


INDIAN MYTHOLOGY & HISTORY

HINDU REVIVAL

**PRATAP/SHIVAJI/
BAJIRAO/SIKHS**

TIMELINE

	-3000 BCE	-2500 BCE	-2000 BCE	-1500 BCE	-1000 BCE	-500 BCE	0 CE	500 CE	1000 CE	1500 CE	2000 CE
	5000 ya	4500 ya	4000 ya	3500 ya	3000 ya	2500 ya	2000 ya	1500 ya	1000 ya	500 ya	now
India	Indus Valley Civilization			Gangetic Valley Vedic Civilization			Jainism/ Buddhism / Mouryas	Satavahans/ Sakas/ Hunas	Guptas/ Adi Sankara	Muslim Invasion	 Mughals/ Marathas/ British/ Independent India
Mesopotamia	Mesopotamian						Parthian	Romans	Islamic		
Egypt	Egyptian					Greek	Byzantine		Islamic		
Europe		Greek					Greeks / Romans	Romans	Byzantine / Romans / Dark Ages		Renaissance / Colonization / Industrial Revolution / World Wars
Persia		Ancient Persian				Persian			Islamic		
China			Ancient China			Imperial China					Ming, Qing, Communists
Americas		Mayan				Aztecs & Incas					Europeans

BRONZE AGE

IRON AGE

RANA PRATAP

- While Humayun, the son of Babur was defeated and thrown out of India, the local Muslim king, Sher Shah Suri was defeated by Hindu King Hemu. But, he didn't last long as Akbar, son of Humayun came back and defeated him.
- Rana Pratap, the king of Mewar (South Rajasthan), was the only other Hindu king to challenge Akbar and there was a huge fight in Haldi Ghati, in which Rana Pratap lost, but, he escaped.
- Rana Pratap went in hiding and taking help of tribals and a wealthy businessman, he slowly recovered almost all of his kingdom except for Chittor (which is the capital of Mewar).



AURANGZEB

- Aurangzeb was the son of Shah Jahan, who defeated and murdered his brother Dara Shikoh, the eldest of 4 and preferred by Shah Jahan.
- Very religious person, he lived a very simple life.
- He was a great army general and expanded his empire to all of India.
- But, he treated Hindus as second class citizen and levied a special tax called Jeziya on all Hindus.
- This antagonized Hindus a lot.

EMERGENCE OF HINDAVI KINGDOM

Founder: Shivaji Bhonsle

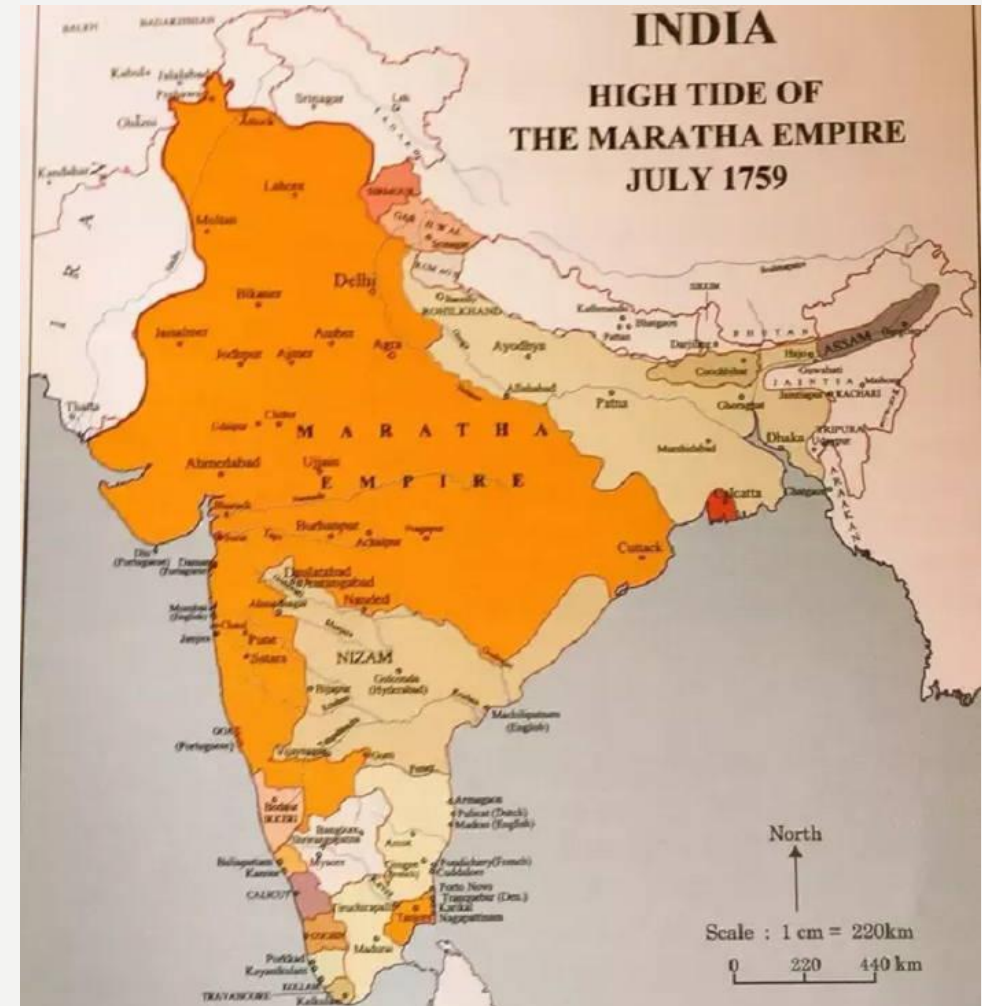
Period of Rule: 1674 – 1818

Capitals: Raigad Fort, Gingee, Satara, Pune

Languages: Marathi and Sanskrit

Preceded by: Adil Shahi dynasty

Succeeded by: British East India Company



SHIVAJI

Shivaji was son of a Maratha Kshatriya Shahaji Bhonsale – a general in court of Adilshah, a local Muslim king of Bijapur.

His mother, Jijabai, taught him the virtues of fighting back and reviving Hindu rule throughout the country.

Shivaji formed a small army at the age of 16 and fought and defeated Muslims ruling Pune, by capturing the fort of Pune. He then went on to win many forts in the area around Pune.

Adilshah sent his general Afzal Khan, who was killed by Shivaji during their peace meeting.

He then attacked Mughal stronghold Surat to capture money to sustain his empire.

Shivaji was attacked by Mughal general Jai Singh (of Jaipur) and Shivaji was taken prisoner to Delhi, from where escaped! On return, he founded an empire and took title 'Chhatrapati'.



AFTER SHIVAJI

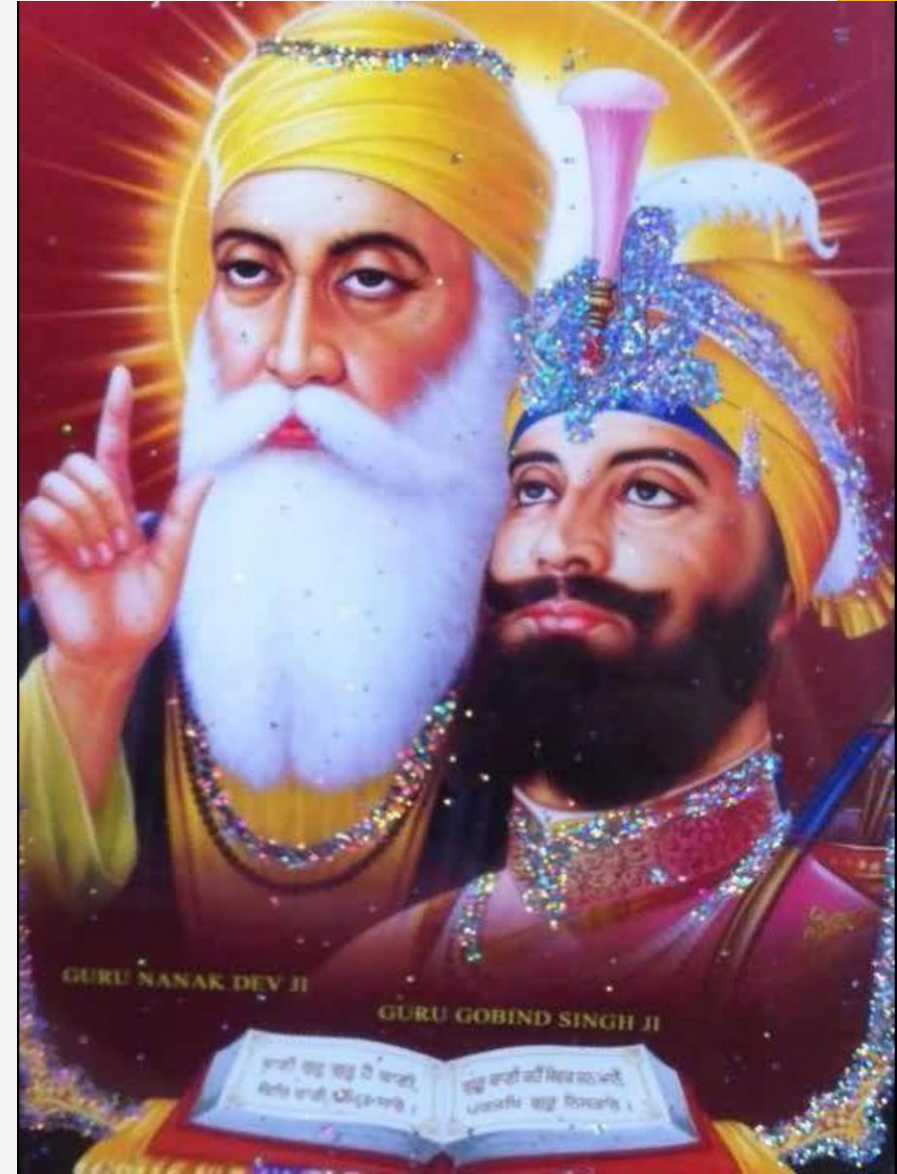
- Shivaji's son, Sambhaji was defeated by Aurangzeb, in 1689, shortly after Shivaji's death in 1680.
- But, the army generals kept the empire going. Sambhaji's brother Rajaram became king, who died in 1700, after which his wife Tarabai ruled in the name of her minor son.
- Aurangzeb died in 1707 after which the Maratha power started rising.
- Meanwhile, Sambhaji's son, Sahuji got released from the Mughal captivity and challenged Tarabai to become the king, with the help of his Prime Minister (aka Peshwa) Balaji Vishwanath.
- In effect, Balaji Vishwanath was given all powers, even though Sahuji was the king. (1713 to 1721).
- Maratha army went north and defeated Mughals in Delhi. Mughals signed a peace agreement with Peshwa giving Marathas right to rule Deccan (i.e. South-Central India)

BAJIRAO I, BALAJI & MADHAVRAO

- Bajirao I was the son of Peshwa Vishwanath and at a young age of 20, he became the king.
- Baji Rao I led the Maratha forces in more than 40 battles, winning most of them, including the 'Battle of Palkhed' (1728), 'Battle of Delhi' (1737), and 'Battle of Bhopal' (1737).
- He defeated Mughals and won almost all of northern India, including Punjab.
- His son Balaji ruled most of India but lost to Abdali, a new invader from Afghanistan in 1761 in the Third Battle of Panipat.
- Upon his death Madhavrao took over in 1761, who defeated Nizam & Mysore kingdom, thereby ruling almost ENTIRE India (except Eastern parts).

RISE OF SIKHISM

- Guru Nanak started this religion in early 16th century.
- Guru Arjan Dev was the 5th Sikh Guru, who refused to convert to Islam and Emperor Jahangir killed him for that.
- Ninth Guru Tegh Bahadur became Guru in 1664. When Mughal Governor of Kashmir resorted to forcible conversion of Hindus, Guru Tegh Bahadur decided to fight it out and gave his life as Aurangzeb publicly beheaded him.



SIKH-MOGHUL FIGHTS

- Tenth Guru Gobind Singh founded the Sikh warrior community called Khalsa in 1699 and started 5Ks.
- Guru Gobind Singh fought 12 battles against the Mughal Empire. All sons of Guru Gobind Singh lost their lives and two of the young ones were buried alive into a wall for refusing to convert to Islam.
- Guru Gobind Singh then went into hiding and moved from place to place. After Aurangzeb died, there was some negotiation with next Mughal king, but, then some Afghan hired by Mughal general Wazir Khan murdered Guru Gobind Singh in Nanded (in Deccan).
- Banda Bahadur then took over the Sikh resistance and formed a formal state. However he was captured in 1715 and executed.
- Muslim rulers kept trying to kill every Sikh but they survived.



SIKH VICTORIES

- Sikhs then joined Maratha empire and took back Punjab from Mughals.
- But, Abdali, an invader from Afghanistan came and defeated Marathas and Sikhs and blew up the Golden Temple in 1762.
- But Sikhs retook the entire Punjab including Lahore, under Ahluwalia in 1764.
- Finally Sikhs defeated Mughals and took over Delhi in 1783 under Maharaja Ranjit Singh and ruled Punjab area for about 50 years.
- Between Sikh & Marathas, Hindus took back most of the country from Muslim rulers.



BHAKTI MOVEMENT

- Spread from South India & then North India. No belief in caste system.
- Message of love through hymns
- 2 schools of thought – Saguna & Nirguna
- Inspired from Bhagavad Purana & Bhagavad Geeta
- Common teachings:
 - Gain true knowledge from a guru to attain salvation
 - Monotheism
 - Equality
 - Brotherhood
 - Virtues of kindness, purity of heart and mind
- Popular Saints:
 - Ramanuja – Chaitanya Mahaprabhu – Ramananda – Tulsidas
 - Kabir – Jnaneshwar – Meera Bai – Guru Nanak

FURTHER STUDIES

<https://learn.culturalindia.net/the-maratha-empire.html>

<https://www.britannica.com/place/India/The-Sikhs-in-the-Punjab>