

The Early Eastern Chalukyas: Consolidation and Schism

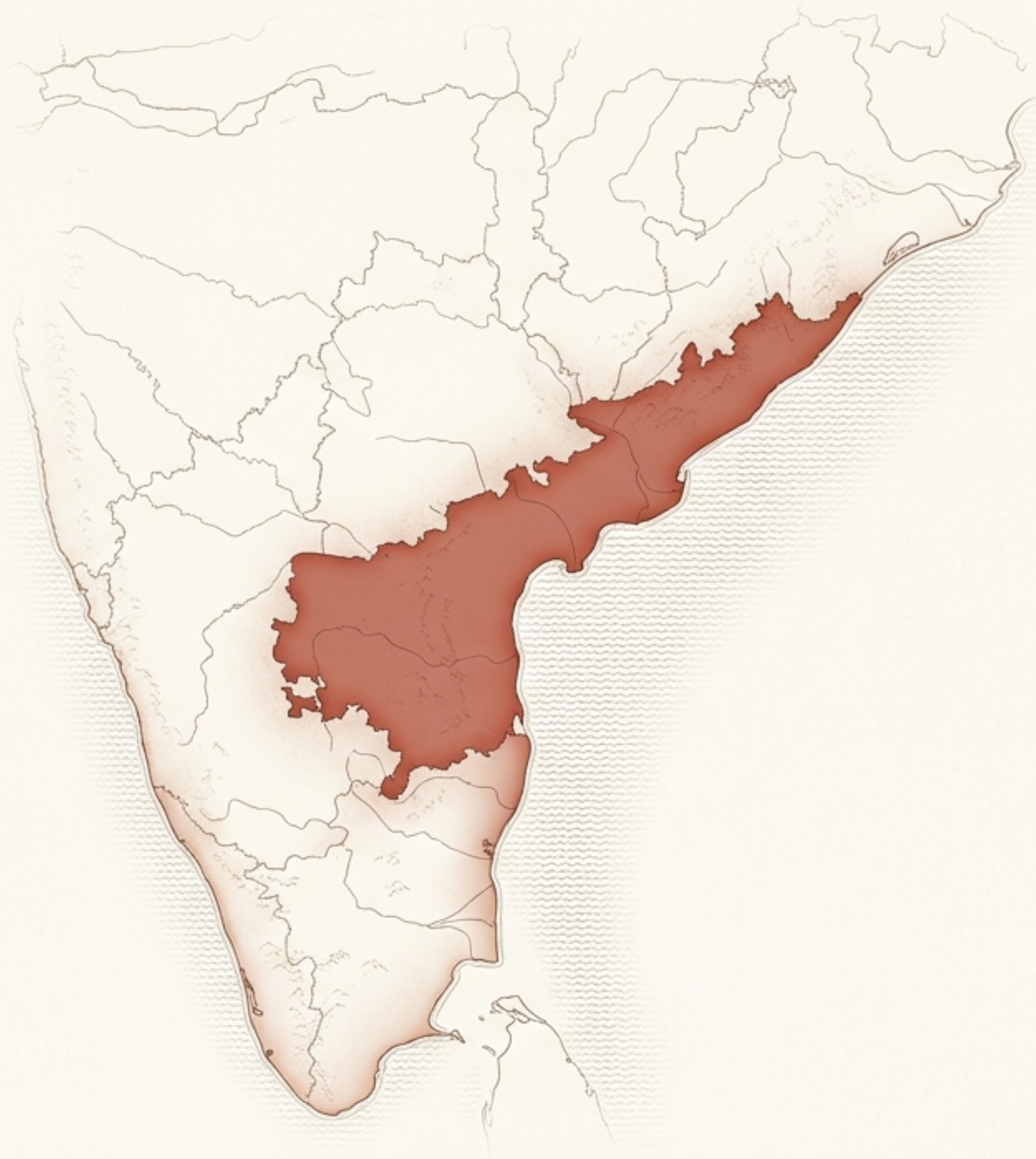


A geographic evolution and dynastic saga of Coastal Andhra, tracing the path from thirty-three years of stability to the fracture of a kingdom.

Rooting a new dynasty along the Andhra coast



Following the reign of Kubja Vishnuvardhana, the Eastern Chalukyas embarked on a profound era of territorial consolidation across Coastal Andhra.



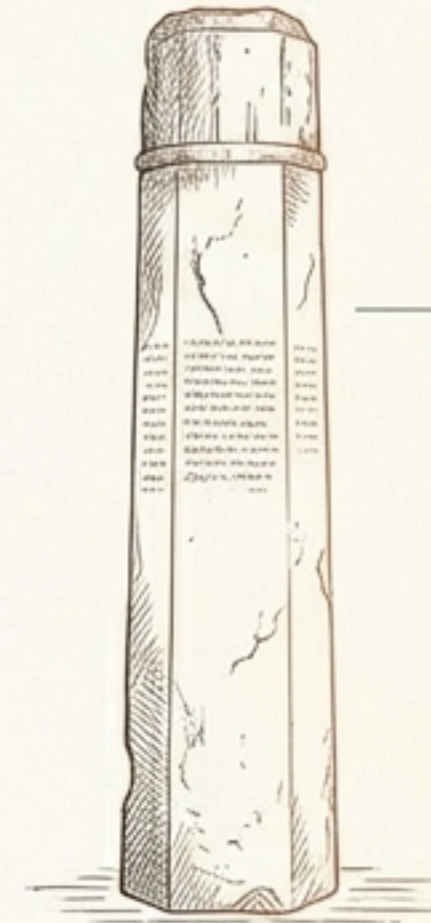
Jayasimha Vallabha I establishes a thirty-three-year foundation

641 A.D.

673 A.D.

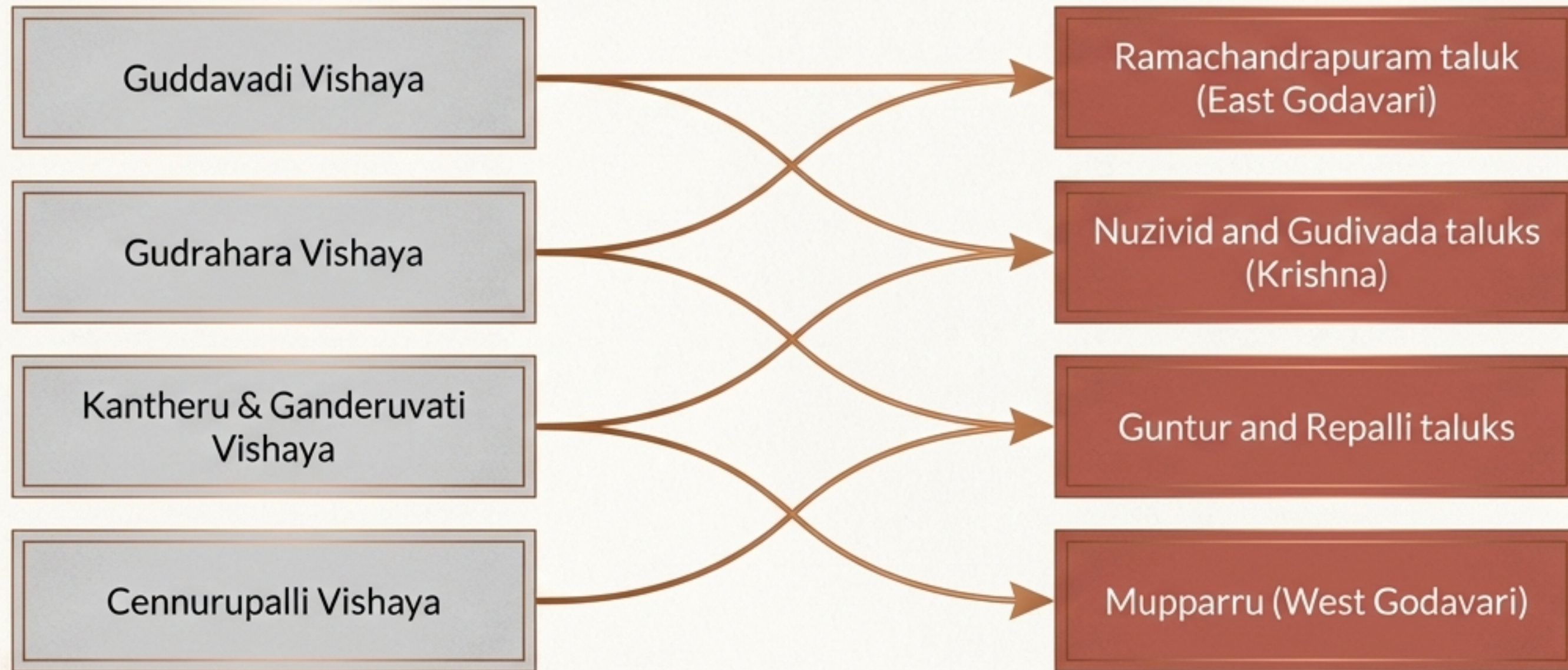


(Successful in everything)



The Vipparla Stone Inscription:
Dated to the 8th year of his reign, this stands as one of the earliest known Telugu inscriptions, marking a significant cultural milestone.

Ancient Vishayas map directly to modern Andhra districts



Jayasimha projected power as a devout scholar and active commander



The Scholar

Like his father, **Jayasimha** was a devout **Bhagavatha**. His learning was highly praised across the realm.

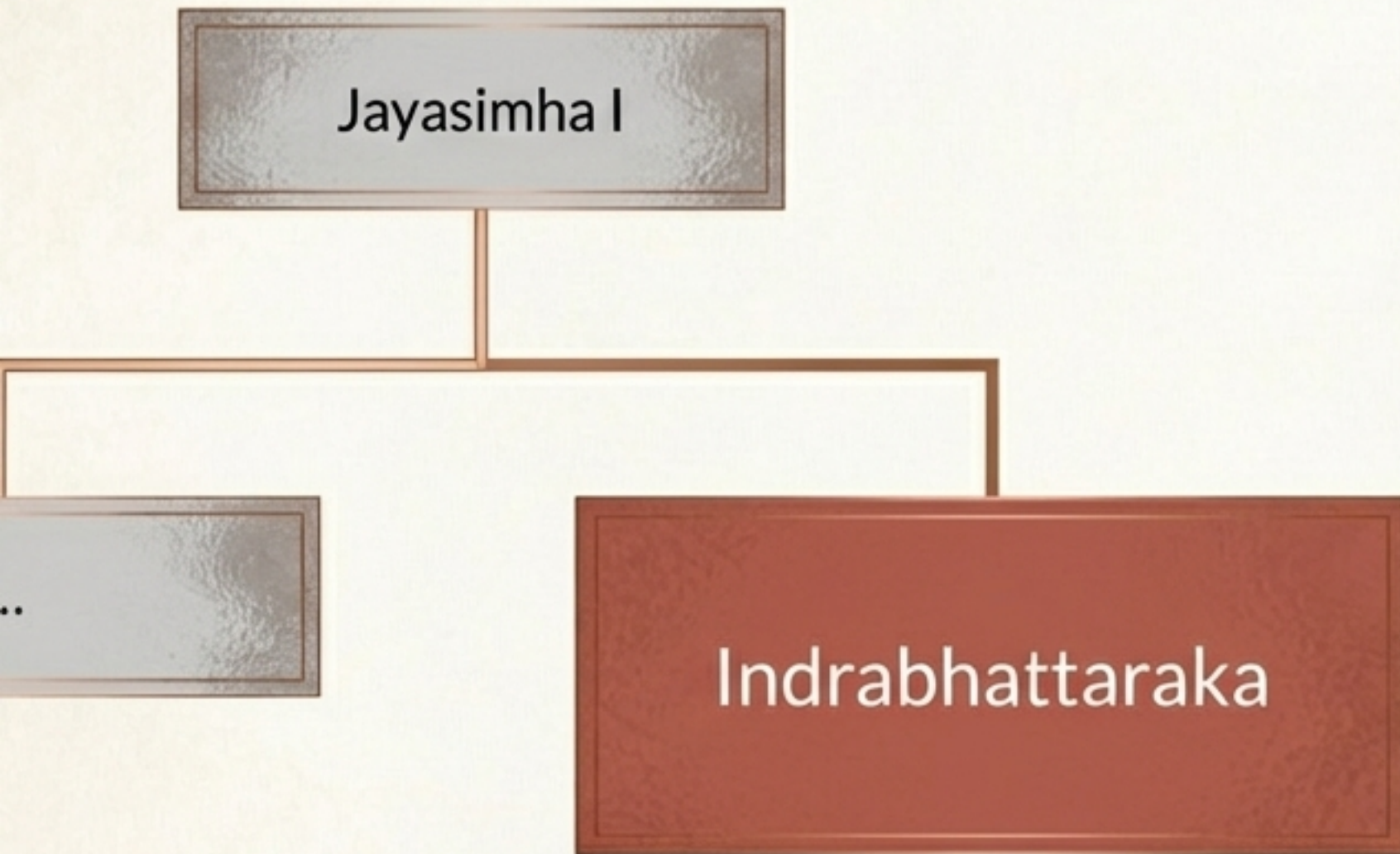


The Warrior

The **Polumburu grant** was issued from a '**Vijayasikandhavara**' (a victorious army headquarters) against an unknown enemy.

The Pallava Connection: The Pedamaddali plates mention **Udayapura** (possibly Udayagiri/Nellore). This suggests Jayasimha's potential presence at the northern frontiers during the great **Pallava sack of Vatapi** in **641 A.D.** by Narasimha I.

A coalition abruptly ends the seven-day reign of Indrabhattaraka



Lineage Context: Succeeded his older brother, Jayasimha I.



- **The Overthrow:** His rule was cut short by a combination of several kings headed by an "Adhiraja Indra" (whose exact identity remains unknown to history).
- **Duration:** Ruled for exactly seven days.

Grand titles and decrees issued within a single week



The Kondanaguru Grant: Issued during his brief 7-day rule to register a gift of the village Kondanagara to a Brahmin named Chandi Sarma.



**Thyaga
Dhenu**

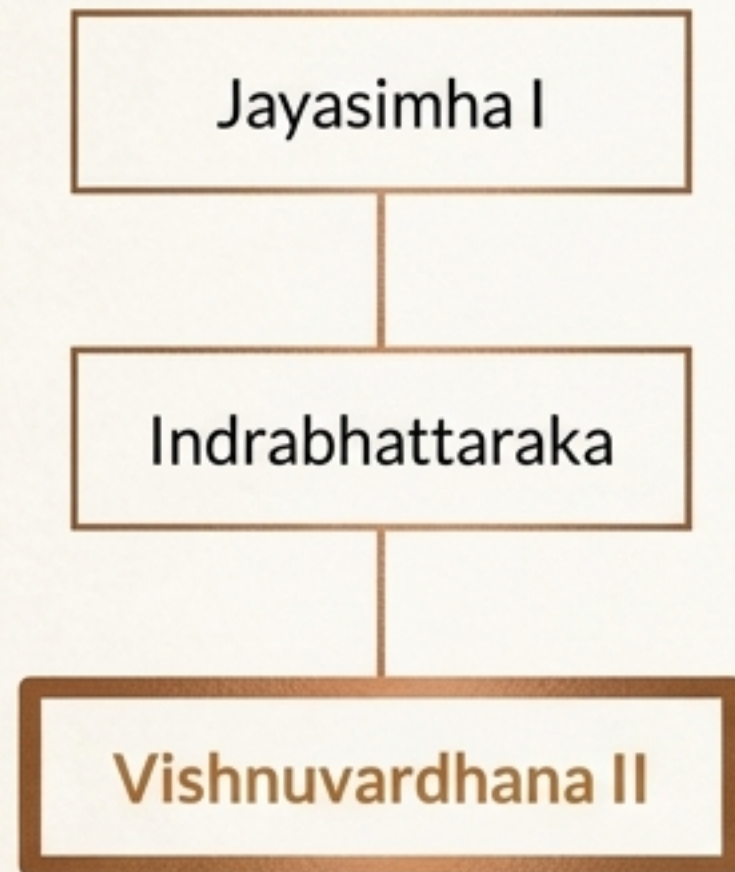
(The Cow of Liberality) - Awarded in a specific decree for a land grant.



**Biruda
Makaradhvaja**

(God of love in skill)

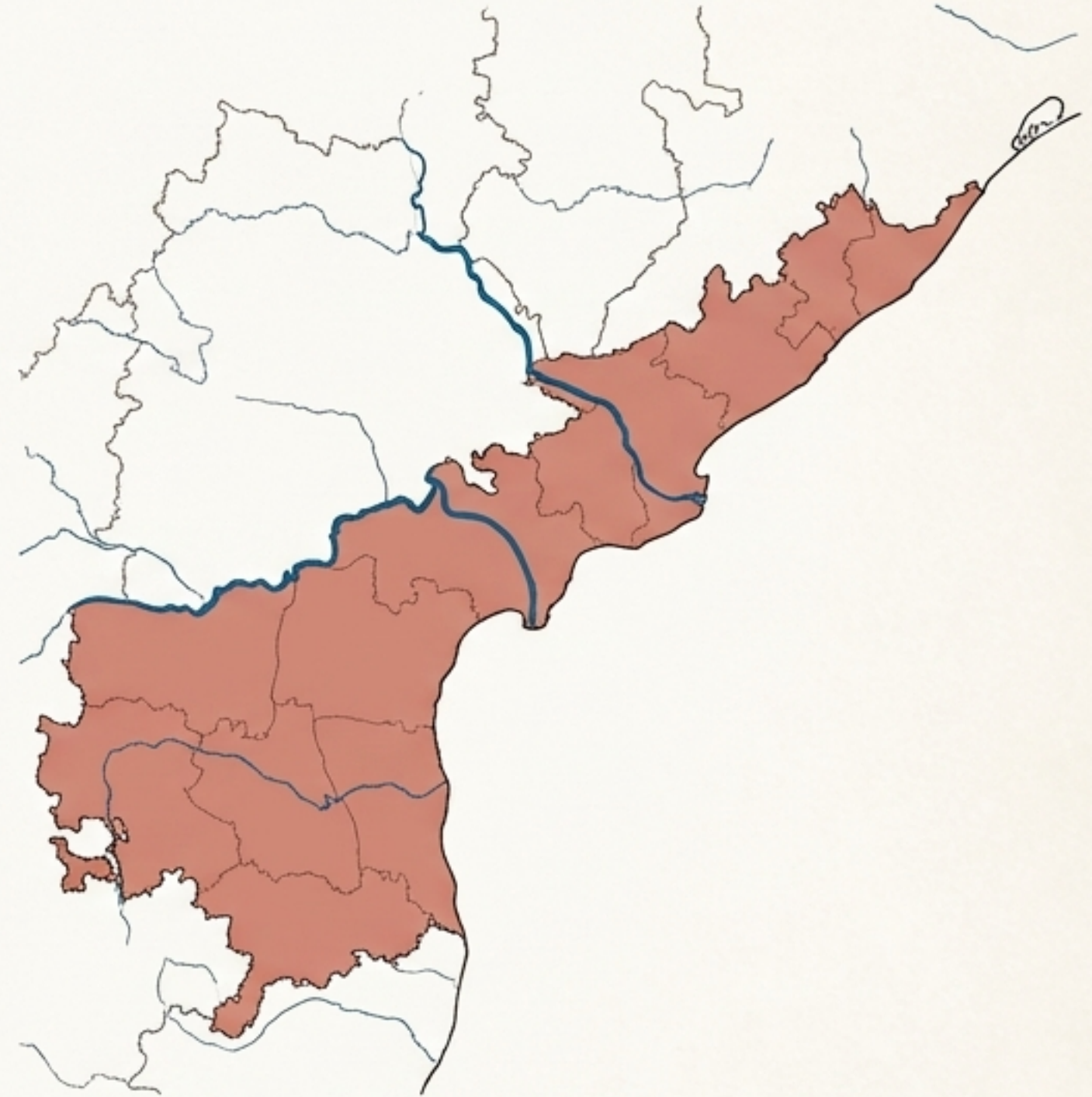
Vishnuvardhana II restores order and expands southward



Duration: Ruled for 9 years, winning great (though unspecified) victories in several battles.

Titles adopted: Sarvalokashraya, Vishamasiddhi, Makaradhvaja, and Pralayaditya.

Territorial Shift: Most inscriptions from his reign record village gifts in the Karmarashtra and the Varnandu Vishaya—shifting focus to the area south of the Krishna River.



Mangi Yuvaraja pushes the kingdom to its geographic peak

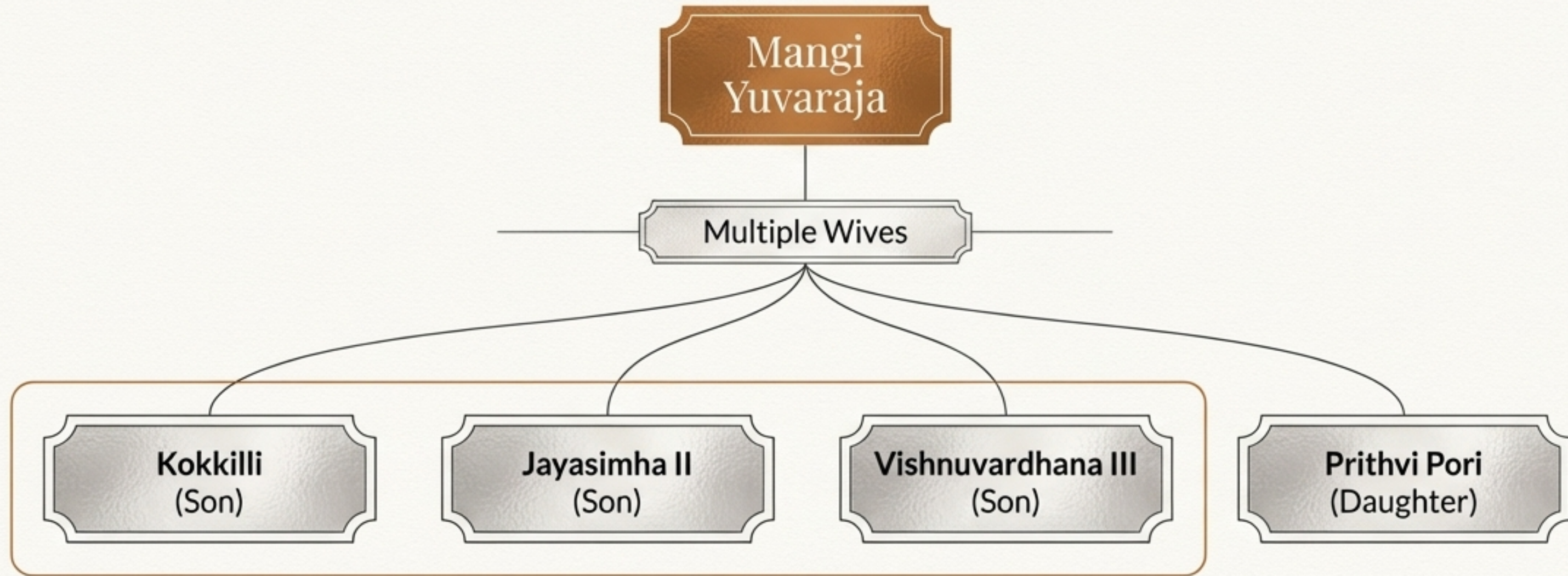
Reign: 25 years
(682 to 706 A.D.)

- Titles: Vijayasiddhi, Sarvalokaharaya, and Samastha Bhuvanashrya.

- Territorial Sway: Provenance of his inscriptions proves total control of the coastal region from Visakhapatnam in the north to Ongole in the south.



A complex royal household sows the seeds for succession conflict



The Heirs: Three sons who would ultimately succeed him on the throne one after another.

Note: Beyond this family structure and his vast territorial control, little else is known of his reign.

Jayasimha II leaves a quiet thirteen-year legacy



Reign: 13 years (ending in 718 A.D.)

Historical Record: Only one record exists from his entire rule—a copper-plate registering a land grant in the village of Penukaparru in Karmarashtra.

A younger step-brother usurps the throne, sparking a crisis

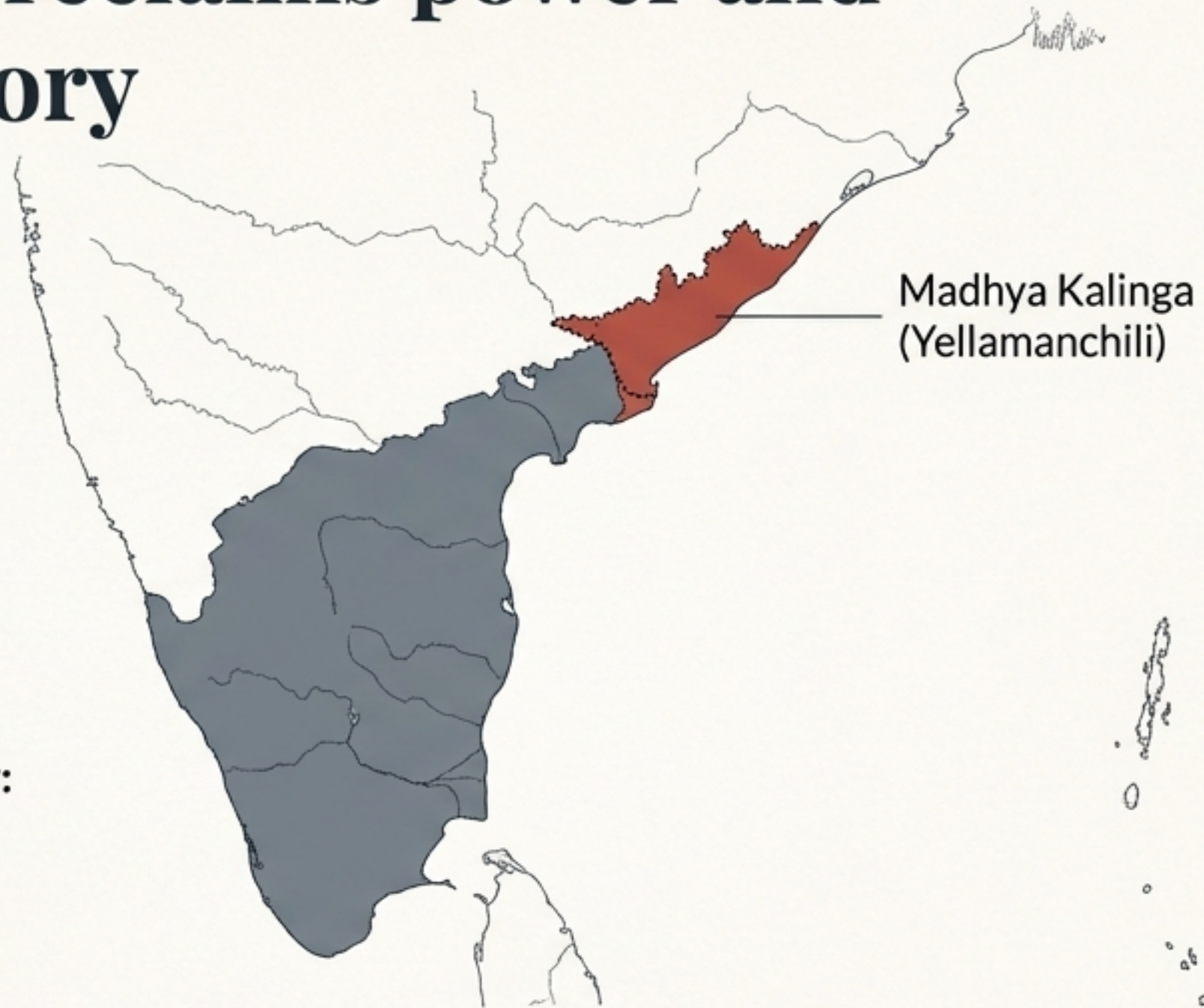
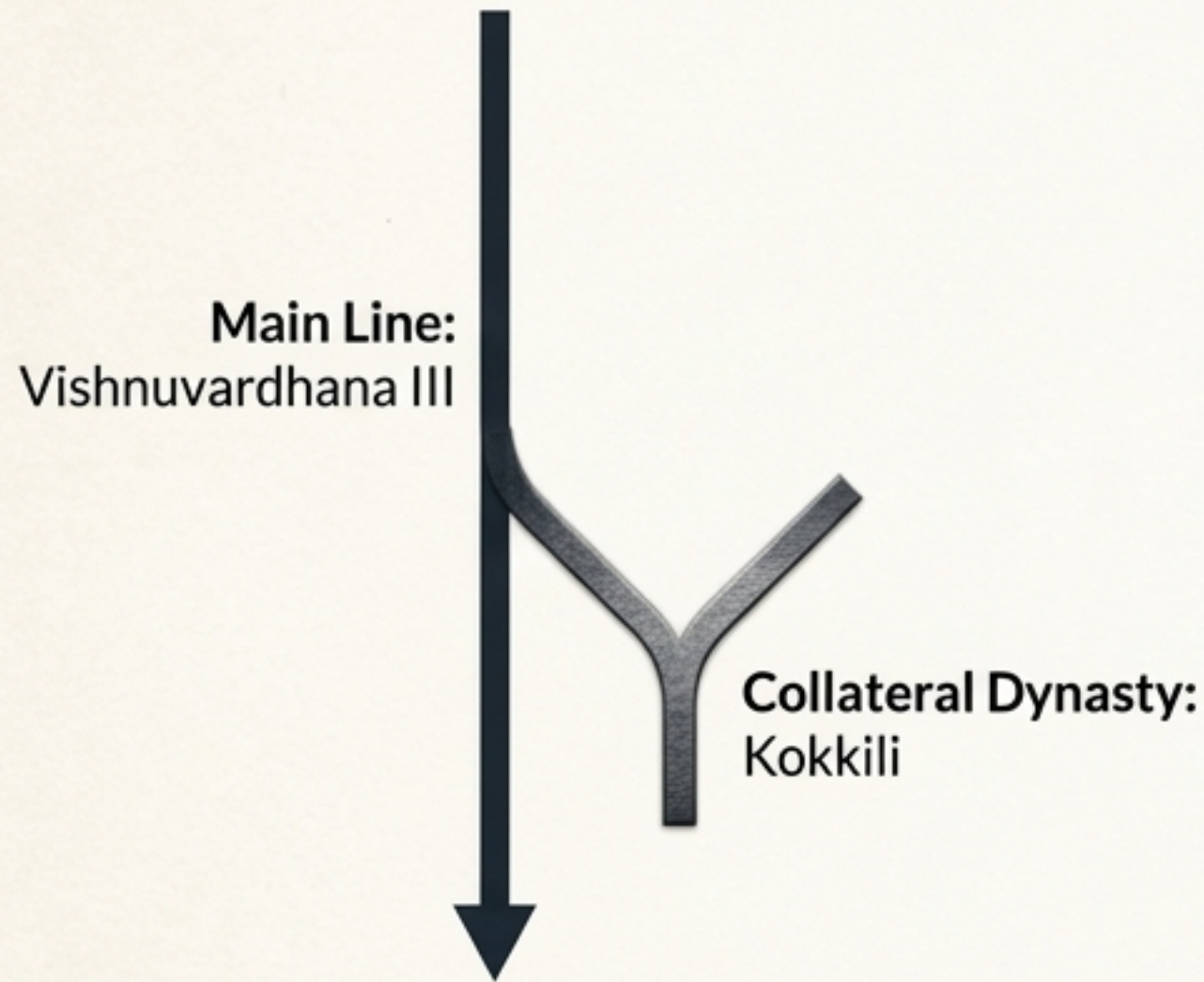


The Usurpation: Seized the kingdom upon Jayasimha II's death and held it for 6 months.

The First Dispute: This marked the very first succession dispute in this line of kings, manifesting a family strife that became a common feature of later Chalukyan successions.

Identity: Full name Kokuli Vikramaditya Bhattaraka, bearing the title Vijayasiddhi. (Interestingly, his elder contemporary, the Western Chalukyan ruler Vikramaditya I, also held the title Kokkili).

Vishnuvardhana III reclaims power and partitions the territory



The Ousting: Elder brother Vishnuvardhana III ousts Kokkili after six months in 719 A.D.

The Compromise: Kokkili is granted territory surrounding Yellamanchili in Madhya Kalinga (with Yellamanchili of Vizag as capital).

A New Branch: Kokkili founds a collateral dynasty lasting four generations (succeeded by Mangi Yuvaraja II, Vinayaditya Varma, and Sarvaloksraya Sri Kokkili Varma Maharaja).

The dual legacy of the Early Eastern Chalukyas



Territorial Mastery

They successfully unified and administered the entirety of Coastal Andhra, setting administrative boundaries (Vishayas) that closely map to modern geography.



The Precedent of Strife

The usurpation by Kokkili ended an era of linear stability, introducing the complex brother-against-brother succession disputes that would define subsequent Chalukyan history.

The Dynastic Arc: Consolidation to Schism

