

Medieval History Of Rajasthan (700 A.D. To 1700 A.D.)

Gurjar-Pratihara Of Bhinmal

1. Raja Nagbhatta I

- Founder of Bhinmal branch of Pratihara.
- Made triple alliance with Bappa Rawal and Jaisimha to defeat Arabs.

2. Raja Watsaraj

- First Pratihara king to occupy Kannauj.
- He defeated Dharmapala of Gaud Dynasty and defeated by Dhruva of Rashtrakuta dynasty.

3. Raja Nagbhatta II

- Occupied Kannauj.
- Defeated Dharmapala in the battle of Mudgagiri.
- Defeated by Govinda of Rashtrakuta.

4. Raja Mihir Bhoj

- Defeated Devpala of Bengal.
- Arab traveller Suleiman visited his court in 851 A.D.

5. Raja Yashpal

- Last ruler of this dynasty.
- His rule came to an end due to emerging of Gazni power.

Guhil Dynasty Of Mewar

1. Guhil

- In 566 A.D. Guhil established this dynasty.
- He established independent city Nagda (Udaipur).

2. Bappa Rawal

- Name: - Kaalbhoj



- In 734, he defeated Maan Mori and took Chittorgarh under his control and made Nagada his capital.
 - At first, started gold coin in Rajasthan.
 - He built Eklingji Temple in Udaipur.
3. Allat (943 A.D. to 953 A.D.)
- Name: - Alu Rawal
 - Built Varah Temple of Ahar.
 - Married Hun Princess Hariyadevi.
 - Established bureaucracy in Mewar.
4. Mathan Singh (1191-1211 A.D.)
- Fought in the battle of Panipat with Prithviraj Chauhan III.
5. Jaitra Singh (1213-1253 A.D.)
- **Fought battle of Bhutala** and defeated the army of Iltutmish.
 - He made Chittor his new capital.
 - His reign is called Golden Age of Medieval Mewar.
6. Ratan Singh (1302-1303 A.D.)
- Allauddin Khilji defeated him and he was killed.
 - After his death, his wife Padmavati committed Jauhar.
 - This was biggest Saka of Chittor and first Saka of Rajasthan.
 - Gora and Badal, two commanders showed courage during the battle.
 - In 1540 A.D. Malik Mohammed Jayasi wrote Padmavat in which he mentioned the beauty of Queen Padmavati.

Sisodiya Dynasty Of Mewar

1. Rana Hammir (1326-1364)
- Fought Battle of Sugoli with Mohammad Bin Tughlaq.
 - Built the Annapurna Mata Temple of Chittorgarh Fort.
2. Khetri Singh (1364-82)
- He captured Zafar Khan, Sultan of Gujarat.
 - Son of Hammir



3. Rana Lakha (1382-1421)

- He married Hansa Bai, princess of Marwar.
- His son Rana Choonda took the oath that not to come on the throne. Thus he is also called **Bhishmapitamah of Mewar**.

4. Rana Mokul Singh (1421-33)

- He reconstructed Samidheshwar Temple in Chittoor.
- In 1433, he was murdered in Zilwada.

5. Rana Kumbha (1433-68)

- Defeated Mahmud Khilji, Sultan of Malwa, in battle of Sarangpur (Mandalgarh).
- He erected Vijay Stambh (sign of Rajasthan police) after this victory which is 37 meters tall and 10 meter in width having 9 floors.
- It is compared with Qutub Minar.
- Rana Kumbha defeated the joint army of Mahmud Khilji and Qutubuddin of Gujarat in 1456.
- Important fort built by Kumbha- (1) Kumbhalgarh (2) Achalgarh (3) Basantgarh
- Important books written by Kumbha- (1) Rasik Priya (2) Sudha Prabhandh (3) Sangeet Raj (5 part) (6) Sangeet Sudha (7) Kamaraj Ratisaar
- He gave patronage to many scholars in his court. Important are- (a) Mandan (b) Kanh Vyas (c) Ramabai (d) Muni Sundar Suri etc.
- He was a musician as well.
- He was killed by his son Ooda Singh or Udai Singh.

6. Rana Udai Singh (1468-73)

- He killed his father Rana Kumbha and came to the throne.
- Ramuel, his brother, defeated him and ascended the throne.

7. Rana Raimal (1473-1508)

- He constructed Adhbut Shiva Temple in Chittor Fort.

8. Rana Sanga (1508-1528)

- In 1517 and 1519, he fought the battle of Khatoli and Bari respectively with Ibrahim Lodhi and defeated him in both the battles.
- In 1519, he defeated MehmudKhilji in the battle of Gagron.



- In 1527, he was defeated in the battle of Khanwa by Babur.
- The important king who took part in the battle of Khanwa (Maldev- Marwar, Medini Rai- Chanderi, Mahmood Lodhi (small brother of Ibrahim lodhi)
- He died at Kalpi (M.P.)

9. Maharana Udai Singh (1537-1572)

- Saved by Panna Dhai in the childhood
- In 1557, fought the battle of Harmada with Haji Khan Pathan who was governor of Ajmer.
- In 1559, he founded Udaipur and constructed Uda Sagar Lake.
- In 1568 Akbar attacked and Jaimal and Fatta was killed

10. Maharana Pratap (1572-1597)

- In 1576, He fought the battle of Haldighati with Akbar and was defeated by Akbar. Akbar deputed Man Singh against Maharana Pratap.
- Thermopylae of Rajasthan – James Tod
- Kumbhalgarh war (1577,1578, 1579) between (Sahbaz v/s Pratap)
- His horse's name was Chetak who was injured in this battle and later died. Chetak's cremation is in Balicha Village.
- In 1582, he fought Battle of Diver.
- In 1597. He died in Chawand.

11. Amar Singh (1597-1620)

12. Karan Singh (1620-1628)

- He started construction of Jagmandir Palace of Udaipur.

13. Jagjit Singh I (1628-52)

- He finished the construction of Jagmandir Palace of Udaipur.
- He constructed Jagdish Temple of Udaipur.

14. Raj Singh (1652-80)

- He protested against Jajiya Tax by Aurangzeb
- Supported Aurangzeb in the fight of Successor

15. Jai Singh (1680-98)

- He built Jaisamand Lake.



16. Amarsingh II (1698-1710)

Rathod Dynasty Of Marwar

1. Rao Siyaji

- He founded this dynasty.
- In 1273, he died protecting cows in Bithu village.

2. Rao Dhuhad

3. Rao Chunda

- The real founder of Rathod dynasty in Mewar.
- He was killed in a battle with Salim Shah of Multan.

4. Rao Jodha (1438-89)

- He established city Jodhpur.
- He constructed Mehragarh Fort.
- His 5th son Bika established Bikaner.

5. Rao Satal (1489-1492)

6. Rao Suja (1492-1515)

7. Rao Bairam Singh (1515-1515)

8. Rao Ganga (1515-1532)

9. Rao Maldeo (1532-1562)

- He killed his father and ascended the throne.
- In 1541, he defeated Jaitasi of Bikaner.
- In 1543, he was defeated by Sher Shah Suri in Battle of Sumail.

10. Rao Chandra Sen (1562-1565)

- He was defeated by the Mughal but still denied to form an alliance with them.
- He is called Pratap of Marwar.

11. Raja Udai Singh (1583-1595)

- He established a marital relation with Mughals.
- His daughter Mani Bai was married to Jahangir.

12. Sawai Raja Suraj-Mal (1595-1619)

13. Maharaja Gaj Singh (1619-1638)



14. Maharaja Jaswant Singh (1638-1678)

- He wrote BhasaBhusan, Anand Vilas, Prabodh Chandrodaya and AparokshaSidhanta Saar.

15. Raja Rai Singh (1659-1659)

16. Maharaja Ajit Singh (1679-1724)

Rathod Of Bikaner

1. Rao Bika (1465-1504)

- In 1465, he established Rathod dynasty in Bikaner region.
- In 1488, established Bikaner.

2. Rao Naroji (1504-05)

3. Rao Lunkaran (1505-1526)

4. Rao Jait Singh (1526-1542)

5. Rao Kalyan Singh (1542-1571)

6. Raja Raj Singh I (1571-1611)

- Akbar gave 51 Pargana to him.
- He constructed Junagadh Fort in Bikaner.
- He wrote 'Rai Singh Mahotsav'.

7. Maharaja Rao Anup Singh (1669-1698)

- He wrote 'Anup Vivek', 'Kaam Prabodh', 'ShraddhPrayog Chintamani', 'Anupodaya.'

8. Maharaja Rao Sarup Singh (1698-1700)

9. Maharaja Sir Rao Sadul Singh (1943-1950)

- He was the last ruler of Bikaner and merged in present Rajasthan state and signed the instrument of accession to the dominion of India.

Kachhwaha Of Amber

1. Prithviraj

- He was feudal of Rana Sanga, therefore, he fought Battle with Babur in the Battle of Khanwa.



2. Bharmal

- The accepted sovereignty of Akbar.
- The first king of Rajasthan to accept sovereignty and establish a marital relation with Mughal.

3. Bhagwantdas

- Suppress Mirza revolt in Sarnal Battle. Thus he was given Nagada and Parcham by Akbar as the award.
- His daughter was married to Jahangir.

4. Maan Singh

- He was made Subedar of Kabul, Bihar and Bengal.
- He established Maanpur city in Bihar.
- He established Akbarnagar city in Bengal.
- He began the construction of forts of Amber.
- He constructed Radha Govind Temple in Vrindavan.

5. Mirza Raja Jaisingh

- Ruled for the maximum period in Jaipur (46 Years).
- Shah Jahan titled him 'Mirza Raja'.
- On 11 June 1665, Treaty of Purandar was signed between Shivaji and Jaisingh.
- He constructed Jaigarh Fort in Jaipur.

6. Sawai Jai Singh

- He saw the reign of seven Mughal Badshah.
- He changed the name of Amber to Islamabad.
- His Purohit was 'PundarikRatnagar'.

7. Ishwari Singh

- In 1747, he defeated Madho Singh in the Battle of Rajmahal on the bank of river Banas.
- In 1748, he was defeated by Madho Singh in the Battle of Bagaru.
- After this defeat, he committed suicide.

Chauhan Dynasty

1. Vasudev



- In 551 A.D. he established Chauhan dynasty.
 - According to Bijoliya inscription, he constructed Sambhar lake.
2. Ajayraj
- In 1113 he established Ajmer city.
 - He built Ajmer fort.
3. Arnoraj
- He constructed Anasagar Lake in Ajmer.
 - He constructed Varah Temple in Pushkar.
4. Vigraharaj IV
- He took away Delhi from Tomar dynasty.
 - He constructed a school later Qutubuddin Aibak built Dhai Din Ka Jhopda in place of this school.
5. Prithviraj III
- In 1182, he defeated Chandel ruler Parmarardidev in Battle of Mahoba.
 - In 1191, he defeated Mohammad Ghori in First Battle of Panipat.
 - In 1192, he was defeated by Mohammad Ghori in Second Battle of Panipat.
 - Moinuddin Chisti came to India during his reign.
 - He constructed Pithauragarh near Delhi.
 - Kaimash and Bhuvanmalla were his two ministers.

Chauhan Of Ranthambore

- After the death of Prithviraj III, his son Govindraj established his rule in Ranthambore.
1. Hammir Dev
- In 1299, he defeated the army of Alauddin Khilji led by Ulugh Khan and Nusrat Khan.
 - Nusrat Khan was killed in this battle.
 - After that Allauddin Khilji raids the Ranthambore fort with his army and defeat them.
 - In 1301, first Siege of Ranthambore took place. This was the first Siege of Rajasthan.
 - He fought 17 battle in his life in which he only lost the last one.



Chauhan of Jalore

- Founder of this branch of Chauhan was Kirtipal.
- In inscriptions, Jalore is mentioned as Jabalipur.
- Allauddin Khilji changed the name of Siwana to Khairabad.

Hada Chauhan Of Bundi

- In 1241, Deva Hada defeated Jait Meena and occupied Bundi.
- In 1354, Barsingh constructed Taragarh fort of Bundi.
- Rao Surjan constructed Ranchhod Temple in Dwarika.
- Budhhasingh wrote 'Nehtarang'.
- Maratha interference took place during the reign of Budhhasingh.

Hada Chauhan Of Kota

- In 1631, Madho Singh founded this state.
- Mukund Singh constructed AbaliMeeni Palace in Kota.
- Bhimsingh constructed Sawariyaji Temple in Baran.

Parmar of Abu

- Parmar means Killer of the enemies.
- The founder was Dhumraj but the dynasty begins from Utpalraj.
- In 1031, Vimalshah constructed a wonderful temple of Adinatha in Abu.
- Dharavarsha wrote a drama named 'Parth-Parakrama-Vyayoga' and established Prahaladanpur (Palanpur).
- During the reign of Somsingh, son of Dharavarsha, Tejpal constructed Neminath Temple in Delwara village.

