



Bappa Rawal



Rana Kumbha



Dynasties of Rajasthan

Index

Mahajanpada Period (500 BCE).....	1
Alexander Invasion (326 BC).....	1
Maurya Rule in Rajasthan (321-184 BCE).....	2
Sakas (1 st AD).....	3
Western Satraps.....	3
Rajasthan In Gupta Period.....	4
Huna Empire in Rajasthan	4
Vardhana Empire.....	5
Gurjara Kingdom	5
The Origin of Rajputs.....	6
Pratihars of Mandore	7
Pratihars of Bhinmal (Jalore)	8
Rathores of Jodhpur	10
Rathores of Bikaner:.....	13
Rathores of Barmer	15
The Chauhan Dynasty.....	17
Chauhans of Shakambhari:.....	17
Chauhans of Ranthambore.....	19
Chauhans of Jalore	20
Hada of Bundi:.....	21
Hada of Kota.....	23

Jhalas of Jhalawar	24
Deora of Sirohi.....	25
The Kingdom of Mewar	27
Guhils of Chittorgarh	27
Sisodia of Mewar	31
Sisodia of Dungarpur	36
Sisodia of Banswara.....	38
Sisodia of Pratapgarh	39
Bhattis of Jaisalmer	42
Bhattis of Hanumangarh	44
Deo of Karauli.....	44
Kachwaha Dynasty	46
Kachwaha Rulers of Dausa	46
Kachwaha Rulers of Amber: (1036 -1727).....	47
Kachwaha Rulers of Jaipur: (1727- 1947)	48
Kachwaha Rulers of Shekhawati.....	50
Shekhawats of Sikar	50
Mewati Khans & Kachwaha Dynasty of Alwar.....	51
Jats of Bharatpur.....	53
Nawabs of Jhunjhunu	55
The Kingdom of Dholpur	57

Mahajanpada Period (500 BCE)

The modern districts of Jaipur, Alwar & Bharatpur formed part of Mahajanpada of Matsya or Machcha. The capital of Matsya was at *Viratanagara* (present-day Bairat), which is said to have been named after its founder king, Virata. In Pali literature, the Matsya tribe is usually associated with the *Surasena*. The kingdom came under the control of the neighboring *Chedi Kingdom* in the 5th century.

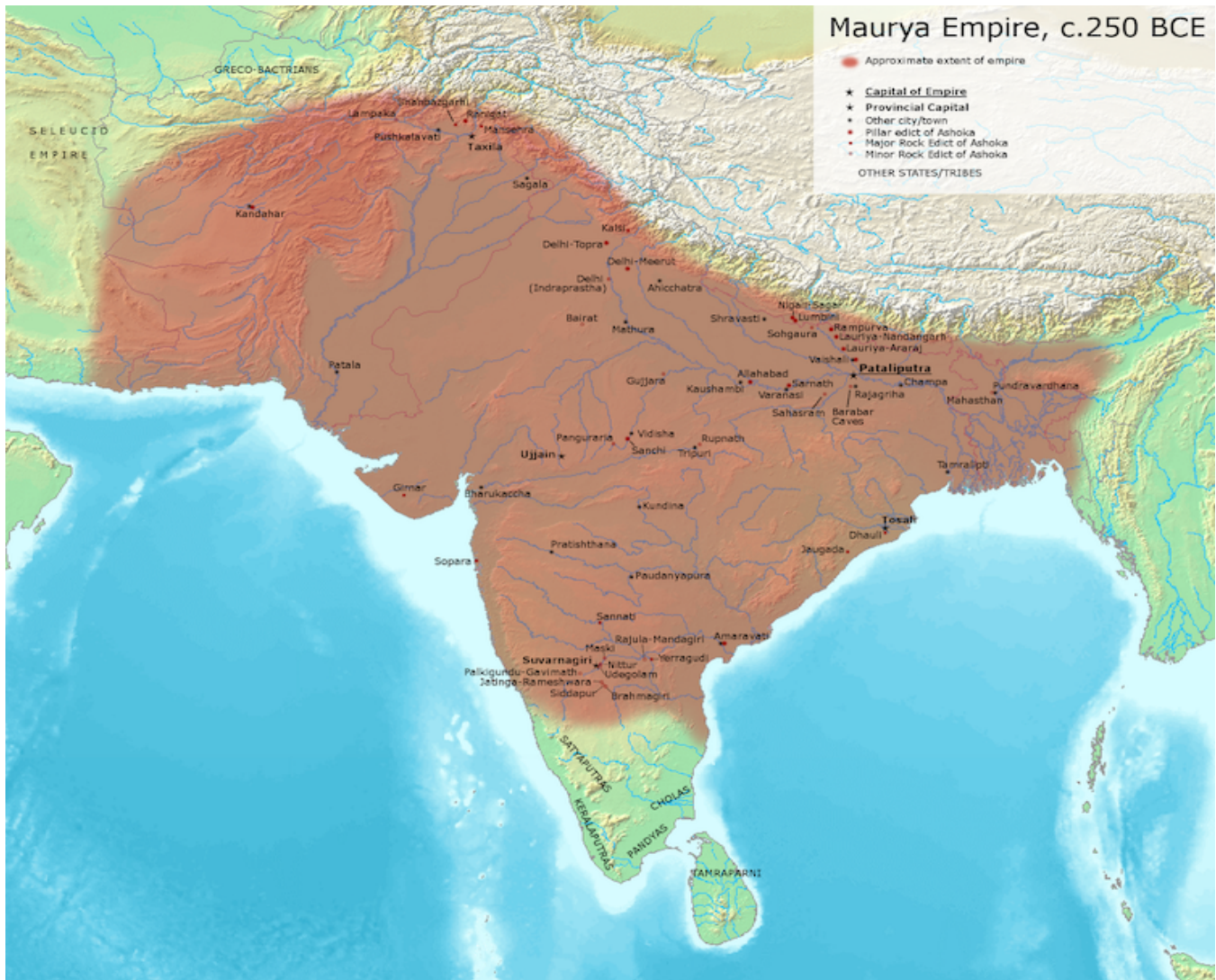


Alexander Invasion (326 BC)

Because of Alexander's invasion in 326 BCE tribes of South Punjab especially Malav, Shivi and Arjunayan migrated to Rajasthan.

Maurya Rule in Rajasthan (321-184 BCE)

Part of modern day Rajasthan was under occupation of Maurya Rule. The ruins of the Bijak-ki-pahadi, a Buddhist Chaitya from the 3rd century BCE located in Bairat, are the oldest free-standing Buddhist structures in India.



Maan Mori, of the Maurya dynasty ruled the kingdom till 734 AD when he was killed by Bappa Rawal of the Guhilot clan. Born as Kalbhoy, Bappa Rawal was the founder of a dynasty, which later comes to rule Mewar.

Sakas (1st AD)

The Indo-Scythians are a branch of the Sakas who migrated from southern Siberia into Bactria, Sogdia, Arachosia, Gandhara, Kashmir, Punjab, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan, from the middle of the 2nd century BCE to the 4th century CE.

The first Saka king in India was Maues or Moga who established Saka power in Gandhara and gradually extended supremacy over north-western India.



Western Satraps

The Western Satraps (35-405 CE) were Saka rulers of modern Gujarat, southern Sindh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh states.

They were successors to the Indo-Scythians and were contemporaneous with the Kushan Empire, which ruled the northern part of the Indian subcontinent.



Rajasthan In Gupta Period

Before the rise of Gupta's, Rudrasimha II, of the Western Satraps, ruled Rajasthan. Samudra Gupta defeated Rudrasimha II in 351 A.D to capture the southern part of Rajasthan.

Various Sculptures of Gupta Period are found in Ajmer (Dungarpur), Abhaneri (Jaipur), Mandore, Osian (Jodhpur), Neelkanth, Sachi (Alwar) & Kalyanpur, Jagat (Udaipur).



Huna Empire in Rajasthan

In 503 C.E, Huna King Toranmal defeated Gupta's and occupied Rajasthan.



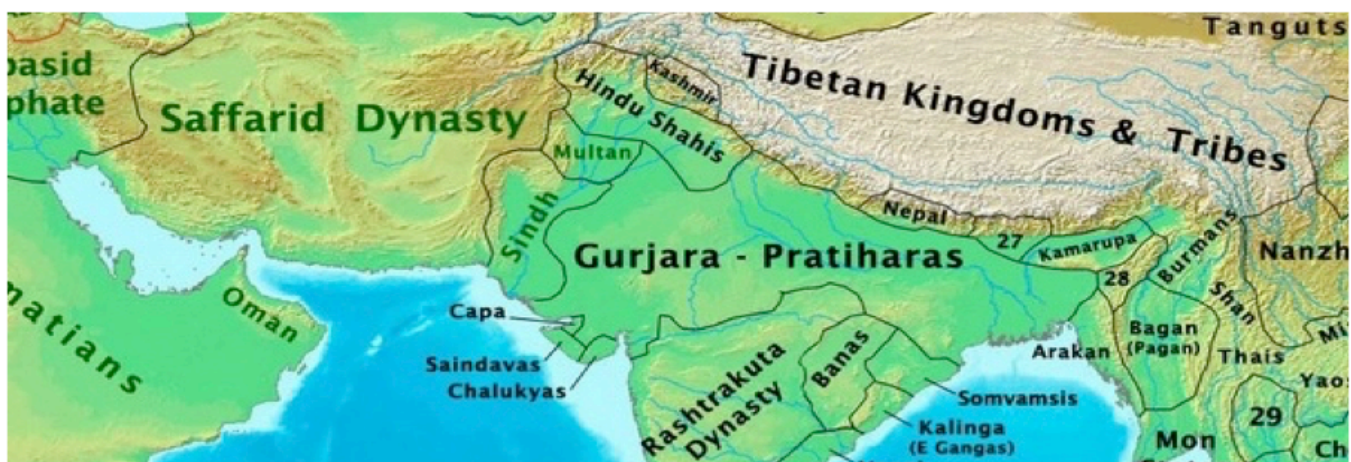
Vardhana Empire

After the downfall of the Gupta Empire in the middle of the 6th century, North India was split into several independent kingdoms. Prabhakara Vardhana, who belonged to the Pushyabhuti family, extended his control over neighbouring states. Around 606 CE, Harsha Vardhana ascended the throne and ruled till 647 C.E.



Gurjara Kingdom

From 550 to 1018 AD, the Gurjars played a great part in history of Northern India nearly for 500 years. The Gurjara-Pratihara King Nagabhata I won Kannauj and established rule over most of Rajasthan. The capital of their Kingdom was Shreemal, which is the old name of Bhinmal in Jalore.



The Origin of Rajputs

The term Rajput starts coming in use from the 6th Century AD. The origin of the Rajputs is the subject of debate. There are four main streams of thought on origin of Rajputs:

Foreign origin theory of Rajputs

This theory says that the Rajputs are descendents of the races like Sakas, Kushanas, Hunas etc. Dr. VA Smith, Col. James Todd, William Crooks supported this theory. The main argument of James Todd behind the foreign origin of the Rajputs was that these people worshipped Fire and Fire was the main deity of the Sakas and Hunas.

Mixed Origin Theory

This theory as put forward by Dr. DP Chatterjee says that Rajput is a mixed race. Some of them were descendents of the Aryans while some of them were from the foreign races such as Hunas, Sakas etc.

Kashtriya theory of origin

This theory was propounded by Gauri Shankar Ojha and says that the Rajputs are NOT from the foreign origin and they are descendents of the mythological Khatriya Heroes like Rama. The theory divides the Rajput based on their lineage as Suryavanshi & Chandravanshi, which they trace from Surya and Chandra. They worship fire as the Aryans did and worship of fire was not the tradition of the Foreigners only.

Agnikula Theory

This theory comes from the Prithvirajraso of Chandarbardi. According to this theory, Rajputs were the result of Yagya performed by Hrishi Vashistha at "Guru Shikhar" in Mount Abu. The four Rajput clans from Agnikunda are Chauhans, Chalukyas, Parmaras and Pratiharas. *Muhnot Nainsi & Suryamal Mishran* also support this theory

Pratihars of Mandore

Mandore is an ancient town, and was the seat of the Pratihars of Mandavyapura, who ruled the region in the 6th century CE. The origin of the dynasty is described in two inscriptions: the 837 CE Jodhpur inscription of Bauka and the 861 CE Ghantiyala (or Ghatiyala) inscription of Kakkuka.

Raja Harishchandra Pratihara is described as the founder of the clan. He had four sons: Bhogabhatta, Kakka, Rajjila and Dadda. Nagabhata, fourth in line from Harichandra, moved his capital from Mandavyapura to Medantaka (modern Merta).

Rudolf Hoernlé assumed a period of 20 years for each generation, and placed the dynasty's founder Harichandra in c. 640 CE. *Baij Nath Puri* placed Harichandra in c. 600 CE. *R. C. Majumdar*, on the other hand, assumed a period of 25 years for each generation, and placed him in c. 550 CE.[7] The following is a list of the dynasty's rulers and estimates of their reigns, assuming a period of 25 years:[2]

- Harichandra alias Rohilladhi (c. 550 CE)
- Rajjila (c. 575 CE)
- Narabhatta alias Pellapelli (c. 600 CE)
- Nagabhata alias Nahada (c. 625 CE)
- Tata and Bhoja (c. 650 CE)
- Yashovardhana (c. 675 CE)
- Chanduka (c. 700 CE)
- Shiluka alias Silluka (c. 725 CE)
- Jhota (c. 750 CE)
- Bhiladitya alias Bhilluka (c. 775 CE)
- Kakka (c. 800 CE)
- Bauka (c. 825 CE)
- Kakkuka (c. 861 CE)

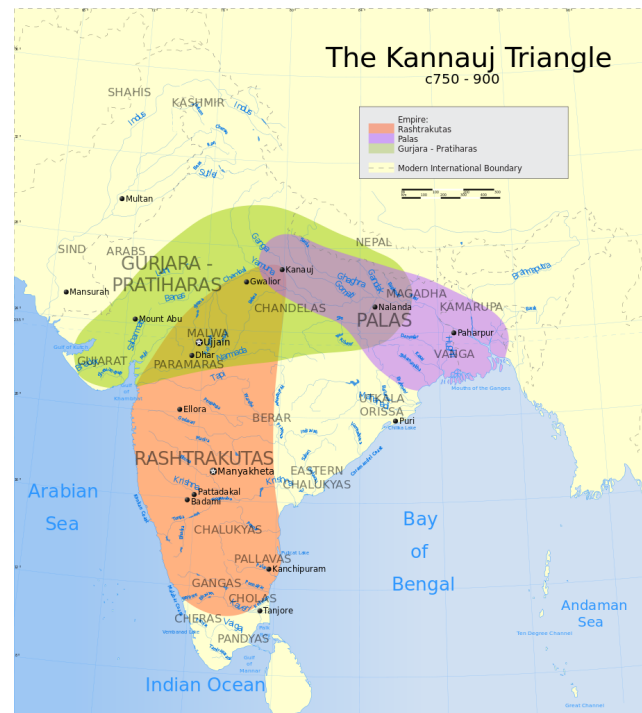
After the disintegration of the Gurjara-Pratihara empire, one branch of Pratihars continued to rule at Mandore. In 1395 CE, a princess of this branch married Rao Chunda of Rathore clan. As a result, Rao Chunda received the Junagarh fort in Mandore in dowry, and moved his capital to the site. The town remained the Rathore capital until 1459 CE, when Rao Jodha shifted his capital to the newly founded city of Jodhpur

Pratihars of Bhinmal (Jalore)

The strongest of the Gurjara-Pratihara branch was the one at Bhinmal, under king Vyaghramukh. The Gurjar clan, which ruled at Bhinmal was known as Chapas (this name is a short version of Chapotkrisht, sanskrit word which means excelled in archery or strong bowmen). As per the records of Heun Tsang, the famous astronomer and mathematician Brahmagupta was in the court of Vyaghramukha.

Kings of Bhinmal branch of Gurjara- Pratihara:

- **Raja Nagabhata I Pratihara**
 - He was the founder of Bhinmal branch of Pratihara.
 - He formed a triple alliance with Jaysimha & Bappa Rawal to defeat Arabs in Battle of Rajasthan
- **Raja Yashovardhan Pratihara**
- **Raja Watsraj Pratihara**
 - He was the first Pratihara ruler who occupied the Kanauj.
 - He defeated Dharmapala of Gauda country.
 - But he was defeated in the hands of Dhruva of Rashtrakuta dynasty.
- **Raja Nagabhata II Pratihara**
 - He got victory over Kannauj.
 - He was defeated in the hands of Govinda of Rashtrakuta dynasty.
 - He defeated Dharmapala and Chakrayudha in the battle of Mudgagiri.
- **Raja Mihir Bhoj Pratihara**
 - During the period of Mihira Bhoja Kanauj was restored to its former glory.
 - Mihira Bhoja defeated Devapala of Bengal.
 - Suleiman, Arab traveller visited the court of Mihira Bhoja in 851 A.D.
- **Raja Mahendrapal Pratihara**
- **Raja Mahipal Pratihara**



- Raja Vinayakpal Pratihara
- Raja Mahendrapal II Pratihara
- Raja Vijaypal Pratihara
- Raja Rajyapal Pratihara
- Raja Trilochnpal Pratihara
- Raja YashPal Pratihara
- He was the last ruler of the dynasty. He ruled from 1027 to 1036. Pratihara dynasty came to end with the invasion of Muhammad of Ghazni.

After the downfall of Pratiharas, their capital Kannauj, was occupied by Gahadwalas (Rathores). Chandradeva, who belonged to Rathore clan of Rajput warriors, defeated Gopala and established the Gahadavala dynasty.

After defeating Prithviraj Chauhan in the second Battle of Tarain, Muhammad of Ghur attacked Jaychand. In 1194, Battle of Chandwar took place in which Muhammad Ghori defeated Jaychand. Soon the kingdom of Gahadwalas was destroyed.

Rao Siyaji, grand son of Jai Chandra, of Kannauj, came to Marwar during his pilgrimage to Dwarka. His son, **Rao Asthan** conquered Pali, and Khed (in western Marwar), but ultimately got killed in battle by Sultan **Jalauddin Khilji** of Delhi.

Rao Chanda/Chundarji, 10th in succession from Siyaji, finally wrested control of Marwar from the Gurjara Pratiharas – and established rule of **Rathores in Marwar**. Jodhpur was the primary state of Rathores but different states (Bikaner, Kishangarh etc) were also founded by different Rathore rulers.

Rathores of Jodhpur

- **Rao Chanda/Chundarji** secured & found kingdom of Marwar.
- Rao Chanda, is killed in battle by Salim Shah of Multan. The king's son, **Kanha**, subsequently has to fight to retain his throne when his brother Rao **Ranmal**. Ultimately, **Ranmal succeeds**.
- **Rao Jodha(1438 – 1489)**
 - Son of Ranmal becomes first fully independent king of Jodhpur,
 - 1459- Laid foundation of modern city of Jodhpur
 - Reconquers Mandore from the Sisodiyas of Mewar (Rana Kumbha).
 - Began Construction of Mehrangarh fort.
 - Jodha's son **Rao Beeka** – founded the **kingdom of Bikaner**
- Rao Satal (1489-1492)
- Rao Suja (1492 1515)
- Rao Biram Singh (1515-1515)
 - Son of Bagha
- Rao Ganga (1515-1532)
- **Rao Maldeo (1532-1562)**
 - Maldeo refused to ally with either the **Sur Empire or the Mughal Empire** after Humayun regained control of north India in 1555.
 - Muslim historian Ferishta calls him as the "*most Potent Ruler of Hindustan*"
 - In 1543, *Battle of Sammel*: with Sher Shah Suri – Maldeo lost.
 - In 1562, lost Merta and Ajmer to Emperor Akbar, and forced to send two of his sons as hostages to the Imperial Court
- **Rao Chandra Sen (1562-1565)**
 - 3rd Son but Maldeo named him successor.

- Elder brother Udai Singh, sided with Akbar – Battle of Merta 1562 – Lost his territories in wars with the Mughals.
- He was defeated but refused to form any alliance with Mughals.
- He continued his struggle until his death in 1581 at Pali, after which, Marwar submitted to Mughal rule in 1583
- **Raja Udai Singh (Mota Raja) (1583-1595)**
 - Restored by the Mughals with the title 'Raja' as a vassal
- **Sawai Raja Suraj-Mal(1595-1619)**
- **Maharaja Gaj Singh I (1619-1638)**
 - To be the first to take the title 'Maharaja' by himself
- **Maharaja Jaswant Singh (1638-1678)**
 - Shah Jehan made him ruler, in line with his wishes.
 - Author of "Siddhant-bodh", "Anand Vilas" and "Bhasa-bhusan"
 - Aurangzeb revolted against Shah Jehan, Jaswant Singh sided with Shah Jehan – Battle of Dharmatpur. Aurangzeb won – named place of Victory- Fatehabad
 - His son Prithvi Raj Singh – was murdered by Aurangzeb through poisonous robe.
- **Raja Rai Singh (1659-1659)**
 - Son of Raja Amar Singh
- **Maharaja Ajit Singh (1679-1724)**
 - When Jaswant Singh died, he left no male heir. But 2 of his wives were pregnant. Ajit was born later.
 - However, Aurangzeb appointed Indra Singh as ruler.
 - Durgadas went to Aurangzeb to recognize Ajit Singh as successor but Aurangzeb kept condition of converting Ajit to muslim. Durga das disagreed.
 - For 20 years, Marwar remained under direct Mughal rule, Durga das continued struggle.

- When Aurangzeb died 1707, Durga das seized occasion, Ajit Singh regained Jodhpur.
- **Maharaja Abhai Singh (1724-1749)**
 - Battle of Ahmedabad against Sarbaland – won
 - Battle of Gangwan against Amber.
- **Maharaja Ram Singh (1749-1751)-(1753-1772)**
 - Was defeated in battle by his uncle Bakht Singh at Luniawas, 27 November 1750 and was expelled from Jodhpur and sought refuge in Jaipur.
- **Maharaja Bakht Singh (1751-1752)**
 - Brother of Abhai Singh- defeated his son Ram Singh.
- Maharaja Vijay Singh – 1752-1753) – (1772-1793)
- Maharaja Bhim Singh (1793 1803)
- Maharaja Man Singh (1803 1843)
- **Maharaja Sir Takht Singh (1843-1873)**
 - Not in the direct line
 - Formerly Regent of Ahmednagar.
 - Assists the British in India during the Indian Mutiny of 1857.
- **Maharaja Sir Jaswant Singh II(1873-1895)**
 - Kaisar-i-Hind
- Maharaja Sir Sardar Singh – 1895 1911
- Maharaja Sir Sumair Singh – 1911 1918
- Maharaja Sir Umaid Singh (1918-1947)
- Maharaja Sir Hanwant Singh (1947-47)

Rathores of Bikaner:

During 15th century when Rao Bika, son of Rao Jodha arrived at Bikaner, the region was possessed by seven Jat cantons namely Sihag, Dhaka, Punia, Godara, Saran, Beniwal, Johiya and Kaswan. Rao Bika used the mutual rivalry existing between Jat clans to carve out space for his own kingdom. According to James Tod, the spot which Bika selected for his capital, was the birthright of a Nehra Jat, who would only concede it for this purpose on the condition that his name should be linked in perpetuity with its surrender. Naira, or Nera, was the name of the proprietor, which Bika added to his own, thus composing that of the future capital, **Bikaner**.

- Rao Bika(Beeka) (1465-1504)
 - Founder of kingdom of Bikaner
 - Branch of Rathores – Bika rathores.
 - Married daughter of Bhati (Jaisalmer)
- Rao Naroji (1504-1505)
- Rao Lunkaran (1505-26)
- Rao Jait Singh (1526-42)
 - Killed fighting Marwar forces under Rao Maldeo.
- Rao Kalyan Singh (1542-71)
 - Marwar forces Kalyan Singh to flee but he takes help of Sher Shah Suri and defeats Rao Maldeo
 - Resists attack by Mughal, Akbar till 1570, when Akbar gains submission.
- Raja Raj(Rae) Singh I (1571-1611)
 - He and Akbar, each married a princess of Jaisalmer.
- Rai Dalpat Singh Dalip (1612-1613)
- Rai Surat Singh Bhuratiya (1613-1631)
- Rao Karan Singh Jangalpat Badhshah (1631-1667)

- Deposed by Aurangzeb
- Maharaja Rao Anup Singh (1669-1698)
 - 1st to be granted the title 'Maharaja' by Aurangzeb
 - Served in the Deccan campaign at Salher in 1672, Bijapur in 1675, and the siege of Golconda in 1687.
 - He was administrator of Aurangabad 1677-1678
- Maharaja Rao Sarup Singh (1698-1700)
- Maharaja Rao Sujan Singh (1700-1735)
- Maharaja Rao Zorawar Singh (1735-1746)
- Maharaja Rao Gaj Singh (1746-1787)
 - First of his line granted permission to mint his own coinage by Emperor Alamgir II
- Maharaja Rao Rai Singh II Raj Singh (1787-1787)
- Maharaja Rao Surat Singh (1787-1828)
 - Entered the protection of the East India Company with a subsidiary alliance in 1818.
- Maharaja Rao Ratan Singh (1828-51)
- Maharaja Rao Sardar Singh (1851-72)
 - Provided support to British against Indian mutiny of 1857
- Maharaja Rao Dungar Singh (1872-1887)
 - First to introduce electricity to Rajasthan.
 - He also sets up a police force, a hospital and a modern administrative system.
- Maharaja Sir Rao Ganga Singh (1887-1943)
 - 1st World war in France & Flanders 1914-15
 - Signed the Treaty of Versailles on behalf of India on 28 June 1919

- **Maharaja Sir Rao Sadul Singh (1943-1950)**

- Signed the instrument of accession to the Dominion of India on 7 August 1947.
- Merged his state into the present state of Rajasthan, India on 30 March 1949.

Rathores of Barmer

In earlier times, Barmer was known by the name “**Mallinath**” (मल्लिनाथ) after Mallinath, the son of **Rao Salkha**. Mallinath is considered a God and still worshiped by Rajputs. The area around the “Luni” river was called “Malani” or “मलानी”, derived from the name Mallinath.

In the 18th century, British rulers adopted the name Barmer or Balmer. The name Barmer is derived from the name of the earlier 13th century ruler Bahada Rao Parmar (Panwar) or Bar Rao Parmar (Panwar), it was named Bahadamer (“The Hill Fort of Bahada”).

Rulers of Barmer

- Rao Salkha
 - Rao of Kher
- Rawal Mallinath
 - Founder of Mahecha Clan (a Rathore Sub-clan)
- Rawal Jagmal
 - Rao of Malani
- Rawat Lunka
 - He attacked Juna with help of his elder brother Rawal Mandalak which was under Chauhan ruler Mudha ji and made his capital, his descendants are known as Barmera's.
- Rawat Shekha
- Rawat Jaita
- Rawat Ratoji
- Rawat Bhima

- Founder of present Barmer city
- Rawat Kalyanmal
- Rawat Duda ji
- Rawat Ram Singh
- Rawat Tezpal Singh
- Rawat Bhara ji
 - Rao Bhara Ji divided the territory of Barmer equally among his five sons namely Sahiba Ji, Kishan Dass Ji, Lal Singh Ji, Kheenva Ji and Pabba Ji.
- Rawat Lal Singh ji
- Rawat Man Singh
- Rawat Dal Singh
- Rawat Bhabhut Singh
- Rawat Panney Singh
- Rawat Bakidas
- Rawat Jawahar Singh
- Rawat Heera Singh
- Rawat Ratan Singh
- Rawat Ummed Singh
 - Ex-Member of the Rajasthan Legislative Assembly from Barmer between 1962–1967, and the Sheo constituency in 1985-1990.
- Rawat Tribhuvan Singh
 - He is the current heir of Barmer Gaddi, he was adopted in year 2009 by Late Rawat Umed Singh Ji Rathore's wife Rani Sampat Kanwar (daughter of Thikana Mahansar, Shekhawati)

The Chauhan Dynasty

The word Chauhan is the vernacular form of the Sanskrit term Chahamana. While the earlier versions of Chandbardai's work Prithviraj Raso does not mention Chauhan as born from Agnikunda, the later versions do.

The 15th-century Hammira Mahakavya of Nayachandra Suri & Jayanayak's Prithviraj Vijay consider Chauhans as Suryavanshi. Pandit Gaurishankar Ojha seconds this opinion.

Based on Bijloia Inscription (1170 CE), Dr. Dasrath Sharma considers that early ancestor of Chauhan was born at Ahichchhatrapura in the gotra of sage Vatsa. Ahichchhatrapura can be identified with modern Nagaur.

Chahamanas probably started out as petty rulers of Ahichchhatrapura. As the Chahamana territory expanded, the entire region ruled by them came to be known as Sapadalaksha.

In course of time Chauhans formed ruling dynasties at various places. Major Chauhan dynasties include:

- Chauhans of Shakambhari
- Chauhans of Ranthambore
- Chauhans of Jalore

Apart from these, there are other ruling dynasties that claim Chauhan descent including:

- Haras of Hadoti

Chauhans of Shakambhari:

- Vasu-deva (c. 6th century CE)
 - Considered as founder of Shakambhari branch of Chauhans around 551 CE
 - According to a mythical account in Prithviraja Vijaya, he received the Sambhar Salt Lake as a gift from a vidyadhara (a supernatural being).
- Samanta-raj (c. 684-709 CE); identified as the legendary Manik Rai by R. B. Singh
- Nara-deva (c. 709-721 CE)
- Ajaya-raj I (c. 721-734 CE), alias Jayaraj or Ajayapala

- Vighraha-raja I (c. 734-759 CE)
- Chandra-raja I (c. 759-771 CE)
- Gopendra-raja (c. 771-784 CE)
- Durlabha-raja I (c. 784-809 CE)
- Govinda-raja I (c. 809-836 CE), alias Guvaka I
 - Constructed Harshnath Temple in Sikar
- Chandra-raja II (c. 836-863 CE)
- Govindaraja II (c. 863-890 CE), alias Guvaka II
- Chandana-raja (c. 890-917 CE)
- Vakpati-raja (c. 917-944 CE)
- Simha-raja (c. 944-971 CE)
- Vighraha-raja II (c. 971-998 CE)
- Durlabha-raja II (c. 998-1012 CE)
- Govinda-raja III (c. 1012-1026 CE)
- Vakpati-raja II (c. 1026-1040 CE)
- Viryarama (c. 1040 CE)
- Chamunda-raja (c. 1040-1065 CE)
- Durlabha-raja III (c. 1065-1070 CE), alias Dusala
- Vighraha-raja III (c. 1070-1090 CE), alias Visala
- Prithvi-raja I (c. 1090-1110 CE)
- Ajaya-raja II (c. 1110-1135 CE),
 - Moved the capital to Ajayameru (Ajmer)
 - Repulsed a Ghaznavid attack, and also defeated the Paramara king Naravarman.
- Arno-raja (c. 1135-1150 CE), alias Ana

- Defeated Turkish invaders
 - Constructed Anasagar Lake
- Jagad-deva (c. 1150 CE)
- Vighraha-rama IV (c. 1150-1164 CE), alias Visaladeva
 - Expanded the Chauhan territories, and captured Delhi from the Tomaras.
- Aparajit-gangaya (c. 1164-1165 CE)
- Prithvi-rama II (c. 1165-1169 CE)
- Someshvara (c. 1169-1178 CE)
- Prithvi-rama III (c. 1178-1192 CE)
 - Better known as Prithviraj Chauhan
 - Defeated Mohd. Ghori in first Battle of Tarain in 1191
- Govinda-rama IV (c. 1192 CE)
 - Banished by Hari-rama for accepting Muslim suzerainty;
 - Established the Chauhan branch of Ranthambore
- Hari-rama (c. 1193-1194 CE)

Chauhans of Ranthambore

The Chauhan lost Ranthambore as a result of defeat of Prithviraj III in battle of Tarain 1192. by Mohd. Ghori. But, Prithviraj's son Govindaraj IV accepted the Ghurid suzerainty, and ruled Ranthambore as his vassal.

- Govinda-rama
 - Son of Prithvi Raja Chauhan III
- Balhana-deva or Balhan
- Prahlada or Prahlad,
- Viranarayana or Vir Narayan,
- Vagabhata, son of Balhana;

- Known as Bahar Deo in bardic chronicles
- Jaitra-simha or Jaitra Singh
- Hammira-deva or Hammir Dev
 - In 1299, he defeated Allauddin Khilji's army led by Ulugh Khan & Nusrat Khan.
 - In 1301, Allauddin Khilji again invaded his kingdom, which resulted in his defeat and death.

Chauhans of Jalore

Pratihara king VatsaRaja was the ruler of Jalore during 8th century. Towards the end of 12th Century, Parmars ruled here. Historians believe that the Jalore fort was built by Parmar rulers. It is known from a stone inscription of 1238 A.D. of fort that Parmar King Biral's-queen Maludevi powered Gold coin on Sindhu King.

Nadol king, Arhan's, youngest son Kirtipala started Chauhan tradition in Jalore. The Chauhan lineage of Jalore is as under:

- Kirtipala (c. 1160-1182 CE)
- Samara-simha (c. 1182-1204 CE)
- Udaya-simha (c. 1204-1257 CE)
- Chachiga-deva (c. 1257-1282 CE)
- Samanta-simha (c. 1282-1305 CE)
- Kanhada-deva (c. 1292-1311 CE)
 - Wrote Kanha-Prabandha: Epic elaborating war between Kanha Dev & Alauddin Khilji.

Subsequent Rulers:

- Rathore king Rao Maldev ruled the fort of Jalore in 15th Century.
- During Akbar's rule, Abdul Rahim Khan Khana took it infinitely from Gazni Khan.King.
- Jehangir built the walls of the fort.

- After the death of Aurangzeb it permanently became a part of Jodhpur.

Hada of Bundi:

In ancient times, the area around Bundi was inhabited by various local tribes majority group belonging to Meena. Bundi is said to derive its name from a former Meena tribe chief called Bunda Meena. Bundi was previously called “Bunda-Ka-Nal”, Nal meaning “narrow ways”. Later, the region was acquired by Rao Deva Hada, who took over Bundi from Jaita Meena in 1342, and established a princely state Bundi, renaming the surrounding area called Hadoti, the land of great Hada Rajputs.

Rulers of Bundi

- Rao Deva Hada (1342-43)
 - Laid the foundation of hada state of Bundi after taking possession from **Jaita Meena**.
- Rao Napuji (1343-84)
- Rao Hamuli (1384 – 1400).
- Rao Birsingh (1400 to 1415).
- Rao Biru (1415 to 1470).
- Rao Bandu (1470 to 1491).
- Rao Narayan Das (1491 to 1527).
- Rao Suraj Mal (1527 to 1531).
- Rao Surtan Singh (1531 to 1544).
- Rao Raja Surjan Singh (1544 to 1585)
 - Akbar & Man Singh I – negotiate treaty with Surjan Singh – hence given title of “Rao Raja”

- Given government of Benares.
- *Rao Raja Bhoj Singh (1585 to 1608).*
- *Rao Raja Ratan Singh (1608 to 1632)*
 - Ratan Singh & his son Madho Singh – fight war against rebels & win during jehangir reign.
 - Jehangir divides Hadoti to Bundi & Kota, giving Kota as separate state to madho Singh
 - Shah Jehan confirmed grant of Kota to Madho Singh.
- *Rao Raja Chhattar Sal Singh (1632 to 1658)*
 - Chhattar Singh is made governor of Delhi by Prince Dara Shikoh (the son of Moghul Emperor Shah Jahan), but he dies fighting against Shah Jahan's successor, Aurangzeb.
- *Rao Raja Bhao Singh (1658 to 1682)*
 - Fights Aurangzeb and win against Raja Atmaram. Aurangzeb impressed and reconciles with Rao Bhao making him governor of Aurangabad.
- *Rao Raja Anirudh Singh (1682 to 1696)*
- *Rao Raja Budh Singh (1696 to 1735)*
 - On Aurangzeb death Budh Singh ji supports Bahadur Shah Alam, whereas Ram Singh of Kota sides with Prince Azim> Hence, rivalry between Bundi & Kota develops.
- *Rao Raja Dalel Singh (1735 to 1749).*
- *Rao Raja Umaid Singh (1749 to 1770) – (1773 -1804).*
- *Rao Raja Ajit Singh (1770-1773).*
- *Rao Raja Bishen Singh (1804-1821).*
- *Maharao Raja Ram Singh Sahib Bahadur (1821-1889)*
- *Colonel HH Maharao Raja Shri Sir **Raghubir Singh Sahib Bahadur** (1889-1927)*
 - Supported Britain in WWI
- *Major HH Maharao Raja Shri Sir **Ishwari Singh Bahadur** (1927-1945).*

- HH Maharao Raja Shri **Bahadur Singh** Bahadur (1945-77).

Hada of Kota

- Kota seceded from Bundi in 1631.
- Between 1707- 1713 it was again reunited with Bundi
- Kota became British protectorate in 1817.
- Kota rulers bore the title “Maharao”.

Rulers of Kota:

- **Madho Singh**
 - 2nd Son of raja rattan Singh of Bundi, who confirmed grant of Kota to Madho Singh & separation, took place.
- Mukund Singh
- Jagat Singh
- Kishore Singh
- Ram Singh I (1696-1707)
- United with Bundi (1707-13)
- Bhim Singh I (1713-20)
- Arjun Singh (1720-23)
- Durjan Sal (1723-56)
- Ajit Singh (b. bf.1756-57)

- Chhatar Sal Singh I (1757-64)
- Guman Singh (1764-71)
- **Umaid Singh I (1771-1819)**
 - Dewan Zalim Singh – formed state of Jhalawar – 1791
- Kishor Singh II (1819-28)
- Ram Singh II (1828-1866)
- Chhatar Sal Singh II (1866-89)
- Umaid Singh II (1889-1940)
- *Maharo* Bhim Singh II (1940-1947)

Jhalas of Jhalawar

Jhala Zalim Singh, the dewan of Kota, developed Jhalawar (then **Chaoni Umedpura**) as cantonment & township, to isolate Kota from Maratha invaders. In 1838, British rulers separated Jhalawar state from Kota state and gave it to Jhala Madan Singh, grandson of Jhala Zalim Singh.

Rulers of Jhalawar:

- **Madan Singh (1838–1845)**
 - 1st independent ruler of Jhalawar.
- Pirthi Singh (1845–1875)
- Bakht or Zalim Singh (1875–1897)
- HH Sh. Bhawani Singh (1897–1929)
- HH Sh. Rajendra Singh (1929–1943)
- HH Sh. Harish Chandra (1943-till merger of Jhalawar State in Rajasthan.)

Deora of Sirohi

The Name Sirohi had been derived from Siranwa hills on the Western Slope of which it stands. In 1405, **Rao Sobha Ji** (Sixth in descent from Rao Deoraj, the Progenitor of the Deora Clan of Chauhans) founded a town Shivpuri on eastern slope of Siranwa hill which is called KHUBA.

Sehastramal, the son of Rao Sobha ji founded the present city SIROHI on western slope and laid foundation stone of the Sirohi fort on second day of Vaisakh in the year 1482 (V.S.) i.e. 1425 (A.D.) on the top the present town of Sirohi and made it his Capital which lies on the Western Slope of the Siranwa hills, later all the area under Deoras came to be known as Sirohi.

After Independence an agreement was signed between Central Government and minor ruler of Sirohi State, with this the State Administration of the Sirohi State was taken over by Bombay Government from 5th January 1949 to 25th January 1950. The first administrator representing a bombay state was Prema Bhai Patel. After final merger with Rajasthan in 1950, an area of 787 Sq. Km. consisting of Aburoad and Delwara tehsils of Sirohi district was renamed with the Bombay State on 01, Nov. 1956, after the recommendation of the State organisation Commission, which forms the present position of the district

Rulers of Sirohi State:

Raos

- Durjan Singh – 1697 – 1705
- Umaid Singh I – 1705 – 1749
- Prithvi Singh – 1749 – 1773
- Takhat Singh – 1773 – 1781
- Jagat Singh – 1773 – 1782
- Verisalji II – 1782 – 1808
- Udaibhan Singh – 1808 – 1847
- Sheo Singh -Regent – 1847 – 1862
- Umaid Singh -Regent – 1861 – 1862

- Umaid Singh II – 8 Dec 1862 – 16 Sep 1875
- Keshri Singh – 16 Sep 1875 – 1 Jul 1889

Maha Raos

- Keshri Singh – 1 Jul 1889 – 29 Apr 1920
- Sarup Ram Singh – 29 Apr 1920 – 23 Jan 1946
- Tej Ram Singh – 5 May 1946 – 15 Aug 1947
- Maharani Krishna – 5 May 1946 – 15 Aug 1947.

The Kingdom of Mewar

The kingdom of Mewar includes present day districts of Chittorgarh, Rajsamand, Udaipur, Dungarpur, Banswara. The region was originally called Medhpaat and Lord Shiva (Ekling Nath) is called Medhpateshwar (Lord of Medhpaat). Over time, the name *Medhpath* became *Mewar*.

The creators of Mewar's ruling dynasty in Rajputana came originally from the Guhilot clan. Foundation stories claim this clan originated in Kashmir and migrated to Gujarat in the sixth century. In the seventh century they migrated again, to the plains of Mewar, in the area around Nagda, which was named after one of the earliest clan leaders.

Guhils of Chittorgarh

- **Guhil**

- He is known as the founder of Guhil dynasty.
- Originally he was born in Anandnagar, Gujarat but in 565 C.E, he established independent city at Nagda (Udaipur).

Bappa Rawal

- Born as Kalbhoj
 - Is said to have defeated Maan Mori and laid foundation of Guhilot Dynasty rule in Mewar.
 - Formed triple alliance with Nagabhatta & Jaysimha to defeat Arabs in Battle of Rajasthan.
- Khumar (753 – 773)
 - Mattat (773 – 793)
 - Bhratrabhat (773 – 813)
 - Sinha (813 – 828)
 - **Khuman II (828 – 853)**
 - Repelled up to 24 Muslim attacks.

- Ruled a Golden Age in Mewar.
 - Mahayak (853 – 878)
 - Khuman III (878 – 942)
 - Bhratrabhat II (942 – 943)
 - Allat (943 – 953)
 - Possibly near start of his reign, Allat is driven from Chittor by the Paramara king of Malwa, Munja Raja, who then rules Chittor and is succeeded by his nephew, Raja Bhoj. Allat establishes a new capital at ancient Ahar.
 - (953 – 971)
 - The death of Allat leaves a gap in the succession, and there is no Guhilot leader at all for a total of eight years while the Paramaras attack Ahar. The Paramara king, Vakpati Raj of Malwa, rules Chittor. It takes until 971 for a new Guhilot king to reign.
 - Naravan / Narvahan (971 – 973)
 - Shalivahan (973 – 977)
 - Shaktikumar (977 – 993)
 - Amba Prasad (993 – 1007)
 - Fought against Mahmud Ghazni (Yamin-ud-Dawlah Mahmud).
 - Suchivarma (1007 – 1021)
 - Narvarma (1021 – 1035)
 - Kirtivarma (1035 – 1051)
 - Yograj (1051 – 1068)
 - Bairat / Vairat (1068 – 1088)
 - Hanspal (1088 – 1103)
 - Vairi Singh (1103 – 1107)
 - Vijay Singh (1107 – 1127)
 - Ari Singh I (1127 – 1138)
-

- Chittor is again captured by Malwa.
- Chaur Singh (1138 – 1148)
 - The Western Chalukyas attack the Paramaras who hold Chittor.
- Vikram Singh / Vikramaditya I (1148 – 1158)
- Karan Singh (1158 – 1168)
 - The royal family divides, possibly near the end of Karan Singh's reign. His son Rahap establishes the Sisodia branch of the family while another son, Mahap, establishes the Dungarpur kingdom.
- Kshem Singh (1168 – 1172)
- Samant Singh (1172 – 1179)
 - Samant Singh occupies Bagar (in the Dungarpur area) during his reign. After seven years on the throne he is slain by Kirtipal Solanki of Nadol in battle at Ghaggar (Punjab).
- Kumar Singh (1179 – 1191)
 - Possibly relocated capital to Nagda at end of his reign.
- Mathan Singh (1191 – 1211)
 - 1191 – 1192 – Mathan Singh fights in the Battles of Tarain, in which the Chauhan ruler, Prithviraj III, and the Rajput confederation which includes Mewar (the Hindu League) are defeated by the Ghurid Sultan Mohammed Ghuri.
 - 1207 – Chittor is taken and ruled by the Western Chalukyas just as they are facing their own terminal decline.
- Padam Singh (1211 – 1213)
- Jait Singh / Jaitra Singh (1213 – 1253)
 - During his reign, Jait Singh defeats the Malwa Rajputs who rule Chittor, reinstating its fort as the capital of Mewar. This probably occurs shortly after Sultan Iltutmish of Delhi has destroyed Nagda.
 - 1234 – Sultan Iltutmish of Delhi is defeated by Mewar when he invades the region.

- 1253 – 1261
 - There is an apparent interregnum. No known ruler of Mewar exists during this period, although the circumstances behind the gap are unknown. The relation of the next known ruler of Mewar to his predecessor is also unknown.
- Tej Singh (1261 – 1267)
- 1267 – 1273
 - There is a second apparent interregnum. No known ruler of Mewar exists during this period, and the fate of Tej Singh is unknown, as are the circumstances behind the gap are unknown. It takes six years for Tej Singh's son to ascend the throne.
- Samar Singh (1273 – 1302)
 - Samar Singh builds wall around Mahasati in Chittor. His son, Kumbh Karan, migrates to Nepal (where his descendants become the Nepalese royal family).
- Ratan Singh (1302 – 1303)
 - *Last Guhilot king to rule.*
 - 1303 – 1st Jauhar of Chittor
 - Ala ud din Khilji, Sultan of Delhi, rallied his forces against Mewar, in 1303 AD. The Chittorgarh fort was till then considered impregnable and grand, atop a natural hill. But his immediate reason for invading the fort was his obsessive desire to capture Rani Padmini, the unrivalled beautiful queen of Rana Ratan Singh. The Rana, out of politeness, allowed the Khilji to view Padmini through a set of mirrors. But this viewing of Padmini further fired Khilji's desire to possess her. After the viewing, as a gesture of courtesy, when the Rana accompanied the Sultan to the outer gate, he was treacherously captured. Khilji conveyed to the queen that the Rana would be released only if she agreed to join his harem. But the queen had other plans. She agreed to go to his camp if permitted to go in a Royal style with an entourage, in strict secrecy. Instead of her going, she sent 700 well armed soldiers disguised in litters and they rescued the Rana and took him to the fort. But Khilji chased them to the fort where a fierce battle ensued at the outer gate of the fort in which the Rajput soldiers were overpowered and the Rana was killed. Khilji won the battle on August 26, 1303. Soon thereafter, instead of surrendering

- to the Sultan, the royal Rajput ladies led by Rani Padmini preferred to die through the Rajput's ultimate tragic rite of Jauhar (self immolation on a pyre).
- Administration of the captured state is handed to the ruler of the neighbouring state of Jalore, Maldeo.

Sisodia of Mewar

- **Rana Hammir (1326-64)**
 - Progenitor (Shuruwat karne wala) of the **Sisodia clan**
 - Built the Annapoorna Mata temple, located in the Chittorgarh Fort
 - Alauddin Khilji defeated Rana Ratan Singh (Padmini ne Jaauhar kiya) and transferred administration of new territories (including chitter) to Maldeo, ruler of Jalore.
 - Maldeo , married his widowed daughter Songari with Rana Hammir.
 - Hammir organized overthrow of Maldeo and established Mewar again in 1326.
- **Khaitsi or Khetra Singh (1364-82)**
 - Son of Rana Hammir
 - Conquered back, Mandalgarh, Ajmer, Mandsore & area of Chappan.
 - Obtained victory over Sultan of Delhi at Bakrole.
 - The Kumbalgarh inscription says that "he captured Zafar Khan.- Sultan of Gujarat.
- **Rana Lakha (1382- 1421)**
 - Defeated the imperial army of Delhi at Badnor
 - Had two Sons – Elder – **Rana Choonda** – who took oath not to claim throne of mewar – in the exchange of his father's marriage to Rani Hansa Bai.
 - In compensation – his symbol Lance (Bhala) was superadded to autograph of prince in all grants to vassals. Hence, Lance of Saloombra still precedes monogram of Rana.
 - In line with promise, Rana Mokul (Son from Hansa Bai) succeeded throne.

- Rana Mokul/Mokal Singh (1421-1433)

- After Rana Lakha, as Rana Mokul was minor, Rana Choonda started taking care of administration.
- But Rani Hansa bai, did not like and asked Rana choonda to leave. He left.
- Rani seek help of father Ranmal of Marwar but later understood intentions of Ranmal.
- Rani called back Choonda, who came in and rescued Mokul Singh.
- Had 3 sons = Rana Kumbha + 2 & daughter Lal Bae.

- Rana Kumbha (1433-68)

- In 1433, defeated Sultan of Malwa, Mahmud Khilji, in Battle of Mandalgarh and Banas.
- Erected Vijay Stambh (victory tower) – 37 meter /9 floors.
- Erected 32 Forts in defense of Mewar. Including highest fort in Rajasthan (MRL 1075m) – Kumbhalgarh
- Additionally he also constructed, the Ranakpur Trailokya-dipaka Jain temple with its adornments, the Kumbhasvami and Adivarsha temples of Chittor and the Shantinatha Jain temple.
- Credited with writing the **Samgita-rajya**, the Rasika-priya commentary on the Gitagovinda, the Sudaprabandha, and the Kamaraja-ratisara.
- Sangita-ratnakara and Sangita-krama-dipaka (two books on music by Rana Kumbha.
- During his reign, scholar Atri and his son Mahesa wrote the prashasti (edict) of the Chittor Kirti-stambha and Kahana Vyasa wrote the Ekalinga-mahamatya.
- Rana kumbha successfully defended Mewar and expanded his territory at a time when he was surrounded by enemies like *Mahmud Khilji of Malwa*, *Qutbuddin of Gujrat*, *Shams Khan of Nagaur* and *Rao Jodha of Marwar*.

- Rana Udai Singh I (1468-73)

- A In a patricide, Rana Kumbha was killed by his son Udaysimha (Udai Singh I) or Ooda Singh
- Defeated by his brother – Raemul in battles of Jawar, Darimpur and Pangarh

- Rana Raemul (1473- 1508)

- Other Son – Raemul finally succeeded Khumbha
- By marrying Sringerdevi (daughter of Rao Jodha), Raimal ended the conflict with the Rathores.
- **Rana Sanga (Sangram Singh) (1508-1528)**
 - Battle of Gagrion: defeated Sultan of Malwa
 - Battles of Idgar: 3 battles: fought between Bhar Mal & Rae Mal two princes of Idar, Rana Sanga supported Rae mal.
 - Battle of Khatoli & Dholpur: Sanga defeated Ibrahim Lodhi
 - Gujarat Invasion: laid siege at Ahmadnagar (Himmatnagar) – defeated Sultan.
 - Battle of Khanwa: was defeated by Babur
- **Ratan Singh II (1528–1531)**
- **Vikramaditya Singh (1531–1536)**
 - During his reign, Sultan of Gujarat Bahadur Shah sacked Chittor in 1534, Udai Singh was sent to Bundi for safety.
 - Rana Sanga's wife Karnavati –send Rakhi to Humayun.
 - **But Humayun late – 2nd Jauhar of Chittor**
- **Vanvir Singh (1536–1540)**
 - Vanvir killed Vikramaditya Singh, and was about to kill Udai Singh II, when Panna Dhari, rescued him with sacrifice of her own child.
- **Udai Singh II (1540–1572)**
 - 1540, he was crowned in Kumbhalgarh by the nobles of Mewar.
 - Maharana Pratap born in same year (9th May-1540)
 - In 1562, he gave refuge to Baz Bahadur of Malwa. Using this as a pretext, Akbar attacked Mewar in October 1563.
 - Udai Singh retired to Gogunda.
 - Rao Jaimal & Patta – fought with Valor – even Akbar impressed – statue erected at Fatehpur Sikri

- Jauhar- 3rd Jauhar of Chittor (1568)
- Founded city of Udaipur. This became the capital of Mewar from here on.
- **Maharana Pratap (9th May 1540- 29 Jan 1597)**
 - Pratap Jayanti, is celebrated annually on the 3rd day of the Jyestha Shukla.
 - 1576-Akbar deputed Man Singh I against Maharana Pratap – 18 June 1576- Battle of Haldighati – Pratap defeated.
 - Slowly, Pratap recovered many of the territories, made **Chavand**
 - Today, the famous British antiquarian, gave Pratap the title of 'Leonidas of Rajasthan'.
- **Amar Singh I (1597-1620)**
 - Born 1559, same year as Udaipur foundation laid by Udai Singh.
 - Amar Singh fought with Jehangir
 - Battle of Dewar – showed great bravery – killed commander Sultan.
 - Finally, made peace with Jehangir – treaty negotiated by Shah Jehan – Amar Singh was relieved of making in person presence to Mughal court.
- **Karan Singh II (1620–1628)**
- **Jagat Singh I (1628–1652)**
 - Made Jag Mandir in Lake Pichola
- **Raj Singh I (1652–1680)**
 - Made Rajsamand
- **Jai Singh (1680–1698)**
 - Treaty with Aurangzeb
 - Made Lake Jaisamand
- **Amar Singh II (1698–1710)**

- Sangram Singh II (1710–1734)
- Jagat Singh II (1734–1751)
- Pratap Singh II (1751–1754)
- Raj Singh II (1754–1762)
- Ari Singh II (1762–1772)
- Hamir Singh II (1772–1778)
- Bhim Singh (1778–1828)
- Jawan Singh (1828–1838)
- **Shambhu Singh (1861–1874)**
 - Adopted son of Maharana Swarup Singh
 - He was the first to set up a school for girls and thus promoted opportunities of education for everyone.
 - He enforced special measures to curb the Sati pratha
- **Sajjan Singh (1874–1884)**
 - Cousin – was adopted by Maharana Shambhu Singh.
- **Fateh Singh (1884–1930)**
 - Adopted by Sajjan Singh
 - Built Cannuaght dam on Lake Dewali – now named FatehSagar
 - Built Fateh Prakash Palace in Chittorgarh fort
 - Only Maharaja to not attend the Delhi Durbar, both of 1903 and 1911.
- **Bhupal Singh (1930–1947)**
 - On 28 July 1921, following some social unrest in Mewar, Fateh Singh was formally deposed – Bhupal Singh made ruler.
 - On 18 April 1948 he became Rajpramukh of Rajasthan and from 1 April 1949 his title was raised to Maha Rajpramuk

Sisodia of Dungarpur

In 1197, **Samant Singh**, the eldest son of the ruler of Mewar, Karan Singh, the Guhils of Mewar (Udaipur) established their suzerainty in this area.

It is mentioned in the 'Khyats' that **Maharawal Veer Singh Dev**, the Sixth descendant of Sawant Singh of Mewar, assassinated powerful Bhil Chieftain Dungaria and took possession of Dungaria's village and founded that town of Dungarpur in 1258 A.D.

Rulers of Dungarpur:

- **Rawal Veer Singh**
 - Founded State of Dungarpur
 - Killed in the sack of Chittor by Allauddin Khilji.
- **Bhachundi**
 - Erected the Hanumat Pol
- **Rawal Gopinath**
 - Victory over Ahmedshah, the Sultan of Gujarat in 1433 A.D.
 - Built the Gaipsagar lake at Dungarpur
- **Rawal Somdasji**
 - Repelled the invasion of Sultan Mahmood Shah and Gayasuddin
- **Maharawal Udai Singh I**
- Divided 'Vagad' into two parts. The western portion, with the capital at Dungarpur, he retained for his elder son **Prithviraj** and the eastern portion subsequently known as Banswara, gave to his younger son Jagmal.
- **Maharawal Askaran**
 - Acknowledged the Mughal suzerainty and became a vassal of the Empire
- **Maharawal Punjaraj**

- Emperor Shahjahan, conferred on him the insignia of the 'Mahimaratib' and a grant of a 'Dedhahazari Mansab' and 'Izzat' to 1,500 'Sawars in recognition of the services rendered by him to the Emperor in his campaigns in the Daccan.
- Maharawal Khuman Singh (1691 – 1702)
- Maharawal Ram Singh (1702 – 1730)
 - The Marahattas invaded territory.
- Maharawal Shiv Singh (1730 – 1785)
 - Became an ally of the Marahattas
- Maharawal Vairi Sal (1785 – 1790)
- Maharawal Fateh Singh (1790 – 1808)
- Maharawal Jashwant Singh (1808 – Dec 1845)
 - Signed treaty of perpetual friendship, alliance and unity of interests was concluded with the British crown on 11th December, 1818 A.D
- Maharawal Udai Singh (1846 – 1898)
 - Rendered loyal services to the British Government in the Mutiny of 1857
- Maharawal Bijai Singh (Feb 1898 – Nov 1918)
- Maharawal Laxman Singh (Nov 1918 – 15 Aug 1947)
 - Awarded Knight Commander- KCSI (1935) and Knight Grand Commander GCIE (1947)
 - After independence became a Member of the Rajya Sabha twice, in 1952 and 1958, and later a member of Rajasthan Legislative Assembly (MLA) in 1962 and 1989.
 - It was in 1945 that the 'Dungarpur Rajya Praja Mandal' came into existence and a year later in 1946, a demand was made for grant of responsible Government under the aegis of the ruler. In March, 1948 the ruler announced the grant of responsible Government. However, on the inauguration of the United States of Rajasthan the local Government came to an end when the administration of the State was handedover to ' Rajpramukh' of the newly formed union of State and Dungarpur was constituted as a district of the United States of Rajasthan.

Sisodia of Banswara

The princely state of Banswara was established by Jagmal Singh after defeating and killing a Bhil ruler Bansia or Wasna. The district is said to be named after the same Bhil ruler or probably for the "bans" or bamboo forests in the area. Banswara State became a British protectorate on 16 November 1818.

- Rawal JAGMAL DAS
 - Younger son of Rawal Udai Singhji I of Dungarpur, founded state on Banswara in 1527.
- Rawal JAI SINGH,
- Rawal PRATAP SINGH,
- Rawal KHANA DEV,
- Rawal KALYAN SINGH,
- Rawal AGAR SINGH,
- Rawal UDAI SINGH I,
- Rawal SAMAR SINGH,
- Rawal KUSHAL SINGH,
- Rawal AJAB SINGH,
- Rawal BHIM SINGH,
- Rawal BISHAN SINGH
- Rawal UDAI SINGH II,
- Maharawal PRITHVI SINGH
- Maharawal BIJAI SINGH
- Maharawal UMAID SINGH,
- Maharawal BHAWANI SINGH,
- Maharawal BAHADUR SINGH,

- HH Maharawal LAKSHMAN SINGH,
- HH Maharawal SHAMBHU SINGH
- HH Sri Raj-i-Rajan Maharawal Sir PRITHVI SINGH Bahadur
- HH Sri Raj-i-Rajan Maharawal CHANDRAVEER SINGH Bahadur
- HH Sri Raj-i-Rajan Maharawal SURYAVEER SINGH Bahadur
- HH Sri Raj-i-Rajan Maharawal JAGMAL SINGH II Bahadur

Sisodia of Pratapgarh

In the 14th century, Maharana Kumbha (1433–1468) ruled Mewar with capital at Chittorgarh. Due to a dispute, Kumbha expelled his younger brother **Kshemkarn** (1437–1473), from his territory. Kshemkarn's family took refuge in the Aravali ranges, in the southernmost part of Mewar regime.

In 1514, Kshemkarn's son **Prince Surajmal** (1473–1530) became the ruler of *Devalia* (*Devgarh*) and established his capital of '**Kanthal-Desh**' at Dewaliya (also called Devgarh).

As the climate of Devgarh was not found to be suitable by the royal family, one of the descendants of Surajmal, **Maharawat Pratapsingh** of 10th generation (1673–1708) started to build a new town near native village Devgarh in 1689–1699 and named it as *Partapgarh*,

At that time, the area of Pratapgarh was reported to be about 889 square miles, whereas **Dhariyawad**, another small town near Pratapgarh, was founded by **Rana Sahasmal**, the grandson of legendary Maharana Pratap in the mid 15th century.

Rulers of Pratapgarh:

- **Soorajmal (1473–1530)**
 - Founded Dewaliya, predecessor to Pratapgarh.

- Bagh Singh (1530–1535),
- Rai Singh (1535–1552),
- Vikram Singh (1552–1563),
- Tej Singh (1563–1593),
- Bhanu Singh (1593–1597),
- Singha (1597–1628),
- Jaswant Singh (1628)
- Hari Singh (1628–1673)
- **Maharawat Pratap Singh** (1673–1708),
 - Founder Pratapgarh
- Prithwi Singh (1708–1718),
- Sangram Singh (1718–1719)
- Ummed Singh (1719–1721)
- Gopal Singh (1721–1756)
- **Saalim Singh** (1756–1774)
 - Obtained written permission from the then Mughal king Shah Alam II to introduce a local currency for his state and named it as **Saalimshahi-Sikka** (coin), which was made in a local mint-(*Partabgarh-Taksal*).
- **Maharawat Saamant Singh** (1774–1844)
 - North-western part of this region had very dense forests, a separate state forest department in 1828, was created to manage state's exceptionally rich forest-wealth.
- Maharawat Dalpat Singh (1844–1864)
- **Maharawat Uday Singh** (1864–1890)

- Introduced some reforms, established civil courts, started relief works during the notorious Great Famine of 1876-78, opened fair price shops for the citizens and also exempted certain civilian taxes.
 - Uday Singh built a new palace in Pratapgarh for himself in the year 1867 AD more or less on the lines of those built by the Britishers and started living there.
- Maharawat Raghunath Singh (1890–1929)
- Maharawat Sir Ram Singh (1929–1940)
- Ambika Pratap Singh (1940–1948)
 - Who lives in Pune after leaving his native place.

Bhattis of Jaisalmer

Jaisalmer kingdom was established in south-western Rajasthan . Once seat of Bhatti Rajputs, has been nicknamed “Golden City” owing to yellow sandstone structures and the gold-coloured desert surrounding it.

Rulers of Jaisalmer (1156 -1947)

- **Rawal Jaisal/Jessul (1156-68)**
 - The Bhatti capital at **Lodorva (Ludarva)** is destroyed by Shihab ud-Din Muhammad (Shihabuddin), the Afghan chief of Ghor.
 - Rawal Jaisal laid foundation of new kingdom with Jaisalmer as its capital.
- Salbahan (1168) -> Baijal – >Chachak Deo -> Tej Rao
- Rao Jaitsi (1276 –
 - Faced 8 years seize by Allaudin Khilji
 - 1st jauhar of Jaisalmer. (1295)
- Karan Singh — > Moolraj — > Ratan Singh à Lakhan Sen
- Dudar
 - 2nd Jauhar of Jaisalmer – against Feroz Shah of Delhi
- Kanar – Punpal – Kehar II – Somji – Lachman – Kailan – Kilkaran – Satal – Bersi – Chachack Deo II – Devidas – Jaitsi II – Karan Singh II
- Rawal Lunkarn (1530-51)
 - 3rd Jauhar of Jaisalmer- also called half jauhar of Jaisalmer – against local Afghan chief Amir Ali .
 - **Why half Jauhar** – Amir Ali obtained Rawal Lunakaran’s permission to let his wives visit the queens of Jaisalmer. But Instead of women he sent armed warriors, which took the guards of the fort by surprise. As there was insufficient time to arrange a funeral

pyre and battle seemed lost, Rawal slaughtered his womenfolk with his own hands. However, soon reinforcements arrived, sparing the men from the Jauhar and Amir Ali was defeated. Hence, it is called a half jauhar or Sako.

- Rawal Maldeo (1551-62)
- Rawal Harraj (1562-78)
 - Submitted to Akbar
- Rawal Bhim Singh (1578 – 1624)
- Rawal Kalyandas (1624 – 1634)
- Rawal Manohardas (1634 – 1648)
- *Rawal* Ramchandra (1648 – 1651)
- *Rawal* Sahal Singh (1651 – 1661)
 - Assists Emperor Shah Jahan in his Peshawar campaign.
- *Maharawal* Amar Singh (1661 – 1702)
- *Maharawal* Jaswant Singh (1702 – 1708)
- *Maharawal* Budha Singh (1708 – 1722)
- *Maharawal* Akhai Singh (1722 – 1762)
 - Concluded peace with Bikaner.
- *Maharawal* Mulraj Singh II (1762 – 1819)
 - Signed treaty of friendship with the British for protection.
- *Maharawal* Gaj Singh (1819 – 1846)
- *Maharawal* Ranjit Singh (1846 – 1864)
- *Maharawal* Bairisal Singh (1864 – 1891)
- *Maharawal* Shalivahan Singh III Bahadur (1891 – 1914)

- *Maharawal Sir Jawahir Singh Bahadur (1914 – 1949)*

Bhattis of Hanumangarh

During early times, Hanumangarh was the kingdom of 'Bhati' Rajputs. **Bhupat**, son of Bhati King of Jaisalmer founded the city and named it as **Bhatner**, in the memory of his father. Further, he also built **Bhatner Fort** in 295 A.D. Since then, rulers like Timur, Ghaznavis, PratihviRaj Chauhan, Akbar, Qutub-ud-din-Aybak and Rathores had captured this fort.

Finally, in 1805, the Bhattis were defeated at Bhatner by Raja of Bikaner Soorat Singh. Since this conquest occurred on Tuesday, which is considered as the day of Lord Hanuman, the Soorat Singh changed the name from **Bhatner to Hanumangarh**.

Deo of Karauli

The predecessor state of the princely state of Karauli, the Kingdom of Mathura, was founded about 995 by Raja Bijai Pal a Yaduvanshi Rajput ruler. Historical data point to Arjun Deo as the founder of the Karauli State in 1348. The capital was successively in the towns of Mathura, Dwarika, Bayana, Timan Garh, Andher Kotla, Mandrayal, U'ntgir and Bahadurpur.

During the 18th century Karauli was under the Maratha Empire until the Marathas were defeated by the British. In 1817, Karauli's ruler signed a treaty with the East India Company and became a British protectorate, the status was maintained till the independence of India in 1947.

Rulers of Karauli State:

The rulers of the state bore the title 'Maharaja'. Karauli was ruled by Jadubansi Rajputs.

Maharajas

- 1688 – 1724 Kunwar Pal II
- 1724 – 1757 Gopal Singh
- 1757 – 1772 Tursam Pal

- 1772 – 1804 Manik Pal
- 1804 – 1805 Amola Pal
- 1805 – 1837 Herbaksh Pal
- 1837 – 1849 Pratap Pal
- 1849 – 1852 Narsingh Pal
- 1852 – 1854 Bharat Pal
- 1854 – 1869 Madan Pal
- 1869 Lakshman Pal
- 1869 – 1875 Jaisingh Pal
- 1869 – 1871 Vrishbhan Singh Tanwar -Regent
- 1876 – 1886 Arjun Pal II
- 1886 – 1927 Sir Bhanwar Pal
- 1927 – 1947 Sir Bhom Pal
- 1947 – 1947 Ganesh Pal

Kachwaha Dynasty

T.H. Hendley states that the Kachwaha clan is believed to have settled in an early era at Rohtas (Rahatas) on the *Son River in present-day Bihar*. He notes that their notable seats of power were in present day Madhya Pradesh including Kutwar, Gwalior, Dubkhund, Simhapaniya and Narwar (Nalapura). This second westward migration to Madhya Pradesh is said to have been initiated under Raja Nala, the legendary founder of Narwar.

According to *Rudolf Hoernle (1905)*, the Kachhwahas are related to the Gurjara-Pratiharas. He identifies similarities between the names of the line of rulers of Kannauj (mid-10th century) with the recorded line of eight Kachwaha rulers of Gwalior (based on the Sas-Bahu inscription of Mahipal).

Historians state that the Kacchapaghata, like the Chandellas and Paramaras, originated as tributaries of the preceding powers of the region. They point out that it was only following the downfall, during the 8th–10th centuries AD, of Kannauj (regional seat of power following the breakup of Harsha's empire), that the Kacchapaghata state emerged as a principal power in the Chambal valley of present-day Madhya Pradesh. Archaeological artifacts largely support this view: Kacchapaghata coinage (minted Gupta-fashion) discovered in Madhya Pradesh and Gopaksetra inscriptions.

Kachwaha Rulers of Dausa

During Medieval period, The Chauhans & Badgurjars ruled this land in 10th Century A.D. The city of Dausa, rose to fame when it became the first capital of Dundhar. This was in 1006, when the Kachawaha Rajput king Duleh Rai annexed the region from the Gujjara-Pratiharas and the Menaj's control. The foundation that Dulha Rai, laid in Dausa resulted in Kingdom of Amber and later, Jaipur by the same dynasty.

Rulers of Dausa:

- *Sodh Dev, Raja of Dausa (966-1006)*
 - Belonged to Chauhan Dynasty
- *Dhola Rai, Raja of Dausa (1006-1036)*
 - In 1006, Dhola Rai married the daughter of Raja Ralhan Singh Chauhan, Raja of Ajmer. Part of the dowry included the region of Dhundhar.

- Raja Dhola Rai expelled the Badd Gujjar Rajputs from Dhundhar and made alliances with the Minas (tribal people) by promising the continuance of their tribal customs, granting them *jagirs*, and appointing them as *kiladars* (fort wardens).
- Raja Kokil Dev, (1036 to 1038)
- Raja Hanu Dev, (1039 to 1053)
- Raja Janad Dev, (1053 to 1070)
- Raja Pajwan Dev, (1070 to 1094)
- Raja Melaisi Dev, (1094 to 1146)
- Raja Beejal Dev, Raja of Amber (1146 to 1178)
 - The capital was shifted to Amber, and now rulers called as Raja of Amber.

Kachwaha Rulers of Amber: (1036 -1727)

- Raja Beejaldev (1146 – 1179)
 - The capital was shifted to Amber, and now rulers called as Raja of Amber.
- Raja Rajdev (1179 – 1216)
- Raja Khilandev (1216 – 1276)
- Raja Kantaldev(1276 – 1317)
- Raja Jansidev(1317 – 1366)
- Raja Udaikarna / Udaykarna (1366 – 1388)
- Raja Narsinhadev(1388 – 1413)
- Raja Banbirsinha(1413 – 1424)
- Raja Udharao (1424 – 1453)
- Raja Chandrasen(1453 – 1502)
- Raja Prithviraj Singh(1502 – 1527)

- Raja Puranmal (1527 – 1534)
- Raja Bhim Singh (1534 – 1537)
- Raja Ratan Singh (1537 – 1548)
- Raja Bharmal (1548 – 1574)
 - Gave daughter to Akbar
- Raja Bhagwandas (1574 – 1589)
- *Mirza Raja Man Singh I* (1589 – 1614)
 - Battle of Haldighati – against Maharana Pratap
- *Mirza Raja Bhao Singh* (1614 – 1621)
- *Mirza Raja Jai Singh I* (1621 – 1667)
 - Aurangzeb deputed him against Maratha king Shivaji – forces treaty of Purander.
- *Mirza Raja Ram Singh I* (1667 – 1688)
- *Mirza Raja Bishan Singh* (1688 – 1699)

Kachwaha Rulers of Jaipur: (1727- 1947)

- *Mirza Raja Sawai Jai Singh II* (1699 – 1743)
 - In 1699, given title of Sawai by Aurangzeb.
 - Formed marriage alliance with Marwar & Mewar to expel Mughal out of Rajputana.
 - However, patch up again, and appointed as governor of Malwa & Agra.
 - In 1721, the Mughal emperor **Muhammad Shah** bestowed upon him the title of Saramad-i-Rajaha-i-Hind
 - In 1723, added the titles of Raj Rajeshvar, Shri Rajadhiraj and Maharaja Sawai
 - Performed Ashwmedha Yajna & Vajapeya (after centuries)

- Built five astronomical observatories (jantar Mantar) at Delhi, Mathura, Benares, Ujjain & Jaipur.
 - **In 1727: Laid foundation of Jaipur – designed by Vidhydhar Bhattacharya**
 - Translated works by people like John Napier.
- *Mirza Raja Sawai* Ishwari Singh (1743 – 1750)
- *Mirza Raja Sawai* Madho Singh I (1750 – 1768)
 - Was rewarded the fort of Ranthambhore by the Mughal Emperor
 - Founder of City Sawai Madhopur
 - Got Shaikh Sadi's *Gulistan* translated to Sanskrit.
 - Freed the Kachhawaha Kingdom from the Maratha
- *Mirza Raja Sawai* Prithvi Singh II (1768 – 1778)
- *Mirza Raja Sawai* Pratap Singh (1778 -1803)
- *Mirza Raja Sawai* Jagat Singh II (1803 – 1818)
- Mohan Singh (regent) (1818 –1819)
 - Installed on throne by nobles, but was soon deposed.
- *Mirza Raja Sawai* Jai Singh III (1819 -1835)
- *Mirza Raja Sawai* Ram Singh II (1835 -1880)
- *Mirza Raja Sawai* Madho Singh II (1880 – 1922)
- *Mirza Raja Sawai* Man Singh II (1922 –1947)
 - Adopted Son
 - Married Maharani Gayatri Devi
 - Rajpramukh of Rajasthan between 1949-1956.

Kachwaha Rulers of Shekhawati

During medieval times, Sikar, Churu and Jhunjhunu district comprise of the Shekhawati region of Rajasthan. The Shekhawat Rajputs ruled over the Shekhawati region for over 500 years. The Shekhawats are the most prominent among all the sub-clans of the Kachwaha Dynasty of Jaipur.

Being one of the 65 branches of the Kachhawa ruling clan of Jaipur, the early rulers paid allegiance to their overlords, the rulers of Amber, but Rao Shekhaji declared himself independent in 1471 and established a separate principality for his descendants.

- Rao Shekhajio
 - He declared himself independent in 1471 and established a separate Kingdom of his descendants.
- Rao Raimal
- Rao Suja Singh
- Rao Lunkaran
- Rao Raisal

Shekhawats of Sikar

Raja Bahadur Singh Shekhawat, the Raja of Khandela gifted the village (Beer Bhan Ka Bass) to Rao Daulat Singh, son of Rao Jaswant Singh of Kasli Thikana. Rao Daulat Singh changed the name of Veer Bhan Ka Bass village to Sikar in memory of Rao Shekha and constructed a fort here in 1687. In 1721 Daulat Singh's son Shiv Singh became ruler of Sikar.

- Rao Daulat Singh (1687/1721)
 - Founded thikana of Sikar
- Rao Shiv Singh (1721/1748)
 - Completed the fort and palaces of Sikar in 1724 and conquered Fatehpur in 1731.
 - Erected the famous Temple of Gopinath Ji.

- Rao Samrath Singh (1748/1754)
- Rao Nahar Singh
- Rao Chand Singh
- **Rao Devi Singh**
 - Built forts of Raghunathgarh and Deogarh
 - Golden rule in history of Sikar
- **Rao Raja Laxman Singh**
 - Constructed Laxmangarh Fort
- Rao Raja Ram Pratap Singh
- Rao Raja Bhairon Singh
- **Rao Raja Sir Madhav Singh Bahadur** (1866/1922)
 - Credit of making huge Victoria Diamonds Jubilee Hall & Madhav Niwas Kothi
 - During the terrible famine in 1899, started many famine relief works, example: 'Madhav Sagar Pond' which was built in 1899.
- **Rao Raja Kalyan Singh** (1922/1967)
 - Constructed the clock tower as well as the Kalyan Hospital and College for the welfare of public

Mewati Khans & Kachwaha Dynasty of Alwar

Early medieval times, Alwar was ruled by Jadaun clan of Chandravanhi rajputs. In early 13th century Nahar Khan of the same Chandravanshi clan converted to Islam in thirteenth century during Firuz Shah Tughlak's regime. Alwar Khan who was the descendent Nahar Khan, established the kingdom of Alwar in 1412 A.D.

During Mughal period, Khanzada Hasan Khan Mewati fought against invader Babar and later on Hasan Khan's nephew Jamal Khan gave his two daughters to Humayun and Bairam Khan in

marriage. In the 1550s, Khanzada Rajput king of Ulwar was overthrown by Akbar's military campaign to encircle Mewar Kingdom.

Later on 25th November 1775, Rao Pratap Singh raised his standard over the Alwar Fort and founded the modern kingdom of Alwar.

Kachwaha Rulers of Modern Alwar State

- **Pratap Singh Prabhakar Bahadur (1775–1791) Rao Raja of Alwar**
 - Founded the princely state of Ulwar.
- **Bakhtawar Singh Prabhakar Bahadur (1791–1815) Rao Raja of Alwar**
 - He also devoted himself to the work of extension and consolidation of the territory of the State.
 - Maharao Raja Bakhtawar Singh rendered valuable services to Lord Lake, during the latter's campaign against Marathas, in the battle of Laswari, in the Alwar territory when the State troops assisted him in finally breaking the Marathas and Jat powers.
 - As a result, in 1803, the First Treaty of Offensive and Defensive Alliance was forged between Alwar State and the East India Company. Thus, Alwar was the first princely State in India to enter into Treaty Relations with the East India Company.
- **Bane Singh Prabhakar Bahadur (1815–1857) Maharao Raja of Alwar**
- **Sheodan Singh Prabhakar Bahadur (1857–1874) Maharao Raja of Alwar**
- **Mangal Singh Prabhakar Bahadur (1874–1892) Maharaja of Alwar**
- **Jai Singh Prabhakar Bahadur (1892–1937) Maharaja of Alwar**
 - It was in the times of Jai Singh that name of state was changed from Ulwar to Alwar.
- **Tej Singh Prabhakar Bahadur (1937–1971) Maharaja of Alwar**
 - Following the independence of India in 1947, Alwar acceded unto the dominion of India. On 18 March 1948, the state merged with three neighboring princely states (Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli) to form the Matsya Union. This union in turn merged unto the Union of India. On 15 May 1949, it was united with certain other princely states and the territory of Ajmer to form the present-day Indian state of Rajasthan.

Jats of Bharatpur

At the end of the 17th century, **Jat Baija with his son Rajaram**, Zamindar of the village of Sinsini, took advantage of the weakness of the Mughal Empire to enlarge his territory. Lord Ram's brother Laxman is the family deity of the erstwhile royal family of Bharatpur. The name 'Laxman' was engraved on the arms, seals and other emblems of the state.

Rulers of Bharatpur

- **Raja Ram**, 1670–1688
- **Churaman**, 1695–1721
 - The Jat power in Bharatpur strengthened in the 18th century under the leadership of Badan Singh and Churaman. However, the Mughals got Jat Churaman killed in 1721.
- **Badan Singh**, 1722–1756
- Churaman's brother Badan Singh became a very powerful Jat leader following the death of Churaman.
- Maharaja **Suraj Mal**, 1756–1767
 - Maharaja Suraj Mal captured the fort of Bharatpur by vanquishing Khemkaran, the rival chieftain and laid the foundation for Bharatpur.
- Maharaja **Jawahar Singh**, 1767–1768
- Maharaja **Ratan Singh**, 1768–1769
- Maharaja **Kehri Singh**, 1769–1771
- Maharaja **Nawal Singh**, 1771–1776
- Maharaja **Ranjit Singh**, 1776–1805
- Maharaja **Randhir Singh**, 1805–1823
- Maharaja **Baldeo Singh**, 1823–1825
- Maharaja **Balwant Singh**, 1825–1853
- Maharaja **Jashwant Singh**, 1853–1893
- Maharaja **Ram Singh**, 1893–1900 (exiled)

- Maharani Girraj Kaur, regent 1900–1918
- Maharaja Kishan Singh, 1900–1929
- Maharaja Brijendra Singh, 1929–1947
 - Matsya Union was the first State to be formed in Rajasthan with the integration of Alwar, Bharatpur, Dholpur and Karauli which joined the Indian Union.

Nawabs of Jhunjhunu

Ancient History of Jhunjhunu, forms part of Indian mythology, with an anecdote that Pandwas, the heroes of the Mahabharata took bath and bathed their weapons in the **Surya Kund, Lohargal**.

It is said that, it was ruled over by the Chauhan Dynasty in the Vikram era 1045, and Sidhraj was a renowned king. In the year 1450 Mohammed Khan & his son Samas Khan defeated the Chauhans and conquered Jhunjhunu.

Mohammed Khan was first Nawab of Jhunjhunu. In 1459, his son Samas Khan ascended the throne and Jhunjhunu was ruled over by the following Nawabs in succession:

Rulers of Jhunjhunu:

- **Mohammed Khan**
 - First Nawab of Jhunjhunu
- **Samas Khan**
 - Ascended throne in 1459
 - Founded the village Samaspur and got Samas Talab constructed
- Fateh Khan
- Mubark Shah
- Kamal Khan
- Bheekam Khan
- Mohabat Khan
- Khijar Khan
- Bahadur Khan
- Samas Khan Sani
- Sultan Khan
- Vahid Khan

- Saad Khan
- Fazal Khan
- Rohilla Khan
 - Last Nawab of Jhunjhunu
 - Shardul Singh, diwan of Rohilla Khan, occupied Jhunjhunu, after the death of Rohilla Khan in 1730.

Shardul Singh

- Shardul Singh was as brave as his ancestor Rao Shekha ji.
- He ruled for twelve years, after his death the estate was divided equally among his five sons. The administration by his five sons was cumulatively known as “Panchpana”.
- Their descendants continued to rule over it till Indian Independence in 1947.

The Kingdom of Dholpur

Ancient Period:

- The History of Dholpur date back to the Buddha's Period. During that period , Dholpur was included in Matsya Janpad. During Mauryan rule it was included in the Mauryan Empire.

Early Medieval:

- Around the 8th to 10th centuries, Chauhans ruled over it. In the year 1194 it remained under Mohammed Gauri.

Tomar Rule:

- It is believed that the city got its name Dhawalpuri (then Dholpur) after Raja Dholan Deo Tomar, the Tomar ruler who established the city in 700 AD.

Yadava rulers of Karauli

- The Tomars lost sovereignty to Jadu's of Karauli. The Dholpur fort was built by Dharampal, Raja of Karauli in 1120 A.D

Sultanate Period:

- In 1502, Sikandar Lodi defeated Dholpur King Vinayak Dev and captured Dholpur.

Mughal Period:

- After the death of [Ibrahim Lodi](#), many states declared themselves independent. Mohammed Jaifoon declared himself the ruler of Dholpur. Babar sent Junniad Barlas to Dholpur, who crushed the rebellion and took over the administration of Dholpur in his own hands.

Gurjar rule

- After the death of Aurangzeb, Raja Kalyan Singh Gurjar occupied the fort till 1761 AD, whence Raja of [Bharatpur](#), the Jat ruler [Maharaja Surajmal](#) took control of the fort.

Bamraulia rulers

In Second Anglo-Maratha War between the British and Marathas at Laswari on 1 November 1803, Lord Lake defeated Sindhia. In this war the Jats helped the British. Later, the British concluded a treaty with

the Jats and with their help defeated Marathas and won back Gwalior and Gohad from them. The British kept Gwalior with them but returned Gohad to the Jats in 1804.

Gohad was handed over to Marathas under a revised treaty dated 22 November 1805 between Marathas and British. Under the treaty, Gohad ruler Rana Kirat Singh was given Dhaulpur, Badi and Rajakheda in exchange. Rana Kirat Singh moved to Dhaulpur in December 1805. Thus the Rana Jat rulers of Bamraulia gotra ruled Gohad for 300 years from 1505–1805 and after that their rule was transferred at Dholpur.

On 10 January 1806 Dholpur became a British protectorate

Rulers of Dholpur (title Maharaja Rana)

- Kirat Singh (1806-1836)
- Pohap Singh (1836)
- Bhagwant Singh (1836 – 1873)
- Nihal Singh (1873 – 1901)
- Maharani Sateha Devi (1873 – d. 1884) Bhawa (f) -Regent
- Ram Singh (1901-1911)
- Udai Bhan Singh (29 Mar 1911 – 15 Aug 1947)
 - Signed the instrument of accession to the Indian Union on 7 April 1949