



# History of Mewar 4

Special class

## MAHARANA KUMBHA

(1433 TO 1468 AD)



- Son of Maharana Mokal
- Mothers Name –Sobhagyawati Parmar
- Original name –Kumbhakaran
- He sit on throne in the year 1433

- Also a minor, ascends throne after father's murder.
- Rana send Rao Ranmal & Raghandev to attack Mokal's assassins Chacha and Mera with the help of Bheels (Rana Killed the Chacha and Mera)
- After the death of Chacha and Mera, Chacha's son Echka and Mahapa Panwar went into the shelter of Mandu's sultan.
- In a move to take over Mewar throne, he murdered Chunda's brother, Raghudeo.
- A Charan predicted Kumbha's imminent death; he banished Charan tribes from Mewar;
- Raimal supported Charans; he was exiled to Idar.
- Rajmata asked Chunda to return. He driven out

- invaders, then formed Chundawat clan at Salumbar.
- Khumba became renowned warrior, builder, writer and patron of the arts.
  - Maharana Kumbha- A king who never lost his battles.
  - When All India was under the Rule of Muslims, The Rana Kumbha stood and held the Hindu Flag; at that time Mewar was the only major state which was Independent
  - So he is also called as **Hindu Surtan**.
  - Rana Kumbha after consolidating his rule started a campaign to conquer the neighboring states.
  - He conquered Sambhar, Ajmer and Ranthambore amongst other regions.

- He also subjugated the Rajput states of Dungarpur, Bundi and Kotah.
- These states had previously paid tribute to the Sultans of Malwa and Gujarat resulting in hostilities between Mewar and the Sultans.
- 1437 defeated combined armies of Gujarat and Malwa.
- Occupied Nagpur after defeating Gujarat army.
- 1439, occupied Mandore and Sadri.
- By the year 1439, the boundaries of Kumbha were extended to Gagron in the East, to Nagaur in the West, Pokharan in the North and Gujarat in the south.



- There was a peace treaty between Mewar's Maharana kumbha and Marwar's Rao Jodha which is called as "**Aanwal Banwal ki Sandhi**" (1453) as per this treaty Rana Kumbha married his son Raimal with Sringar devi ,the daughter of Rao Jodha

- Rana Kumbha fought **three battles with Mahmud Khilji**, Sultan of Mandu

1. Battle of Sarangpur
2. Battle of Mandalgarh
3. Battle of Banas

- In all the three battles, Rana Kumbha inflicted defeat on Sultan of Mandu

- While battle of Mandalgarh took place in Modern Madhya Pradesh, the other two battles fought in Rajasthan

### **BATTLE OF SARANGPUR IN 1437 AD**

- Mahapa Panwar & Ekka, who were among the assassins of Kumbha's father, were sheltered by the Mahmud Khilji, Sultan of Mandu

- Rana Kumbha demanded surrender of refugee from

Mahmud khilji but he refused.

- This initiated hostilities between Mewar & Mandu and Rana Kumbha advanced to attack Mandu
- The Sultan's army was utterly routed.
- Mahapa Panwar escaped to Gujarat and Rana Kumbha captured Sultan Mahmud Khilji and brought him captive to Chittorgarh.
- As per Kumbhalgarh Inscription ,he remained in captivity in Chittorgarh for 6 months ,after which he was liberated without ransom, by Rana Kumbha

- Ahmad Shah (ruler of Gujarat) and Muhammad Shah (Ruler of Delhi) cooperated Rana Kumbha in this battle against Mahmud Khilji and they conferred Rana Kumbha the title of "**Hindu-Surataran**" (Hindu Sultan), first Hindu ruler to be given this accolade by the Muslim rulers.
- Rana Kumbha built the great **Vijay Stambh or Kirti Stambh** (Tower of victory) in the fortress of Chittorgarh to commemorate victory of Sarangpur
- In the year 1443 Sultan Mahmud Khilji attacked on Kumbhalgarh to take revenge of his earlier defeat (wherein he damaged the Banmata temple and took away the idol, it is believed that later on this idol was

given to meat sellers to use as a weight measurement to insult the beliefs of Rajputs) ,later Mahmood attacked Mandalgarh but could not seize it .

- In 1456 Mahmood again attacked Mandalgarh but Rana gave him 10 lakh Tanka and he went back.
- As per Farishta Mahmood attacked 5 times on Mewar (as per Ojha ,he was defeated every single time)
- 1453 laid foundation of Fort Achalgarh at Mt. Abu.

### **BATTLE OF NAGAUR(1456 AD)-**

- Kumbha interfered in the politics of Nagaur resulted in a war between Mewar and the Sultanates
- The ruler of Nagaur, Firuz (Firoz) Khan died around 1453-1454.

- Shams Khan (the son of Firuz Khan) initially sought the help of Rana Kumbha against his uncle Mujahid Khan, who had occupied the throne.
- With the help of Rana Kumbha , Shamsa Khan became ruler of Nagaur after defeating his uncle Mujahid Khan with the condition that he will not fortified the Nagaur
- But later on when he became ruler he broke his promise and started fortification of Nagaur and sought the help of Ahmed Shah II, the Sultan of Gujarat.
- To teach him a lesson Rana Kumbha attacked on Nagaur and seized it.

- Kumbha captured Nagaur in 1456, and also Kasili, Khandela and Sakambhari.

### **TREATY OF CHAMPANER(1456AD)-**

- Malwa's Sultana Mahmood Khilji and Gujarat's Sultan Kutubuddin(or Ahmed Shah II) signed a treaty to fought against Rana Kumbha
- In which they decided to equally divide the Mewar in between them after the victory.
- Ahmad Shah II captured Sirohi and attacked Kumbhalgarh.
- Mahmud Khilji captured Ajmer and in December 1456, conquered Mandalgarh.

- Taking advantage of Kumbha's preoccupation, Rao Jodha (the son of Ranmal Rathore) captured Mandore.
- But the combined army was defeated by Rana Kumbha in the **BATTLE OF BADNORE** (which is also mentioned in Kirti Stambh Inscription and Rasikpriya)
- The death of Qutb-ud-din Ahmad Shah II in 1458, and hostilities between Mahmud Begada (the new ruler of Gujarat) and Mahmud Khilji allowed Rana Kumbha to recapture his lost territories.

## **BATTLES FOUGHT BY RANA KUMBHA**

**BATTLE OF SIROHI (1434)** - Rana Kumbha defeated Rao Sahasmal Deora and captured Basaritgarh, Bhula and areas of Abu.

**SIEGE OF MANDALGARH (1435-36)** - Rana Kumbha captured Mandalgarh fort from Rao Bairisal Hada.

**BATTLE OF MANDALGARH AND BANAS (1442-1446)** - A series of battles that took place between Mahmud Khalji of Malwa and Rana Kumbha of Mewar. Bloodied by these engagements the Sultan did not attack Mewar for another ten years.

**SIEGE OF GAGRON (FEBRUARY 1444)** - Sultan Mahmud besieged Gagron which belonged to Palhan Singh Khichi. Rana Kumbha had sent reinforcements under his commander Dahir, but Dahir died in battle and Palhan was killed by bhils while fleeing from the fort.

**SIEGE OF MANDORE (1454)** - Rao Jodha recaptured Mandore from Rana Kumbha.

**BATTLE OF ABU (1455)** - Qutbuddin sent Imadul Mulk to invade Mewar through Abu, but Imadul suffered heavy losses against the Mewari soldiers posted on the hills and was immediately called back.

**BATTLE OF NAGGAUR (1456)** - Rana Kumbha defeated the combined armies of Shams Khan (sultan of Nagaur) and Qutbuddin (Sultan of Gujarat) and captured Nagaur, Kasili, Khandela and shakambhari.

**BATTLE OF MANDALGARH (1456)** - Sultan Mahmud attacked Mandalgarh, he sent 7 detachments to attack the Rana from multiple directions. The Malwa forces under Taj Khan and Ali Khan suffered heavy losses in battle against Rana Kumbha after which Mahmud retreated the next morning.

**SIEGE OF MANDALGARH** (December 1456-October 1457) - In December Rana Kumbha was forced to move north to confront the sultan of Gujarat, Sultan Mahmud once again attacked Mandalgarh and captured it after a siege.

**SIEGE OF KUMBALGARH (1458-59)** - Sultan Mahmud besieged Kumbalgarh but finding the fort too strong he retreated back to Mandu.

# KUMBHA'S ARCHITECTURE

## KIRTI STAMBH(TOWER OF FAME)/VIJAY STAMBH-



- It is also called as Vishnu dhvaj, Garud Dhvaj ,Museum of Idols, encyclopedia of Indian sculpture

- Rana Kumbha built the great Vijay Stambh or Kirti Stambh(Tower of victory) in the fortress of chittorgarh to commemorate victory of Sarangpur(1437 AD,He defeated Mandu Sultan Mahmood Khilji )
- It's construction started in 1440 AD and completed in 1448 AD
- The tower is dedicated to lord Vishnu
- Height – 122 feet(37.19 Meter) , 30 feet in width, 9 storey tower(9<sup>th</sup> storey was damaged and later on rebuilt by Rana Swaroop Singh)
- 157 stairs

- The inscribed slabs in the uppermost story containing a detailed genealogy of the rulers of Chittor and their deed ascribed to Rana Kumbha court **scholar, Kavi Atri and his son Mahesh (Kirti Stambh Prasasti)**
- The names of the chief architect, Sutradhar Jaita and his three sons who assisted him **Napa, Poma and Punja** are carved on the fifth floor of the tower
- Colonel James Todd compared this tower with **Kutub Minar**
- Ferguson called it even better than **Rome's Tarjan**
- The vijay stambha is a remarkable example of religious pluralism practiced by the Rajputs.

- The topmost storey features an image of the Jain Goddess, Padmavati.
- Rana kumbha also had the word carved Allah in Arabic nine times in third storey and eight times in the eighth storey.
- Vijay stambh is being used as emblem of Rajasthan police and Rajasthan Board of Secondary Education
- This is the first building on which Postal stamp has been issued (15<sup>th</sup> August 1949).

(Jain Kirti stambh)- there is another 12<sup>th</sup> century

tower situated at Chittorgarh fort which called as Kirti Stambh ,the 22 meter high tower was built by a Jain Merchant Jeeja Bhagerwala during the reign of Rawal kumar singh (1179-1191 AD) for the glory of Jainism. It is dedicated to Jain tirthankar Aadinath.)

**CONSTRUCTION OF FORTS-**

- Kumbha was a great Vastushastri & Architect and it is believed that of 84 fortresses that form the defense of Mewar, 32 were erected by Kumbha,

### **KUMBHA BUILT**

- Kalika Mata temple-Chittorgarh,
- Kushali Mata temple- Badnore (Bheelwara),
- Basanti fort-Sirohi,
- Bhomat Fort-Dungarpur.
- Achalgarh Fort
- Kumbhshyam temple ,Shringar Chauri & Aadi Varah temple in chittor fort in 1448 AD
- he also repaired Eklingji temple,

- **The fort of Kumbhalgarh** was built by Kumbha, it is the highest fort in Rajasthan, chief architect of Kumbhalgarh fort was Shilpi Mandan,
- Kumbha used to live in Katargarh, the upper part of kumbhalgarh fort. The kumbhalgarh prasasti (inscription) was written by Kavi Mahesh.
- Kumbha settled the Basantpur (in Sirohi State) and erected 7 reservoirs.
- During the reign of Rana kumbha a Jain devotee Dharnak built Jain temples at Ranakpur in 1439 AD.
- In a patricide ,Rana Kumbha was killed by his son Udaysimha/Uda/(Udai Singh Ist)

## RAMA KUMBHA'S LITERARY WORK

- Maharana Kumbha was also a great Musician and scholar and his music teacher was Sarang Vyas
- He was well versed in Maharashtri and Mewari Language
- He is Credited with writing following music books:-
  - 1 **SangitaRaj**-largest and best music book of Kumbha,it is the combination of song-dance –musical instruments.It is in 5 parts 1. Pathya Ratna Kosh 2. Geet Ratna Kosh, 3.Nritya Ratna Kosh 4.Vadya Ratna Kosh 5.Ras Ratna Kosh.

2 **RasikPriya**- Commentary on Gitagovinda

3 **Kamrajratisar**- Kumbha's book on Kamsutra(in 7 parts/Lessons(155 Sloks))

4 **Sudpraband**- it describes the para of Gitgovinda in raga and tala ,it also describes the name of kumbha's court musicians and music teachers

5 He also wrote **commentary on Sangit Ratnakar**

6 **His Other books**- Sangitmimasa,Sangitkram Dipika, Navin Geetgovinda,Vadya Prabandh, Sangeet Sudha, Hariwartika ,Commentary on Chandishatak

- Maximum Jain literature developed during his tenure, famous Jain teacher were- Somsundar Suri, Jayshekhar Suri, Bhuwan Kirti & Somdev.

## **TITLES OF KUMBHA**

- Hindu Surtan
- Abhinav Bhartacharya(musician) and Veenwadan Praveenen
- Rano Raso(patronage to scholars)
- Haal Guru(winner of Hilly forts)
- Daan Guru(great Donator)
- Chhaap Guru (master of Guerilla warfare)
- Ray Rayan(King of kings)
- Raj Guru(master in politics)
- Param Guru(greatest ruler of all time)
- Shail Guru( Master in Architecture)
- Narpati ,Aswapati and Gajpati(owner of large army)

## SCHOLARS/ARCHITECTS OF KUMBHA

<b><u>SHRI</u></b> <b><u>SARANG</u></b> <b><u>VYAS</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Music guru(teacher ) of Rana Kumbha</li></ul>
<b><u>HEERANAN</u></b> <b><u>D MUNI</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Teacher of Rana Kumbha</li><li>- Given title of Kaviraja</li></ul>
<b><u>SHRI</u></b> <b><u>KANHA</u></b> <b><u>VYAS</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- court poet of Kumbha</li><li>- wrote – Ekling Mahatmya</li><li>- as per ‘Ekling Mahatmya’, Maharana Kumbha was well versed in the Hindu texts including the Vedas ,Smritis ,Upanishads and grammar</li></ul>

<b><u>RAMA BAI</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Daughter of Kumbha</li><li>- Also called as Vagishwari</li><li>- She too was a Musician</li></ul>
<b><u>ATRI BHATT</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Sanskrit Scholar &amp; a great poet</li><li>- Started writing Kritistambh inscription and it was completed by his son Mahesh</li></ul>
<b><u>MEHA</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Tirthmala(mentioned 120 Tirths)</li></ul>

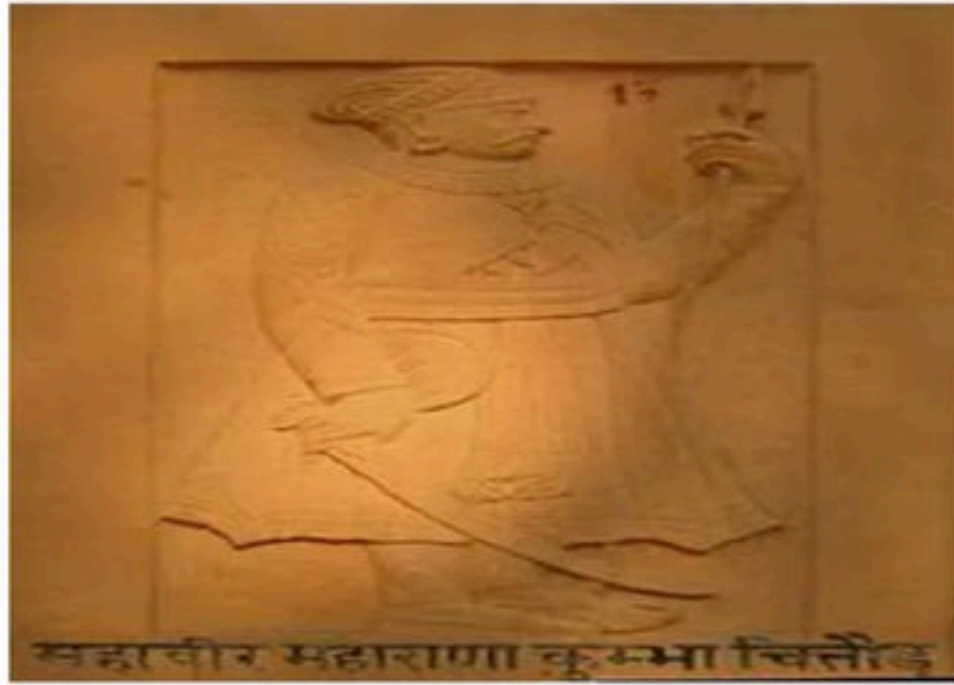
## MANDAN

- He was son of Kheta Brahmin
- He was a great architect
- **He wrote**- Prasad Mandan(details about temple construction),
- Rajballabh Mandan(details about construction of fort to houses of common people),
- Roop Mandan(details about sculpture and Idols)
- Vastu Mandan(details of Vastukala)
- Devtamurti Prakaran (Rupavtar)- (details about Idols)
- Vastusar

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- <u>Kodak Mandan</u>-(about Archery)</li><li>- <u>Shakun Mandan</u>-(about Prognostic /prophecy)</li><li>- <u>Vaidya Mandan</u>- (About Medicine)</li></ul>
<b><u>NATHA</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Brother of Mandan</li><li>- Wrote Vastu manjari</li></ul>
<b><u>OTHER</u></b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Somasamundar</li></ul>

**JAIN**  
**SCHOLARS**

- Munisamundar
- Tilla Bhatt
- Jaichandra Suri
- Somdev
- Bhuvansundar Suri
- Sundar Suri
- Manikya
- Sundargani



- Rana Kumbha was killed by his own son Udaysimha (Udaysingh I) in 1468 AD, when he was sitting near Mamadev Reservoir



## RANAKPUR PRASASTI(INCRIPTION)

- 1439AD ,found in Chaumukha temple ,Ranakpur  
,Pali
- It gives information about Mewar dynasty  
,Dharanak Seth and his successors
- In this inscription Bapa & Kalabhoj are described  
as two different persons
- It also describes the bravery of Maharana Kumbha, he has been described as great warrior, justice loving, religious and a successful administrator.

- In this inscription Nanak(नाणक) word is used to denote currency
- In this inscription Guhil is shown as son of Bapa Rawal
- **It was written by Depaak or Deepa**

## KIRTI STAMBH PRASASTI(INSCRIPTION)

- 1460 AD
- It is written in Sanskrit language on many stones in **Chittorgarh fort**
- In this inscription **detail description of Guhil dynasty from Bapa to kumbha has been mentioned**
- In the description of the **Kheta or Kshetra Singh (Mewar Ruler)**, he is said to defeat the Amishah (general of Malwa Sulatan).
- The Kheta also defeated the Meda's and liberated the Gaya Teerth.

- This inscription describes about Kumbha and he has been addressed as **Dangguru, Shailguru , Maharajadhiraj ,Abhinav Bhartacharya,Hindu Surtan , Rayrayan, Ranoraso ,Chhappguru ,Rajguru** etc.
- This also gives information about texts composed by Kumbha, in which the **Chandisatak, Geetagovind's commentary, Sangeet Raj** are famous.
- This is an important source of understanding religious, social, political and cultural position of the Mewar in 15<sup>th</sup> century.



## KUMBHALGARH INSCRIPTION

- 1460 AD
- It is written on 5 rocks which are situated in Kumbhshyam temple (Kumbhalgarh) (now it is known as Maamdev temple),
- There are 2709 verses in this inscription. Dowry system, Aashrama system, yajna, education etc. Many topics are mentioned in this inscription.
- Written in Sanskrit language and its script was Nagari.

- It gives information about Guhil dynasty
- In this inscription Bapa Rawal has been described as Vipravanshiya(Brahmin),(blessings of Harit Rishi is also mentioned)
- It describes Hammir as **Vishamghati**  
**Panchaanan.**
- Its author was **Kavi Mahesh**

## MAHARANA UDAI (UDA) SINGH I

- 1468-1473
- Illegitimate reign lasts five years (nicknamed Hatyara, 'The Murderer').
- Crown Prince Raimal comes out of exile, mounted an army, attacked Chittor, and claimed the throne.
- Udai Singh fled to Delhi to get help from Sultan Buhlol Lodi; killed there by lightning strike (1473).

## MAHARANA RAIMAL

(1473-1509 AD)

- As soon as Raimal heard the news that his brother Uda has killed his father ,Maharana Kumbha , attacked on Uda and defeated him at Jawar (also called as **Dadimpur Vijay**)
- After facing defeat Uda went to Mandu to take help of Sultan Gyasuddin Khilji but he died due to lightning in the way
- Raimal's wife Shringar Devi built Ghosundi Stepwell(Baori)

- He built reservoirs= Ram ,Shankar and Samaya to promote irrigation in Mewar
- He had a court architect name =Arjun
- Court scholars=Gopal Bhatta and Mahesh

## MAHARANA UDAI (UDA) SINGH I

- 1468-1473
- Illegitimate reign lasts five years (nicknamed Hatyara, 'The Murderer').
- Crown Prince Raimal comes out of exile, mounted an army, attacked Chittor, and claimed the throne.
- Udai Singh fled to Delhi to get help from Sultan Buhlol Lodi; killed there by lightning strike (1473).

## MAHARANA RAIMAL

(1473-1509 AD)

- As soon as Raimal heard the news that his brother Uda has killed his father ,Maharana Raimal , attacked on Uda and defeated him at Jawar (also called as **Dadimpur Vijay**)
- After facing defeat Uda went to Delhi to take help but he died due to lightning in the way
- Raimal's wife Shringar Devi built Ghosundi Stepwell(Baori)

- He built reservoirs= Ram ,Shankar and Samaya to promote irrigation in Mewar
- He had a court architect name =Arjun
- Court scholars=Gopal Bhatta and Mahesh

## **BACKGROUND**

- Maharana Raimal could not declare his heir to the throne ,he had 13 sons and 2 daughters (Raimal's brother Sarangdev also wanted to become ruler)
- Among his sons –Prithviraj ,Jaimal,Raj Singh and Sangram Singh are prominent
- Prithviraj was the eldest, he was ambitious as well as a very brave warrior.
- A Jyotish foretells that Sanga would be the ruler of Mewar one day, this infuriated the eldest son of Raimal, i.e, Prithvi Singh

- And he attacked on Sanga with his sword in which Sanga lost his one eye.
- Then they went to a Charan lady (of Bheemal Village) (on the suggestion of Sarangdev) who also reiterated the same thing and said that Sanga would be the ruler of Mewar.
- It lead to a war of succession among the sons of Maharana Raimal i.e, Prithviraj, Jaimal, Raj Singh , Sanga and Maharana Raimal's brother Sarangdev

- Sanga was given shelter by Rathore Beeda at Jaymal Sewantri Village , (Rathore Beeda died in battle with Jaimal)
- Then Sanga or Sangram Singh took shelter at Ajmer (by Karmchand Panwar), where he regained his power.
- Sarang Dev was killed by Prithvi raj
- Prithvi raj died of poison in a misfortune and Jaimal died in a battle with Solankies (Raj Singh was not capable to sit on the throne) ,
- So Sanga became the ruler of Mewar

- Prithvi Singh Built few parts of Taragarh fort of Ajmer and named it after his wife Tara as **Taragarh**

The **12 Pillered Chhatri (Cenotaph)** of Prithviraj is built at Kumbhalgarh (also called as 12 Khambon ki Chhatri).



- Prithvi Singh is also known as **Udana Rajkumar** in the history.( नैणसी ने अपनी ख्यात में लिखा है कि पृथ्वीराज ने एक दिन में टोडा और जालौर जो एक दूसरे से 200 मील के अंतर पर है धावा किया और तब से वे ऊडणा पृथ्वीराज” कहलाये।)

- Prithviraj was poisoned by his brother-in-law Jagmal (husband of Prithviraj's sister Ananda Bai) of Sirohi.

- Prithviraj's Chhatri is situated in the Kumbhalgarh fort.

**MAHARANA SANGA**  
**OR**  
**MAHARANA SANGRAM**  
**(1509-1527)**



- Grandson of Maharana Kumbha
- Son of Maharana Raymal and Ratan Kanwar
- Also called as Hindupat

- Born on 12<sup>th</sup> April 1482
- Coronation – 24<sup>th</sup> May 1509
- Sanga was said to have fought a 100 battles and lost his eye, arm and leg in the various struggles(80 injuries on the body)
- Colonel Todd has described Rana Sanga as "Part of a soldier"(**Sipahi ka Ansh**)
- He was surrounded by enemies when he sit on the throne of Mewar
- In Delhi –Sultan Sikandar Lodi,In Gujarat – Mahmood Begara , In Malwa –Nasiruddin

- Sanga established Marriage relations with different Rajputana states and he distributed mewar Jagirs to his loyals and confidants.
- He also made Karamchand Panwar as controller of Ajmer, Parbatsar, Mandal, and Phulia & Baneda.
- By doing so he established his influence in whole Mewar.

- As per Colonel James Todd, the kingdom of Rana Sanga spread from Indus River (In east), Malwa (in South) & difficult Hilly terrain of Aravali in west.
- Maharana Sanga led Rajput defence forces, with 18 victories against Muslims.
- There is famous stanza in the bravery Rana Sanga-

‘इब्राहीम पूरब दिशान उलटे,  
पछममुदाफर न दे पयाण,  
दखणी महम्मदसाह न दौड़े,  
सांगो दामण ताहूँ सुरताण”

## **STRUGGLE WITH GUJARAT**

- On the question of the succession of the state of Idar, the Sultan of Gujarat, Muzaffar Shah, and the Rana supported rival claimants
- Idar's Rao Bhan had two sons –Suryamal and Bheem ,after the demise of Bhan ,Suryamal sit on throne who too died prematurely ,after the death of Suryamal his minor son Raimal became ruler of Idar
- Bhim took the advantage of situation and became ruler of Idar.

- Raimal took shelter at Mewar, where Sanga engaged her daughter with Raimal
- In 1515 Raimal with the help of Sanga removed the Bhim's son Bharmal and became the ruler of Idar.
- Gujarat's Sultan Mujaffar supported the claim of Bharmal and sent his army under the leadership of Nijam-ul-mulk to aid Bharmal, Bharmal became ruler of Idar

- With the help of Sanga Raimal again regain the control of Idar, Then Gujarat's sultan Mujaffar sent his army under Jahir-ul-mulk for 2<sup>nd</sup> time ,who couldn't succeed and again Mubarij-ul-mulk was sent for the 3<sup>rd</sup> time to aid Bharmal who successfully captured the Idar
- In 1520 ,Maharana Sanga himself led the army and compelled the Mubarij Ul mulk to run away from Idar,Rana pursued the Gujarati army and plundered the towns of Ahmednagar and Visnagar of Gujarat,

- Chased the Sultan's army as far as Ahmedabad (which humiliated Gujarat's sultan)
- Gujarat's Sultan then sent two different armies to capture Mewar under the leadership of Malik Ayaz and Kiwam-ul-mulk but they made treaty with the Maharana to avoid certain defeat after the Salhadi Tanwar (a Rajput chieftain of northeast Malwa ) allied with Sanga.

## **SIEGE OF MANDSAUR (1520) –**

- Sultan Muzaffar Shah II sent an army under Malik Ayaz but failed and retreated to Gujarat.
- The governor of Mandsaur ,Ashok Mal ,was killed but the fort did not fall

## RELATIONSHIP WITH MALWA

- Sanga defeated the joint forces of Gujarat and Malwa sultanates in the siege of Mandsaur
- Medini Rai and Silhadi were de facto rulers of the north-eastern Malwa region during Mahmood 2nd's reign.
- Bhilsa, Chanderi and Raisen were their strongholds
- Both Silhadi and Rai assisted by Rana Sanga of Mewar managed to conquer most of the Malwa.
- Silhadi established himself as lord of Sarangpur and Raisen region (as a samant of Rana Sanga)

- Chanderi was capital of Medini rai's kingdom (Malwa now under lordship of Sanga.)
- Earlier Medini served the Malwa sultan and helped him consolidate his rule, but the sultan grew suspicious of Medini because of his rising power and asked the Sultan of Gujarat to destroy Medini Rai.
- Upon knowing of the betrayal, Medini asked Rana Sanga for help and together with the Rana he defeated the Malwa-Gujarat armies and became the ruler of Eastern Malwa, under the over lordship of Rana Sanga.

- The capture of Chanderi shocked the court of Delhi as they were not expecting the Rajputs to invade Malwa.
- This led to several skirmishes and battles between the Lodi Empire and the Kingdom of Mewar.
- Medini Rai actively helped Rana Sanga in these battles and helped him score a series of victories.
- He assisted Rana Sanga in many campaigns against the Sultans of India.



- Medini Rai was later killed in the **BATTLE OF CHANDERI(1928)** against the Mughal emperor Babur, where he was given a chance to surrender but chose to die and remain loyal to the Rana.
- After battle of Khanwa Babur offered Medini Rao Shamsabad in exchange for Chanderi.

- But Medini Rao spurned the offer, and preferred to die fighting
- The **BATTLE OF CHANDERI** took place in the aftermath of the Battle of Khanwa in which the Mughal Emperor Babur had defeated the Rajput Confederacy
- and firmly established Mughal rule while crushing re-growing Rajput powers as the battle was fought for supremacy of Northern India between Rajputs and Mughals
- Medini Rai khengar organized the Jauhar ceremony during which Rajput women and children committed self-immolation to save their honour from the Mughals

## **BATTLE OF GAGRON (1519 AD)**

- Both Rana Sanga and Malwa ruler Sultan Mahmood Khilji were ambitious rulers
- As Rana Sanga granted the Jagir of Chanderi and Gagron to Medini rai(the exiled Sardar of Khilji) ,it led to conflict between Malwa and Mewar.
- Mahmood Khilji attacked on Gagron,
- Sanga advanced with a large army from Chittor
- Reinforced by the Rathors of Merta under Rao Viramdeva, and Mahmud was accompanied by the Gujarat's army under Asaf Khan.

- Sultan Mahmood Khilji faced decisive defeat and was taken prisoner
- It is believed that Charan Haridas captured Mahmood Khilji, in exchange of this, Rana Sanga gave whole kingdom of Mewar to Haridas but Haridas took only 12 villages instead.
- Gagron was the first battle in which Mewar instead of self defence went for attack
- Sultan was kept in captivity for 3 months at chittor ,later he was released with half of the Malwa returned to him (Tabkate Akbari by Nijamuddin Ahmed (praised Sanga))

## **STRUGGLE WITH DELHI**

- Ibrahim Lodi became Sultan in 1517 after the death of his father Sikandar Lodi.
- He was engaged in putting down the revolts of his nobles, when news of Rana Sanga's encroachments reached him. He prepared an army and marched against Mewar.
- Sanga defeated Delhi Sultan Ibrahim Lodi in the battle of Khatoli(Kota) in 1517 & in the battle of Badi(Dhaulpur) in 1519.

## BATTLE OF KHATOLI

- 1517
- Peepalda Tehsil, Kota (Bundi)
- Sanga defeated Lodi
- As per Amar Kavya Vanshawali (of Ranchhod Bhatt ), Sanga captured one of the sons of Lodi as prisoner
- The prince was released after a few days, on payment of a ransom.
- In this battle, Rana Sanga lost an arm by a sword cut, and an arrow also hit him in the leg which made him lame for life

## **BATTLE OF BARI(DHAULPUR)**

- At Bari ,Dhaulpur
- **1518**
- Ibrahim Lodi sent army under the leadership of Miyan Makkan(Makhan) to take revenge of defeat faced in the battle of Khatoli
- Mewar army led by Rana himself became victorious in the battle.
- After the battle, complete Malwa was ruled by Maharana Sanga, out of which Chanderi was given to Medini Rai as gift.

## IBRAHIM LODI AND BABAR

- On 21<sup>st</sup> April 1526, the Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodi in **the First Battle of Panipat** and executed him.
- Babar was invited by **Daulat Khan**, the governor of Punjab, to invade the region and unsettle Ibrahim Lodi.
- Babur's guns proved decisive in battle, firstly because Ibrahim Lodi lacked any field artillery, & also because the sound of the cannon frightened Lodi's elephants, causing them to trample Lodi's own men.

- The new war tactics introduced by Babur were the **tulughma and the araba**.
- **Tulghuma** referred to the division of the army into the left, right and centre units, whereas the **Araba** referred to carts used to launch cannon fire.
- In Tulughma the whole army divided into various units, viz. the Left, the Right and the Centre.
- The Left and Right divisions were further subdivided into Forward and Rear divisions.

- Through this a small army used to surround the enemy from all the sides.
- The Centre Forward division was then provided with carts (araba) which were placed in rows facing the enemy and tied to each other with animal hide ropes.
- These two tactics made Babur's artillery lethal.



- Even though possessing the numerically superior army, Lodi's bravery could not match up to the expertise of Babur on the battlefield.
- A military genius and modern technology and warfare led to the defeat of Lodi's nearly 50,000 troops at the hands of a mere 12000-strong army.

## **RANA SANGA AND BABUR**

- Babur asked help of Rana Sanga against the Ibrahim Lodi (in exchange he offered that ,Delhi would be ruled by Babur and Rana Sanga would rule upto Agra)
- Rana Sanga sent his envoy (Silhadi Tanwar) to Babur and accepted his offer, but later on when other Samants of Rana objected it, Sanga didn't participate along with Babur in the battle against Lodi.

## **BATTLE OF BAYANA**

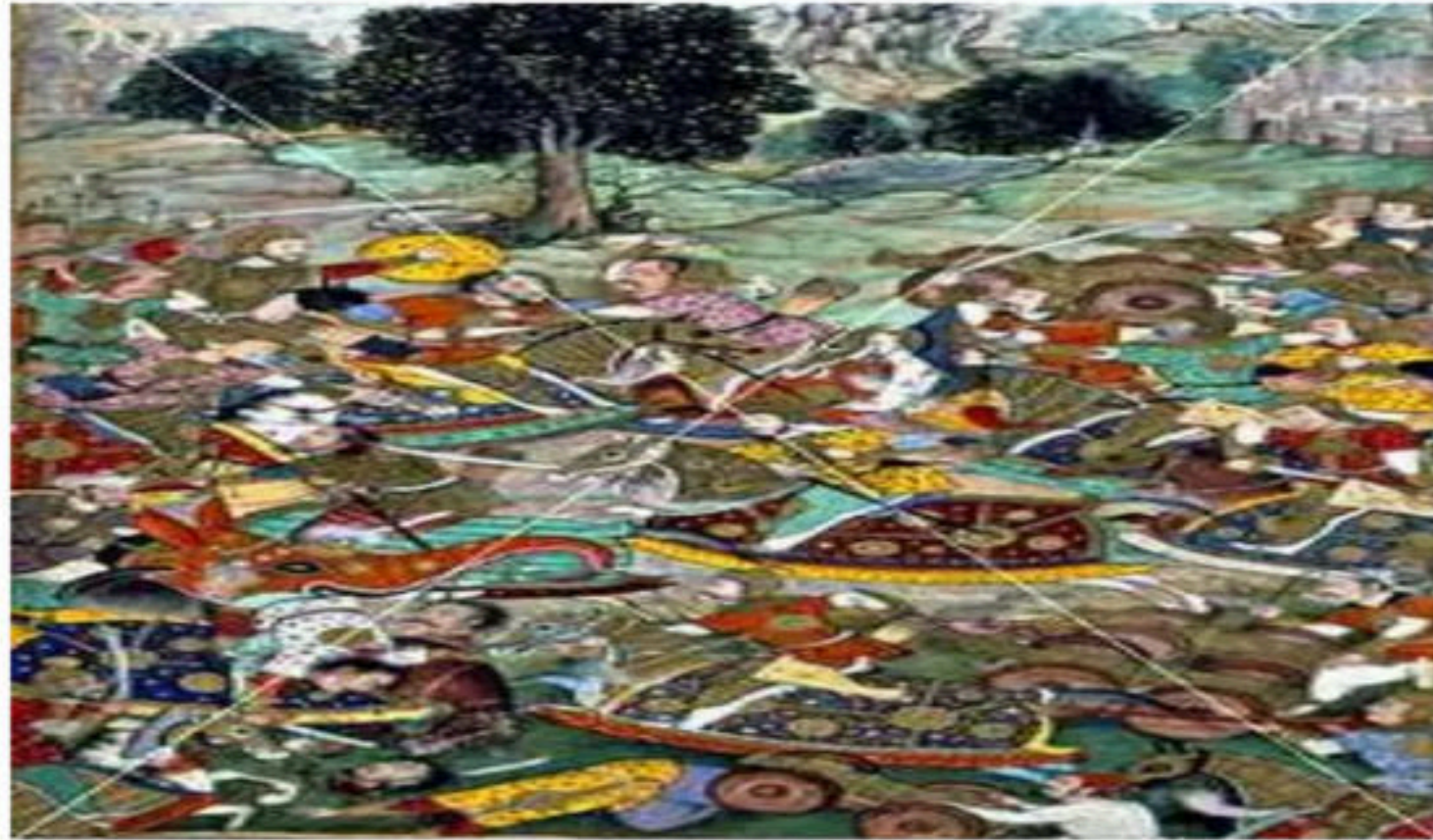
- Babur already had seized Delhi and Agra ,then he marched towards Fatehpur Sikari where he sent his army under the leadership of Dost Ishkaka to seize Bayana ,who couldn't succeed
- Later he sent his brother in Law Mehndi Khwaja to capture Bayana,who captured the Bayana(by removing **Nizam Khan** ,the Lodi commander of Bayana)
- As soon as Maharana Sanga heard the news of capture of Bayana by Khwaja ,the commander of Babur ,Sanga Marched towards Bayana

- Maharana Sanga had awakened the **Pati Parvan tradition** of Rajputs to confront Babur, in which several rulers of Rajputana sided with Sanga in the Battle
- Sanga organized a confederation of Rajputs under his leadership which **included** Marwar's Rao Ganga's son Rao Maldev ,Medini Rai of Chanderi ,Raimal Rathore of Merta,Akheraj Duda of Sirohi ,Rawal Udai Singh of Dungarpur ,Rawal Ratan Singh of Salumbar,Jhala Ajja of Sadari ,Jhala Sajja of Gogunda ,

- Meanwhile Chandra bhan and Manikchand Chauhan of Chandawar region(UP) also merged with the Sanga's army
- Khwaja tried to convince Hasan Khan Mewati to help Mughal instead Hasan Khan Mewati choose to fight along Rana Sanga.
- Sanga captured the Bayana fort, Babur sent an army under the leadership of Sultan Mirja to help Khwaja, but they had to face retreat.
- In the **battle of Bayana** on **16 february 1527 AD**, Sanga defeated Babar and seized the Bayana fort

- But he stayed at Bhusawar for one month instead of going directly to Sikari
- So it gave extra time to Babar for preparing for another battle

## BATTLE OF KHANWA



- fought on the bank of river Gambhiri
- on 17<sup>th</sup> March 1527
- In Rupwas Tehsil, Bharatpur

## **CAUSES OF BATTLE OF KHANWA**

- Rana Sanga, sent an ambassador to Babur at Kabul, offering to join in Babur's attack on the Sultan. Sanga offered to attack Agra, while Babur would attack Delhi.
- Daulat Khan later betrayed Babur and with a force of 40,000 he captured Sialkot from the Mughal garrison and marched towards Lahore.
- Daulat Khan was soundly defeated at Lahore and through this victory Babur became the unopposed lord of Punjab.

- While Babur did attack Lodi and take over Delhi and Agra, Sanga made no move, apparently having changed his mind.
- Babur accuses Rana Sanga of breaching their agreement.(as per Tujuk-e-Babri (Babarnama))
- As per Colonel James Todd, In the battle of Khanwa 7 High categories of Rulers, 9 Raos and 104 large Sardars participated in Sanga's army against the Babur.

- Almost all the rulers of Rajputana participated in the war ,As per old tradition of Pati Perwan-Sanga invited every Rajput ruler to participate in the war against Babar:-

1. Mahmood Lodi(Afghan Sultan ,younger brother of Ibrahim Lodi)
2. Amer- Prithvi Raj Kachchwaha
3. Bikaner-Kalyan Mal(Son of Rao Jaitsi)
4. Chenderi- Medini Rai
5. Jodhpur- Rao Ganga's son Rao Maldev
6. Merta- Veeram Dev

7. Sirohi- Aakheraj Dewara
8. Dugarpur(Vagar)- Rawal Udai Singh & Khetsi
9. Mewat-Hasan Khan Mewati
10. Dewalia- Rawat Bagh Singh
11. Idar – Raja Bharmal
12. Raisin-Salhadi Tanwar(later betrayed)
13. Nagaur- Khana Jada
14. Salumbar- Rawat Ratan Singh

- Sanga was the **last Rajput ruler** under whose leadership almost all Rajput leader participated against the foreign invasion.
- Rana Sanga's army consisted of 50,000 Hindu Rajputs from Rajputana, 10,000 Afghans and 500 war elephants. Salhadi Tanwar joined with 35,000 Purbiya Rajput soldiers.
- Babur's army consisted of 48,000 Mughals and 50 field artillery.

- Babur's army was afraid of Sanga(after listening his bravery in battle of Bayana,as mentioned by Babar's own military commander Shah Mansoor Kismati) and there was a foretell by a astrologer Muhammad Sharif that eastern forces will won the battle
- Babar gave a call for Jihad and took oath not to drink liquor, he announced not to collect Tamga(religious tax from Muslims) ,which re-energize the Mughal army.

- Babur knew that his army would have been swept by the Rajput charge if he tried to fight them in the open, he therefore planned a defensive strategy to form a fortified encampment where he would use his muskets and artillery to weaken his foes and then strike when their morale had shattered
- Rana Sanga, fighting in a traditional manner, charged the Mughal ranks.

- His army was shot down in great numbers by the Mughal muskets, the noise of the muskets further caused fear amongst the horses and elephants of the Rajput army, causing them to trample their own men
- Before the battle Babur had carefully inspected the site.
- He strengthened his front by procuring carts that were fastened by iron chains.
- Gaps between the carts were used for horsemen to charge at the opponent at an opportune time.

- The flanks were given protection by digging ditches.
- In addition to the regular force, small contingents were kept apart on the left flank and in front for the tulghuma (flanking) tactic.
- Thus, a strong offensive-defensive formation had been prepared by Babur.
- Rana Sanga, fighting in a traditional way, attacked the Mughal army's flanks.
- He was prevented from breaking through by reinforcements dispatched by Babur.

- Once the advance of the Rajputs and their Afghan allies had been contained, Babur's flanking tactic came into play.
- The carts and matchlockmen were ordered to advance, hemming in the Rajputs and their allies.
- At about this time Silhadi of Raisen deserted the Ranas army and went over to Babur's.
- During the Battle Rana sanga got injured, as the Rana was shot by a bullet and fell unconscious, causing great confusion in the Rajput army

- At that time **Jhala Ajja**(son of Jhala Raj Singh of Halwad(Kathiyawar) acted as the Rana and led the Rajput army Jhala Ajja along with all state emblem of Mewar sit on Maharana's elephant and became commander of Rajputs in absence of Rana Sanga.
- Rana Sanga was taken to Baswa(Dausa) by Akhairaj of Sirohi
- Rana Sanga died at Kalpi in Madhya Pradesh on 30<sup>th</sup> January 1528 (his own commanders poisoned him)

- His dead body was taken to Mandalgarh, where his Chhatri is built
- Many Rajput nobles also died in the battle including the son of Rana Sanga Bhojraj, Rao Narayan Das of Bundi and Hasan Khan Mewati.
- It would take more than a century for the Rajputs to form a grand alliance again.
- Medini Rai survived the battle and faced Babur again in the Battle of Chanderi.
- After the battle Babur took the title of **Ghazi**

## **REASONS OF RANA SANGA LOST THE BATTLE**

1. Topkhana of Babar- Babar had cannons and Guns whereas Rajput rulers were fighting with old weapons
2. Tulughma and the Araba- outdated method of war(by Rajputs)
3. Lack of leadership in Rajputs after Rana got injured
4. Betrayal by Salhadi Tanwar(Raisin) and Khanjada(Nagaur) at the last moment (as per Colonel Todd and Veer Vinod)

5. Giving extra time to Babar for preparing for another battle after the battle of Bayana(as per Dr.Ojha)

### **Result of Battle of Khanwa**

- It put an end to Rajput supremacy and Beginning of Mughal empire in India
- Rana Sanga is also called as Last Hindu Ruler.