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Medieval History : Muslim Invasion and Kamata Kingdom

LESSON 5 OF 5



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Assam History

(For APSC CCE and other competitive exams in Assam)

Medieval History

Muslim invasion and Kamata Kingdom

Presented by

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Hi, I am Bhaskarjyoti Hazarika !

- ✓ Graduated from Assam Engineering College
- ✓ Cleared GATE, RRB, SSC CGL,
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- ✓ Former intern at WWF India
- ✓ Love creative arts and travelling
- ✓ Content creator at wiki



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Medieval History of Assam

(13th Century to Yandaboo Treaty, 1826)

**Muslima
Invasions**

Kamata

Khen

Chutia

Kachari

Bhuyan

Ahom

Koch

Others

The Muslim Invasions

- In **1205 A.D** , **Muhammad-bin-Bakhtiyar** attacked Kamrupa during the reign of **Prithu**. Prithu defeated the entire army. This is recorded in **Kanai Barasi Bowa** inscription. (*1st invasion*)
- Minhajuddin also provided a brief account of this invasion in his book *Tabaqat -i- Nasiri*.
- In **1227 A.D**. Sultan **Ghiyasuddin-Iwas Khilji** invaded Kamrupa. But he was also defeated by Prithu. (*2nd invasion*)

The Muslim Invasions

- **Prithu** was defeated in the hands of Nasiruddin, the son of **Itutmish** in **1228 A.D.**
- **Prithu** was followed by **Sandhya**, who was established by Nasiruddin as a tributary king. Later Sandhya threw off his allegiance.
- The third but invasion was led by **Ikhtiyaruddin Yuzbeg Tughril Khan** in **1256-57 A.D.** He was successful and erected a mosque.
- But later Sandhya defeated **Tughril Khan.**

Kamrupa - Kamata

- Thereafter, Sandhya shifted his capital to **Kamalpur** in Koch Bihar and assumed the title **Kamateswara**. After that came to be known as Kamata or Kamrup-Kamata. Sandhya had given his daughter in marriage to Chutia king Ratnadhvaja.
- Sighadhaja was the last king and after him his minister Pratapdhvaja (**Manik Chandra**) occupied the throne.
- After Pratapdhvaja, **Dharmanarayan** occupied the throne, shifted the capital to Dimla in Rangpore and took the title **Gaudeswara**.

Kamrupa - Kamata

- Later he was challenged by **Durlabhnarayan** and Kamata Kingdom got divided. Durlabhnarayan took north and east part including **Kamatapur**.
- Durlabhnarayan was a great patron of learning. His court was adorned by **Harihar Bipra, Ram Saraswati** and **Hem Saraswati**.
- Succeeded by his son Indranarayan(1350-65 A.D.), who assumed the title 'Pancha Gaudeswara'.
- Ahom king Sudangpha invaded the Kamata kingdom. **Mriganaka** was the last king.

Khen dynasty

- After Mriganka, the throne was occupied by **Niladhvaj Khan** (c.1440-60A.D.). He assumed the title Kamateswar and rebuilt the city of Kamatapur. This came to be known as Khan or **Khen dynasty**.
- Niladhvaj and his successors ruled over the Singimari region, upto the bank of the Brahmaputra opposite Hajo.
- Succeeded by **Chakrodhvaj** and then **Nilambar** who occupied north eastern part of Bengal. He was overthrown by the Bengal Sultan **Alauddin Hussain Shah** in 1498 A.D.

THANK YOU

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