



MP - PSC

State Civil Services

PRE

Madhya Pradesh Public Service Commission

Volume - 1

History & Geography of Madhya Pradesh



MP-PSC PRE

HISTORY & GEOGRAPHY OF MADHYA PRADESH

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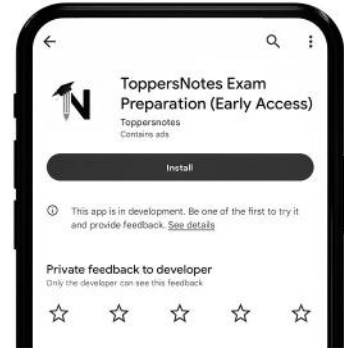
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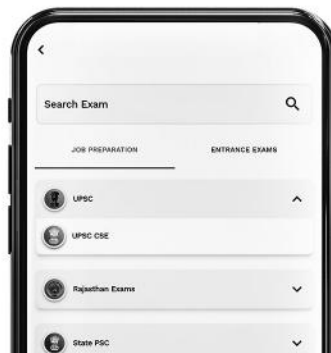
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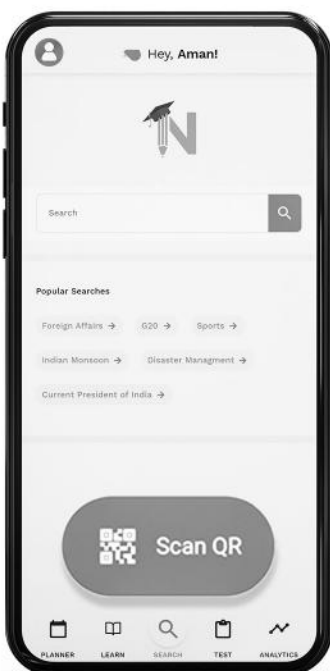
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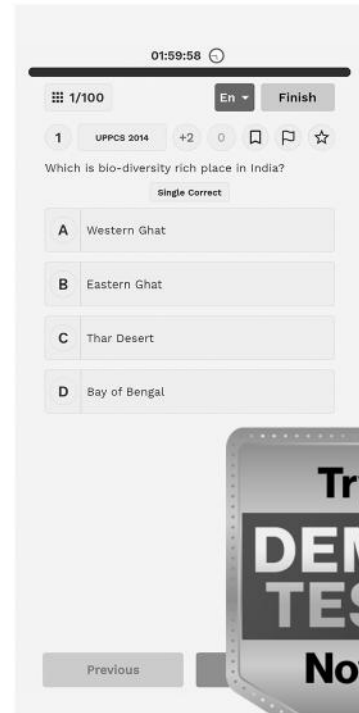
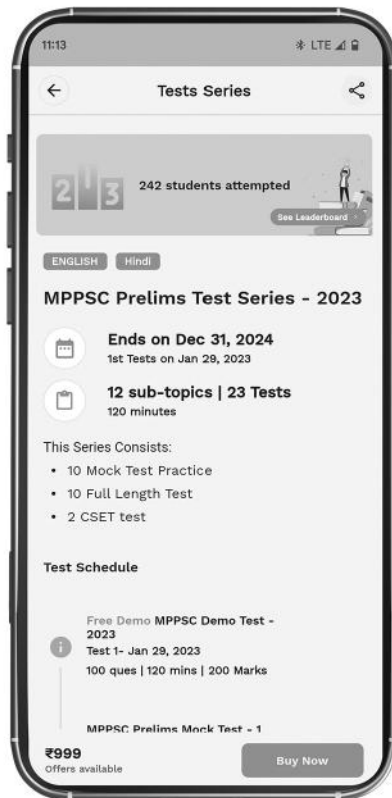
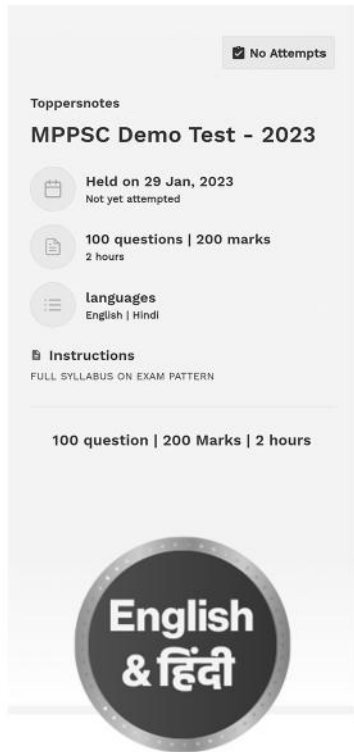
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Medieval History of MP

Parmar Dynasty of Malwa

- The **origin** of the Paramaras in Parmar records is told **by the sage Vashistha**, announced from the 'Yajna altar held on 'Abu Parbat'.
- **Other inscriptions** - 'Udaipur Prasasti', 'Nagpur Prasasti', 'Vasantgarh Records', 'Pat Narayan Records', 'Jain Records'

Upendra

- He was **appointed ruler** by the **Rashtrakuta emperor Govind-III**.
- He was **praised** in the 'UdaipurPrasasti'.
- **Taking advantage** of **political conditions** in the late **eighth century**, he **became the ruler of 'Avanti'**.
- **Govind III died in 818 AD**, taking advantage of which he **started expanding the kingdom** and **took control of Malwa**.

Vair Singh

- **Upendra's son Vair Singh succeeded him**.
- The **Paramaras** had their **initial capital at Ujjain**, but during the reign of **Vair Singh II**, the **Paramaras shifted their capital from Ujjain to Dhar**.
- The **name of Parmar dynasty Siyak I of Malwa** is **mentioned in Udaipur Prashasti**.
- **After Siyak I, till 893 AD**, there is **no mention of any king** in the Udaipur Prashasti.

Krishnaraja or Vakapati I

- **Pratihara Naresh Mahendra Pall (892-908)**, **BhojII**, and **Mahipal (912-942)** were **contemporaries** of the **three**.
- Its name is **mentioned both** in 'Udaipur Prasasti' and 'Navasakasankritit'.
- **Vakpati I held the imperial title 'Parama Bhattaraka Maharajadhiraj Parameshwara'**.

Harsh / Siyak II

- He was also called "**Sinha Datta Bhatta**"
- **First independent king** of the **Parmar dynasty**.
- The **Rashtrakutas** were **concentrated** in the **south** and the **Cholas** were **busy** in the **conflict**.
- **Taking advantage** of such times, **Siak II immediately assumed the titles** of '**Maharajadhirajapati**' and '**MahaMandalik Chudamani**' in **949 AD**
- In '**Navasahasankcharit**' there is a **detailed mention** of the **victories of 'Siyak II'**. He also **defeated the Huns**.
- **Position of 'Hunamandal'** was **between** states of **Paramara and Chedi dynasty** i.e. north of Narmada between modern '**Hoshangabad**' and '**Mahu**'.
- **Chandela's Khajuraho inscription (956 AD)** shows that **Yasovarman Chandel** was the **god of death** for the **Malawa king**
- **At this time Chandela's empire extended to Vidisha** and he **entered the border of Malwa**.
- **Seyak II asserted** in the last **period** the '**Manyakheta**', the **capital of the Rashtrakuta**.

Vakapati II or Munj or Utpal (974 to 994 AD)

- **Sindhuraj (997-1000)**- This was **Manju's younger brother**, but **Manju had more affection** for **Bhoja**, son of **Sindhu Raj** and **appointed him as the crown prince**.
- **Sindhuraj assumed the title of Navasahasank**, **Navinasahansank**, **Kumar Narayana**, **Avantishwar**, **Parmar Mahabhrita**, **Malav Raj**.
- **Sindhuraj conquered the Hunas**. It had **special mention** in **Badnagar Prasasti(1151)**

Raja Bhoj: (1000-1055 AD)

- He was a **great patron** of **Art and Culture**.
- **Constructed Bhojpur Shiv temple**.
- **Open Bhojshala** in **Dhar** for Sanskrit learning.
- He **attacked Chandel king Vidyadhar** but **was defeated** in 1008 AD.
- **Bhoj helped Hindushahi king Anandpal** against **Mohammad Ghaznavi**
- In **1047, Chalukya Prince Someshwar I** defeated **Bhoj** and **looted Dhar**, which was **recaptured soon**.
- He **built Bhojtal lake** in Bhopal
- **According to the Farishta**, the **king hosted a banquet twice a year**, which lasted for **40 days**.
- **Rohak** was its **prime minister** and **Kulachandra, Shahad, Suraditya** were his **three great generals**.

Literature, Art and Architecture

- **Vakpati II Munj** was a **poet-heart prince, Dhanik**, the **author of Yashorupavaloka, Padmagupta**, the **author of Navasahasankacharit, Dhananjay**, the **author of Dasharupak**, lived in his court.
- **King Munj** was also called **Kavi Vrisha**.
- The **list of texts available** in the name of **Bhoj Kalin** or **Bhoj** was **recently published** in the **book Bhojraj of Bhagwati Lal Rajpurohit** which is as follows
 1. **Sahitya Shastra:** Saraswati Kantabharan, Shringar Prakash
 2. **Literature:** Champu Ramayana, Shringar Manjari Katha, Subhashit Prabandha, Vidya Vinod, Shalikatha, Avani kurmasarka, Kodandakavya, Mahakali. Victory, Bhagyadevi Praise
 3. **Grammar:** Prakrit Grammar, Saraswati Kathbhavaran
 4. **Kosha:** Nammalika, Amkhayakhya, Anekarthakosha
 5. **Music:** Geet Prakash
 6. **History:** - Sanjivani
 7. **Darshan:** Nyayavartika - Tattva Prakash, Principle collection, Principle essence method, Raj Martand, Yoga Sutra Vritti, Shiva Tattva Ratna Kalika, Tattva Chandrika
 8. **Astronomy and Astrology:** Aditya Pratap Siddhanta, Rajmartand, Rajmrigaka, Vidyagyanvallabh (Question Science)

Literatures of Raja Bhoj

- **Tattva Prakash;** Samrangadh-Sutradhaar, Siddhant Sangrah
- **Last Parmar King** was **MahalDev** who was **defeated by Ain-UI-Mulk** (commander of Alauddin Khilji) in **1305 AD**
- **After Raja Bhoj** , **Jai Singh I, Udayaditya, Lakshmadeva, Narmadev, Yashovarman, Jayavarman, Parmar Maha Kumar** etc. **became kings**.
- **After this the Parmar kingdom** was **divided** into **several smaller pieces**, the **last king** being probably **Bhoj II** after whom the date of **1305** is **known as the reign of Mahalakdev in Malwa**.
- **Sultan Jalaluddin Khilji** **invaded Malwa** and **annexed** it to the **Delhi Sultanate**.

Kachchapgat Dynasty

- The **Kachchapgat dynasty** was an **important** dynasty of the **Northern part of Madhya Pradesh**.
- Its **original place** is **Gopachal region** under which the territory of Madhya Pradesh's **Gwalior, Morena, Gind, Shivpuri, Guna, Ashoknagar and Datia** districts are **included**.
- **In the past, Kachchapgat** works as **feudatory** of the **Gurjara Pratihara** dynasty

Dev Varman

- **Established Tomar kingdom** in Gwalior.
- Constructed **Chaturbhuj Temple, Laxminarayan Temple, Jeet Mahal, Jait or Jeet Pillar, and Mander Fort**.
- **During the reign of Kirtipal**, **Bahlol Lodhi** attacked **Gwalior**.
- King **Mansingh** was the **most powerful king** of the **Tomar dynasty**.
- King **Mansingh** had to **face the invasions of Bahlol Lodi, Sikandar Lodi** and **Ibrahim Lodi** during his reign.
- In **1517 AD, Ibrahim Lodi** invaded **Gwalior** and **won the Gwalior Fort**, King **Mansingh** died in this battle
- The **Man Mandir** and **Gujari Mahal** built by **Raja Mansingh** during his reign are the **finest examples**.

- **Man Singh's son Vikramaditya** was the last ruler of the **Tomar dynasty**
- **Vikramaditya** was killed in the **First Battle of Panipat** along with **Ibrahim Lodhi**.
- Thus came the **end of Tomar dynasty** of **Gwalior state**.
- **World famous diamond** named **Kohinoor** is a **treasury of the Tomar dynasty of Gwalior**.
- It was **given by Tomar Jagirdar Ajit Singh** after **Vikramaditya** as a **condition to Mughals not to attack Agra fort and itself**.

Major Dynasties of Madhya Pradesh and their Regions			
Dynasty	Region	Dynasty	Region
Chandel Dynasty	Bundelkhand	Nagvansh	Vidisha - Gwalior
Tomar Dynasty	Gwalior	Bodhi Dynasty	Jabalpur (Tripuri / Tevar)
Parmar Dynasty	Malwa (Dhar)	Magha Dynasty	Baghelkhand
Bundela Raj	Bundelkhand	Amir Dynasty	Ahivash(Vidisha/ Jhansi)
Holkar Dynasty	Malwa (Indore)	Vakataka Vash	Vindhya Pradesh
Scindia Dynasty	Gwalior	Olicut dynasty	Daspur (Mandsaur)
Karush Dynasty	Baghelkhand	Maukhari dynasty	Malwa (Daspur, Mandsaur)
Chandra Dynasty	from Baghelkhand to Bundelkhand	Parivrajak Dynasty	Bundelkhand
Yadav dynasty	Central part of the rivers of Chambal Betwa	Shail Dynasty	Mahakaushal
Shunga Dynasty	Vidisha	Pandey Dynasty	Maikal Pradesh (Amarkantak)

Chandel Dynasty

- **Capital:** Khajuraho
- **Establishment:** 871
- **Descendants** of Chandrodaya Rishi
- **First King:** Nannuk
- It was **named Jejakbhukti** after the **grandson of Nannuk, Jaisingh**.
- **Harshadeva** was the **first important king** of the **Chandela dynasty**, under whose reign the **Chandel dynasty** was counted among the **powerful dynasties of northern India**.
- **After Harshadeva** (905 to 925), his **son Yashovarman** ascended the throne, which **ended the Pratiharas of Kannauj** and **won the fort of Kalinjar from Rashtrakuta**.
- **Yashovarman** (Lakshmanavarman) **built** the famous **Vishnu temple of Khajuraho**.

Dhang Dev (950 to 1007)

- It **declared an independent state** as soon as the **Pratihara power** was **weakened**. **Dhangdev** assumed the title of '**Maharajadhiraja**'.
- His **kingdom** was **bordered** by **Kalinjar** to **Malav river** (Betwa), **Malav river** to **Kalindi**, **Kalindi** to **Chedi** and **Chedi** to **Gopradi (Gwalior)**.
- **Capital:** **Kalinjar**(initial) then **Khajuraho**
- It **sent military aid** against **Subuktagin** to **Jaipal**, the royal ruler of **Bhatinda**.
- **Dhang** **built most of the temples of Khajuraho** and **allowed Jain temples** to be built in **Khajuraho**.
- During his reign, the **Vaishno temple** named **Jagdambi** and the **Sun temple** named **Chitragupta** were **built in Khajuraho** by King **Dhanga**.
- He **renounced his body** in the **holy confluence of Ganga-Yamuna** in **Prayag**.

Vidyadhar (1017 to 1029)

- Successfully **opposed** the **ambitions of Mahmud Ghazni**.
- **Parmar ruler Bhoj** and **Tripuri Kalchuri ruler Gangeya Dev** were also **defeated**.
- **After Vidyadhar**, his **son Vijayapala** ascended the throne, but **later** he had to **accept the subjugation of Gangeya Dev**.
- The **last ruler** of this dynasty was **Permardeva** (1165 to 1203) (Parmal).
- He **adopted** the title of **Dashain Dahapati**
- He was **defeated** in **1182** by **Prithviraj Chauhan** and in **1203** by **Qutubuddin Aibak**.
- **Permadi Dev** died in the **Battle of Kalinjar**.
- **Alha and Udal** were **courtiers of Parmadidev**.

Madhya Pradesh during 13-15 th century

Qutb-Ud-Din Aibak 's Campaign in Madhya Pradesh

- In 1019 AD, Gwalior was sacked by Mahmud Ghaznavi
- In 1195 AD, Gwalior was attacked by Mohammad Gouri
- In 1231 AD, Iltutmish captured Gwalior

Bundelkhand Campaign

- The important success of Qutubuddin Aibak during the reign of Ghori in Madhya Pradesh was the victory of Bundelkhand.
- He defeated Chandela ruler Parama Deva and took control over Kalinjar, Mahoba and Khajuraho.
- In 1202 CE, Aibak laid siege to the fort of Kalinjar, a powerful fort under Chandel.
- Paramardidev resisted for some time but he had to surrender to the fort along with some money and elephants.
- But even before the conditions of the treaty were fulfilled, Paramardidev died.
- Despite the establishment of Ajaypal, the new ruler of Chandel, the attack of Turks continued, but due to drought, all the water sources of the fort were dried up. For this reason, Ajaypal's army surrendered unconditionally.
- In this way, Chandell fell after a long reign.
- Qutubuddin handed over the fort of Kalinjar to Hassan Arnal.

Malawa Campaign

- Qutubuddin Aibak's first foray into Malwa was on Ujjain.
- In 1196 - 1197 AD, Aibak looted Ujjain but even this victory was not proved to be permanent.
- After the death of Qutubuddin Aibak in 1210, Aram Shah became the ruler, during this time Hindus regained their power.
- In 1231, Iltutmish besieged Gwalior, the Pratihara ruler Malayabarma fought steadily, the siege lasting 11 months
- Finally, the Pratihara ruler was defeated, the women of the fort did Jauhar near the pond, this pond is known as Jauhar Tal.

Iltutmish

- Two years after the Gwalior conquest, Malik Nusrat Uddin Tayati was made Chief of Gwalior fort
- Thus the area of Guna-Chanderi went into the possession of Iltutmish.
- Iltutmish sent Malik Tayati, the governor of Bayana and Gwalior, to win Kalinjar.
- The Chandel king Trilokyavarman could not compete with the Turkish army and fled, leaving Kalinjar.
- In 1234, Iltutmish attacked Bhelsa during his Malwa campaign and destroyed it.
- After capturing Bhelsa, he moved towards Ujjain, at this time Devpal Parmar was ruling in Malwa.
- The author of Tabakat-e-Nasiri, Minhaj-us-Siraj, writes that Iltutmish had looted the idol of Vikramaditya and the Shivling of Mahakaal to Delhi, which was later confirmed by Farishta in his book.

Balban's Kalinjar campaign

- In 1251, Balban attacked Kalinjar under the leadership of Uighu Khan.
- It was only in November 1251 that Balban attacked Chahardev or Zahardeva, the king of Chanderi and Narwar, a powerful ruler of Malwa.
- In 1251, Balban invaded Gwalior during Nasiruddin but was not able to retain his power.

Alauddin Khilji's campaign in Madhya Pradesh

- **Alauddin** sought permission from **Sultan Jalaluddin** to **attack Chanderi and Vidisha** (Bhilsa).
- **Took control** over **Chanderi** in **1292** and then **attacked Bhilsa**
- Alauddin **campaigns** for **Devagiri** in **1234**, for which he **left via Malwa** While returning from Devagiri's expedition, he **attacked Khandesh**.
- At that time **Khandesh** was **under a chieftain** who was **called the king of Khandesh** and was **probably the Chauhan ruler of Asirgarh, Ravehand**, It is also **believed** that he **had an army of 40 to 50 thousand**.
- **Raavchand** and his **entire family** were all **put to death except one son**.
- In **1305 AD**, **Alauddin** sent a team of **10,000 soldiers** to **attack Malwa** under the leadership of **An-ul Mulk**.
- In a **fierce struggle** between the **Turkish army** and the **Paramara Commander Hermand Koka**, **he was killed** and the **Turks conquered**.
- **Koka's head** was sent to **Delhi**, where he was **crushed by horse feet** under the palace doors.
- On **23 November 1305 AD**, **Mandu** was **captured by Alauddin's army**.
- After the **fall of Mandu**, all the **adjoining areas** of **Ujjain, Dhar, Chanderi, Shajapur, Sarangpur, Mandsaur, Ratlam** etc. came **under the control of Delhi Sultanate**.
- Only **after this**, **Alauddin** had also **laid the foundation of a fort** in the **east of Mandsaur city**.
- **Ain-e-Mulk** was **appointed iqtadar** of **Malwa** and the **region** was **designated** as the **province of Dhar and Ujjain**.
- Thus the region of **Malwa** came **under the Delhi Sultanate** and proved to be the **key to the southern campaigns of Alauddin**.
- When the **commander of Alauddin Khilji** returned from the campaign of Devagiri in 1310, he **stayed in Dhar**.
- Due to its **proximity to Delhi**, **Gwalior** remained **under the control of the Khilji**.

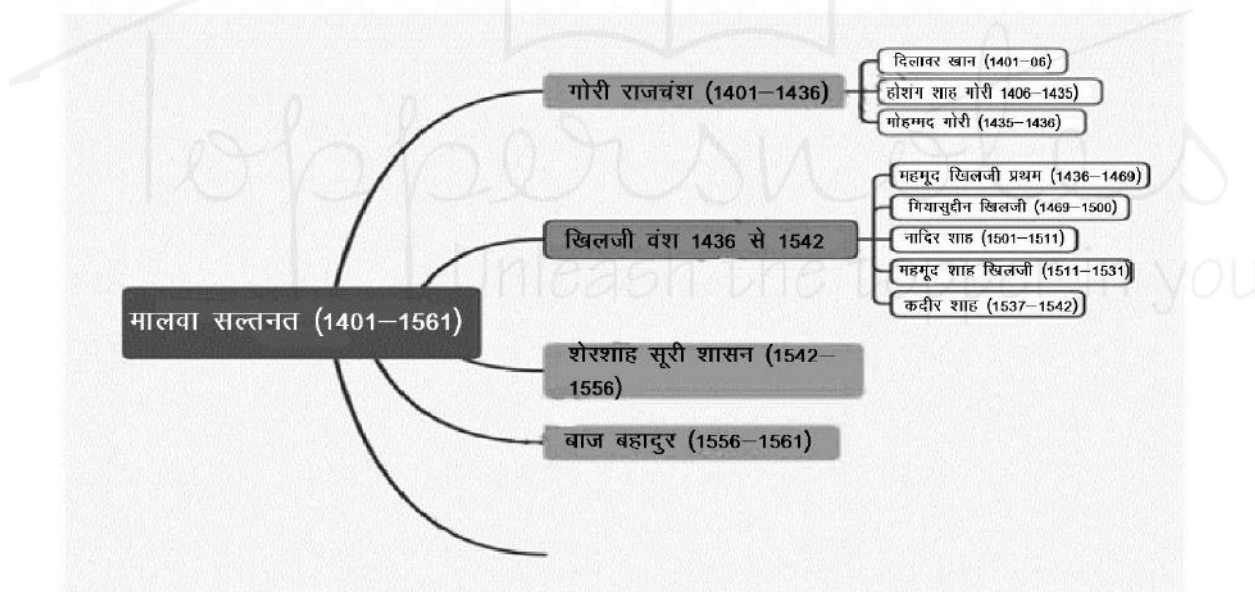
Tughlaqs in Madhya Pradesh

- **Damoh inscription** confirm that **Muslim dominance** over the region became **stronger during the Tughlaq period**, especially during the times of **Ghiyasuddin and Mohammad Tughlaq**.
- It is **clear** from the **Batiyagarh inscription** (Damoh) of the **year 1324 AD** that in which **period Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq** was working in this area.
- **Khajuraho, Damoh, Chhatarpur** etc. areas in Bundelkhand **remained part of Delhi Sultanate**.
- **Ibn Batuta** confirms that **Gwalior, Chanderi, Narwar** remained **part of the Sultanate during that period**.
- After Sultan Ghiyasuddin, An-ul-Mulk was retained in the same post in Malwa.
- Later, **An-ul-Mulk** was **transferred from Malwa to** the province of **Awadh** and **Kutlag Khan** was given **command of Devagiri** as well as **Malwa**.
- **Jolik Khan** was made the **administrator of Chanderi** during the **time of Mohammad Tughlaq**.
- In **1335 to 1336** there was a **severe famine** in **Malwa**. **Sultan Mohammad** then **stayed in Malwa** while **returning from Devagiri**.
- **Ain-ul-Mulk Multani** and his **brothers** helped the **people suffering from famine** by **sending money and clothes** from **Awadh Malwa**.
- **Aziz Khammar** was **appointed in Malwa from 1344 to 45 AD**
- **After Aziz Khammar** took charge in Malwa, **Amir-e-Sada** (Revenue Officer) **appointed for revenue collection** of 100 villages of **Malwa** was **directed to closely monitor and control**.
- **Aziz Khammar** imprisoned **Amir-e-Sada** of **Dhar** and **sentenced him to death**
- This led other **officers to rebel for self-defense**, in response to this incident, in **1346 AD**, **Amir-e-Sada** of **Gujarat** **challenged Aziz Khammar** and **killed him in war**.

Firoz Shah Tughlaq

- **Nizamuddin** was appointed in **Malwa** in **1351**, apart from **Malwa**, the area of **Bundelkhand** was also with **Firoz Shah Tughlaq** because the **Persian inscription of 1383** mentions the **power of Tughlaq ruler in Damoh**.
- **Dev Varma** was the ruler of **Chambal** region at the **time of Firoz Shah Tughlaq**.
- After the **Tirhut campaign in 1353**, he **granted the jagir to Dev Varma** and gave him the **title of Rai**.
- **Dev Varma died** in 1375
- His **successor Vir Singh Deo captured Gwalior** and **became an independent ruler**.
- The area around **Chanderi, Eran, and Datia** was **under the Delhi Sultanate during** the time of **Firoz Tughlaq**.
- It is **noteworthy** that the **Sultans of Malwa** also occupied the **Sagar-Damoh** region of **Bundelkhand**.
- **Mahmud Shah ascended the throne of Malwa in 1436** and the **other sultans of Malwa ruled the area of Damoh district** from **time to time**.
- **During his reign**, the **headquarters of the local authority** was **shifted from Batohagarh to Damoh**.
- The **Persian inscription of 1480** found at **Damoh** shows that at that **time Ghiyasuddin** was in **authority**, it was **Ghiyasuddin Khilji of Malwa**.
- Similarly, a **Sati inscription of 1505** was found in **Damoh district** in which **Ghiyasuddin's son Nasiruddin** is mentioned.
- Another **inscription of 1512** mentions the name of **Nasiruddin's son Mahmud Shah II**.
- **Mahmud II died in 1531** and the **rule of the Malwa sultans** came to an **end in Damoh region**.

Malwa Sultanate (1401- 1561)



- The **dark era ended** with the **establishment of the Ghori dynasty in Malwa** by **Dilawar Khan Gauri** Real name - Hussain Khan or Amin Khan
- **Sultan Mohammad Shah Tughlaq appointed Dilawar Khan Ghori as a Subedar of Malwa in 1390** Feroz shah Tughlaq named him Dilawar Khan
- In **1401 Dilawar established Independent Malawa dynasty**.

Dilawar Khan (1401 to 1406)

- **Dilawar Khan** tried to take control of **Chanderi- the gate of Malwa** in the north but could **not succeed**
- He **built two mosques** in **Dhar and Mandu**
- His **son Alp Khan** made **Shadiabad (Mandu Durg)** the **main center** of his rule.

Hoshang Shah Gauri (1406-1435)

- Dilawar Khan Gori's eldest son Alp Khan ascended throne with the title of Hoshang shah in 1406
- Hoshang Shah made Mandu his capital
- Sultan Ahmad Shah of Gujarat attacked Ujjain in 1418 and Maheshwar in 1422
- He established the city of Hoshangabad and built a fort
- Declared his son Ghani Khan as his successor
- Hoshang Shah built the Jahaz Palace, Hindala Mahal in Mandu.
- He was the first Sultan of Malwa who introduced coins of pure gold, silver and copper.

Mohammad Shah Gauri (1435-1436)

- Ghazni Khan ascended the throne with the name of Sultan Mohammad Shah Ghori.
- Hoshang Shah Ghori gave Mahmud the title of Revan at the age of 16 after seeing his merit.
- Initially he ruled well like his father but later handed over all the power of the state to Mahmud Khan and immersed himself in liquor and the leisure
- Seeing the opportunity, Mahmud Khan killed him and sat on the throne himself and with this the The Khilji dynasty was established in Malwa.

Khilji Dynasty (1436-1531)

Mahmood Khilaji (1436-69)

- On 14 May 1436, Mahmud became the sultan of Mandu and khutba on his name was read and coins were issued.
- He appointed his special emir Mushahirul Mulk as the wazir.
- Awarded title of Azam Humayun to his father Malik muthik

Relations with Mewar

- Sultan Hoshang Shah Ghori, built the Mandsaur fort to control Mewar.
- He captured Gagaron of Hathodi region and placed Malwa's army there.
- Sultan changed the name of Gagron Fort to Mustafabad
- King Kumbha of Mewar had tried to shelter Usman Khan, son of Hoshang Shah and make him the ruler in Chanderi.
- Due to this, the Sultan attacked Chittor in 1442/
- In memory of defeat Mahmood, Rana kumbha built Vijay stambh at chittor
- His treasurer was Sangram Singh Soni
- Those who were given the title of Abdul-ul-Mulk, Sangram Singh composed a Jain text called Budhi Sagar.
- Mahmud released moon-based almanac for the tax collection of kharif and rabi crop
- He invited the famous historian of Jaunpur, Shihab Hakim, to write the history of Malwa as Mathire Mahmood shahi
- Jain Kalpasutra painted "Chitrakala ki Pothi " under the patronage of Mahmud Shah.
- Impressed by the work of the Sultan, the Abbasi Khalifa of Egypt honoured the Sultan by sending an ambassador to court in 1466.
- Sultan established Hoshang Shah's Tomb in Mandu, Jami Masjid, Mustafabad City in Gagron, Kushak Mahal in Chanderi and many cities in Ujjain and Depalpur

Giyath Shah (Ghiyusuddin Khilji) (1469 to 1500)

- The elder son of Sultan Mahmud Khilji, in the name of Gaiasuddin, ascended the throne after the death of his father on 3 June 1469.
- They tried to establish peace from the surrounding states and abandoned the war.
- During his time Sultan Mahmud Begada of Gujarat attacked and captured Champaner fort of Gujrat.
- After some time, the responsibility of his kingdom was handed over to his son Naseeruddin and he himself spent time in the harem.
- His two sons Naseeruddin and Alauddin had a struggle for the throne.
- But Nasiruddin imprisoned and killed Alauddin and his mother Rani Khurshid.
- Gyasuddin died on 29 March 1501, but before that he had installed his son Naseeruddin in the throne.

Nasir Shah (1501-1511)

- Naseeruddin ascended the throne of Malwa during his father's lifetime
- The Sultan nominated the younger son Azam Humayun as his successor and gave the title of Mahmud Shah.
- He organized a huge court in Sipri (Shivpuri) and announced the handing over of his throne to his son.
- Jahangir has written in his autobiography Tujukh-e-Jahangiri about his death by drowning with his haram women in Kaliadeh palace near Ujjain.

Mahmud Shah Khilji II (1511-1531)

- At the same time, the Muslim chieftains led by Muhafiz Khan formed a second party and declared Shahabuddin's son Hoshang Shah as Sultan
- Mahmud flees from Mandu to Ujjain

Medini Rai's climax

- At that time, Raichand Purbia (later known as Medni Rai) helped Mahmud and made him sit on the throne of Mandu instead Medni Rai received Chanderi

Malwa under Gujarat

- On March 28, 1531, Bahadur Shah attacked Malwa and arrested Mahmud and placed him in the thriving Champaner Fort
- Thus ended the independent Sultanate of Malwa.
- From Bhilsa to Raisen, Rajput Silhadi was ruled at that time.
- After the conquest of Chanderi by Babur and the death of Medini Rai, Silhadi was the most powerful Rajput in Malwa.
- Bahadur Shah of Gujarat attacked the fort of Raisen in January 1532.
- Silahdi fought battles with the army of Gujarat with Taj Khan and Laxman soldiers and got Veergati
- 1532, Raisen became the authority of Gujarat.

Mughal invasion of Malwa (1535)

Reason of Mughal Invasion on Malawa by Humayun

- The rising power of Gujrat Sultan Bahadur Shah.
- Bahadur Shah gave shelter to the rebellious Mughal Nobel Mohammad Zaman Mirza
- Bahadur Shah sent a proposal to Humayun that he would hand over Malwa to him and in return let him administer Gujarat
- Humayun captured Malwa in June 1535. Humayun attacked Champaner and defeated Bahadur Shah and returned to Gujarat to his brother Askari again
- Mallu Khan and Sikandar Khan in possession of several places in Malwa including Ujjain Askari and Hamayan met Malwa and went to Agra.

Mallu Khan alias Qadir Khan (1537 to 1542)

- After Humayun's departure, Bahadur Shah appointed Mallu Khan as the Subedar in Malwa. After the death of Bahadur Shah in 1537, his successor Mahmud Shah gave Mallu Khan the title of Qadir Shah in Mandu and he became the Sultan of Malwa.
- Silahadi's sons Puranmal and Bhunat were given the fort of Raisen.

Sher Shah's Raisen Vijay (1543)

- In March 1543, Sher Shah Suri attacked and surrounded Raisen
- Raisen's siege lasted 4 months by Sher Shah, but he could not win the fort
- In the end, Sher Shah made a treaty with Puranmal but Sher Shah treacherously attacked the fort
- In the final battle, Puranmal and his soldiers fought a fierce battle and women and children did the Johar.
- Sher Shah appointed Shujaat Khan as the Subedar of Malwa and came back to Delhi
- Sher Shah died on 22 May 1645 at Kalinjar Fort.
- Shujan Khan became independent in Malwa in 1556

Baz Bahadur 1556 to 61

- Shujaat Khan died in 1556, Shujaat Khan's elder son Mian Bayjid Khan became the Sultan of Malwa, holding the title of Baj Bahadur.
- He attacked Queen Durgavati of Gada Mandala in the east, but was defeated.
- He lost in music with Rani Roopmati after losing the war. He discovered many ragas like Raag Malvi and Raag Gujri.

Mughal suzerainty (1561-62)

- Akbar sent an army under the leadership of Adham Khan to conquer Malwa in 1561.
- Aram Khan committed severe atrocities in Malwa and Saharanpur and Rani Roopmati took poison in his defense.
- Dhar Fort: It was built by Mohammad Tughlaq between 1325 AD to 1340 AD.
- Kamal Moola Masjid and Laat Masjid: Mosque of Dhar Dilawar and Mosque of Malik Mugis - Mandu Shadiabad (Mandu): were built by Hoshangshah. Its northern gate is called Delhi Darwaza. Jami Masjid is the best building in Mandu.
 - Its construction started at the time of Hoshang Shah, which was completed by Mahmud Khilji.
- Hoshangshah's Tomb: This is the second most famous building in Mandu. It was built by Mahmud Khilji I, it was the first mausoleum of India at that time, which was made entirely of white marble.
- Asharfi Mahal: This palace is a group of many buildings, which were built from the reign of Hoshang Shah till the time of Mahmud Khilji.
- Hindola mahal, Durbar Hall and Jahaz Mahal: These were residential palaces, their construction started during the time of Hoshang Shah and it was completed during the time of Mahmud Khilji.
- Man Bahadur and Rupmati ka Mahal: This building was built by Sultan Baz Bahadur in the 16th century.
- Other prominent buildings: Neelkanth Mahal, Chishti Khan's palace and Sadshah's palace

Faruqi Dynasty (1398-1601)

- In the 15th and 16th centuries, the Farooqui Sultans of Khandesh ruled the area of Burhanpur, western part of Madhya Pradesh.
 - Here was the fort of Asirgarh which is called the gateway of Deccan
 - Burhanpur was the capital of Khandesh.
 - According to Ain-e-Akbari there were 32 parganas in Khandesh in 1601.
-

Rise of Farooqi Sultanate

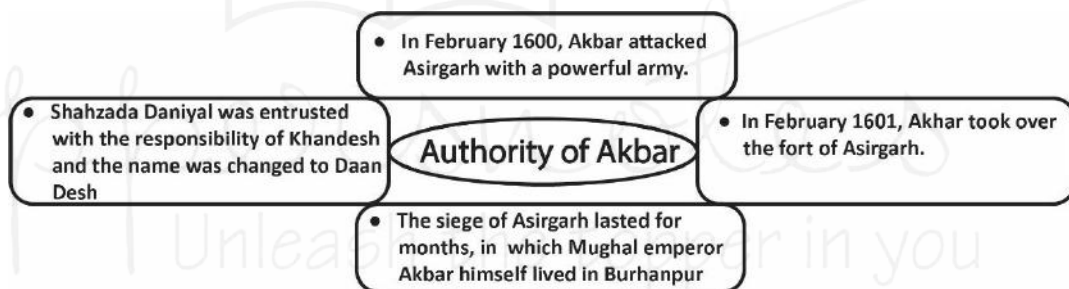
- **Malik Ahmed Raza** was the **Subedar** of **Thalner** and **Karanda** at the time of Sultan **Feroz Tughlag of Delhi**.
- At the time of **Timur's attack**, in 1398 **Malik Ahmad Raja** declared himself **independent** of the Delhi Sultanate.
- **Malik Nasir** became his **successor**, in 1399, **Malik tricked Asa Ahir** and **made the fort of Asirgarh**.
- After the **success of Malik Nasir**, his **guru Sheikh Zainuddin** came to **Burhanpur**.
- In **1407**, the **city of Jainabad** was established on the **banks of the Tapti River** in **Memory of Sheikh Zainuddin** and in **Burhanpur** was **named after Saint Burhanuddin of Daulatabad** on the **other bank** of the river.

Meeran Adil Khan II

- At this time, **Burhanpur** used to **manufacture** and **trade** fine **items** made of **gold** and **silver wire** and **Burhanpur** became an **important center of trade**.
- In his court there were **scholars** like **Qutub Maulana Shah Bukhari**, **Qutub Maulana-ul Maarif**, **Syed Kamaluddin**, **Syed Jalaluddin**.
- In **1561**, when the **Mughal army** defeated the **Sultan of Malwa, Baz Bahadur**, under the command of **Adam Khan**, he **went to the court of Burhanpur** and **took refuge**.
- **Chasing him**, the **Mughal commander** **Mohammad Sherwan** **attacked Asirgarh** and **ruined Burhanpur**
- In **1564**, **Akbar** came to **Malwa** to **suppress the rebellion** of his rebel **Amir Abdullah Khan** and **took control of Bijagarh** (near **Khargone**) near **Khandesh**.

Faruqi Dynasty (1398-1401) Under the Mughals

- In **July-August 1591**, **Akbar** sent a **message to the states** of **Khandesh, Ahmednagar, Bijapur** and **Golconda** to **accept Mughal** subjugation.
- **Faizi** was **sent** to **Khandesh**
- **Bijapur** **Golconda** and **Ahmednagar** **refused** to **accept subjugation** and **Akbar** sent **Shahzada Murad** to the **Deccan** expedition.
- **King Adil Khan** was **loyal** to **Akbar**, so **he had to wage war** against the **Bahmani kings**



Sufi tradition in Burhanpur

Hazrat Shah Bhikari

- **Qutub Maulana Nizamuddin** and **Hazrat Shah Bhikari** were very **prominent** in **Adil Shah's empire**.
- **Adil shah** seated him **near his throne**
- His **dargah** is situated on the **banks of Utavali river** in **Burhanpur**.

Jahangir's period

- In **1610** **Jahangir** sent his **son Shehzada Parvez** as **ruler of Khandesh** to **Burhanpur**
- **Sir Tomas Roe**, **ambassador** of **King James I** of **England**, **went to Agra** via **Burhanpur**.
- From **1630** to **1632**. **Shah Jahan** stayed in **Burhanpur** and conducted **military activities** against **Bijapur, Ahmednagar, Golconda**.
- **Shahjahan's beloved wife Mumtaz Mahal Begum** died in 1631 in **Burhanpur**
- **Burhanpur** was **buried** on the **other bank of the Tapti** and **after 6 months** the remains were taken to **Agra** and **buried again** at **Taj Mahal**.

Places



Gond Kingdom

- After the **fall of Kalchuri and Chandel**, there was **no special central authority** here for two centuries.
- After that, in the early **15th century** the **kingdom** was formed **under the Gond kings**, which **existed** for about **275 years**.
- The **rule of Gond** was **known as Garha, Garh Katanga**(Akbarname) and **Garh Mandia**
- When **Gond King Narendra Shah** shifted the **capital** from **Ramnagar to Mandla** around 1700, it was **called Gadha Mandla**.

Ancient state

- According to the **Sanskrit inscription** of **Ramnagar** near Mandia, **Yadav Rai or Jadoo Rai** was the **first ruler**, there is a **list of 54 rulers** from Yadav Rai to Hriday Shah.
- The **king of Gada** is considered to be **from the Pulastya dynasty**.
- **Pulastya** was the **father of Ravana** and **Gond** considered himself **Ravanavanshi**.

Sangram Shahaka Amhandas (1510 to 1513)

- Sangram Shah **assisted Sultan Bahadur** of **Gujarat** in 1531 during the **Raisen victory**.
- As a **result**, Bahadur Shah awarded him the **title of Sangram Shah** to Aman Das.
- **Sangram Shah** had **two sons** - Dalpatishah and Chandrashah.
- **Dalpati Shah** was **married to Durgavati** in 1542, during the time of Sangramshah.
- Durgavati was the **daughter of Rath** and **Chandela King Salvahana** of Mahoba.
- **Gold, silver, and copper coins** are **found** during **Sangram Shah**.
- **Sangram Shah** died in 1541 or 1543, he **built the fort of Chauragarh** (Narsinghpur) and **settled the Sangrampur town** (Damoh district) **near the fort of Singorgarh**
- A **lake named Sangram Sagar** near Gada and **built the Bajna Math** on its banks.
- **Sangram Shah** **composed Ras Ratnanta**, **Damodar Thakur** was in his **court**, he **wrote** two essays named **Sangramsahivedvedipika** and **Divya Rupa**

Dalapati shah

- After Sangram Shah, his son **Dalpati Shah** **ascended the throne**.
- He **shifted his capital from Garha to singorgarh**.
- After his **death in 1550**, his **son Veerananarayan** became emperor under his mother Durgavati.
- He appointed **Adhar Kayastha** as his **Diwan**.
- **Durgavati** shifted her **capital from Singorgarh to Chauragarh**.
- The **biggest attack** on the queen was done **by Sultan Baz Bahadur of Malwa** who had to face her.

Battle with Akbar

- **Asaf Khan** (Abdul Majid) was the **Subedar** in **Kada Manikpur** in the northeast of the Gadha state.
- **Asaf Khan** reached the **border of Damoh**, but **along with the Rani army** went into the **dense forests** west of **Gada** and **camped** at a place called **Narai** between the mountains **between Narmada and Gaur river**.
- To **fight the Mughals**, the **queen herself sat** on an **elephant** and **went to the battle ground**, in the initial battles, the **queen defeated Asaf Khan**.
- His **son Virsa** (Veer Narayan) **also fought** a battle with the queen

Mughal invasion

- But even then, he **fought with valor**, when the **Mughal army surrounded him from all four sides**, he **took a dagger** from his **Mahavat** and **struck himself** on him and **got Veergati**
- **Gusni Vitthaldas** of Vallabh sect stayed in the **queen's court** for a long time and the **queen received initiation** from him and **donated 108 villages**.

Chandra Shah and Madhukar Shah

- After **Asaf Khan returned**, Dalpati Shah's brother **Chandra Shah** was accepted as the **ruler** of the **Gadha** and he **handed over 10 strongholds** to **Akbar** of which **Raisen, Kuravai, Bhopal, Rahatgarh and Makdai** were prominent.
- After **Chandra Shah's assassination**, his **younger son Madhukar Shah** became the **ruler**.

Prem Shah (Prem Narayan) (1586)

- **After Madhukar Shah**, Prem Shah became the king of Gada.
- **Jahangir** awarded him a **Mansab of 1000** and also gave it a **big estate**.
- **Sant Chaturbhuj Das** of Radhavallabh sect greatly **developed Radhavallabh sect in Garha**,

Hriday shah

- **Hriday Shah** is considered to be the **successor** of Prem Shah
- **Established new city** and shift **capital to Ramnagar** near Mandla
- At the **same time**, the **inscription of Ramnagar (1667)** must have been **written**.
- In the **18th century**, the **state came under Marathas** and was **entitled to pension** from the **Garaja king Marathas**
- In the **end**, only the **Purva and Kaugawa areas** near Jabalpur **remained** with the **Garha states**, which were **ruled by Raghunath Shah and Shankar Shah** for some time but the **British blew** them away during the **revolution of 1857**.

Baghelkhand Dynasty

- The **ancient religious site Amarkantak** is also **located** in the **area from where the Narmada originates**.
- **Narmada** is called **Rewa in Puranas** and this **area is called Rewa Khand**.
- After which **Rewa became the city of Rewa**, **Baghel King Vikramjit** made it his **capital**.
- Under **Baghelkhand**, **Rewa, Mehar, Nagaur, Sehwal, Kothi, Jaso, Barundha** and **Baghelkhand Agency** of Central India were **5 Chaube Jagirs**.

Medieval Baghelkhand from 13th century to 1809

- **Baghel power establishment**
- Due to the **attack of the Turks**, the **power of Chandel and Kalchuri** was **weakened**, as a **result of which Bhar, Gond, Sengar** and other **small castes** made their **hideout**.
- **Two Baghel brothers** from **Gujarat**, **Biscldev and Vimal Dev** established **Baghel Kingdom**
- **Baghel** was **originally Chalukya**
- Also **due to living in Baghelbari village**, the **descendants of Armoraj** are **called Baghel**, Thus **Baghel power** was **established in Gahora in 1236**.

Expansion of Baghel power

- **Anik Dev**, the son of **Vimal Dev**, **decorated the capital Gahora** with **big buildings**.
- After **Vimal Dev**, the **Raningdev** was freed from the suzerainty of the king throughout **Kaliningar**.

Ballar Deva (1353 to 1390)

- **Afif khan described Ballar Dev as an influential king in the court of Ferozeshah Tughlaq, Rai Sumer Chauhan of Etawah, in Tithi-e-Firozshahi.**
- **Ballar Dev also took advantage of the fragile state of the Delhi Sultanate and assumed the title of Maharajadhiraja as independent king and fought with the Turks.**
- **Singh Dev, son of Ballar Dev, took water samadhi at Triveni.**
- **Veeramdev conquered a city called Sehuda under the Delhi Sultanate and seized the Delhi Sultan.**
- **It was given the title of Niram (Iranian wrestler) in Tarikhe Mohammadi.**
- **Baghel kingdom and the Shargi kingdom of Jaunpur**
- **Sultan Ibrahim Sharki had a close friendship with Veeramdev Baghel and with his help started planning to take over Kalpi.**

Baghel Lodhi struggle

- **Lodhi attacked Baghel 3 times in 1488, 1494 and 1499 due to Sharki's friendship with Baghel.**

Baghel ruler and Khilji Sultan

- There was a rivalry between **Khilji of Malwa** and **Sharki of Jaunpur.**
- In such a situation **Baghel** was the **well-wisher** of his **Sharqi** friend against **King Malwa.**

Agricultural measurement

- **Chahuri, Adhi, Kuruya, Paila, Kurai**
- Inexpensive **metal artisans** called **Audhiya**
- **Arrow** in **Sohagpur** and **halberd** in **Singrauli**
- The **major trading centers** of Baghelkhand were **Bandhavgarh, Sohagpur, Maihar, Satna, Rewa, Gahora** and **Arel.**

Agriculture ↔ **Siyari-Kharib**
 Unbari-Rabi

Architecture

- The **art tradition flourished** during the reign of **Baghel Raja Buller Dev**, his **queen Rajamaladevi** built the **Baoli** and the **pond** near **Raj Bhavan** in the **capital city** of **Gahora.**
- **Ranavat Rani** of **Raja Bhau Singh** built a **pond** in **Rewa**, which is called **Rani Talab.**

Kewty fort

- It is **33 km** from **Rewa**, on the **banks** of **river Mahana**, it was **built** in the **14-15 century**
- The **foundation** of which was **laid by Chandel ruler Hammir Dev.**
- **Later the Baghel king Shalivahana** completed it.

Mehar Fort

- Its **foundation** was **laid by Baghel Raja** by **Bhedchand**, **Chandrabhan** expanded **Maibar fort.**

Sohagpur Garhi

- Its **foundation** was **laid by Veer Singh Dev**, which was **expanded by** the founder of **Sohagpur, Rudra Pratap** and his **successor.**

Bandhavgarh Fort

- **Situated on Bandhe hill**, there are **many stories** about **construction.**
- In the **second century**, the **king** of the **Madhyavansh** made **Bandhavgarh** his **capital.**
- From the **9th to the 12th century**, the **fort** was **occupied by Kalchuri**

Kalinjar fort

- There is **no concrete evidence** of its **founder.**
- The **fort** was **purchased** by **Baghel King Ramchandra Dev** from the **Bijali Khan** in the fall of **Sher Shah's Successors.**
- But in **1569**, **Akbar** **snatched it away** from **Ramachandra Dev.** on which **Kalchuri, Chandel, Bhar, Baghel, Bundel** and **Mughals** ruled.
- **Moti Mahal, Rang Mahal, Zakheera Mahal** were **built by Baghels** in this fort.

Rewa Fort

- This **fort** is **situated** at the **confluence of Bichia and Bihar river**, its **foundation** was built by **Jalal Khan**, the **younger son of Sher Shah Suri**
- Which was **expanded by Baghel king Vikramajit** to form the fort
- **Krishna Sagar** is **located in the fort**

Sohawal Fort

- The fort **near Satna** was **constructed** in the **10th century**.
- In the **17th century**, **Fateh Singh**, the **eldest son of Rewa king Amar Singh**, **seized territory from Gosaiyo and established his kingdom**.
- **Baghelkhand** has a **special place in the field of music**.
- **Tansen** was seated in **Baghel King Ramchandra's court**.
- In which **Ramchandra** **donated one crore Chandrakint tanka** on Dhrupad raga and Tana.
- **Tansen** was **born** in a **Brahmin family**, his **father** was **Makarand Pandey**, he had **reverence** for **Hazrat Muhammad Goss Gwaliori**.
- **Tansen** was **handed over to Mohammed Gaus**
- **Tansen** also **received music education** from **Baba Haridas**
- **Tansen** went **south** and **stayed with Sultan Adilshah** and **learned the raga** by **approaching the daughter** of his **hero Baksha**

Rise of Bundela Thakurs

- It is **believed** to be **from the dynasty of Luv**, the **eldest son of Ramachandra**, the king of **Ayodhya**.
- **Veer Bundcla**, son of the **Pancham Bundela** of the **Gaharwar dynasty**, **founded the state of Bundelkhand** by **establishing his new capital in Mau Mohini** in the **middle of the 13th century**.
- In the **14th century**, this **land** was **named Bundelkhand** in **place of Jajak Bhakti**.
- **Prithviraj Chauhan** **attacked** **Chandela ruler Parmadeev** in **1182** and **captured the territory** adjoining **Mahoba** of **Bundelkhand**
- **Aibak** **attacked** the **fortification of Bundelkhand** in **1202**, **Sultan Iltutmish** in **1231**, **Sultan Nasruddin** in **1247**, **Sikandar Lodhi** in **1490**, **Humayun** in **1530** and **Sher Shah Suri** **attacked Kalinger** in **1545**,

Orchha

- **Rudra Pratap Singh Bundela** (1501 to 1531) laid the **foundation of orchha** on 3 April 1531.
- **Rudra Pratap** ruled from both **Garh Kunder and Orchha**.
- **Rudra Pratap's tenure** was **(1501 to 1531)**

Bharti Chand (1531 -1554)

- After **Rudra Pratap**, his **son Bharti Chand** completely **made Orchha the capital**.
- **Built the fort of Orchha, Parkota, Rajmandir, Rani Mahal** and the **town shelter**.

Madhukar Shah (1554 to 1592)

- **During this time Sher Shah Suri** **attacked Kalinjar** between **1544-1545** and **Sher Shah** died there on **22 May 1545**.
- **Jatara (Tikamgarh)** was **conquered by Islam Shah** and **changed his name to Islamabad**
- Which was **again changed by Bharti Chand**.
- He **attacked the Mughals** thrice in **1574, 1588 and 1591**, but was **saved by apologizing each time**.

Veer Singh Bundela (1605 to 1627)

- On the **advice of Prince Salim**, **Veer Singh Dev** killed **Akbar's minister Abul Fazl**.
- **Salim** sat on the **throne** in the **name of Jahangir Badshah** in **October 1605** and **publicly stated** that he had **received the throne because of Veer Singh Dev** and thus **Veer Singh Dev** got the **throne of Orchha**.

Jujhar Singh Bundela (1627-1635)

- In **1635**, **Jujhar Singh** invaded **Gondwana** and **killed** gond king **Prem Narayan**, angered by this, **Shah Jahan** sent an **army** under **Aurangzeb** and **attacked Orchha**.
- In this **Mughal expedition**, the Bundel rulers of **Chanderi**, **Datia** also supported the **Mughals**.
- **Jujhar Singh** suspected his brother **Hardol** and got him **poisoned** and **killed**, due to which he became a **victim** of **extreme hatred**.
- **Vikramaditya Bundela** made **Tehri** his **capital** in place of **Orchha** in **1783** due to **Maratha power** being established in **Jhansi near Orchha**.

Prithvi Singh (1736 to 1753)

- During his reign, **Naroshankar**, the **Subedar** of **Jhansi**. **invaded Orchha** in **1742**, he **conquered** large area of **Jhansi** and made it his **headquarters**
- **Prithvi Singh** built a **fort** called **Prithvipur near Orchha** and built a **town** called **Prithvipur** around it

Vikramajit Singh (1776 to 1817)

- **Vikramajit Singh** ruled for **nearly 41 years** and extended the hand of **friendship** with the **British**
- In **1783**, **Tehri** was built in place of **Orchha's capital**. He **named Tehri** as **Tikamgarh** in **1785** on the **basis of Tikam**, another name of **Krishna**.
- A **security treaty** was signed **between** the **British** and the **state of Orchha** on **23 December 1812**. **Dukknalal** on **behalf of Orchha State** and **John Walker** on behalf of **East India Company**
- **Under which** the **company government** will **protect** outside the **state of Orchha**

Dharmapal Singh (1817 to 1834)

- He **defeated** the **French commander** **Jean-Baptiste** of **Scindia** and **made his debut**.
- During his time **Lord Hastings** came to **Bundelkhand** in **1817** to **suppress Pindari**.
- **Dharmapala** assisted him in **Pindari suppression**.
- **Dharampal** had **three wives** - the **Garai Sarkaar**, the **Ladai sarkaar** and the **Harai Sarkar**,
- **Ladai Sarkar** fully **supported** the **British** in the **Revolt of 1842**.
- The **Ladai Sarkaar** was called **Victoria of Orchha state**

Bar-Chanderi State

- **Chanderi Nagar** is considered to be the **gateway to Malwa**
- **Chanderi** was **annexed** in **1304** at the **time of Sultan Alauddin Khilji**.
- After **1401**. **Dilawar Khan Gauri** of **Malwa** **separated Chanderi and Malwa** from **Delhi**.
- There was also the famous Sufi **Saint Hazrat Muddin Rahm Sultan** in **Chanderi**
- For some time, the **ruler of Chanderi** was **Medini Rai**, who considered **Rana Sanga** as his **patron**.
- **Chanderi** was **attacked** in **1528** after **Babur** **defeated Rana Sanga**.
- **Establishment of Chanderi State**
- **First King**- **Ramshah Bundela** (elder son of **Madhukar Shah**)
- A **place** called **Bar** comes in **Lalitpur district** of **Uttar Pradesh**.

Mor Pahlala (1802 to 1842)

- During his time, **French commander** **Jean Bapiste** of **Scindia** of **Gwalior** **attacked Chanderi** and **occupied two thirds** of **Chanderi** by **1810**.
- **Pleased** with this, **Scindia** **provided** the manor of **Jariya village** near **Mehrauli** to **Bapist**, which became the **only European major** of **Bundelkhand**
- In this way the state of **Chanderi** became a **part** of the princely state of **Gwalior**

Datia State

- **First King**- **Bhagwandas Bundela** (son of **Veer Singh Dev Bundela**)
- Presently it is known as **Chhoti Barauni**.

Dalpat Rao Bundela (1678 to 1707)

- His original name was **Pratap Singh**.