Rajasthan History Part-3

Special class

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History

- The State of Rajasthan, came to be known by this name in 1949.
- 1800 AD George Thomas was the first person to call this region 'Rajputana', which is now called Rajasthan.
- 1829, the author of the Annals and Antiquities of Rajasthan, Colonel James Tod named this region 'Raithan' or 'Rajasthan'.
- 30 March, 1949 AD, it was unanimously named Rajasthan.

- Rigveda : 'Marn', 'Dhanva', 'Jangala', 'Matsya', 'Shursena'
- Jodhpur was first called 'Marn', then 'Marnvara' and later on came to be called 'Marwar'.
- The name 'Jangal' was given to the land where Shami (Prosopis cineraria), Kair (Capparis decidua), Pilu (Salvadora indica) etc.

- Bikaner, Nagaur and the adjoining area were called the Jangal desh.
- Matsya, which has been mentioned in the Mahabharata as a kingdom, extended over the parts of Jaipur, Alwar and Bharatpur.
- the terrain of the Pratapgarh district adjoining the river Mahi was called 'Kanthal' (riverside terrain) because of its location on the kantha of the river.

- Pratapgarh-Banswara being a cluster of 56 villages was known as Chhappan ka Maidan.
- The terrain extending from Bhainsrorgarh to Bijolia, for being a plateau was known as Uparmala.


Jaangal
Dhundhad
Mewat
Mand
Pokhar
Marwar
Maru
Aadawali
Uparmala
Deshhari
Dhad
Mewar
Hadoti
Bagad

- The ancient name of Jaisalmer was Mand. Dungarpur-Banswara region was called Vagad. Kota and Bundi region, Hadoti and the region stretching across Sikar, Jhunjhunu and Churn districts was jointly called Shekhawati.

Division of History

- Divided into three parts
- (I) Pre-historical,
- (2) Proto-historical
- (3) Historical.
- **Pre-historical** is the period before the invention of writing. Its knowledge is solely based on physical or archaeological evidence;

- **Proto-historical** is the period when we begin to come across written sources, but which remain un-deciphered or literary evidence which has not yet been committed to writing.
- **Historical period** is the one which is mainly known from written literary sources.

Chronological division

- (1) Pre-historical period- From the beginning up to the Harappan civilization
- (2) Proto-historical period - from the Harappan civilization up to 600 BC
- (3) Historical period - from 600 BC up to the present.

Pre-Historical Rajasthan

- The first human settlements -near river streams ,water, flora and fauna are available
- the rivers Saraswati and Drishadwati flowed
- People settled here near the rivers.

Phases of Human History

- **Paleolithic period**
- Paleolithic
- Mesolithic
- Neolithic.

- tools of quaitzite found in excavations
- man lived here from around one and half lac to two lac years ago.
- C. A. Hackett discovered a Paleolithic hand-axe from Jaipur and Indragarh in Bundi.
- Seton Karr discovered Paleolithic tools from Jhalawar.

- R. C. Agrawal, Vijay Kumar, Barish Chandra Mishra
- Paleolithic sites on the banks of the rivers, especially Chambal, Banas and their tributaries flowing through the districts of Ajmer, Alwar, Chittor, Bhilwara, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Jhalawar, Jalore, Pali, Tonk, etc

Mesolithic Period

- places on the sides of river Luni and its tributaries, banks of Berach river bank in Chittor and from Viratnagar. Bagor (in Bhilwara) Tilwara (in Barmer)
- tools of this period include blades, engravers, triangles, crescents, trapeze, scrapers, pointers, etc. made of Jasper, agate, chert, carnelian, quartzite, chalcedony, etc.

Neolithic Period

- Neolithic phase developed in Rajasthan as in different parts of India. Many tools of this period have been found in Ajmer, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Udaipur, Chittor and Jodhpur.

Metal Ages in Rajasthan

- Chalcolithic copper and copper-bronze cultures
- The prominent among the copper using cultures are: Ganeshwar (Sikar), Kalibangan (Hanumangarh), Gilund (Rajsamand), Ahar and Jharol (Udaipur), Pind-Padliya (Chittor), Kurada (Nagaur), Sabania and Pugal (Bikaner), Nandlalpura, Kiradot nad Chithwadi (Jaipur), Elana (Jalore), Budha Pushkar (Ajmer), Kota Maholi (Sawai Madhopur), and Malah (Bharatpur).

Iron Age

- The age of Iron followed the age of copper and bronze.
- Noh (Bharatpur), Jodhpura (Jaipur), Sunari (Jhunjhunu), Rairh (Tonk) iron implements and weapons have been found.
- From Jodhpura and Sonari remains of the furnaces for iron forging weapons and other implements have been found. Rairh is called the ancient 'Tatanagar' of Rajasthan because of the abundance of the iron articles found here.

- **Painted Gray Ware (PGW)**
- these cultures were found from Viratnagar, Jodhpura, Sonari, Noh



- It is characterized by a style of fine, grey pottery painted with geometric patterns in black.
- PGW culture is associated with village and town settlements, domesticated horses, ivory-working, and the advent of iron metallurgy
- Pottery generally has a **red surface**and is wheel thrown although **handmade ones too exist**
- Polished wares were well

Ancient Civilisations of Rajasthan

- **Kalibangan:-**Drishadvati and Saraswati river valley (present day Ghaggar riverine area)
- This civilisation situated in Hanumangarh district is six thousand years old.
- Kalibangan after the black bangles found during the excavations here. In Punjabi 'bangan' means bangles.

- Amalanand Ghose was first to report this site in 1952. In 1961-62 B. B. Lal and B. K. Thapar undertook the excavations here, which revealed five cultural levels.
- On this basis the civilisation here has been dated as (1) Pre-Harappan and (2) Harappan.

Kalibanga Civilization

- Kalibangan in Rajasthan has given the evidence of the earliest (2800 BC) ploughed agricultural field ever revealed through an excavation" – Dr. B Lal
- Kalibangan is also a site which has given an evidence of earliest recorded "Earthquake". The earthquake is dated back to 2600 BC and is considered to have contributed t the end of this remarkable site of the Indus Valley Civilization.
- The Fire altars discovered at Kalibangan reveal that the people were ritualistic and believed in worship of fire.
- A charging bull which is considered to signify the "realistic and powerful folk art of Harappan Age" has been found at Kalibangan.

- The most important discovery of Kalibangan is a ploughed field.
- A wooden furrow has been found, 7 fire altars in a row have been found and they suggest the practice of sacrifice.
- Bones of camel have been found at Kalibangan.
- At Kalibangan a tiled floor which bears the intersecting signs of circleshas been found.
- The burials have been found in two types of pits viz. circular graves and rectangular graves.
- The bricks used in Kalibangan were earthen ones and Kalibangan was not as better planned.
- There was no drainage system in Kalibangan.

Aahad Civilization

- 4000-years old chalcolithic culture was discovered following excavations at Aharon the banks of the Ahar river near Udaipur.
- found buried under a mound called Dhoolkot (dhoolkot means earthen mound).
- Excavations here were undertaken first by Akshyakirti Vyas in 1953 followed by Ratan Chandra Agrawal and H. D. Sankalia.

- Houses here were made of sunbaked brick and stone.
- The Ahar people buried their dead with jewelry and ornaments, which testify their belief in life after death.
- Large quantities of clay Black and Red pottery have been found here, which makes Ahar a major center of the Black and Red Ware culture.

- Ahar was also known by the name Tamravati because a large number of copper implements and tools have been found here.
- Discovery of blocks indicate that dyeing and printing of cloth was one of the main professions.

Features of Ahar-Banas Culture:

- **Houses**
- People lived in single, double & multi-roomed rectangular, square or circular houses.
- The houses were made of stones, mud bricks, the walls being plastered with mud.
- **Pottery**
- Typical Ahar pottery is a Black-and-Red ware (BRW) with linear and dotted designs painted on it in white pigment and has limited range of shapes, which include bowls, bowls-on-stands, elongated vases and globular vases.

- **Economy & Subsistence**
- The subsistence of Ahar-Banas people was based on cultivation, animal rearing and hunting. They sustained on a number of crops, including wheat and barley.
- The people of Ahar culture had trade links with the Harappans.
- **Technology**
- The technology of Ahar people was mostly based on copper. They exploited the copper ores of the Aravalli Range to make axes and other artefacts.
- However, the Neolithic trend of using polished stone tools continued in this period also and Microlithic tools of Silicious material were also very common.

Gilund

- Excavations at two mounds in Gilund in Rajasamand district on the banks of river Banas brought to light a culture associated with the Ahar culture. It is also called Banas culture.
- first excavation here was conducted under the supervision of **B. B.** Lal in 1957-58. Thereafter, V. S. Shinde of Deccan College, Pune and Gregory Possehl of University of Pennsylvania between 1998 and 2003

- The Chalcolithic pottery found here can be classified in following broad groups:
- Red ware, Black and Red ware, Painted ware, Buff ware and Grey Ware.
- Clay toys, beads and ivory bangles are some other finds.
- Houses were made of mud brick, but use and manufacture of burnt brick was also found. Burnt brick was not in use in Ahar

Bagor

- Bagor is an important Mesolithic and Microlithic site. It is situated in Bhilwara district on the banks of river Kothari.
- Bagor was excavated under the supervision of V. N. Mishra between 1967 and 1970. Four to five thousand years old remains of prehistorical period were found here.
- Copper implements have been found in abundance, a needle with an eye is an important find. The economy was based on hunting and stock-raising, though evidence of agriculture has also been found.

Some other Important Ancient Cultures

- R. C. Agrawal have also yielded remains of an ancient settlement. An important find from the site is a Roman amphora; (water jug with a short neck and two bowed opposite handles from shoulder to neck); which may be indicative of its being a foreign trade center.

- Iswal village in Udaipur district remains of an iron age culture have been found.
- Bairath was ancient Viratnagar, the capital of the ancient Matsya janapad. where the Pandavas spent the thirteenth year of their exile in disguise (agyatavas). Two Ashokan inscriptions and some important ancient Buddhist relics have also been found here.

- Bijak-ki-Pahari have yielded remains of a Mauryan circular stupa-shrine made of lime-plastered panels of brickwork alternating with twenty-six octagonal pillars of wood, preceded by monastic remains with a double row of cells arranged around an open square courtyard.

- The Ashokan Bhabhru inscription is considered to be the most authentic document attesting Ashoka being a Buddh.
- Balathal is an important chalcolithic site from Vallabhnagar tehsil of Udaipur district. It was excavated by V. N. Mishra.

Expansion of Aryan Culture

- history of early Aryans are the four Vedas (Rigveda, Yajurveda, Samaveda and Atharvaveda), and therefore; this period is called the Vedic Period. Material remains of this culture have been found in Rajasthan from Anupgarh, Tarkhan Wala Dera and Chak-64.

Janapadas of Rajasthan

- Anguttar Nikaya, a Buddhist text, gives a list of 16 janapadas, which includes Matsya janapada, which was situated in Rajasthan.
- many parts of Rajasthan were under the janapadas of Kuru, Shursen and Avanti.
- area around Chittor was known as the janapada of the Shivis.

Matsya Janapada

- Matsyas has been first mentioned in the Rigveda.
- The Shathpatha Brahmana and Kaushitaki Upanishad also refer to the Matsya tribe.
- Matsya janapada as a prominent janapada.
- Its boundaries extended upto the hills of Chambal in the south and up to the forests of the river Saraswati in Punjab.

- Some parts of modem Jaipur, Alwar and Bharatpur formed this janapada. During the Mahabharata times, Matsya kingdom was ruled by king Virata, who built Viratnagar (Bairath) and made it his capital.
- Matsya janapada shared borders with the Chedi janapada.

- Later on, all of them fell victim to the Magadhan imperialist expansion and were incorporated into the Magadhan empire.
- During the reign of Mauryas the Matsya janapada was a part of the Magadhan empire.

Origin of The Rajputs

- After the death of Harshvardhana in 647 A.D., the political unity established by the Guptas ended.
- These kingdoms were ruled by new royal dynasties, which came to be called the Rajput dynasties.
- the middle of the seventh century up to the end of the twelfth century may be called the Rajput period.

Theories about Rajput Origin

- Gaurishankar Ojha, writing about the origin of the Rajputs, says; that the term Rajput is not new. We come across this term in ancient texts as well.
- Chanakya in his Arthashastra, Kalidas in his plays and Banabhatta in his Kadambari have used its tatsam form rajputra

- Hiuen Tsang refers to the rulers as Kshatriya as well as Rajput.
- Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha and C. V. Vaid the Rajputs are the descendants of the Vedic kshatriyas (rajanya).
- Chandra Bardai:- court poet of Prithviraj III, relates the story in Prithviraja Raso about the origin of the Rajputs from agni-kunda.

- According to Bardai in this manner the Rajputs were born out of the Agni Kunda as a result of the yajna performed by Vashishtha.
- Dr. D. R. Bhandarkar was first to propound the theory of the origin of Rajputs from the Nagara brahmanas.
- Bijolia rock inscription where the heir of Vasudev Chauhan has been referred to as a brahmana of Vatsa gotra, as an evidence for his view.

- Dr Gopinath Sharma also establishes the Guhilotas of Mewar as the descendants of brahmana Guhedatta of the Nagar clan.
- Maharana Kumbha of Mewar in his commentaiy on Gita Govinda accepts the fact that the Guhilotas are the descendants of a Nagar brahmana Guhedatta

- James Tod says that the Rajputs are descendants of the Sakas or Scythians.
- V. A. Smith says that the Rajputs who appeared suddenly in the 8th or the 9th century were the descendants of the Hunas.
- Dr. Kanungo says that Rajputs kept the customs and traditions of the Kshatriyas of the epic period alive.

Prominent Rajput Dynasties of Rajasthan

- **Guhil Dynasty and its Important Rulers** -
- Udaipur, Rajsamand, Chittor, Pratapgarh and their surrounding area was known as Mewar.
- Guhilas ruled Mewar. This dynasty was named after its founder Guhil.

Origin of Guhils

- Abu'l Fazl relates them to a Naushekhan, a ruler of Iran.
- Tod associates them with the rulers of Vallabhi,
- Nainasi and Gopinath Sharma refer to them as Brahmanas.
- Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha, Guhil established his rule around 566 AD.

Bappa Rawal (734-753)

- 'Raj Prashasti' we come to know that in 734 AD Bappa defeated Manmori, the ruler of Chittor and annexed Chittor.
- The capital of Bappa's kingdom was Nagada.
- Eklingaji was the tutelary deity of the Guhilas.
- Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha the real name of Bappa was Kalabhoj
- C. V. Vaidya compares Bappa with Charles Martel (a French commander, who was first to defeat Muslims in Europe).

Jaitra Singh (1213-1253)

- Jaitra Singh, a Guhil descendant, conquered Chittor from the Pannaras and made it the capital of his kingdom.
- Defeated army of Sultan Iltutmish of Delhi in the battle of Bhutala in 1227. This battle has been described in Jaisingh Suri's Hammir Maradana.

Ratan Singh (1302-1303)

- Rawal Ratan Singh had to face the invasion of Alauddin Khilji in 1303.
- Malik Muhammad Jayasi in his book Padmavat (1540 AD) says that the reason of the attack was to acquire Padmini, wife of Ratan Singh
- Rani Padmini with 1600 other women performed jauhar.

- Amir Khusrau, Alauddin 's court historian who participated in this battle has described this battle in his Khazain ul-Futuh (a short history of Alauddin Khilji's reign).
- Alauddin appointed his son Khijra Khan the administrator of Chittor and changed the name of Chittor to Khijrabad.

Rana Hammir (1326-1364)

- 1326 AD, Hammir, a Jagirdar of Sisodha thikana, wrested and occupied Chittor and re-established the Guhil dynasty there.
- was called Sisodiya as he was the jagirdar of Sisoda.
- Hammir is also called the 'Liberator of Mewar'. Rana Hammir has also been called Vishamghati Panchanan (like a lion in arduous battles) in Rana Kumbha's Kirtistambha Prashasti. Hammir has the credit of defeating Muhammad-bin-Tughlaq's army in the battle of Singoli (Banswara).

Maharana Lakha (1382-1421)

- Hansabai, sister of Ranamal of Marwar was to be married to Lakha's son Chunda, but by coincidence got married to Lakha instead. There was a condition attached to the marriage that the heir to the Mewar throne would be Hansabai's son. As a result, Lakha's worthy son lost his right to be the king. For his sacrifice, Chunda is also called the 'Bhishma Pitamah' of Rajasthan.

- extraction of silver and gold from Jawar mines lead to the prosperity of State. Tt was around this time, that a banjara constructed the famous Pichhola Lake.

Maharana Mokal (1421-1433)

- Mokal was the son of Maharana Lakha and Hansabai. In 1421 AD, when he ascended the throne, he was a minor. Chunda took charge of his custody. But when he came to know that Mokal's mother suspects his motives, Chunda left Mewar and went to Mandu. In 1433, Mokal was murdered by his uncle and Mahapa Panwar.

Maharana Kumbha (1433-1468)

- ended the influence of the Rathors from Mewar and earned the trust of the feudals of Mewar.
- made Chittor and Kumbhalgarh the centers of power.
- 1437, in the battle of Sarangapur, he defeated Mahmud Khilji

- 1453, Kumbha seized Mandor from Marwar and later he entered into an alliance and manied his son Raimal to a princess of Maiwar.
- Mahmud Khilji I of Malwa and Kutubuddin of Gujarat joined hands and signed the treaty of Champaner in 1456.
- attack happened in 1457-58 AD, but Kumbha, shrewdly, created differences between them and the campaign failed to achieve the objective.

Contribution …

- He is supposed to have built 32 forts.
- Forts of Sirohi, Achalgarh and Kumbhalgarh are more famous among them. Out of the 84 forts of Mewar, poet Shyamaldas, also gives credit to Kumbha for building 32 forts.
- Kumbha also built the temples of Kumbhaswami and Shringarchanvari, rebuilt the temple of Eklingaji and built a Vishnu temple there.

Characterstics…

- Kumbha was a scholar in his own right, a philomath and a patron of arts and sciences.
- Eklinga Mahatmaya of Kanha Vyas :-interest in the Vedas, smritis, mimamsa, upnishad, vyakarana and politics. He wrote Sangitaraj, Sangitamimamsa and Sudaprabandha.
- written commentaries on Chandishataka, Gita Govinda and Sangita Ratnakar.

- Kirtistambha Prashasti was written by his court poets Atri and Mahesh.
- titles, such as, Maharajadhiraj, Raorai, Danguru, Rajgurn, Paramguru, Halaguru, Abhinavabhartacharya, Hindu Surtan etc
- He suffered from a mental disorder - hysteria or mania. He was murdered by his son Uda in 1468.

Rana Sanga (1509-1528)-

- Sanga (Sangram Singh) and his brothers, Prithviraj, Jaymal and Raj Singh, each one, regarded himself as the rightful successor to the throne.
- Sanga emerged winner and ascended the throne in 1509.
- . Mahmud Khilji II, with the help of a Rajput sardar Medani Rai, defeated his enemies and became Sultan of Malwa.

- with the help of Gujarat the amirs of Malwa removed Medani Rai from power and he took shelter in Mewar.
- This led to war between Chittor and Malwa. Sultan Mahmud Khilji II was defeated and taken prisoner by the Rana.
- In 1517, Sanga defeated Ibrahim Lodhi of Delhi in the battle of Khatoli.

- Rana's army again defeated Ibrahim Lodhi's army in the battle of Badi (Dholpur).
- Battle of Khanwa on 17th March 1527, the artille1y and the tulghuma tactics (flanking maneuver) clinched the battle in Babur's favour.
- Sanga died on 30th January 1528 at Basawa (Dausa). There is a memorial of Sanga in Mandalgarh
- After the death of Rana Sanga, Rana Ratan Singh (1528-1531) and after him Rana Vikrmaditya became the rulers of Mewar.

Rana Uday Singh (1537-1572)

- Panna dai, saved the life of Uday Singh from Banbir,.
- 1537, the coronation of Rana in Kumbhalgarh took place with the help of Maldeo and the Sardars of Mewar.
- 1559, he built the city of Udaipur and made it his capital. Here he constructed Udayasagar lake and beautiful palaces of Moti Magari.

- 1567 AD Akbar attacked Chittor. On the advice of his Sardars Uday Singh left the fort in the charge of his commanders - Jayamal and Fatta - and went away to the hills.
- Jayamal and Fatta died defending the fort. Deeply impressed by their chivalry, Akbar got stone statues of Jayamal and Fatta riding on elephants installed outside the Agra Fort.

Maharana Pratap (1572-1597)

- Born on 9 May, 1540 in Kumbhalgarh, Pratap became the ruler of Mewar in 1572 AD.
- Pratap never accepted the suzerainty of Akbar.
- he took upon himself to unify different sections in his State. He organised a group of committed feudatories and Bhils who were always ready to defend the country.

- From Gogunda, he shifted his
- residence to Kumbhalgarh to avoid the Mughal gaze on his military preparations.
- Akbar wanted Mewar to accept his overlordship. To this purpose, between 1572 AD and 1576 AD he sent four embassies led by Jalal Khan, Man Singh, Bhagwandaas and Todaimal, to the Maharana.

- On 18th June 1576 the Mughal army fought with Pratap near Khamnor, which is famous in history as the Battle of Haldighati.
- Chief Commander of the Mughal army was Man Singh of Amer, while the Haraval (advance squad) of Pratap's army was led by Hakim Khan Sur.

- seeing the life of Pratap in danger, Jhala Bida fought by wearing Pratap's crown and sent Pratap away from the battlefield.
- After the battle of Haldighati, Maharana Pratap, living in the mountains, started raiding from there, tormenting the Mughals. This war has been called the battle of Khamnor by Abu'l Fazl, the battle of Gogunda by Badayuni and the battle of Haldighati by James Tod.

- Maharana's son Amarsingh suddenly attacked the Mughal camp of Sherpur in 1580 and imprisoned the women of Abdur Rahim Khan-i-khana's family
- 1582, during the attack on the Mughal outpost of Dewair, Kunwar Amarsingh killed the Mughal officer Sultan Khan, who was stationed there with a single blow of spear. After the conquest of Dewair, Pratap gained control over this mountainous region. It was a big victory for the small Mewar army and that is why Colonel Tod called Dewair as 'Marathon of Mewar'.

- He made Chavand his capital and established administrative orderliness. Maharana Pratap died on 19the January, 1597. The last rites were performed in a village called Badoli near Chavand.
- Haldighati is Thermopylae and Dewair is the Marathon of Mewar :- Tod

Rana Amar Singh (1597-1620)

- Amar Singh ascended the throne in 1597.
- Jahangir arrived at Ajmer and entrusted the command of the Mewar campaign to Prince Khurram (Shahjahan).
- February 1615 AD Mewar-Mughal treaty was signed. Chittor was returned to Mewar with the condition that repair work will not be undertaken there.
- The treaty with Mewar is counted as Jahangir's great achievement.

Maharana Raj Singh (1652-1680 AD)

- Raj Singh, immediately after becoming the ruler, decided to complete the repair work at Chittor.
- Mughal emperor regarded it as a violation of the treaty of 1615, and therefore, sent a contingent of 30000 under Sadulla Khan to demolish the repairs
- Aurangzeb granted him a rnanasab of 6000 zat and sawar.

- 1679 he opposed the imposition of jizya by Aurangzeb
- constrnction of the Rajsamand lake by building a darn over river Gornti. At the place called nau chauki on the northern end of the lake, he put up an inscription, known as Rajprashasti.
- Ranchhod Bhatt was the author of this Sanskrit inscription. It is inscribed on 25 black marble rocks. This is believed to be the world's longest rock inscription.

Rathod Dynasty of Marwar and Its Prominent Rulers

- The issue of the origin of the Rathods is quite contentious. Various copper plate inscriptions, rock edict sand ancient texts have offered various theories regarding the origin of the Rathods.
- Some scholars believe them to be the descendants of Hiranyakashyapa.
- In the Jodh Rajya ki Khyat, they have been called the progenies of king Vishvutrnan's son Brihadbal.

- Nainsi believes them to have migrated from Kannauj. Colonel Tod on the basis of the vanshavalis of the Rathods proclaims them to be the Suryavarnshis.
- relate them to the Rashtrakutas of southern India.
- The Rathods of Jodhpur are believed to be the descendants of Siha, who in tum was a scion of Gahadvala Jaichand ofKannauj. Siha could establish a small principality on asmall area onthe north-western partofPali inMarwar. Though Siha established a Rathod principality but could not consolidate it.

Rao Chunda (1394-1423 AD)

- Through pluck and diplomacy, Rao Chunda occupied Mandor and made it his capital. Thereafter, he conquered the areas of Khatu, Didwana, Sarnbhar, Ajrner, Nadol etc. In 1423 AD he was treacherously killed by Bhatis of Pungal. His wife Chand Kanwar constrncted Chand Baori (Jodhpur).

Rao Ranmal (1427-1438 AD)

- Ranmal had shifted to Mewar as he could not reconcile his younger brother Kanha's accession to the throne. He rained his sister Hansa Bai to Rana Lakha of Mewar. This rainage had a condition attached to it that HansaBai's son will be the heir to the throne after Rana Lakha.
- After the death of Lakha,the accension of his nephew Mokal to the throne made Ranmal very powerful in the setup of Mewar. In 1438AD, with the help of his ladylove Bharmali, Ranmal was assassinated by the Mewar feudatoriesl.

Rao Maldeo (1531-1562 AD)-

- Rao Maldeo fought in the battle of Khanwa on the side of Rana Sanga.
- In 1536, he married a daughter of Rao Lunakaran of Jaisalmer, Uma-De. She, later on, became famous by the name of 'roothi rani' due to her strained relations with her husband, Maldeo.

- Maldeo attacked Biram Dea of Merta and Rao Jaitsi of Bikaner in 1542 AD and took their territories under his domination
- After his defeat at the hands of Sher Shahin1539-1540AD, Humayun was wandering from place to place. In this hour of need, Maldeo sent an offer of support to Humayun in his fight against Sher Shah, because Maldeo was aware that after H Humayun he was going to be the next victim of Sher Shah.

- Shah created distrust between Maldeo and his commanders. Maldeo left the field, but his commanders, Jaita and Kumpa, fought a valiant battle at Giri Sammel, and died fighting.

Rao Chandrasen (1562-1581 AD)

- After Maldeo's death, Chandrasen become his successor.
- The elder brothers contested the claim of Chandrasen. In 1564AD Ram Singh went to Akbar's court for help. Akbar sent a force under Hussain Quli Khan, who occupied Jodhpur.

- In 1570, with the hope of getting Jodhpur back, Chandrasen went to attend the Nagaur Darbar ofAkbar.
- Akbar's attitude in favour of Ram and Udai, he left Nagaur and chose the path of conflict.
- Akbar, in the meanwhile, put Jodhpur under the supervision of Rai Singh of Bikaner, thereby obviating the possibility of any help for Chandrasen coming from Jodhpur and possibility of creating trouble in Gujarat through this route.

- After leaving Jodhpur in 1564, Chandrasen continued his resistance to the Mughals from Bhadrajun, but when he was encircled by the Mughal forces, he shifted his base to Siwana and strengthened the fortifications there.
- Chandrasen's whole career is a saga of his struggle against the Mughals. In spite of the hardships he suffered, he refused to submit to the authority ofAkbar. Vishveshwamath Reyu has compared him with Maharana Pratap.
- he has been acclaimed as the Pratap of Marwar

Mota Raja Uday Singh (1583-1595 AD)

- Between 1581 AD to 1583 AD Central Maiwar was khalsa land (centrally administered territory). In 1583 ADAkbar appointed Uday Singh the ruler of Jodhpur under the Mughal suzerainty.
- He was the brother of Chandrasen. Uday Singh married his daughter Jodhabai (Jagat Gusain) toJahangir. Khurram was Jahangir's sonfrom this Jodhpur princess.
- Onthe occasion of the marriage, Uday Singh was conferred a mansab of 1000 zat and sawars.

Maharaja Jaswant Singh I (1638-1678 AD)

- Jaswant Singh was born in 1628 AD in Burhanpur. When his father, Gaj Singh died, He was duly received in Agra and was anointed successor to his father by a special decree and invested with tika, khilat, (ceremonial robe), jadau jamdhar (studded dagger).
- He was also bestowed with the title Maharaja and a mansab (position) of4000 zat (soldiers) and sawar (horsemen).

- In the war of succession for the Mughal throne he fought on the side of Dara Shikoh against Aurangzeb in the battle of Dharmat. Dara Shikoh lost and Jaswant Singh had to return to Jodhpur.
- 'Udaipur Rani' refused to open the gates of the fort saying Rajputs either return victorious or lay down their life in the battlefield.

- On 5 January, 1659, due to his differences with Aurangzeb, Jaswant Singh returned without participating in the battle of Khajuwa fought for the throne.
- Jaswant Singh was a patron of learning and the learned. Surat Mishra, Naraharidas, Navin Kavi, Banarasidas etc.aresome of the prominent scholars ofhis times.
- Muhnot Nainsi was a minster in his court, who is theauthor ofNainsi riKhyat and Marwar ra Pagana ri Vigat.

Rathod Dynasty of Bikaner and Its Prominent Rulers

- **Rao Bika (1465-1504 AD):-** Bika was the son of Rao Jodha of Marwar.
- Rao Bika and a Jat Sardar Nara jointly conquered the Jangal region, which came to be called Bikaner after their names-Bika and Nara.
- In 1488AD, he founded the city of Bikaner and made it the second center of Rathod power. He also built the original temple of Goddess Karni.

Rao Lunakarna(1505-1526 AD)

- Lunakamawas the younger son of Rao Bika.
- He had defeated Muhammad Khan, ruler of Nagaur.
- In 1526, he died in the battle of Dhosi fighting against Nawab Abimira of Namaul.
- Bithu Suja in his work Rao Jaitsi ro Chhand, has described him as 'Karn of Kalyug'.
- In Karmchandravamshotkirtankavyam his charity has been compared with that of legendry Kama. He is also known to have constructed Lunakaransar Lake.

RaoJaitsi(1526-1541AD)-

- AmongJaitsi'sachievementswashisvictory over Kamran (Humayun's brother), the ruler of Kabul. Bithu Suja has described this battleinhisworkRaoJaitsiRoChhanda. During theattack ofMaldeo onBikaner he sent his ministerNagraj to Sher Shah asking for help. Before the help could anive,he died in the battle of Saheba/Paheba (Jodhpur) (1541AD).

Rao Kalyanmal (1541-1574 AD)

- Kalyanmal had fought in the Battle of Khanwa in 1527AD under Sanga. In 1544AD hefoughtagainst Maldeo in the battle of GiriSammel from SherShah's side.
- Heconquered the fort of Bhatner and went to Akbar's Nagaur Darbar and accepted his suzerainty.
- Hewas the first Rathod ruler to accept the Mughal subordination.
- Prithviraj was a court poet ofAkbar. He was the author of the famous Beli Kisan Rukmani Ri.

Rao Rai Singh (1574-1612 AD)-

- Rai Singh hadjoined the Mughal army at the time of Akbar's Nagaur Darbar in1570 AD.
- In 1572, he was appointed the administrator of Jodhpur byAkbar.
- In 1574, he ascended the throne with the title of 'Maharajadhiraj'.
- Rai Singh built the fort of Junagarh and at the gates of the fort installed the statues of Jaimal Rathor and Fatta Sisodia (the defenders of the Chittor fort at the time of Akbar's attack in 1567-1568 AD).

- He also installed a eulogy (prashasti), which is called the Rai Singh prashasti. Once, his state faced a severe famine.
- He spent a lot of money infamine relief. Munshi Deviprasad has called him 'Kama of Rajputana'.

Rao Karna Singh (1631-1688 AD)

- Kama Singh played an important role in Shah Jahan's campaigns of southern India. He fought a war over border dispute involving Jakhniya village against Amar Singh, which is known as 'matire ki raad',

- he sent his sons Padm Singh and Kesari Singh to fight for Aurangzeb's cause. When the latter became the Emperor, Kama Singh joined Aurangzeb's Court.
- In Chintamani Bhatt's work Shukrasaptati, he has been called 'Jangaldhar Badshah' (emperor ofJangal).
- KamSingh is credited tobhave composed Sahitya Kalpdramu and one of his court scholars, Gangananda Maithil composed Karnabhushana and Kavya Dakini.

Chauhan Dynasty of Shakambhari and Its Prominent Rulers

- There has been dispute among the historians regarding the ongm of this dynasty. In the genealogies (Vamshavalis) and the Khyats they have been described to be of Agnikul. According to Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha, they were the kashatriyas of Solar dynasty

- The Bijolia rock edict mentions Vasudeva, thebuilder ofthe Sambhar Lake, as the founder of the Chauhanas of Shakambhari, who is believed to have existed around 551 AD.
- Vigrahraj II was another powerful Chauhan ruler. The Harshnath inscription of 973 AD describes his conquests.

- Vigrahraj was followed by Durlabhraj and Govind III on the throne. In Prithviraj Vijaya, Govind III has been described as vairigatta (destroyer of enemies).
- According to Farishta, a corut historian of the Deccan Sultans, Govind III had stopped Ghazani from entering into Marwar.

Ajayraj (1105-1133 AD)

1113

- Ajayraj, who ascended the throne in 1105, was an eminent ruler of the Chauhan dynasty. He founded the city of Ajaymeru (Ajmer) and issued silver and copper coins, which were called Ajaypriya drumbh. On these coins the name of his queen Somalvati is also inscribed.

- Ajayraj, a devotee of Shiva, was a tolerant ruler. He gave due respect to the followers of other faiths - Jains, Vaishnavas etc.
- In the new city (Ajmer) he permitted the Jains to construct a temple and donated a gold kalash for the Parshvanatha Temple.

Arnoraj (1133-1155 AD)

- Amoraj defeated the Turks and the rulers ofMalwa, but was defeated by Kumarpal Chalukya, a ruler of Gujrat.
- He built the Aanasagar Lake and the Varaha Temple at Pushkar.
- He donated land to the followers of Khatargachcha in Ajmer. Devabodh and Dharmabodh were great scholars of his times.

Vigrahraj IV (1158-1163 AD)

- Vigrahraj defeated the Tomars and wrested Delhi from them. He was the first Chauhan ruler to have conquered Delhi.
- He defeated Khusroshah of Ghajini. Jayanak Bhatt has given him the title 'Kavibandhava'. Both Vigrahraj; and his court writer Somadev composed a play each, Harikeli and Lalit Vigrahraja respectively.

- He is credited to have constructed the building of a Sanskrit school and got inscribed lines from his play Harikeli on its walls.
- This Sanskrit school was later converted into a mosque ca11ed Adhai Din ka Jhonpada. Vigrahraj also settled the town of Bisalpur and built the famous Bisalpur Lake.

Prithviraj III (1177-1192 AD)

- Prithviraj III, the most famous among all the Chauhan rulers, came to the throne at the age of 11. He ruled over most of the modern Rajasthan, Haryana and Delhi and parts of Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Punjab.
- In 1182 AD he defeated the Bhandankas of the Satluj region. In the same year, he defeated Paramardidev, the Chandela ruler of Mahoba as well.

- Prithviraj defeated Jaichand of Kannauj and at the time of svayamvara he abducted Jai chand's daughter Sanyogita and married her.
- He defeated Muhammad Ghori in the first battle of Tarain in 1191 AD but lost the second in 1192 AD. This battle marks the decline of the Chauhanas and the beginning of the rise of the Turks in India.

Chauhan Dynasty of Ranthambhore and Its Prominent Rulers

- The founder of the Chauhan dynasty of Ranthambhore was Govindraj (1194 AD). He was the son of Prithviraj III.
- **Hammir (1282-1301 AD)** - Upon his accession in 1282, Hammir adopted the expansionist policy.

- Hammir gave asylum to Muhammad Shah and Kehbru, the Mongol rebels, who after the battle of Jalore, in which they had sided with the Rajputs against Alauddin Khilji and had killed Allauddin's nephew, fled to Ranthambhore.
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- He lured Ranmal and Ratipal, two commanders of Hammir to his side by promising them that the Fort would be handed over to them. The betrayal resulted in the fall of Ranthambhore.
- Hammir was a brave and a generous ruler. Nayanchandra Suri's Hammir Mahakavya, Jodhraj's Hammir Raso and Chandrashekhar's Hammir Hatha describe Hammir's courage, chivalry and bravery.

Chauhan Dynasty of Jalore and Its Prominent Rulers

- Jalore has a place of pride in the medieval history of Rajasthan. It was strategically located on the Delhi-Gujarat and Malwa route, therefore, rulers of Delhi always wanted to control Jalore.
- The founder of the Chauhan dynasty of Jalore was Kirtipal who established this dynasty in 1181 AD.

Kanhad Dev (1305-1311 AD)

- Kanhad Dev is regarded as the most powerful ruler of the Chauhan dynasty of Jalore.
- In 1305 AD, Alauddin sent his general Ayn-ul Mulk Multani to Jalore. Multani managed to persuade Kanhad Dev to come to Delhi.
- In 1308 AD, the Sultan wrested Jalore's mighty fort of Siwana from Kanhad Dev and renamed it Khairabada and appointed Kamaluddin Gurg as his representative.

- 1311 AD, Allauddin laid siege to Jalore without any success.
- Kanhada Dev died fighting and the women committed jauhar. Alauddin gave new name Jalalabad to Jalore.

Kachchhawa Dynasty of Amber and Its Prominent Rulers

- Kachchha was believe themselves to be the descendants of Lord Ram's elder son, Kush. Suryamal Misan, traces their ancestry from Kurma, a scion of Raghukula. Later they came to be called the Kachchhawas.
- They started their career as the feudatories of the Chauhanas.
- 1137 AD Dulharai defeated the Badgujars and founded a new principality in Dundhar. Later on, In 1207 AD Kokil Dev defeated the Meenas of Amber and made Amber his capital.

Bharmal (1547-1573 AD)

- Bharmal was the first Rajput ruler to submit to the Mughal authority.
- Bharmal married his daughter Harakhabai (who later came to be known as Mariam-uz-Zamani) to Akbar. Jahangir, Akbar's successor to the Mughal throne was the son of this Harkhabai.
- 1562 AD in Sambar itself, Bharmal, with his son Bhagwan Das and grandson Man Singh accepted the overlordship of Akbar.

Bhagwan Das (1573-1589 AD)

- Bhagwan Das became the ruler in 1573 AD. He fought many battles for Akbar. He remained the Subedar of Punjab for seven years. In 1585 AD he married his daughter Manbai to Jahangir.
- Khusaro was the son of Manbai and Jahangir. In 1589 AD Bhagwan Das died in Lahore.

Man Singh (1589-1614 AD)

- Man Singh went into the Mughal service at the young age of 12. He served two Mughal emperors -Akbar and Jahangir.
- Man Singh played an important role in persuading Surjan Hada to accept the Mughal suzerainty.
- Man Singh took the second proposal of treaty to Maharana Pratap.

- In battle of Haldighati in 1576 AD, he led the Mughal forces against Pratap. He was counted among the nine jewels of Akbar.
- Akbar gave him the title 'Farzand' (son) and a mansab of 7000.

- Man Singh was a patron of the men of letters. In his reign works like Mancharitra and Maharajkosh were composed; Muraridan and Jagannath authored Manprakash and Mansinghkirti Muktavali.
- It was during Man Singh's reign that Rani Kankavati had constructed the Jagat Shiromani temple in the memory of her son, Jagat Singh.

Mirza Raja Jai Singh (1621-1667 AD)

- **Jai** Singh was just 11 years old when he became the ruler of Jaipur.
- He served three Mughal Emperors-Jahangir, Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb.
- In 1629 AD he quelled the Uzbek rebellion in the North-West Frontier Region and in 1630 AD he suppressed the rebellion of Khan-e-Jahan Lodi.

- In 1637 AD he was honoured with the title Mirza Raja and sent to Kandhar with Prince Shuja.
- He defeated Shuja in the battle of Bahadurpur in 1658 AD.
- Jai Singh, through his diplomatic initiatives, managed to isolate Shivaji and conquer the fort of Purandar.
- Shivaji and Jai Singh signed the treaty of Purandar in 1665 AD.

Sawai Jai Singh (1700-1743 AD)

- Aurangzeb named him Sawai Jai Singh as he was a step ahead (sawaya) of Jai Singh I in many respects.
- In 1700 AD Jai Singh took over the reins of Amber.
- In 1707 AD, after the death of Aurangzeb, in the war of succession he sided with Muhammad Azam Shah. But in this war Muazzam emerged victorious after defeating Azam in the battle of Jajau.

- He ascended the throne assuming the title Bahadur Shah