Prominent Dynasties of Madhya Pradesh –

- **Farooqui Dynasty of Nimar –**
  Founder – Malik Ahmed Raza
  Time Period – 1398 – 1601 AD

  It is one of the prominent Muslim dynasties of medieval era in Madhya Pradesh. The ruling region was Khandesh and capital was Burhanpur. This dynasty was named after Khalifa-Omar-Farukh as he recognized the ruling of Malik Ahmed Raza.

  In 1382, Firoz Shah Tuglaq named Malik Ahmed Raza, governor of Thalner and Karond. Later in 1398, when Taimur invaded India, Malik seize the opportunity and established the independent Farooqui Kingdom in Nimar.

Some of the prominent rulers of this dynasty are –

Malik Ahmed Raza –

Time Period – 1398 – 1399 AD

He was the founder of this dynasty. To strengthen his kingdom, he married his son (Malik Nasir) to daughter of Subedar Dilawar Khan Ghori and also the son of Dilawar Khan (Alp Khan) popularly known as Hushang Shah was married to daughter of Malik Ahmed Raza.

In 1399, he died and succeeded by his son Malik Nasir.

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Malik Nasir –

Time Period – 1399 – 1437 AD

He was the disciple of Sheikh Jain-ud-din. To consolidate his position, he treachously conquered Asirgarh Fort of Khandesh. On advice of his teacher sheikh Jain-ud-din, he named a city Jainabad and Burhanpur named was given after Sufi Saint Sheikh Burhan-ud-din. Burhanpur was made capital in the later year of his ruling.

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He gave the title of Khan to Sultan of Gujarat Malik Nasir. Thus his ruling region was also known as Khandesh.

He was succeeded by Mireen Adil Kha (1437-1441 AD) and Mireen Mubara Khan (1441-1457 AD). Both the rulers were incompetent and do not have much of the contribution.

Adil Khan II –

Time Period – 1457 – 1501 AD

He was an ambitious ruler of Farooqui Dynasty. He built Burhanpur Fort and Chahardewari in Asirgarh Fort.

Burhanpur flourished as a trade centre during his reign. Saiyyad Kamal-ud-din and Maulana Shah Bukhari were under his patronage.

Note – After his death Mehmud Begada ruler of Gujarat placed Ahmed Khan under the title of Adil Khan III as next ruler who ruled till 1520 AD.

Mireen Mohammad Shah –

Time Period – 1520 – 1537 AD

He was successor of Adil Khan III. He assisted Bahadur Shah, the ruler of Gujarat during Humayun's invasion in the territory of Gujarat and Malwa. He married to sister of Bahadur Shah.

Meanwhile, Rukaiya Begum constructed Jama Masjid titled as Bibi ki Masjid at Burhanpur.

Mireen Mubarak Shah –

Time Period – 1537 – 1566 AD

During his reign, Mughal invasion was at its peak in Malwa and Baj Bahadur took shelter under the patronage of Mireen Mubarak Shah. To escape from the wrath

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of Mughal invasion by Akbar in Nimar region. Mireen married his daughter to Akbar.

The next two rulers were Hassan Khan and Raza Ali Khan.

Bahadur Shah –

Time Period – 1597 – 1601 AD

He was the last ruler of Farooqui Dynasty of Nimar. During his reign Akbar conquered Asirgarh Fort and Nimar/Khandesh went into the pocket of Mughals as mentioned earlier Akbar placed his son Daniyal as governor of Khandesh and renamed the region as 'Dandesh'.

- **Princely State of Gwalior /Tomar Dynasty–**

  Founder – Veersingh Dev Tomar

  Time Period – 1388 – 1526 AD

This dynasty was established in Gwalior and its vicinity after the invasion of Taimur in 14th Century.

Some of the prominent rulers of this dynasty are –

Veersingh Dev –

Time Period – 1388 AD

He established an independent Tomar Kingdom by the end of 1394, he captured Gwalior. Sultan Nasir-ud-din Mohammad Shah of Delhi was defeated by him. During his reign Hoshangshah attacked Gwalior. He had two write up – Veersinghavalok and Durgabhakti Tarangini.

Vikram Dev – During his reign, Mallu Iqbal commander-in-chief of Nasir-ud-din Mahmud attacked Gwalior. One inscription of Vikramdev was found from Morena.

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Doongar Dev – He was an ambitious Tomar king who attacked Datiya and defeated Kalpi ruler Mubarak Kha. He was assisted by ruler of Jaunpur against Hoshang shah in which he was victorious but in the battle of Narwar he was defeated by Mahmud Khalji.

He sheltered two of the prominent poets of that era –

1. **Mahakavi Raidhu –** He composed Sammatgun and Parshvapurana.
2. **Vishnudas –** He composed Pandavcharita and Swargarohan.

Raja Kirtipal – He successfully sunk the attack of Bahlol Lodhi (Delhi) and Hoshang Shah Sharki (Jaunpur).

Kalyanmalla – Another name 'Bhupmuni'.

Write ups – Sumailchitta

Other notable poet and their writers during his reign –

- Narayan Das – Bilhancharitra
- Damodar Das – Dwitrarcharitra
- Chaturbhuj Das – Madhumalti

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Maansingh –

Time Period – 1486 – 1516 AD

He was one of the most celebrated rulers of Tomar Dynasty. He married to Gujridevi who also goes by the name of 'Mriganayani'. He constructed Gujrimahal (Palace) and Maanmahal (Palace) in Gwalior Fort. He was a great patron of music as he composed music scripture named "Maan Kotuhal".

Baiju Bawara, Tansen, Haridas were court poets of maansingh, he was contemporary to Behlol and Sikandar Lodhi.

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His famous minister was Khemdas.

Prominent writer and write ups of his era were –

- Damodar Das – Dwitrarcharitra
- Manik – Betal Pachisi

Vikramjeet Singh – He was son of Raja Maansingh. He succeeded the throne but was defeated by Ibrahim Lodhi and accepted his suzerainty.

Ramsingh was the last known Tomar ruler after which Mughals took the command of Gwalior.

- **Princely State of Baghelkhand–**

Founder – Bisaldev Baghel and Bhimaldev Baghel of Patan, Gujarat.

Time Period – 1236 AD

It was one of the major independent dynasty of medieval Madhya Pradesh. Initially Baghel rulers had relation from Anhilwara of Gujarat and Solankis Chalukyan.

Territorial Extent –

- Chaukhadi, Rewa – (Rewa)
- Sohawal, Uchhera, Mukundpur – (Satna)
- Bandhawgarh

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Some of the prominent rulers of this Princely state are –

Bisaldev and Bhimaldev –

They are brothers, arrived from Gujarat who initially gave service to ruler of Kalinjar. With their cunnigness they took control of Gahora, Chitrakoota by killing Lodhi feudals. Later in 1236, the Baghel power was established in the same region. Bisaldev granted Bhimaldev this acquired region and went back to Gujarat.

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Bhimaldev was succeeded by Anikdev (in a write up named Veerbhanudayakavyam written by Kavi Madhav, Anikdev is considered as first ruler of Baghel dynasty.)

Bullardev –

Time Period – 1353 – 1389 AD

He was an ambitious and powerful as he was the first Baghel ruler who took the title of Maharajadhiraj. He was contemporary to Firozshah Tuglaq. In Tarikh-e-firozshahi it is mentioned that Bullardev appointed his son Viramdev as his successor and later he had adopted for water burial.

Viramdev –

Time Period – 1389 – 1438 AD

During his reign baghel rulers extended their territory from Kaimur to Bandhavgarh in the south. At this time Bandhavgarh was famous for Elephants. In Tarikh-e-muhammadshahi Viramdev is titled as "Yug ka Niram".

Niram was an Iranian wrestler.

He had friendly relations with Ibrahim Shah Sharki (Jaunpur) and animosity with Nasir-ud-din Mehmood Tuglaq. He was succeeded by his son Narharidev.

Narharidev –

Time Period – 1438 – 1470 AD

His information is obtained from Masir-e-Mehmoodshahi.

Veersingh –

Time Period – 1500 – 1535 AD

He was a very fine diplomate and powerful ruler contemporary to Gond ruler Sangram Shah and Sikandar Lodhi (Delhi).

He helped Rana Sanga in battle of Khanwa against Babur. But the battle was lost Babur achieved victory and according to Baburnama mughals had friendly relations with Baghels.

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Veerbhanu Baghel –

Time Period – 1535 – 1555 AD

He was son of Veersingh, contemporary to Humayun and Shershah. Kavi Madhav was his court poet as mentioned earlier Baghel ruler had friendly relations with Mughal rulers this was proved as he helped Humayun in the battle of Chausa. Shershah emerged victorious; Veerbhanu became fugitive and took shelter under the patronage of Keeratsingh (Kalinjar).

Ramchandradev Baghel –

Time Period –1555- 1592 AD

He was son of veerbhanu, and contemporary to Akbar. He reinstated his authority of kalinjar fort from Bijli kha.

In the beginning Ramchandradev bhagel had friendly realtions with Akbar, this can be said because in 1562 Akbar asked Ramchandradev to take Tansen with him to his court, which Ramchandradev couldn't said no to.

Ghazi kha had some dispute with Akbar and he was given shelter by ramchadradev that created conflicted among both but birbal sort it out.

Due to the fear of Akbar's policy of extension he shifted his capital from Gahora to Bandhavgarth.

In 1569, Akbar took control of kalinjar and in 1592 Ramchandradev died. He was succeeded by Virbhadradev (1592-93 AD).

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Vikramajeet Baghel –

Time Period – 1593 – 1602, 1605 – 1624 AD

He declined to accept the suzerainty of Mughals and Akbar by force captured Bandhavgarh. In 1602, Akbar placed Jirjodhan (illegal heir of virbhadra) on the throne. He ruled for three years (1605) than Vikramjeet reinstated his authority till 1624.

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Amarsingh –

Time Period – 1624 – 1640 AD

His reign was completely under the control of Mughal power. With the help of Mughals he suppressed the revolt of Lodhi and Bundela rulers in Baghelkhand region. He was succeeded by Anoopsingh.

Anoopsingh –

Time Period – 1640 – 1675 AD

During his reign, he had conflict with Pahadsingh Bundela of Orchha at this time he became fugitive but with the help of Shahjahan, he reinstated his power in Rewa. Meanwhile Chhatrashal Bundela captured Maihar (Satna).

Rajbhav singh –

Time Period – 1675 – 1692 AD

He was Sanskrit Scholar and patron of art and architecture. He wrote Hotrakalpdrum and constructed Mahamritunjaya Temple (Rewa).

Aniruddha Singh –

Time Period – 1692 – 1700 AD

During his reign, Hridayashah son of Chhatrashal attacked Rewa.

Raja Avaghut Singh –

Time Period – 1717 – 1755 AD

During his reign, Baghel – Bundela Struggle was at its peak. This struggle is popularly known as Bundeli War.

In the beginning, Baghelkhand was under the control of Bundela rulers but in around 1726, Hridayashah Bundela took command of Rewa. As mentioned earlier, Anoopsingh with the help of Mughals reinstated his authority in Rewa which created tension between both the dynasties. This whole struggle in Baghelkhand region between Bundelas and Baghels is called Baghel-Bundela Struggle.

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Raja Ajeet Singh –

Time Period – 1755 – 1809 AD

His reign saw the emergence of Maratha in Malwa, Western Baghelkhand, Sohagpur were under the control of Maratha power. Nawab of Banda, Alibahadur attacked but Ajeetsingh grant him money to not to attack on his territory.

In 1802, treaty of Bassein was signed and British authority was established.

Maharaja Jaysingh –

Time Period – 1809 – 1833 AD

In 1812, Pindaris under the leadership of Karim Khan attacked Rewa. Thus in October, he had treaty with Britishers to suppress Pindaris and to acknowledge his authority as Maharaja of Rewa. This treaty is called as treaty of Banda.

He was scholar of Hindi and Sanskrit. He wrote Harshcharitra-chandrika. In 1833, he declared Vishwanath Singh (eldest son) as next heir.

Vishwanath Singh –

Time Period – 1833 – 1854 AD

He was a puppet ruler to Britishers. In the court of Rewa the British regent was Richardson. Vishwanath Singh composed Anand-Raghunandan, Dhruvastaka, and Kabir bijak.

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Raghuraj Singh –

Time Period – 1854 – 1880 AD

He was son of Vishwanath Singh. During his reign British regent was Osborn. His Deewan (Minister) Deenbandhu Pandey was in secret aid of Britishers which created a lot of distress in his administrations thus Raghuraj Singh replaced him with Sir Dinkar Rao (Minister of Gwalior Regency).

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Policies of Dinakr Rao –

- He introduced marking scheme in Lagaan (Taxation).
- He established Criminal Court and named it Mitakshara Kachahari.
- Allahabad-Jabalpur Railway line was connected to Satna.
- In 1871, he established Baghelkhand Regency.

Revolt of 1857 –

Raghuraj Singh directly supported the Britishers and indirectly provided aid to freedom fighters. In 1880 he died.

Thakur Ranmat Singh was the face of Rewa in the revolt of 1857. He established Mukt Fauz, Army of Freedom Fighters.

Shyamsingh, Dheersingh, Punjabsingh were the members of Mukt Fauz.

Hirasingh ratted/betrayed them, and 1st of August, 1859 they were hanged by Britishers.

In 1871, after the revolt Baghelkhand agency was established that consisted of five provinces – Rewa, Nagaur, Maihar, Kothi and Sohawal.

This establishment proved to be a failure as Raghuraj couldn't handle the finances and allowed Britishers to take the command of Rewa in their hands.

In this way Rewa went into the pocket of Britishers.

The Era (1880-1895 AD) after the death of Raghuraj Singh was considered as Suprintendent era, as his son venkatraman singh was a minor.

Venkatraman Singh –

Time Period – 1895- 1918 AD

He assumed the charge in 1895. In 1918 he died due to influenza.

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Policies of Venkatraman Singh-

- In 1895, He established a Fund for people affected by Famine.
- He ended the post of Minister (Diwan).
- He constructed the Saraswati Library
- He established civil courts.
- In 1902, He opened Darbar Press and "Bharat Bharta"- Newspaper
- A Hindi weekly was published from Rewa- "Subhchintak".
- He prohibited the hunting of Tigers.

His son Gulab singh was minor at the time of his father's deah, thus he ascended the throne in 1922.

Maharaja Gulab Singh –

Time Period – 1922- 1946 AD

Maharaja Gulab Singh Ju deo bahadur, was focused towards administrative and social reforms, thus he is considered as 1st Royal Social Activist. During his reign British officer Colwin was regent.He died in 1946.

Reforms of Gulab Singh-

- In 1932, he established State council of rewa.
- In 1940, Baghelkhand floor mill was established at Satna.
- 1st Court of Rewa was started in Budhar.
- Bank of Baghelkhand was opened in Rewa.
- In 1934, education board of rewa was opened.
- Sahbhoj pratha- Community buffet was started to curb casteism.
- Pawai Rules was applied, that aimed to stop over taxation by tax collectors.

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Maharaja Martand Singh Ju dev –

Time Period –1946- 1995 AD

He is considered as Last ruler of Rewa. It was believed that during his reign, 1st white tiger was seen in Rewa.

The princely state of Rewa/Baghelkhand was united with India as he signed instrument of accession.

In 1948, Baghelkhand and Bundelkhand Provinces were merged to form Vindhya Pradesh.

In 1956, Vindhya Pradesh territory was completely merged in Madhya Pradesh.

- **Princely States of Bundelkhand–**

Bundelkhand is the part of Madhya Pradesh which is geographically and culturally rich. Due to Vindhyan Range it was previously called as Vindhyelkhand but later it was named as Bundelkhand.

During the reign of Chandel rulers this region was called as Jejakbhukti. Prominent Princely States of bundelkhand are –

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Orchha state	Chatarpur state
Panna state	Shahgarh state
Chirgaon/Chakhari state	Jaitpura state
Chanderi state	Ajaigarh state
Datia state	VijayRaghavgarh state
Garoni state	Mogha state

Princely State of Orchha –

Founder – Rudrapratap Singh

Time Period – 1501 – 1531 AD

The Orchha Dynasty was extended from Orchha to Kalinjar and Kalpi. Rudrapratap Singh is considered as founding father of Orchha Dynasty. He was contemporary to Sikandar Lodhi, Ibrahim Lodhi and Babur. He had friendly relations with Tomar of Gwalior. He died in 1531.

Bharati Chandra –

Time Period – 1531 – 1554 AD

He established Orchha as the capital city and constructed Orchha Fort, Ramraja Temple and Rani Mahal (Palace). He assisted Kalinjar ruler Kiratsingh against the attack of Shershah Suri. He died in 1554.

Madhukarshah –

Time Period – 1554 – 1592 AD

He was son of Bharati Chandra and established independent Orchha kingdom and was contemporary to Akbar. He acquired the territory of Sironj, Gwalior and Narwar. Akbar called him in his court which he denied and that result into him (Akbar) sending his army under the leadership of Sadik Kha to attack Madhukarshah (defeated).

Ramshah –

Time Period – 1592 – 1605 AD

He pleaded the apology on behalf of Madhukarshah denial for Akbar's invitation and after which he ascended the throne.

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Veersinghdev –

Time Period – 1605 – 1627 AD

He was brother of Ramshah. Initially he ruled over the region of Badoni (Datia). He had friendly relation with Jahangir. Jahangir made him kill Abul Fazal promising that he will ascend the throne of Orchha and Ramshah will be dethroned. Everything happened as per plan. Abul Fazal was killed by Veersinghdev, his authority as a king Orchha was accepted by Jahangir and Ramshah was sent to Chanderi.

During his reign architecture of Bundelkhand flourished –

- Jahangir Mahal (Orchha)
- Ram Mandir (Mathura)
- Dhamoni Fort (Sagar)
- Jhansi Fort (Jhansi)
- Karera Fort (Shivpuri)

Jujhar Singh – He was elder son of Veersinghdev who opposed Mughal suzerainty. In 1633, he attacked Gond ruler Prem Shah and acquired Chauragarh Fort but revolting against Shahjahan made him fugitive.

Pahad Singh – He was younger brother of Jujhar Singh. He politically free chauragarh fort from the pocket of mughals by filling mughal treasury from war booty of chauragarh.

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Vikramjeet Singh –

Time Period – 1776 – 1817 AD

In 1783, after the continuous Maratha attacks he shifted the capital to Tehri (Tikamgarh). In 1816, he fought a battle of Baghat against the vassals of Baghat (Nimar).

Dharampal Singh –

Time Period – 1817 – 1834 AD

He was son of Vikramjeet Singh along with Lord Hastings, he suppressed the Pindaris. He defeated jean Baptiste (France official). He had three wives Garai

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Rani, Ladai Rani and Harai Rani all was childless. Thus in 1812, he sign subsidiary alliance.

Ladai Sarkar – She was wife of Dharampal who is famously known as Victoria of Orchha. In 1842, he helped colonel sleeman to suppressed Bundela revolt. His Commander-in-chief Natthe Kha was sent to attack Rani Laxmibai. Natthe Kha helped Hugh Rose in capturing of Rani Laxmibai.

Later Rulers –

- Tejsingh – (1834-1842)
- Suraj Singh – (1842-1874)
- Hamir Singh – (1848-1865)
- Pratap Singh – (1874-1930)
- Veersingh – (1930-1950)

Princely State of Panna –

Bundela Chieftain Champat rai's Son 'Chhatrasal' is considered as founder of Princely state of Panna.

Capital- Panna

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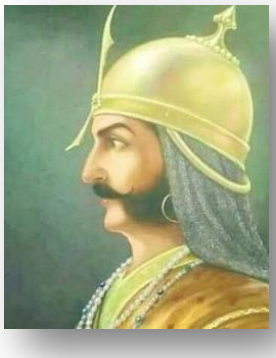

Chhatrasal Bundela –

Time Period – 1649-1731 AD

He was also known as "Bundelkhand Kesari", "Shivaji of Bundelkhand"

In 1665, with the help of raja jaisingh, Chhatrasal was admitted into mughal army for training. Later he proved his ability in the battle of Bijapur against Gond ruler of Devgarth (Defeated), but his worthiness was not recognized and that led to the formation of Princely state of Panna.

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In 1678, Panna was declared as capital, Later he was corronated by Yogiraj Prannath.

Achievements of Chhatrasal Bundela –

- He established friendly ties with Shivaji.
- He defeated Shamsher khan of Dhamoni.
- He defeated Aurangzeb in a Battle (Battle of wasiya), and was awarded the mansab of 4000 with the title of Raja.
- He won the fort of Kalinjar and appointed Mandhata choubey as Fort Commandantship.
- In 1728-29, Mohhamad Khan Bangash attacked was resisted and Defeated by Chhatrasal with the help of Peshwa Baji Rao I.(He in return assumed him as his 3rd Son)
- He constructed Dhubela Palace.
- Kavi Bhushan, Lal Kavi and Hansraj were his court poet.

In 1731, After the Death of King Chhatrasal, his kingdom was divided among his sons- Hriday Shah, Jagatrai and Peshwa Bajirao I.

Hriday Shah	Panna,Kalinjr, Gadakota, Mhow, Shahgarth,
Jagatrai	Jaitpur, Bijawar, Banda, Charkhari,
Bajirao I	Jhansi, Hata, Kalpi, Guna,

Hridayshah Constructed Bundeli Darwaza at Rewa.

Later Rulers-

Kishore Singh (1758- 1834 AD)

Harivanshrai- He aided Britishers from Panna in Bundela Revolt.

Nripati Singh – He helped Britishers in Revolt of 1857.

After the revolt of 1857, Prithvi Singh revolted in Gadakota, which led to the emergence of Princely State of Shahgarth.

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Princely State of Shahgarth-

After the death of Chhatrasal, **Hridayshah** assumed the charge of Shahgarth region, Later the revolt of Prithvi Singh Led to the establishment of independent princely state of Shahgarth with capital Panna.

Hari Singh- the next ruler transferred the capital to Gadakota.

Mardan Singh – He constructed the fort of Malthon at Sagar. In 1809, Raghu ji bhonsle invaded gadakota and he was killed.

Arjun Singh- He reinstated the lost region of gadakota with the help of Scindias and made Shahgarth the capital.

Bakhatbali- He was nephew of Arjun Singh, during his reign Bundela Revolt (1842) took place. With the ambition of taking over the territory of gadakota he aided Britishers by **betraying and capturing of Hridayshah of Hirapur.** Britishers after capturing hridayshah didn't helped Bhakhatbali, thus in the revolt of 1857, He along with his commander in chief Bodhan daua stand against Britishers.

Princely State of Jaitpura –

Founder – Jagatrai

After the death of Chhatrasal, Jaitpura state territory came under Jagatrai. He was succeeded by Pahadsingh, Gajarajsingh and Kesarisingh.

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Kesarisingh –

In 1812, he did a treaty with Britishers for the security of his state against Muhammad shah and Bahadur Shah Attacks.

Muhammad Shah and Bahadur Shah were the chieftain of Banda. **They were also known as Kingmaker of Bundelkhand.** Kesarisingh was succeeded by his son Raja Parikshit.

Raja Parikshit –

Time Period – 1813 – 1844 AD

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He was most known ruler of princely state of Jaitpura, he also participated in Bundela revolt (1842) and freedom struggle. He defeated Britishers in the **battle of Banwari and Bhuragarh.**

Golandaz, Ratansingh, Ladaisarkar aided Britishers by providing the details of Raja Parikshit. Ultimately, he was caught, first Khetsingh being puppet ruler and after 1849, Jaitpura completely came under the control of Britishers and he became the pensioner of 1200.

Princely state of Charkhari –

Territory of Charkhari was under Jagatrai. In 1765, Khuman Singh took command of this region. Vijaybahadur was next to rule, he built Ishanagar pond. Vijaybahadur declared Ratansingh (son of Ranjitsingh) his heir due to which Raja Parikshit felt betrayed and announced himself as the ruler of Charkhari. This created the difference in between Raja Parikshit and Ratansingh thus during Bundela revolt Ratansingh sided Britishers.

Princely state of Chanderi –

Jahangir gave the territorial control of Vanpura to Ramshah in 1609. Later Shahajahan added the territory of Chanderi and gave the control to Bharatsingh (descendent of Ramshah). Bharatsingh made his capital Chanderi and ruled from there. Mor Prahlad ascended the throne when Jean Baptiste along with Sindhia rulers captured a major part of Chanderi. He shifted the capital to Vanpura. In 1842, he died and succeeded by Mardan Singh.

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Mardan Singh –

Time Period – 1842 – 1858 AD

He was son of Mor Prahalad. To reinstate his authority over Chanderi, he aided Britishers in Bundela revolt but Britishers did not fulfill their promise. So, in 1857, Mardan Singh fought against Britishers.

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Princely state of Ajaygarh –

In 1765, ruler of Jaitpura, Pahadsingh placed his nephew at Ajaygarh.

Bakhatsingh adopted son of Gumansingh ascended the throne of Ajaygarh at this time he commandant of Fort was Lakshaman Daua. In revolt of 1857, wife of Mahipatsingh supported Britishers.

Princely state of Chhatarpur –

Initially Chhatarpur was established by Raja Chhatrasal but credit for establishing princely state of Chhatarpur goes to Sonsingh/Soneju Pawar. In 1785, he declared Chhatarpur as his capital.

Pratapsingh –

He was the eldest son of Soneju Pawar. He seated the throne in 1786, in the year 1816; he had security treaty with Britishers. So, he established a cantonment at Naogao. He adopted his nephew Jagatrai and placed on the throne.

Jagatrai –

In 1854, after the death of Pratapsingh, his wife became the regent of Jagatrai. During the revolt of 1857, wife of Pratapsingh supported Indian freedom fighters whereas Jagatrai sided with Britishers.

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Princely state of Datia –

Veersingh Bundela gave the territory of Badoni to his son Bhagwan Rao. He extended the territory and like this princely state of Datia came into existence.

Rulers adopted the title of Rao	Rulers adopted the title of Raja
Rao Bhagwansingh	Raja Parikshit singh
Rao Shubhkaransingh	Raja Vijaybahadur singh
Rao Dalpatsingh	Raja Bhawani singh
Rao Ramchandrasingh	Raja Govindsingh judev
Rao Indrajeetsingh	
Rao Shatrujeetsingh	

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Bhagwan Rao Bundela –

He is considered as the first ruler of Datia state. He was succeeded by Rao Shubhkaran and then rao Dalpat Singh. Ruler of Datia adopted the title of Rao; initially they were decendent of Bundela. After the death of Rao Dalpat Singh battle of Succession took place and Rao Ramchandra singh emerged victorious. His kingship at Datia was approved by Mughal ruler Bahadur Shah.

From 1801 to 1839, Datia was under the control of Raja Parikshit.

Princely state of Vijayraghavgarh –

This princely state was located in the vicinity of Satna. When the disturbance arose in the princely state of panna, Baini Hajuri (Kacchwaha) took the advantage and acquired the region of Maihar. In 1826, Maihar was bifurcated and like this Vijayraghavgarh came into existence.

Raja Vishnusingh became the king of the Maihar and Prayagdas ascended the throne of Vijayraghavgarh. After Prayagdas his minor son under the regency of Sabir Ali became the puppet ruler of Britishers. Sarjuprasad was against this decision of Sabir Ali being regent participated in the revolt of 1857 against the Britishers.

Princely state of Mogha –

This state was founded by Anoopgiri Himmat Bahadur.

Princely state of Karauli –

This state was founded by Gopal Singh.

- **Gondwana Dynasty –**

The history of Gondwans region is immemorial. During the epic era in Ramayana it was called as Dandkaranya where the Gond tribe recited. Ramanagar inscription inscribed by hridayashah in Sanskrit language provide the information that upto 64 rulers ruled this region.

Colonel Sleeman in his record also mentioned about a ruler name Yadavrai who initially ruled and Sumershah who is considered as last ruler.

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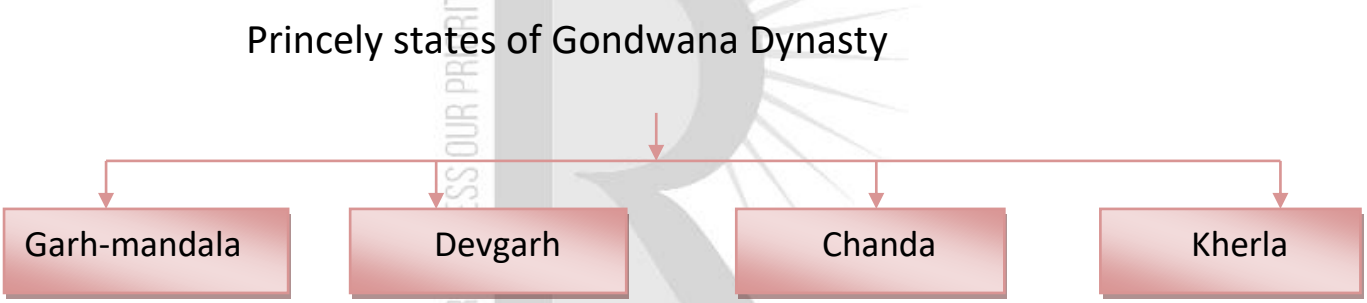
Ganeshanruparvarnam – It is a Sanskrit write up that provide the information of 64 Gond rulers.

Gond Dynasty ruler states their decendence from Ravana.

Other Sources –
Akbarnama
Surajprakash (Sikh treatise)
Veerbhanudayakavyam
Sati inscription of Harka
Rasratnamala (Sangramshah)
Tatva chintamani (Mahesh Thakur)
Gajendramokshkavyam (Lakshmiprasad Dixit)



Gond state of Garh-mandala –

Yadavrai was the founder of Gond of Garh. He is also considered as foremost Gond ruler. He married to daughter of ruler of Damoh and established Garh-mandala state.

According to Akbarnama Yadavrai was succeeded by Kharji, Gorakshdas, Sukhandas, and Arjundas.

Arjundas –

Time Period – 1506 – 1510 AD

He was an ambitious Gond ruler. During his reign, Guru Nanak visited Garh (Source – Surajprakash.)

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According to inscriptions found in Harka and Damoh, Arjundas was killed by his eldest son Amhandas when Arjundas declared Jogidas (younger son) as his heir.

Sangram Shah –

Time Period – 1510 – 1543 AD

His original name was Amhandas.

Bahadurshah of Gujarat gave him the title of Sangram Shah, over his Raisen victory when aided by Amhandas. His wife name was Sumati and Padmavati. Dalpat Shah and Chandra Shah were the son of his second wife Padmavati. He issued gold, silver and copper coins in which Pulutyavanshiya is inscribed in Telugu and Devnagiri Script.

Achievements of Sangram Shah –

- He extended his empire upto 52 Palladium (Fort) thus adopted the title of Bawangadadhipati.
- These 52 palladiums were his stronghold for security.
- He established a city name Sangrampur.
- In Gada, he constructed Sangramshah reservoir, Bajnamath and Madan mahal.
- He composed Rasratnamala.
- Famous scholar Damodar Thakur was under his patronage, he composed Sangramshahi vivek and Divyanirnay.

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Dalpatshah –

Time Period – 1543 – 1550 AD

He was son of Sangram Shah. As he ascended the throne, he shifted the capital from Gada to Singaurgarh.

In the year 1542, he married to 'Durgawati' daughter of Kiratsingh.

He appointed Adharsingh as his Prime Minister. Keshav Logachi (scholar), Mahesh Thakur (who wrote Tatva Chintamani) was under his patronage.

After the death of Dalpat Shah, his minor son ascended the throne but under the custodianship of Queen Durgawati.

Rani Durgawati-

Time Period- 1550- 1564 AD

She was the first Gond queen, wife of Daplat Shah and Daughter of chandel ruler Kirat singh.

For her assistance Adhar Singh was appointed as Commander in chief and Vaman Thakur at the position of Prime Minister.

Her Capital was 'Chauragarh', Narsinghpur.

She resisted and defeated Afghan rulers, later allowed them in army. Baz bahadur of Malwa was defeated by her twice. In 1564, At the Battle of NARAI- She was defeated by the mughal army.

Mahesh Thakur, Damodar Thakur, Pope Mahapatra, Narhari Mahapatra are some scholars served under the patronage of Rani Durgawati. She took oath from Vallabh Community and gave grands to Vitthal Das.

24th June – Balidan Diwas – Mughal army under the leadership of Aashaf Khan attacked Garh and in the battle of Narai, Rani Durgawati was defeated. On 24th June, 1564 she was surrounded by mughal army finding no escape. She decided to take her life. With this garh came into the pocket of mughal and Aashaf Khan was appointed as supritendent of garh.

MP government announced to celebrate 24th June as Balidan Diwas to commemorate the sacrifice of Rani Durgawati.

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Chandrashah –

Time Period – 1564 – 1576 AD

He was younger brother of Dalpatshah and ascended the throne after Rani Durgawati's death. He was succeeded by his son Madhukar Shah.

Madhukar Shah –

Time Period – 1576 – 1586 AD

He was the first Gond ruler who enjoyed his ruling under the pleasure of mughals. Madhav Bajpayee was his priest. During his reign Gond extended their empire upto Baghelkhand. He died in 1586.

Premshah –

Time Period – 1586 – 1626 AD

He adopted the title of Maharajadhiraj. This information is obtained from Amoda inscription. He provided shelter to Vishnu Dixit and Gangadhar Bajpayee. During his reign Bundela ruler Jujharsingh Bundela attacked Chauragarh and killed Premshah.

Hridayashah –

He was one of the most celebrated rulers of Gond state. He loved art and architecture, shifted the capital to Ramgarh as Chauragarh was under the control of Bundela. This information is obtained from Ganeshanruparvarnam and Gajendramokshkavyam written by Lakshmiprasad Dixit.

He composed – Hridayprakash and Hridaykautuk

He built Gangasagar pond near garh.

He was succeeded by Chhatrashah than Harisingh than Pahadsingh than Narendrashah.

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Narendrashah –

He was son of Chhatrashah. He had a battle with Pahadsingh in which he was defeated but later in the battle of Ketugaon he defeated and killed Pahadsingh. He shifted capital to Mandala and issued the coins inscribed of Goddess Mahakali.

Maharajshah –

Time Period – 1713 – 1741 AD

During his reign garh was attacked by Marathas and Balaji Bajirao took Mandala in his possession.

Nizamshah –

During his reign Lakshmiprasad Dixit wrote Gajendramokshkavyam.

Narharishah –

Time Period – 1776 – 1780 AD

Narharishah ascended the throne with the help of a widow Vilas kuwari.

Sumer Shah –

Time Period – 1780 – 1782 AD

He killed Vilas Kuwari and ascended the throne. He was a puppet ruler under Peshwa representative Bisaji (Marathas) but with the ambition of ruling an independent kingdom, in 1782, he fought battle of Mangarh in which he was defeated. Marathas won and placed Narharishah back on the throne.

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Narharishah –

After regaining the power, he was under complete control of Maratha. His ambition killed Bisaji and Maratha representative Moraji fought two battles (Tezgarh and Chauragarh) in which Narharishah was defeated. In 1789, he was imprisoned at the fort of Khurai where he died.

Sumer Shah's Son was Shankar Shah and grandson was Raghunath Shah.They are the same freedom fighters who participated in the revolt of 1857 against the Britishers.

Gond Art and Architecture-

Prominent Gond Forts

Name of Fort	Built by	Location
Gada fort	**Madan Shah**	**Gada, Jabalpur**
Singaurgarth Fort	**Sangram Shah**	**Damoh**
Chauragarth Fort	**Sangram Shah**	**Narsinghpur**
Ramnagar Fort	**Hriday Shah**	**Jabalpur**

Prominent Temple/Matth

Bajna Matth/Batuk Bhaironath temple	Jabalpur
Pach Matth	**Jabalpur**
Mathia Matth	**Gopalpur**
Kuan Gaon temple	**Katni**

Prominent Palaces

Rai Mahal	Aamkhas
Rani Mahal	Moti Mahal and Begum Mahal

Prominent Ponds & Reservoir

Bairagarth Baori	Sangram Sagar Pond
Ramnagar Baori	Ranital
Chota Tola Baori	Gangasagar
Adhartal	Devtal

Prominent Literature

Write up	Writer
Hridaykotuk	**Hriday Shah**
Rasratanmala	**Sangram Shah**
Ganeshanaparvarnam	**Roopnath Jha**
Tatvachintamani	**Mahesh Thakur**
Sangramshahi Vivek	**Damodar Thakur**
Divya Nirnaya	**Damodar Thakur**
Gajendramokshkavya	**Lakshi Prasad Dixit**
Rasmanjari	**Bhanudutt Mishra**
Durgawati Prakash	**Paddmanath Bhattacharya**
Sarvasandeshvatratant Sangrah	**Mahesh Thakur**

Gond state of Devgarh –

This was one of the branches of Gond of garh who put their establishement in the region of Devgarh.

Capital – Hariyagarh (Chhindwara)

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Tulova –

He was the first ruler of Gond state of Devgarh.

Raja Jatava –

He was contemporary to Premshah (Gond ruler of Mandala). He killed Dhansoor and Ransoor to re-establish Devgarh state and transfer the capital to Devgarh. He constructed a fort and Dashavatar Temple at Devgarh. Dalshah was eldest son of Jatava who helped Jujharsingh Bundela when he was a fugitive of Shahjahan.

Kok Shah II –

Time Period – 1680 – 1686 AD

He was known as Gorakhshah. He accepted the suzerainty of Aurangzeb and converted himself. His converted name was Islamyar Khan.

Mahipatshah –

Time Period – – 1684- 1709 AD

He was the eldest son of Kok shah II. He ascended the throne with the help of Aurangzeb to which he made him accept and convert his religion, which he did and Aurangzeb accepted authority in devgarh. His converted name was Bakhtbuland and also Devgarh become Islamgarh.

Chand sultan –

Time Period – 1709- 1729 AD

He was eldest son of Bakhtbuland. He shifted the capital to Nagpur. Later ruler were incompetent, thus Raghuji Bhonsle took over the state in his authority.

Gond state of Chanda –

Time Period – 1200 – 1751 AD

Founder Ruler – Khandaya Ballalshah

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Gond state of Kherla –

This Gond state was extended the vicinity of Betul upto Amrawati. It is also known by theJ name of Badnoor state.

Viveksindhu, a Marathi treatise provides the information of the state. Prominent Gond rulers were – Raja El, Narsinghrai, and Jaitpal.

Kherla fort is located in Betul. Mughal rulers continuously invaded this Gond region thus Kherla rulers had a treaty with mughals and the changed the name to Mehmoodabad. Later this region came into the control of Maratha power.

- **Princely State of Bhopal**

Bhopal was a prominent princely State of central India. Bhopal city was established by Raja Bhoj. It is also called as Bhojpal.

The Bhopal State was founded by Dost Mohammad Khan in 1707 A.D. he was the Pasthun (Afgan) soldier in the Mughal army. During the reign of Akbar, his territory was divided into 15 Suba (Province). Bhopal was one of them. He became mercenary & after the death of Aurangzeb he took the advantages of the disintegration of Mughal Empire & anneved several territories.

In 1723 Bhopal came under the suzerainty of the Nizam of Heydrabad. In 1737 Maratha defeated the Nawab of Bhopal in the battle of Bhopal & started collecting tribute from the state. In 1818 Bhopal became the British princely state after the defeat of Marathas in third Anglo-Maratha war.

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The Rule of Nawab in Bhopal:

- **Dost Mohammad Khan –**

Time Period – 1723 – 1726 AD

He is considerd as founder of Bhopal state. In 1704, Near Gwalior, Dost Md. Khan defeated Tarjibeg. Later, Mohammad Farukh of Bhelsa than acquired the territory of Gyaraspur, Sanchi, Sehore and Berasia. He changed the name of Jagdishpur to Islam Nagar and made it his capital but later shifted to Fatehgarh.

He constructed Fatehgarh fort near upper lake, Dhai Sidi Masjid and fortified Bhopal.

After his death younger son Sultan Mohammad Khan ascended the throne with the help of ministers as the elder brother Yaar Mohammad Khan accepted the suzerainty of Nizam of Hyderabad and with help of Nizam Yaar Mohammad Khan dethroned his younger brother.

Yaar Mohammad Khan –

He was elder son of Dost Mohammad Khan. He made his capital Islamnagar and he continued to face the resistance of Marathas. The battle of Bhopal (1737) was fought between Nawab of Bhopal aided by Nizam of Hyderabad against Marathas. Maratha power assumed victory and treaty of Dorasarai was signed.

Nawab Faiz Mohammad Khan –

Time Period – 1742 – 1777 AD

He was a very liberal ruler who was inclined towards Sufism that is why he is also called as Sufi Nawab. During his reign, Marathas took control over Sehore. His Deewan name was Ghasiram. In 1742, he fought a battle with his uncle Sultan Mohammad Khan at Idgah. After this battle, Faiz Mohammad Khan grants the Jagir of Rahatgarh to his uncle.

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Nawab Hayat Mohammad Khan –

Time Period – 1778 – 1808 AD

He was brother of Nawab Faiz Md. Khan. He fought a battle of succession with Saleha Begum and Supressed the revolt of Sharif Khan. Sharif Khan also lost battle of Fanda against Nawab Hayat Md. Khan. He repaired fatehgarh fort.

Nawab Gaus Mohammad Khan –

Time Period – 1808- 1819 AD

He appointed Md. Khan as its Wazir and Diwan Chhote Khan as prime minister. Son of Md. Khan – Nazar Md. Khan was married to Gauhar Begum Daughter of Gaus Md. Khan. On the advice of Wazir Md. Khan Gaus Md. Shifted his business to Raisen meanwhile three people ruled Bhopal.

- Wazir Md. Khan (1808-16)
- Nazar Md. Khan (1816-19)
- Qudisia Begum (1819-37)

Nawab Nazar Mohammad Khan –

In February 1818, he had security treaty with Britishers – Treaty of Raisen. He died childless thus taking the advantage British political agent Henley placed Qudisia Begum all the power of Bhopal state and thus begin the rule of Begums in Bhopal.

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<u>The Rules of Begums in Bhopal</u> : (1819 to 1926)

Bhopal state was ruled by four Begums.

Qudisia Begum –

Time Period – 1819 – 1837

At the age of 18 year Qudsia Begum took over the change of Bhopal after the death of her husband Nazar Mohammad Khan.

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She was also known as Gohar Begum. She was the first female ruler of Bhopal. She went against Purdah System to rule Bhopal, where she appointed German Engineer Davis Curu for water management.

She built Jama Masjid (Red Sand Stone) & Gohar Mahal also called Nazar Bagh in Bhopal and haulting place for Haz visitors. Her daughter Sikandar Jahan was married to Jahangir Md. Khan who had conflict with Quidisa Begum.

From 1837-1844, Nazar Md. Khan's Nephew and son-in-law of Qudisia Begum, Jahangir Md. Khan ascended the seat of Bhopal. He established Sehore High School in 1835. During the Bundela Revolt, he sided with Britishers. He died in 1844. Taking the advantage of opportunity Britishers supported Sikandar Jahan to be the next begum of Bhopal.

Sikandar Jahan Begum -

Time Period – 1844 – 1868

Sikandar Begum Succeded her mother as the ruler of Bhopal but for first three years of her rule she was a minor. Alexander Cunningham considered her as real founder of Bhopal state under the rule of Begums. During the revolt of 1857 she favoured the Brithishers.

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She built –

- Moti Masjid
- Moti Mahal
- Mint and treasury
- Modernized Courts
- Majlis-e-shura
- Toll tax stations
- School
- Sikandari Printing Press

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She prepared written draft of administrative rules. Her reign in Bhopal is considered as golden time period of Princely state of Bhopal.

Shah Jahan Begum –

Time Period – 1868 – 1901

She was the successor of Sikandar begum. She first married to Baki Md. Khan who died in 1855 later she married to Sayyed Siddiqui Hassan.

She built a small city Shahjahanabad on her name in the vicinity of Bhopal. She also built a new palace for herself – The Taj Mahal palace at Bhopal. It is located beside the Taj-ul-Masjid and Lal Kothi. She composed Gohar-e-Iqbal (an Urdu Write up). She opened a market for women – Parveen Bazar, it mostly consisted of Silk and Cotton cloths.

- She established Sinh-e-Kohari department of food supply.
- Shahjahani Ghat, Shahjahani Coin, Shahjahani Printing Press and Shahjahani Pul (Bridge)
- Victoria School and Madarsa-e-Bilikisiya
- Prince of wales and lancedown hospital
- Layout of Bhopal city
- Tanjiman-e-Shahjahani – Department of Justice

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Sultan Jahan Begum –

Time Period – 1901 – 1926

She was also known as Kaikhusauro Jahan Begum and Sarkar Amma. During her reign Bhopal state walked

She was the successor of Shah Jahan Begum.

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into the light of Modern era.

In 1904, she visited Makka.

In 1909, Lord Minto visited Bhopal.

In 1911, she participated in Delhi Darbar.

In 1912, Lord Harding II visited Bhopal.

She established Daftar-e-Nanzir – A department of Accounting. Unani medical department for health services.

She was first Chancellor of Aligarh Muslim University.

She established Hamidia Library and Sultaniya girls' school.

She industrialized Bhopal with flour mills, cotton mills and sugar mills.

Her contribution in education made Bhopal to be called as Bagdad-ul-hind. She built Sadar Manzil palace.

She was succeeded by her son **Nawab Hamidullah Khan.**

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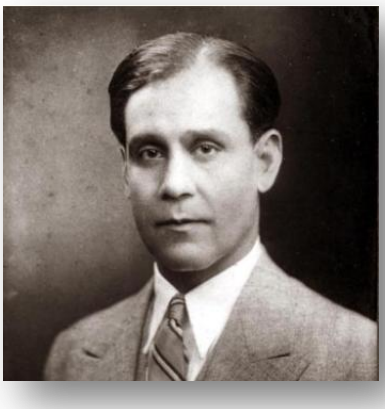
Nawab Hamidullah Khan –



Time Period – 1926 – 1949

Sultan Jahan Begum's son Hamidullah Khan, An excellent international polo player was next Nawab of Bhopal.

He was permanent member of Chamber of prince.

He established Hamidia art and commerce intercollege.

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On 1st of June 1949, princely state of Bhopal signed instrument of Accession and became the part of independent India.

Signing of instrument of accession –

Nawab Hamidullah Khan Choose to remain independent after India got its Independence. He was a Muslim prince of Hindu majority population state. Thus, revolt begun on the streets of Bhopal.

Government tried to supressed the revolt but it was agitated.

Sardar Patel orderd VP Menon to take the charge and qwell the revolt.

VP Menon put pressure on Nawab Hamidullah to sign instrument of accession.

On 1st of June 1949, Nawab gave the approval and Bhopal was assimilated into India.

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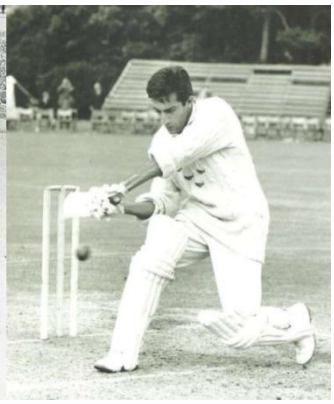
Begum Sultan Jahan's son Hamidullah khan had three children. His second eldest daughter **Sajida Sultan** was married to Iftikhar Ali Khan, the 8th Nawab of the Pataudi family. They had a son, Mansoor Ali Khan Pataudi, the famous cricketer who married the Indian actress and descendant of Rabindranath Tagore, Ms Sharmila Tagore, son Saif Ali khan.

Sajida Sultan, the last titular Begum of Bhopal



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Art and architecture of Bhopal state –

S. No.	Monuments	Ruler
1.	Fatehgarh Fort, Dhai Sidi Masjid	Dost Md. Khan
2.	Jama Masjid, Gohar Masjid	Quidisia Begum
3.	Moti Masjid, Moti Mahal, Shaukal Mahal	Sikandar Jahan Begum
4.	Noorbagh Masjid, Jahangirabad	Jahangir Mohammad
5.	Tajul Masjid, Lal Kothi, Tajmahal of Bhopal	Shahjahan Begum
6.	Sophia College (Kaisar-e-Sultani Mahal), Ahmedabad Mahal, Noor-us-Sabha Mahal, King Edward Museum	Sultan Jahan Begum

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Literature in Bhopal state –

Development of Urdu Literature was seen foremost in Bhopal with the rule of Nawabs and Begums.

S. No.	Ruler	Write up
1	Jahangir Md.	Diwan-e-Ilha, Taj-ul-Kamal, Diwan-e-shireen, Siddiqui-ul-Bayan
2	Sahajahan Begum	Taj-ul-Iqbal, Gohar-e-Iqbal
3	Sultan Janan Begum	Hayat-e-Baki, Hayat-e-Kursi

Other developments –

Princely state of Bhopal consisted of public welfare department named – Waquil-e-Riyasat.

Freedom Fighters from Bhopal who contributed in revolt of 1857
• Adil Md. Khan • Fasil Md. Khan • Amanat Khan • Amil Khan • Mahavir, valishah • Sujat Khan

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- **Holkar Dynasty (Princely state of Holkars)**

Founder – Malhar Rao Holkar

This Dynasty was initially a branch of Maratha kingdom. The name holkar originated from Holgaon in the vicinity of Puna.

After the death of Aurangzeb, from 1720-40 Peshwa Bajirao I extension policy and collection of tax (Chauth) led Maratha to invade the territory of Malwa.

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In 1723, Peshwa Bajirao I entered Malwa from Asirgarh fort with Malhar rao holkar.

In May, 1723 Peshwa defeated Dost Md. Khan of Bhopal.

In December, 1723 Peshwa with the help Chhatrasal defeated Muhammad Khan Bangash.

In 1724, Battle of Sarangpur was fought between the army of Mughal and Maratha. Malhar Rao Holkar along with Chimanji Appa defeated Mughal superintendent – Girdhar Bahadur.

In 1728, Battle of Amjhera was fought, in which Chimanji Appa, Malhar Rao Holkar and Ranoji Scindhia defeated (Mughals) Daya Bahadur and Girdhar Bahadur. With this victory Maratha established their authority over Malwa region.

In 1731, Battle of Tirla was fought, Marathas emerged victorious and Daya Bahadur was killed.

In July, 1732 Peshwa Bajirao divided the region of Malwa under five authorities. Out of which, Holkars were at Southern Malwa and Scindhias at Northern Malwa.

Malhar Rao Holkar –

Time Period – 1731 – 1766

He was an able commander and founder of Holkar dynasty. His father name was Khanduji Holkar. After the death of his father, Malhar Rao joined army of Marathas.

His wives – Gautami Bai, Dwaraka Bai, Bana Bai and Harku Bai.

His son and daughter-in-law – Khanderao Holkar and Ahilya Bai Holkar.

He participated in battle of Sarangpur (1724), Amjhera (1728), Tirla (1731).

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In 1731, he also assisted Bajirao I when he invaded Delhi.

In 1737, he participated in Battle of Bhopal and Treaty of Dorasarai.

In 1752, battle of Bhalami Mukam was fought between Maratha and Nizam.

In 1754, his son Khanderao Holkar marched a mission against Jat leader Suraj Mal. His army seized Kumbher fort but Khanderao died when a cannon ball hit his camp while inspecting.

In 1761, 3rd battle of Panipat, he indirectly supported Marathas.

In 1764, he aided Suja-ud-daula against Britishers.

He established Rajwada in Indore and Malharganj.

He died on 20th May, 1766 and his tomb is at Alampur, Bhind.

Malerao Holkar –

Time Period – 1766 – 1767

He was son of Khanderao and Ahilya Bai. He was a minor when his father died thus his mother became the custodian ruler but in April, 1767 Malerao died due to Encephalitis (inflammation of brain).

Ahilya Bai Holkar –

Time Period – 1767 – 1795

She was the greatest holkar ruler and wife of Khanderao Holkar. She was the mother of Malherao Holkar and Mukta Bai. After the death of her husband (1754), father-in-law (1766) and son (1767), she ascended the throne. With the capital – Maheshwar

She proved her capability; being a queen she did many humanitarian works such as –

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- Construction of ponds, wells, haulting stations, schools, hospitals etc.
- She is considered as trade founder of Maheshwar Saree.
- She held public hearing at Chhatribagh.
- She repaired Somnath Temple of Gujarat and Vishwanath Temple at Kashi.
- She constructed Annapurna Temple and Manikarnika ghat in Banaras, Maheswar fort and ghat at Khargone.

To commemorate her contributions Madhya Pradesh government did following work –

- Indore Airport – Devi Ahilya Bai Holkar International Airport
- Indore University – Devi Ahilyabai Vishwa Vidhyalaya (DAVV)
- Ahilya Bai Award
- Ahilya Utsav

Dr. Heeralal Sharma states that her ruling period was the time of good governance.

Tukojirao Holkar –

Time Period – 1795 – 1797

He was an adopted son of Malhar rao and Commander of Queen Ahilya bai. He shifted the the capital from maheshwar to Indore. His army was based on European model of modernized army.

In 1779, First Anglo- Maratha war -during the battle of wadgaon, he along with Nana fadnavis gave strong resistance to Colonel Godard and Tipu sulatan (1785).

In 1794, Tukojirao helped Peshwas in defeating Nizam's army.

Tukojijrao died in 1797, and his son Kashirao holkar (1797-99) succeeded him with the help of Peshwa and Daulatrao Scindia. Later he was displaced by Yashwantrao Holkar.

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Yashwantrao Holkar –

Time Period – 1799- 1811

He was son of Tukojirao, an able commander and expert in gorilla warfare. He shifted the capital from Indore to Bhanpura. He transformed the fort of Hinglajgarth into Cantonment.

In 1799, Yashwantrao defeated Kashirao holkar in battle of Kasrawad, with this victory he acquired the territory of Ujjain and kashirao was displaced.

After this, tension was created between Holkars and Scindias that finally came to an end with battle of Ujjain, in which Scindias were defeated.

In 1801, Yashwantrao Holkar also defeated Peshwas in battle of Hadaspur. In 1802, Peshwa in order to reinstate their authority over holkar signed treaty of Bassein with Britishers. **{This Led to Second Anglo-Maratha War}.**

In 1803-05, Yashwantrao's power grew and Britishers planed to attack on him. With this Battle of Kunch was fought in bundelkhand between Yashwantrao and Colonel Fawcett (Defeated).

Yashwantrao's victory led him to march towards Delhi, to free Shah Alam II. In gratitude, Shah Alam II gave the tiltle of "Rajrajeshwar alija bahadur" to Yashwantrao Holkar.

In 1804, Scindias signed Treat of Burhanpur with Yashwantrao holkar.

In 1805, He signed Treaty of Rajpurghat with the Britishers.

He constructed- Ahilya Temple and Vithoji, Khanderao, Lakshmibai Chatri at Maheshwar.
He Renovated Hinglajgarth Fort.

Accoding to Historian- N. S. Inamdar, Yashwantrao Holkar is known to be "Napolean of Central India"

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Malharrao Holkar III –

Time Period –1811 – 1833

He was son of Yashwantrao holkar and Krishnabai. After the death of his father in 1811, he ascended the throne under the custodian of Tulsabai and reshifted the capital to Indore.

In dec 1817, During Third Anglo- Maratha War, he fought battle of Mahidpur. Malharrao Holkar III was defeated because of the betrayal of Abdul Gaffar. He signed Treaty of Mandsaur in 1818.

With this Princely state of holkar came under suzerainty of British Imperalism.

From 1833 to 1844 Martand holkar, Harirao holkar, Khanderao III were the rulers.

He constructed Purana Mahal and Padrinath Temple at Indore and MHOW cantonment for Britishers.

Tukojirao Holkar II –

Time Period –1844 - 1886

He was an able ruler, who did many constructive works in Indore. He appointed T. Madhavrao as the diwan of Indore who brought many economic reforms. Credit of industrialization of Indore goes to Tukojirao II. Revolt of 1857 took place during his reign. His Role in the Revolt

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He directly supported Britishers.

- Colonel Durand in Indore.
- Colonel Hatchinson in Dhar.

He indirectly supported Indian Freedom Fighters.

- Sa'adat Khan Milatry Aid and Protection of his Family.

In 1867, State Cloth Mill was established.

In 1875, Indore- Khandwa railway line was setup.

In 1876, Prince of Wales visited Indore.

In 1877, He participated in Delhi Darbar.

Shivajirao Holkar –

Time Period –1886- 1903

He was Second son of Tukoji II. He appointed R. Raghunath his Prime Minister.

In 1889, he established a technical institute, Holkar College (1891) and Sanskrit School in Indore.

He also constructed- Lal bagh Mahal, dariyab Mahal, Shiv-vilas Mahal, Sukh Mahal and Tukojirao Hospital.

Tukojirao Holkar III –

Time Period – 1903- 1926

He was Son of Shivajirao holkar.

His contribution-

- Hukumchand Mill, Ahilya Ashram, Chandrawati Women School.
- Town Hall in Indore inaugurated by George V.
- Navratan Temple (1923), at present it is known as Central Archive.
- Argriculture Research Center at Pipalya

Malabar Hill Slaughter- It was an incident that took place in Bombay, A couple was killed and Tukojirao III was accused of the killing, due to which he had to resign from the ruling post. He was succeded by Yashwantrao Holkar II.

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Yashwantrao Holkar II –

Time Period – 1926- 1948

He is known as "Architect of Modern Indore", because of his development work.

He constructed Indore Airport, MY hospital, Yashwant Sagar Lake, Cricket team.

On 1st Jan 1950, Yashwantrao III signed instrument of accession and princely state of Indore became the part of United India.

Scindhia Dynasty (Princely state of Scindia)

Founder- Ranoji Scindia

Capital- Ujjain, Later Gwalior

Time Period- 1731- 1948

Scindia dynasty is the Kunbi origin Hindu Maratha dynasty. It is one of the most prominent princely states of Central India.

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Ranoji Scindia –

Time Period – 1731- 1745

In the Beginning, he was under the custodianship of Peshwa Balaji Vishwanath.

In 1728, Battle of Amjhera was fought between Maratha Confideracy against Dayabahadur and Girdharbahadur, after which he got the authority of collecting Tax over the North region of Malwa.

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In 1732, He got the possession of Shajapur, Shujalpur and Ujjain as the initial capital.

He renovated the Mahakal temple of Ujjain; Simhasth Kumbh was restarted and aided Bajirao I during his Delhi attack.

Ranoji had 5 sons- Jayaapparaje Scindia, Dattaji Scindia and Jotibha were the legitimate hier. Wherelse, Mahadji and Tukaji Scindia were illegitimate.

Jayapparaje Scindia –

Time Period – 1745- 1755

He was eldest son of Ranoji Scindia. He was also known by another name- Jayajirao Scindia. Maharaj Vijay Singh of Marwad killed him in 1755 and his son Jankoji Scindia ascended the throne.

Jankojirao Scindia –

Time Period –1755 – 1761

He was son of Jayapparaje Scindia; he was minor when his father died. Thus his uncle Dattaji Scindia became his custodian. Dattaji took revenge of his brother's death and defeated Vijay Singh; he also acquired Agra and Ajmer but in 1760 he was killed by Najib Khan.

In 1761, Jankojirao died in Third Battle of Panipat.

After the death of Jankoji, there was no one to sit on the throne, than in 1763-64, Kadarjirao and 1764-68, Manjirao Scindia took the charge.

Mahadji Scindia –

Time Period –1768 – 1794.

He is consider as the Real founder and most celebrated ruler of of Scindia dynasty. He also goes by the name of Madhavrao I and Second Shivaji.

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In 1761, during the battle of panipat he was injured and rescued by water carrier (Bhisti) named- Shen kha.

In 1765, he conquered the fort of Gwalior after defeating jat king- Lokendra Singh.

In 1772, he aided Shah Alam II to which he gave mahadji the title of "Nayab Wakeel".

In 1788, Revolt of Gulam Qadir took place.

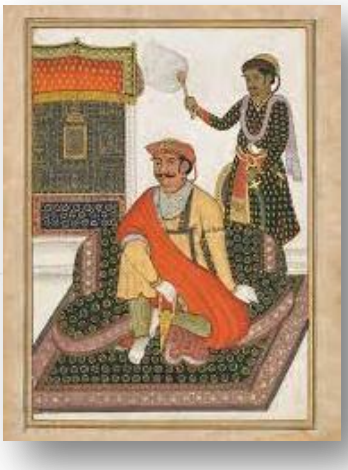
In 1793, Battle of Lakheri was fought between Mahadji and Tukojirao holkar (Defeated). Though he won the battle but was upset with this civil war and called it as"Mourning day"

Mahadji established his army under the supervision of French official- Devoun.

He constructed Rajrajeshwar temple at Burhanpur and repaired Gwalior fort.

In 1794, he died in (Banwadi) Poona.

Daulatrao Scindia –



Time Period – 1794- 1827

He was nephew of Mahadji Scindia.

In 1797, he defeated Nizam in battle of Kudarla.

In 1801, he was defeated by Yashwantrao holkar in battle of Ujjain.

In 1802, he was defeated by holkar ruler in battle of Hadaspur.

He signed Treaty of Surji-anjangaon (1803) with the Britishers after loosing in Second Anglo- Maratha war. (British Regent in Scindia's Court)

In 1804, Treaty of Burhanpur was signed with Britishers.(Scindia's to aid Britishers in their battle)

In 1810, he shifted the capital from Ujjain to Gwalior.

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In 18177, he signed Treaty of Gwalior with the Britishers. (Pindari Solution)

He established Lashkarnagar, Foolbagh, Moti Mahal and Maharajwada at Gwalior.

Renouned Poet Padmakar was his courtier.

Jankoji Scindia II –

Time Period – 1827 – 1843

Mukutrao Shinde (Original name) was an adopted son of Daulatrao. He becomes ruler under the custodianship of Baiza bai (Foster Mother). Later Jankoji asked assistance from William Bentick to establish his independent kingdom, and Baiza bai was sent to Ujjain.

He Died in 1843.

Baiza Bai- She was the wife of Daulatrao Scindia II, who became custodian ruler to his adopted son.
Colonel Sleeman and Maclolyd help her in the abolition of Thugs.
She constructed Scindia ghat in Banaras and Baiz Tal in Gwalior.
She was sent to Ujjain in 1832 to keep her business away from Gwalior.
She returned in 1857 and adopted the measures against the Britishers. Death- 1863

Jayajirao Scindia –

Time Period – 1843 - 1886

His original name was Bhagirath Shinde. He was an adopted son Jankoji II. He was under the custodianship of Krishnarao and Tara bai.

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In 1851, he appointed Dinkar rao as his Diwan.

Jai Vilas Palace, Jal Vihar, Kunp Kothi, RajMahal Pond, Gorkhi Gate was Constructed by him.

Emergence of Gwalior House of Music was during his reign, famous Tabla Player –Jorav Singh was in his court.

Revolt of 1857 took place during his reign in which he directly supported Britishers and indirectly aided Indian freedom fighters.

Amarchand Bathiya-

He was the treasurer of Jayajirao, he sheltered Indian freedom fighter locked the gate and gave the key to Ranilakshmi bai. For this act of treason, he was hanged.

Jai Vilas Palace- It is the residential house of Scindia's, built during the reign of Jayajirao.Its Architect was- Sir Miachel Filose.

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Madhorao Scindia –

Time Period – 1886- 1925

He was son of Jayajirao and Jija bai. His initial 8 year of ruling was under Council of Residency (Britishers).

His Independent rule begins from 1896 to 1925.

He formed Government of Gwalior for Progressive Administraion and for Transparency two department were established-

Majlis- e- aam, **Majlis- e- Khas**.

In 1897, Scindia School was established inside Gwalior fort.

Established Victoria College in Gwalior. (Present name- Rani Lakshmibai College)

In 1911, George Castle was built in Shivpuri for George V visit.

He constructed Madav Vilas and announced Shivpuri as the Winter Capital of Gwalior state.

He opened a department for Irrigation under the planning-supervision of Sydney Preston.

Harsi, Tigra and Kakaito Dams were constructed.

In 1904, Gwalior- Sheopur narrow gauge train was placed and begun, along with Gwalior engineering works.

Jayaji cotton mill and Banmore cement factory were established.

He died on June 1925 in Paris.

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Jivajirao Scindia –

Time Period – 1925 – 1948

He is considered as last ruler of Scindia dynasty. He was minor when his father died thus first Council of residency and later Maharani Chinukraje was his custodian.

He married to Lekha Divyeshwari/ Vijaya Raje or Rajamata of Gwalior.

He was first Rajpramukh of Central India.

In 1946, he established Gajra Raje Medical College, Madhav Engineering College, Kamla Raje College in Gwalior.

During his reign Gwalior was merged into India (15 June 1948).

He had 4 Daughters and Madhav Rao Scindia was his son, He was grandfather of Jotiraditya Scindia.

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Modern History of M.P

- Revolt of Chainsingh
- Revolt of 1857
- Flag Satyagrah
- Jungle Satyagrah

Early Movements

- Bundela Revolt of 1842
- Non cooperation Movement in MP
- Civil disobedience Movement in MP

Later Movements

- Charanpaduka Massacre
- Quit India Movement in MP
- Prominent Personalities
  - Freedom Fighters
  - Tribal Freedom Fighters
- Other Historical events
  1. Punjab Mail Incident
  2. Sohabal Massacre
  3. Tripuri Session of Congress
  4. Jaliyawala Incident of Bhopal
  5. Rice Revolt of Rewa
  6. Sarafa Incident
  7. Anjuman-Khuddam-e-watan
  8. Praja Mandal
  9. Stree Sevadal
  10. Kasai Khana Incident

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Revolt of Chainsingh –

He was archduke of princely state of Narsinghgarh (Rajgarh). He is considered as first martyr of Madhya Pradesh and Mangal Pandey of MP.

He disobeyed the orders of British political agent of Narsinghgarh – Medoc, Chainsingh along with

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his bodyguard Himmat Kha and Bahadur Kha fought a battle with Medoc in Sehore.

On 24th June 1824, he was attained Martyrdom in Dusshera Ground.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has started a Guard of Honor from the year 2015 on the umbrella of Kunwar Chain Singh, Sehore.

Bundela Revolt of 1842 –

On 8th of April 1842, this revolt took place in the region of Sagar, Damoh, and Narsinghpur etc. This was the prelude of revolt of 1857.

Cause of the revolt –

- Forced and high rate of taxes.
- British involvement in the internal affairs of princely states.
- Corruption, Divide and Rule policy of Britishers.
- Abolition of carring licensed Guns, only for Indians.

Immediate Cause – Abduction of Jhukaniya (Dancer) by the Britisher, from the court of Vikramjeet Prince of Guda.

On 8th of April, 1842, Madhukar Shah, Ganesh Ju, Jawahar Singh Bundela initiated the rebellion and soon after independent rebellions of Bundelkhand region participated in the revolt –

S. No.	Leader of the revolt	Region of the revolt
1	Madhukar Shah	Narhut
2	Ganesh Ju	Narhut
3	Jawahar Bundela	Chandrapur
4	Raja Parikshit	Jaitpura
5	Hridaya Shah	Heerapur
6	Vikramjeet Singh	Guda

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7	Mor Prahlad	Chanderi
8	Bakhat Singh	Chirgaon
9	Dhillan Shah	Madanpura

Suppression of the revolt –

Britishers used their most famous policy of Divide and Rule to suppress this revolt –

- Bakhatbali of Shahgarh helped Britishers to capture Gond ruler of Madanpura Dhillanshah.
- In June 1843, Jawahar Singh Bundela surrendered to Hamilton.
- In December 1843, Ganesh Ju surrendered.
- Bakhatbali informed about Hridaya Shah to Hamilton and Ratansingh of Charkhari helped in capturing of Raja Parikshit of Jaitpura.

Result and significance of the Revolt –

- 10% exemption in the taxes was agreed.
- Corrupt officers were transferred and new officers were appointed.

Although this revolt was suppressed and proved to be unsuccessful but it prepared a prelude to the revolt of 1857.

Revolt of 1857 in Madhya Pradesh

Revolt begun in May, 1857 from Merut cantonment also spreaded in various parts of Madhya Pradesh.

Cause of the revolt –

- British atrocities
- Expoitated economic policies
- Corruption, Divide and Rule
- British involvement in the internal affairs of princely states
- Policy of subsidiary alliance and doctrine of lapse.

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Nana Saheb and Tatya Tope symbolized lotus flower and Indian flat bread (Roti) in MP to aware the masses.

Beginning of the revolt –

- In 1857, the first action was the revolt from Neemuch Cantonment. On 3rd of June, 1857 soliders of Neemuch Cantonment refused to accept the order of British officers. Colonel C.B. Sobers suppressed this revolt and reinstated British authority.
- On 14th June, 1857 the second action took place in Gwalior Cantonment. During this time Jayaji Rao Scindhia directly assisted Britishers and indirectly supported Indian freedom fighters. He also sent his family member to Agra.
- On 20th June, 1857 the third action took place in Shivpuri.

Leaders of Madhya Pradesh in Revolt of 1857 –

- **Sa'adat Kha –** He was the Gunman in Holkar's army. On 1st of July, 1857 Sa'adat Kha along with Bhagirath Silawat gave a resistance at Indore Residency. He led the march from Mhow but this revolt was suppressed by Brigadior Stuart. In 1874, he was captured from Baswada and on 1st of October, 1874 he was given capital punishment. His tomb is located in front of MPPSC office in Indore.
- **Shankarshah and Raghunathshah –** The father-son Duo led the revolt from Mahakaushal region. They fought the battle of Patan and Bargi against Britishers on 8th of Septmeber, 1858 ther were captured and killed by Britishers.
- **Bhakhtbali –** He led the revolt from Shargarh, Sagar. He along with his commander Bodhan Daua gave strong resistance to Britishers.
- **Mardansingh –** He led the revolt from Banpura and gave strong resistance to Britishers.
- **Tantya Bheel –** He was a tribal freedom fighter who belongs to Nimar region and was pioneer in Gorilla warfare. He was given capital punishment in 1889.

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- **Bhima Nayak –** He led the revolt from Sendhwa, Badwani. He along with Khwaja Nayak gave strong resistance to Britishers. He looted Pansemal region of Badwani and fought a battle of Ambapani against Britishers. He died on 29th December, 1876.
- **Khwaja Nayak –** He led the revolt in Nimar region. He was accompanied by Bhima Nayak.
- **Avanti Bai –** She was the Queen of Ramgarh, Jabalpur. She along with her bodyguard **Girdhari Bai** gave strong resistance to Britishers. In November, 1857 she fought battle of Kheri and in March, 1858 stood against the Britishers in Devhargarh struggle. On 20th March, 1858 she along with Girdhari Bai was surrounded by British army and both decided to take their own life.
- **Thakur Suraj Prasad –** He led the revolt in Vijayraghavgarh region of Katni.
- **Fazil Md. Khan –** He was the landlord of Ambapani. He along with his brother Adil Md. Kha gave strong resistance to Britishers. In October, 1857 both the brother fought battle of Bamhori against the Britishers, commander-in-chief of Fazil – Bhikam Singh died in this battle. Later, he was also captured and got capital punishment.
- **Lakshmibai –** She was the Queen of Jhansi. She led the revolt from Jhansi to Kalpi, Gwalior. In the revolt of 1857, she fought against General Hugh Rose and to save her empire from doctrine of lapse. She gave strong resistance to Britishers and on 18th June, 1858 attained Martyrdom.
- **Jhalkari Bai –** She was the bodyguard of Rani Lakshibai. When she found out that they have been betrayed and Britishers are coming to capture them she insisted Lakshmi Bai to save her life and she potrayed herself as Rani Lakshmi Bai in front of Britishers.
- **Amar Chandra Bathia –** He was the treasure of Scindhia rulers. He assisted Rani Lakshmibai when she reached Gwalior during the revolt of 1857. Britishers imprisoned him for providing aid to Rani Lakshmi Bai and he was given capital punishment.
- **Tatya Tope –** He was one of the founding freedom fighter who led the revolt of 1857 against the Britishers. Being Pioneer of Gorilla warfare he led the revolt in Shivpuri region of Madhya Pradesh. Betrayal of Maansingh

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led to his imprisonment. On 18th April, 1859 a huge mass was gathered in Shivpuri where Britishers gave him the capital punishment.

- **Thakur Ranmat Singh –** He belongs to Satna. He led the revolt of 1857 in Chitrakut, Naguad region against the Britishers. He killed Major Collin and capital punishment was given to him.

Conclusion – Though this revolt was unsuccessful yet it left a long lasting impact on Britishers. Many historians titled it as sepoy mutiny whereas many prefer to say it first revolt for independence. The main cause of failure was not having a common goal/objective. Some freedom fighters revolting against taxes, some against exploitation, and some against doctrine of lapse etc. but this revolt displayed an essence of unity among Indian freedom fighters.

Name	Place	Name	Place
Murad Ali Khan	Mhow Chhawani	**Raja Bakhtawar Singh**	Amjhera (Dhar)
Thakur Daulat Singh	Hoshangabad	**Deshpat Bundela**	Chhatarpur
Sheikh Ramzan	Sagar	**Daulat Kachhwaha**	Damoh
Shujat Kha	Bhopal	**Bahadur and Devisingh**	Mandala
Surendra Bhai	Sambalpur	**Jhalkari Bai**	Gwalior
Kishore Singh	Hindoriya, Damoh	**Sardar Khan**	Indore
Vijaysingh Lodhi	Ramgarh	**Dalganjan Singh**	Baroda (Shahdol)
Harol Harchandrai	Rewa	**Thakur Jagmohan Singh**	Rewa
Daulat Singh	Raghugarh (Dewas)	**Ranjeetrai Dixit**	Rewanchal
Mahadev Shastri	Gwalior	**Rao Khalksingh Daua**	Sewadha (Datiya)
Umravsingh Subedar	Bhander (Datiya)	**Warish Md. Kha**	Bhopal
Daulatsingh Kushwaha	Daboh (Bhind)	**Meharbansingh Lodhi**	Heerapur (Narsinghpur)
Garulsingh	Sohagpur (Shahdol)	**Garun Singh**	Sohagpur (Shahdol)

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Swadeshi Movement in Madhya Pradesh –

Central Provincial Association held 2nd Session in Jabalpur. It was precided by Gangadhar Rao Chitnavis. With the motive of Armed Rebellion Chidambaram Pillai formed a rebellious organization. In 1907, Madhav Rao Sapre from Nagpur published Keshari and Hind Keshari News Paper which aware the masses in the central province regarding Swadesh and Boycott Movement at national level.

In March, 1907 R.N. Madholkar precided the 3rd Session of Central Provincial Association in Raipur. Harisingh Gaur also participated in this session.

Home Rule League Movement in Madhya Pradesh –

Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Anni Besant led this movement with objective of self governance and independence.

In November, 1916, Dr. Harisingh Gaur precided the session in C.P. Berar and unofficially announced demand of Swaraj. In the same year home rule league of central India was established in Jabalpur with the Headquarter at Nagpur.

Home Rule League of Central India's leaders –

- Harisingh Gaur
- Gangadhar Rao
- Dada Saheb Khaparde
- Madhav Rao Sapre
- B.N. Munja

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Khilafat Movement in Madhya Pradesh –

In 1919-20, this national movement begun, in Madhya Pradesh it was led by Dudilal Jhatav and Abdul Gaffar. In Bhopal, it was led by Amman Bai, Saiyyed Hamid Hussain Rizvi, and Shambhu Dayal.

At the same time Azmal Kha hoisted national flag at Jabalpur, Municipal building.

Kasaikhana Movement –

In 1920, at Ratauna village Sagar, Kasaikhana organization was established.

Non cooperation Movement in MP –

It was a peaceful movement based on non-violence policy. The movement was started by Gandhi Ji, on 1st of August, 1920.

Causes –

- British atrocities
- Expoitated economic policies
- Corruption, Divide and Rule
- British involvement in the internal affairs of princely states
- Non-fulfillment of the promises by Britishers after World War I.
- Implementation of Rowlatt Act
- Jallianwala Bagh Massacre

Contribution of MP in Non Cooperation Movement –

The main centre of this movement in central India was Nagpur. Prominent Leaders were –

- Seth Govind Das
- Sundar Lal Tapaswi
- Kailash Nath Katju
- Makhanlal Chaturvedi
- Subhadra Kumari Chauhan
- Kanchedi Lal
- Dwaraka Prasad Mishra
- Sukhnandan Sharma
- Balkrishna Sharma Naveen
- Lakshman Singh Chauhan

Course of Action in Madhya Pradesh –

On 6th January, 1921, Gandhi Ji called for Excursion of India to gather the masses. This Excursion begins from Chhindwara.

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Prabhakar Dundiraj led Madhya Pradesh in Non-Cooperation Movement. Gandhi Ji passes through Khandwa and reached Jabalpur, where he met Seth Govind Das and addressed a meeting at Golbazar.

Women in Jabalpur boycott foreign goods, banned liquor shops and promoted Khadi clothes.

Nathuram Modi, Lakshman Singh Chauhan quit their law practice to support the cause.

In 1921, Prince of Wales visited Ratlam where he was boycotted.

Aryachandra Jugdan, Shraddhananda Maharaj and Teacher Lalchandra were arrested for six months.

Swami Atmananda and Shraddhananda led the movement in Sehore.

Balkrishna Sharma Naveen was the face of the movement in Shajapur.

In September, 1921, Gandhi ji reached Bhopal where he was supported by Amman Bai, Shambhu Dayal Khuman, Najma Dadda, Hakim Fayyaz Hussain, Hamid Hussain Rizvi.

In Baghelkhand, Awadhesh Pratap Singh, Yagvendra Singh, Narmada Singh, Rajbhan Singh, Lal Baldev Singh led the movement.

In Bundelkhand all the centre of Home Rule participated in Non-cooperation movement.

In Sagar, Raghvendra Singh precided the regional congress committee meeting.

In Gwalior, Kamlabai Yadav, Janki Devi Agrawal, Champa Devi Yadav led the revolt along with the support of princely state of Gwalior.

In Neemuch, Nathmal Chauradiya, Moolchandra Agrawal led the revolt.

On 5th of February, 1922, after the incident of Chaura-Chauri, Gandhi ji called off Non-Coopertion Movement.

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Conclusion – This was a very strong movement that could have changed the path of independence if it wasn't called off. This movement witnessed the support of huge masses and boycotting of foreign goods and everything else in peacefull context. Britishers were unable to find any way to stop this movement. They were hostile with this method of protesting.

Flag Satyagrah/Jhanda Satyagrah

Date – 8th March, 1923

It is also termed as a Jabalpur Satyagrah. It is a Campaign that focused on exercising the right & freedom to hoist the Flag. This Movement was started in 1923 from Jabalpur. Congress got majority in Municipal Corporation of Jabalpur and they hoisted spinning wheel flag of India by flag down union jack. British officials flag down and insulted our Flag.

Then National flag was hoisted in the every part of the state & Sarojini Naidu & Maulana Azad Hoisted the National flag at the town hall of Jabalpur.

Sundarlal Tapasvi, Narhari Agrawal, Nathuram Modi, Lakshman Singh Chauhan, Subhadra Kumari Chauhan were the face of this Satyagrah in Jabalpur.

Later this incidence sounds at National level & Sardar Patel decided to celebrate the Jhanda Satyagrah on National level. This time Satyagrah started from Nagpur on 13th of April 1923 under the leadership of Sardar Vallabh Bhai Patel along with Rajendra Prasad, Sarojini Naidu, Vitthal Bhai Patel etc.

This Satyagrah was ended when British Government allowed the procession (जुलुस) of Satyagrahi along with Indian Flag on 18th August, 1923.

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Civil Disobedience Movement in MP

On 6th of April 1930, Gandhi Ji marched towards Dandi to break the salt law and by this civil disobedience movement begun.

On 7th April 1930, in Barela, Jabalpur this movement begun in Madhya Pradesh. Seth Govind Das, Dwarka Prasad Mishra, Gayacharan Trivedi, Sawaimal Jain, Subhadra Kumari Chauhan, Lakshman Chauhan, Pt. Ravishankar Shukla, V.P. Mishra were the face of civil disobedience movement in Madhya Pradesh.

Course of Action –

- People of Sagar, Damoh, Narsinghpur, Sehore, Katni, Mandla were gathered to disobey the laws peacefully. Student in Sagar boycotted their study. There was strike in warehouse at Katni.
- Seth Govind Das with his book (Bharat me Angrezi Rajya) aware the masses.
- Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru was arrested in Central provincial conference held at Raipur.
- At the same time Mahatma Gandhi visited Yawatmal (C.P. and Berar) and in the forest of Pusand, he mowed the grass to break Britisher's law. With this begin the trend of Jungle Satyagrah.

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Salt Satyagrah (6th of April 1930)

- It was launched from Masoleum of Rani Durgawati at Narai Nala Jabalpur under the leadership of Pandit Govindas for the same cause as done by Gandhi ji.

In October, 1930, Gunghuti Jungle Satyagrah held at Umariya.

Turiya Jungle Satyagrah

Date – 1930

Place – Seoni

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Course of Action –

On 9th of October, 1930, Mookaprasad cut sandalwood in Turia village at Seoni against the rule of Britishers.

Durgashankar Mehta led this revolt when deputy commissioner Semon ordered to fire on the mass.

Guddo Bai, Raina Bai, Dema Bai, Birju Gond were martyred.

Jungle Satyagrah/Ghoda-Dongri Satyagrah

Date – 1930

Place – Betul

Course of Action –

It was launched by the tribals of Betul region for the protection of their land & forest from the encroachement of Britishers. This Satyagrah was held at Goda-Dongri village of Betul. It was led by **Ganjan Singh Korku** in Banjari Dhal Area. Ganjan Singh was arrested and send to Jambada Jail, Koma Gond, Ramu Gond and Makru Gond were martyred.

On 5th March, 1931, with Gandhi-Irwin Pact signing and second Round Table Conferrence discussions Jungle Satyagrah ended.

In September, 1930, on the bank of Betwa River, Lalaram Bajpayee led Orchha Jungle Satyagrah.

Charan Paduka Massacre

Date – 14th January, 1931

Place – Charan Paduka village, Chatarpur, on the Bank of Urmil River.

Course of Action –

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Increasing and forcefully collection of tax by Britishers led the mass gathering under the leadership of Sarju Daua.

On the holy day of Makar Sankranti people were collected at Charan Paduka village of Chhatarpur for peaceful protest, but Colonel Fisher opened the fire on them in which some people were killed and many were injured.

Sundarlal Barodha, Dhiru Kurmi, Ramlal Kurmi, Dharam Das and Halkau Ahir were martyred. Suraj Daua was imprisioned for four years.

This event is known as Jallianwala bagh of M.P.

Quit India Movement in Madhya Pradesh –

On 8th of August 1942, Gandhi ji called for **Do or Die** in Bombay, with this Quit India Movement begun. In Madhya Pradesh, this movement was started from **Vidisha**.

Course of Action –

In Jabalpur – Many congress leaders were arrested at Fuharewala Chauk on 9th of August, 1942. The leaders went for hunger strike.

Pt. Ravishankar Shukla, Seth Govind Das, Dwaraka Prasad Mishra, Bhagwat Charan Mandloi were the face of this movement here.

On 11th August 1942, public meeting was called which was Lathi Charged by Police.

On 14th August, Gulab Singh of Rewa was killed in Jabalpur by Police firing.

In Betul – On 12th of August, at Pattan Bazar British clothes were boycotted over Khadi clothes. This led to the firing by policeman in which Mahadev Teli was martyred.

On 19th August, at Ghoda-Dongri tribal people participated in this movement.

In Mandla – On 15th of August, 1942, Mannulal Modi, Madhur Prasad Yadav organized a procession in which police fired. Udaychandra Jain was martyred.

In Malwa – Malwi Sarvate, Johri Lal Jhanjhariya, Indu Patkar, Gyan Narana Poranik participated with students and protested in school/colleges.

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Mama Baleshwar Dayal gave resistence to Britishers in Ratlam.

Sabulal Jain led the movement in gadakota, sagar.

In Bhopal, the members of prajamandal- vitthaldas, shakir Ali kha and govind Prasad shrivastav led the movement.

In Indore, hemu kalani was martyred.

In vidisha, Smt. Madandevi and jamunadevi offered bangles to Britishers.

In Mahakaushal, Seth govinddas, Subhadra kumari, K. katju, Makhanlal Chaturvedi and dundarlal Sharma led the movement.

Leader	Place	Martyrdom
Chotelal patel	Shahdol	-
-	Rewa	Lal padamdhar
Bhawani Prasad mishr	Hoshangabad	
-	Narsinghpur	Mansharam tamrakar, Gauribai joshi
Liladhar joshi, baburam sahay, gopi Krishna vijayvargiya	Vidisha	-

Conclusion – It is clear that the fire of Quit India movement was spreaded in every part of Central India (MP), and the spark was as strong as it was at national level.

Individual Satyagrah

- Gandhi ji launched Individual Satyagrah movement Nation wise, from Pavnar (Maharashtra near Nagpur) ashram of Vinoba Bhave.
- In M.P. it is started from Jabalpur.

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Note : (i) Vinoba Bhave (Vinayak Narhari Bhave, Birth 1895 Rajgarh District (Mahashtra) was the first person to be Delected as the Individual Satyagrahi followed by Jawahar lal Nehra.

(ii) First Shaheed of Independence movement from M.P. is Shaheed Kunwar Chain Singh, Narsingha (M.P.) 1824.

Punjab Mail Incident –

Date – 23-24 July, 1931

Place – Khandwa Railway Station

Course of Action –

- Punjab Mail was routing from Delhi to Mumbai, haulted at Khandwa Railway Station. British official Hecksal was killed and Major Shahan was injured by freedom fighters.
- In December, Yashwant Singh, Dev Narayan Tiwari were given capital punishment and Dalpat Rao, life imprisonment.

Stri Seva Dal

This organization was formed by Swami Gyananand in 1931 under Ratlam Congress Committee (1920) with objective of Social work and achieving independence.

Anjuman-Khuddam-e-Watan

Date- 1933 - 34

This organization was formed by Maulana Tarzi Kha, Shakir Ali khan. It means (League of Servants of Fatherland).

Praja Mandal

This organization was formed in 1934 at Jhabua, against British atrocities, to ban Liquor, towards lower caste people upliftment etc.

In 1936, it was established in Ratlam, with the objective to bring together farmers and labours.

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Bhopal Rajya Hindu Sabha

This organization was formed in 1934 with objective of Social Work. Its founders were – Master Lal Singh, Uddhav Rao Mehta, and Jamuna Prasad Mukhari.

Sohabal Massacre-

Date – July, 1938

Place – Hinnota Village, Satna.

Course of Action –

A meeting was planned by Indian Freedom Fighters against the British atrocities. On the way of arrival, when people reached Majhan Village policeman started firing. Lalbudh Pratapsingh, Mandhir Pandey, Ramshrya Gautak were martyred.

This Massacre is also known as Majhan Shootout Incident.

Tripuri Session of Congress –

Subhash announcing resignation

It was the 52nd session of Indian National Congress. In 1938, Haripur session Subashchandra Bose presided the session.

Course of Action –

In 1939, Subashchandra Bose again became the contender who to presides the next session to be held at Tripuri against Pattabhi Sitaramaiyya, supported by Gandhi Ji.

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Subashchandra Bose was elected by majority but Gandhi Ji not happy with the defeat of Pattabhi Sitaramaiyya boycotted further talks. Subashchandra Bose resigned with the post of president and Rajendra Prasad became the new president of INC.

Sarafa Incident –

Date – 6th Sept. 1942

Place – Sarafa Market, Indore

Course of Action –

A Peaceful Procession was held at Sarafa market, Indore, supporting Quit India Movement when Police open fired on the crowd. Maganlal Oaswal was martyred.

Rice Revolt of Rewa-

Date – 28th Feb 1947

Place – Badavar Village, Rewa

Course of Action –

People of the village were protesting against the forced laboring policy of Britishers. Police fired on the mass protesting, Tribhuvan Narayan Tiwari and Bhairav Prasad Urmaliya were martyred.

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Jallianwala bagh Incident of Bhopal –

Date – 14 January, 1949

Place – Buras Village, Raisen, Bank of river Narmada under Princely state of Bhopal

Course of Action –

On the holy day of Makar Sankranti, Mass gathered to celebrate the event and hoisted Indian flag. Zafar Ali Kha, commander in chief of nawab of Bhopal open fired on the crowd. Baijnath Gupta, Chotelal, Veerbhan Singh, Mangal Singh, Vishal Singh were martyred.

Freedom Fighters of Madhya Pradesh

Rani Avantibai –

She was the Queen of Ramgarh, popularly known as Ramgarh ki Jhansi ki Rani and considered as first lady martyred of Madhya Pradesh. She married to Vikrmaditya of Ramgarh present day Dindori.

She took the command of Ramgarh but her administration was affected due to the involvement of British appointed officer Sumit Ali.

This created the conflict of interest and led her to battlefield –

- **Battle of Kheri**

Location – Mandla

Date – 19 November, 1857

Captain Welington was defeated by Queen Avantibai.

- **Battle of Devrahgarh**

Date – 20 March, 1858

Captain Welington defeated Queen Avantibai and she chooses Martyrdom instead of surrendering.

Girdhari Bai – She was bodyguard of Rani Avantibai. She attained Martyrdom alongside her Queen.

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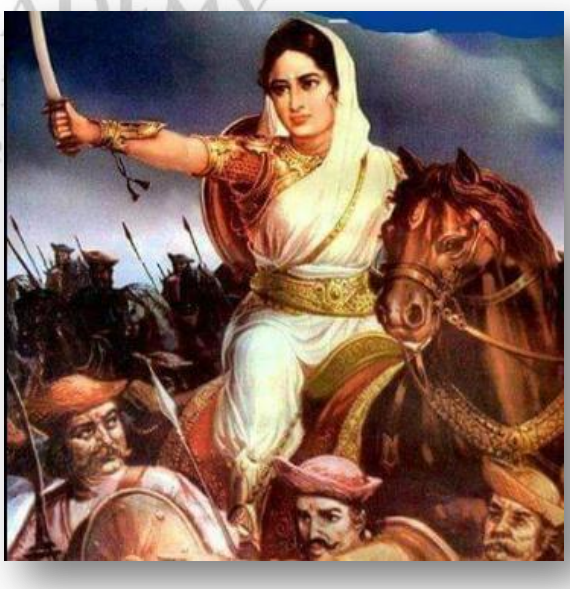
Rani Lakshmibai –

Popular Name – Jhansi ki Rani, Indian courageous lady

Her pet name was Manu/Manikarnika. She was raised under patronage of Bajirao I. She married to Gangadhar Rao ruler of Jhansi. She had a child who died in early age thus she adopted Damodar Rao as heir but it was against the policy of Doctrine of lapse thus she participated in revolt of 1857 against the Britishers. She attained martyrdom on 18th June 1858. Her tomb is in Gwalior (Phoolbagh).

Jhalkari Bai –

She was bodyguard of Rani Lakshmibai. She sacrificed her life to save the Queen. Her tomb is also beside the tomb of Rani Lakshmibai in Gwalior.



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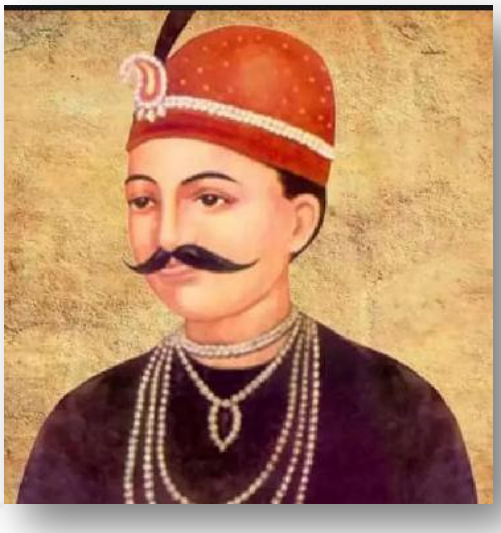
Tatya Tope (Ram Chandra pandurang Rao)



He took the title Tope means Commanding officer. He was the military chief of Army of Peshwa settled in Kanpur.

When the Peshwa Nana-Saheb had to Escape Nepal, then Tatya Tope Joined Rani Laxmi Bai for the military campaign against Britishers.

- He was expert in Gorilla style of war called as Gamini Kava.
- Tatya Tope was hanged in Shivpuri on 18th of April 1859.

Madhukar Shah Bundela –

He was the raja of Narhut, who played an important role in Bundela revolt. His land was seized by the order of Sagar district court, against which he started the revolt. With the aid of Mardan singh he was captured by Britishers.

His Tomb is at Gopalganj Sagar

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Jawahar Singh Bundela-

He was Raja of Chandrapur, in 1842 he along with his brother started Bundela Revolt on the matter of Sagar district court's Decree. He surrendered in June 1847 to Hamilton when his uncle Khetsingh insisted.

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Raja Hriday Shah-

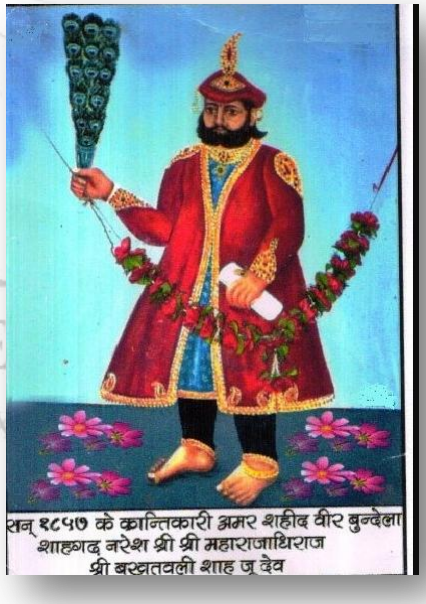
He was the Raja of Hirapur (Narsinghpur). He along with Raja Parikshit walks into the Bundela revolt against Britishers. His brothers- Gajrajsingh, Diwan –Ishri singh, and kins- Sawant singh and bahadur singh struggled with Britishers and looted police stations.

Bhakatbali's Betryal led to his capturing and Capital Punishment.

Dhillonshan-

He was the Gond ruler of Madanpura, who participated in bundela revolt of 1842. Many landlords of chawarpatha aided him but he was betrayed by Bhaktbali and captured by Colonel Eli.

Bakhatbali -



He was the ruler of shahgarh. In the beginning he aided Britishers by providing the information of Hridayshah and Dhillonshah in 1842 Bundela revolt.

After non fulfillment of promises by Britishers, he fought against them in the revolt of 1857. He took the control of gadakota, with the help of Bodhan Daua and Mardan Singh.

In July 1858, he surrendred in front of British officer Thereston. He died in Sept. 1873

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Bodhan Daua- He was commander in chief of Bakhatbali and popularly known as Mangal Pandey of Bundelkhand.

He aided Bhakatbali when taking the control of Gadakota and defeated Dy. Commissioner of Rehli- Lawson.

He was betrayed by Badanrai, and was given capital punishment in April 1858

Mardansingh –

He was son of Raja Mor prahalad of Banpura. He aided Raja Bhakatbali. Initally Supported Britishers in the 1842, Bundela revolt.

He informed the capturing of Madhukar Shah.

But promises were not fulfilled by Britishers and in the revolt of 1857, he fought against them and aided Bhakatbali, Tatya Tope.

In July 1878, he surrendred in front of Mr. Therston.He died in July 1879.

Kuwar Chainsingh –

He was archduke of princely state of Narsinghgarh (Rajgarh). He is considered as first martyr of Madhya Pradesh and Mangal Pandey of MP.

He was accused of killings of Anandram and Roopram by Maddock and he also gave condition of surrendering to Chainsingh-

- To accept British Suzerainty
- To Trade in opium

He disobeyed the orders of British political agent of Narsinghgarh – Maddock, Chainsingh along with his bodyguard Himmat Kha and Bahadur Kha fought a battle with Maddock in Sehore.

On 24th June 1824, he was attained Martyrdom in Dusshera Ground.

The Government of Madhya Pradesh has started a Guard of Honor from the year 2015 on the umbrella of Kunwar Chain Singh, Sehore.

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Bhaktawar Singh –

He was Ruler of Amjhera state of Dhar. He was childless and thus his state fall under Doctrine of Lapse of Lord Dalhousie, thus in 1857 he fought against Britishers.

On 3rd July, He attacked Bhopawar Cantonment, captain Hatchison feld away and he took control of Aresnal. Later in August, Hatchison Captured Diwn Gulabrai, bhawani singh, Mohanlal and chimanlal- Ministers of Bhaktawar Singh.

In Oct, He Successfully attacked on MHOW cantonment. General Clarke Fled away.

After some Consipiracy, Bhaktawar was captured by Britishers.

In Feb 1858, at M.Y hospital compound he was given Capital Punishement.

Sa'adat Kha –

He was the Gunman in Holkar's army.

On 1st of July, 1857 Sa'adat Kha along with Bhagirath Silawat, Vansh Gopal, Maulvi Abdul Samad and Waris Md. Kha, gave strong resistance at Indore Residency. He led the march from Mhow but this revolt was suppressed by Brigadior Stuart. In 1874, he was captured from Baswada and on 1st of October, 1874 he was given capital punishment.

His tomb is located in front of MPPSC office in Indore.

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Chandra Shekhar AZAD –

REVOLVER BATTLE IN ALLAHABAD PARK

POLICE VS. ALLEGED REVOLUTIONARIES

Illicit Salt Making in Bombay.

No Insistence on Technicalities.

ANTI-ANARCHIST LEAGUE

He was one of the most Celebrated Indian Freedom Fighter, Born in Bhabhra, Alirajpur, now known as Chandra shekhar azad nagar.

His other Popular Names - Quicksilver, Panditji, Balram Azad, Sher-e-Hindustan.

He participated in non coorperation movement.

On 9 August 1925, he planned and successfully implemented Kakroi Train Action, in which Arms and Amunation were acquired by him and his fellow Freedom fighters.

He established Hindustan Republican Association (HRA) 1928 and was the member of Hindustan Republican Socialist Association.

He secretly spent his time in orchha and provided necessary information regarding the freedom movements.

After the death of Lala Lajpat rai, he killed Saunders.

On 27th Feb 1931, He was captured at Alfred Park in Prayagraj but refused to surrender, he choose martyrdom and shot himself.

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Freedom Fighters	Place	Contribution
Gulab Singh	Rewa	He was known as Vindhya-Sapoot, Participated in Quit India Movement.
Mahadevi Teli	Betul	Quit India Movement, Pattan Market of Betul Incident
Suja'at Kha	Sehore	Revolt of 1857
Adil Md. Khan/Fazil Md. Khan	Bhopal	Revolt of 1857, Battle of Bahori
Narayan das Khare	Tikamgarth	Quit India Movement
Lal shyam Shah	Katni	Aided Thakur Ranmat singh
Farjand Ali	Ajaygarth, Panna	Revolt of 1857
Deepchandra Gothi	Betul	Godha-Dongri jungle Satyagrah
Bhai Abdul Gani	Khurai,Sagar	Non-cooperation movement,Ratona Satyagrah,Jhanda Satyagrah,

Contribution of Literature from MP in National Movement.	
Bhopal	Saptahik Awaz, Subah Watan
Jabalpur	Lokmat, Saraswati Vilas
Harda	Nayay Sudha
Indore	Prajamandal Patrika
Khandwa	Karamveer, Ankush, subodh Sindhu

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Women Freedom fighters also played a crucial role in the Indian freedom struggle. A few of the important female freedom fighters of MP were-	
Rani Lakshmi Bai	She raised the flag of the revolt of 1857 in Jhansi, Gwalior and nearby areas against the Doctrine of Lapse of Dalhousie.
Jhalkari Bai	She was an efficient commander of Rani Lakshmi Bai of Jhansi who accompanied her in the revolt of 1857.
Rani Avanti Bai	She led the revolt of 1857 in Ramgarh region.
Girdhari Bai	She accompanied Rani Avanti Bai in the revolt of 1857.
Rani Phoolkunwar Singh	She was wife of Gond Ruler Shankar Shah. The spouse played a significant role in the revolt of 1857.
Shubhadra Kumari Chauhan	She was a noted poetess and freedom fighter. She participated in Non Cooperation movement, Jhanda Satyagrah and Civil Disobidence. Her nationalist literature also played an important role in spread of patriotism.
Sahodra Bai Rai	She was a freedom fighter who hailed from Sagar. She participated in Quit India Movement and Goa Mukti Andolan.
Smt. Durga devi	She established Stri Sewa Dal in 1931 in Ratlam. She also participated in the Quit India Movement.
Kasturi Bai Upadhyay	She was sister of famous poet and freedom fighter Makhanlal Chaturvedi. She participated in Civil Disobidence movement.
RainaBai, Baimabai, Guddo Bai	They were martyrs of Turia Jungle Satyagrah of 1930.
Few other important female freedom fighters from MP were Durga Bai Joshi, Kashi Devi, Indira Tiwari, Fatima Baig, Radha Bai etc	

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