equality.
- Included teachings through bhajans, kirtans, dohas and padavali.

IMPACT ON SOCIETY



- Weakened rigid caste hierarchies.
- Promoted social harmony.
- Helped the growth of regional languages.
- Influenced music, dance, art and culture.
- Brought different communities closer.
- Inspired movements for social reform in later periods.



DID YOU KNOW?

- Bhakti saints came from different backgrounds — men and women, different castes and regions.
- Their teachings are still popular today.
- Many of their songs and poems are part of our cultural and religious traditions.

THE BHAKTI TRADITION SPREAD MESSAGES OF LOVE, EQUALITY, DEVOTION AND HUMANITY, AND CONTINUES TO INSPIRE PEOPLE EVEN TODAY.

CLASS 9 SOCIAL SCIENCE CHAPTER 3 PART 2

TEMPLES CENTRES OF SOCIETY & ECONOMY (1000-1700 CE)

WHY WERE TEMPLES IMPORTANT?

- ✓ Centres of devotion and faith
- ✓ Promoted art, architecture and culture
- ✓ Supported local economy
- ✓ Brought people together
- ✓ Played a social and political role

RELIGIOUS ROLE



Places of worship for different deities.



Centres of devotion and spiritual learning.



Associated with rituals, festivals and religious practices.



Pilgrimage centres attracted large numbers of people.

SOCIAL ROLE



Brought people together, regardless of caste or region.



Promoted social unity and community life.



Centres of learning, discussions and cultural exchange.



Supported music, dance, drama and other art forms.

ECONOMIC ROLE



Received land grants and donations from rulers and local communities.



Owned agricultural land and managed its produce.



Supported artisans, craftsmen, traders and many other workers.



Collected taxes and managed resources.



Contributed to the growth of local markets and towns.

POLITICAL ROLE



Strengthened the power and legitimacy of rulers.



Built by kings, queens and local chieftains to show their wealth, devotion and authority.



Helped in maintaining administration and control over regions.



FAMOUS TEMPLES

BRIHADEESVARA TEMPLE (Tamil Nadu)



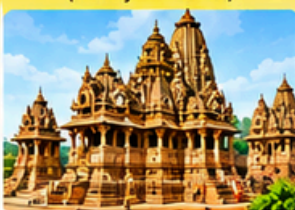
Built by Raja Rajaraja I (Chola dynasty). Known for its grand architecture and intricate carvings.

KONARK SUN TEMPLE (Odisha)



Built during the reign of Narasimhadeva I (Eastern Ganga dynasty). Famous for its unique design in the shape of a chariot.

KHAJURAHO TEMPLES (Madhya Pradesh)



Built by the Chandela rulers. Known for their beautiful sculptures and architectural brilliance.

VIRUPAKSHA TEMPLE (Karnataka)



An important temple during the Vijayanagara Empire. Centre of devotion and cultural life.

SOMNATH TEMPLE (Gujarat)



A famous pilgrimage centre. Was destroyed and rebuilt several times, showing its cultural and religious significance.

ARCHITECTURAL FEATURES



PEOPLE ASSOCIATED WITH TEMPLES



Priests
Performed rituals and managed worship.



Artisans
Built and decorated temples with beautiful art.



Artists
Performed music, dance and drama.



Traders
Benefited from pilgrims and local markets.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Many temples acted as centres of education.
- Temple complexes often had markets and residential areas around them.
- Temples supported a large number of people, including farmers, artisans, traders and performers.

TEMPLES WERE NOT JUST PLACES OF WORSHIP. THEY WERE IMPORTANT CENTRES OF SOCIETY, CULTURE, ECONOMY AND POLITICAL LIFE.

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INDIAN ECONOMY

INDIAN OCEAN TRADE

(1000–1700 CE)

WHY WAS INDIAN OCEAN TRADE IMPORTANT?

- ✓ Connected India with the world
- ✓ Created prosperous ports and towns
- ✓ Promoted cultural exchange
- ✓ Supported artisans, traders and many other workers
- ✓ Strengthened the economy through trade and exchange of goods and ideas

MAJOR TRADE ROUTES



GOODS TRADED

INDIAN EXPORTS



IMPORTS TO INDIA



IMPORTANT PORT TOWNS

Surat
(Gujarat)



Major port for trade with West Asia and Europe.

Masulipatnam
(Andhra Pradesh)



Famous for textiles and active trade network.

Calicut
(Kerala)



Important centre for the spice trade.

Puducherry
(Tamil Nadu)



Traded with the French and other European powers.

Other ports



Cambay, Broach, Goa, Diu, Thane and many more.

TRADING COMMUNITIES



Arabs

Long-distance traders from West Asia.



Persians

Traded in horses, luxury goods and textiles.



Gujaratis

Well-known as skilled merchants and shipowners.



Tamils, Malayalis, Telugus

Active in regional and overseas trade.



Chinese

Traded silk, porcelain and other goods.



Europeans
(Portuguese, Dutch, English, French)

Arrived later and established trading centres.

KEY FEATURES



Well-developed sea routes across the Indian Ocean.



Important port towns with bustling markets.



Trade supported farmers, artisans, traders and many workers.



Exchange of goods, ideas, cultures and technologies.



Use of ships, navigational skills and Knowledge of winds and monsoons.



Connected distant regions and created a shared economic world.

IMPACT OF INDIAN OCEAN TRADE



Economic Growth

Made port towns prosperous and created many job opportunities.



Growth of Towns

Led to the development of cosmopolitan cities and market centres.



Cultural Exchange

Spread of ideas, religions, languages, food and art.



Technological Exchange

Improved ships, navigation, map-making and other knowledge systems.

DID YOU KNOW?

- Indian textiles like cotton and muslin were very popular in West Asia, Africa and Europe.
- Calicut was known as a "gateway" for the spice trade.
- Indian Ocean trade connected people from different religions, languages and cultures.
- Monsoon winds helped ships travel across the ocean.
- Spices, textiles and other Indian goods were in high demand in many parts of the world.

THE INDIAN OCEAN TRADE CONNECTED PEOPLE, PLACES AND CULTURES, STRENGTHENING INDIA'S ECONOMY AND GLOBAL LINKS.