



Rajasthan – CET

Graduate Level

Common Eligibility Test (CET)

Volume - 1

History, Art and Culture of Rajasthan



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1

CHAPTER

Pre and Proto-Historic Age of Rajasthan

Human history is divided into three periods:

1. Prehistoric Age
2. Early Age
3. Historical Age

1. Prehistoric Age

The Prehistoric Age refers to the period when humans had not yet invented writing. Information about this era is derived from physical evidence such as tools, cave paintings, skeletons, and other archaeological findings, rather than written records. This is the earliest period in human history, during which humans gradually developed their way of life.

Periods of the Prehistoric Age

1. Stone Age

- ✓ In this period, humans used stone tools.
- ✓ The Stone Age is divided into three sub-periods:
 - **Paleolithic Age:** Humans were hunters and gatherers.
 - **Mesolithic Age (Microlithic Period):** The beginnings of agriculture and animal husbandry.
 - **Neolithic Age:** Development of permanent settlements and agriculture.

2. Copper Age

- ✓ Humans began to use copper during this period.
- ✓ Copper tools and weapons were developed.

3. Bronze Age

- ✓ The use of bronze, an alloy of copper and tin, became widespread.
- ✓ The Harappan Civilization is an example of this period.

Palaeolithic Age in Rajasthan (500000 BC - 10000 BC)

- During this period man used stone tools and he did not have knowledge of the art of smelting metals and making tools.
- Important excavators of this period -
 - ✓ Virendranath Mishra
 - ✓ R.C. Agarwal
 - ✓ Dr. Vijay Kumar
 - ✓ Harishchandra Mishra
- The Paleolithic age is divided into 3 sub-eras-

1.1 Lower Paleolithic Age (5,00,000 BC - 50,000 BC)

- Mainly concentrated in the east of the Aravalli.
- In 1870, C.A. Hackett discovered the first Paleolithic hand-axes made of stone at Jaipur and Indargarh (Bundi).
- Setankar discovered Paleolithic tools from Jhalawar, and B. Alchin found early Paleolithic tools from Jalore.
- Lower Paleolithic sites of Rajasthan - Mandapia, Bingod, Deoli, Nathdwara, Bhainsrodgarh, Didwana, Jayal, Singhitalav and Navghat.

- Mandapiya located on the bank of river Banas in Bhilwara was discovered by V.N. Mishra.

1.2 Middle Paleolithic (50,000 BC - 20,000 BC)

- Middle Palaeolithic sites in Rajasthan - Luni Valley east of Aravali, Pali and Jodhpur Mogra, Nagari, Baridhani, Samdari, Dhundara, Sri Krishnapura, Golio, Hundgaon, Bhavi, Pichak etc.
- Middle Paleolithic tools have been found in the Wagan and Kandamali river valleys of the Banas-Bedach river system in Chittorgarh district and the Chambal river valley in Kota.

1.3 Upper Paleolithic (20,000 BC - 10,000 BC)

- The earliest form of art by humans dates back to the Upper Paleolithic period in the form of rock paintings (Bhimbetka).
- A large number of rock paintings have been discovered in regions such as Jaipur, Alwar, Kota, Jhalawar, Bharatpur, and Chittorgarh.
- The rock paintings in Viratnagar (Jaipur) are so abundant that archaeologists refer to it as an "ancient art gallery."
- Natural caves and rock shelters were found in Viratnagar, and in Bharatpur district, there are rock shelters at a place called 'Dar' where images of tigers, deer, and humans are painted, representing the earliest forms of Paleolithic human art.

- **Upper Palaeolithic sites in Rajasthan** - the tools and remains of the upper stone age have been found mainly from many places like Budha pushkar, Chambal, Bhainsrodgarh, Navaghat, Hamirgarh, Jahazpur, Deoli and Gilund on the banks of Banas and Pali, Samdari, Shikarpur, Sojat, Pipad, Khivsar on the banks of Luni river, Bharni in Tonk on the banks of Banas River etc.

1.4 Mesolithic (Microlithic Period) Age in Rajasthan (50,000 BCE - 20,000 BCE)

Bagore

Mesolithic site, situated on the banks of river Kothari near Bhilwara in the form of a large sand dune which is called Mahasati. First excavation - in 1967 by V N Mishra and Dr L S Leshnik. The needle with holes is important among the copper instruments obtained from Bagor and earliest evidence of animal husbandry also found from this site. It is one of the richest microlithic sites in India from the point of view of industrial development.

- Mesolithic sites have been specially discovered in 2 areas of Rajasthan -
 - ✓ South-East Rajasthan (Mewar)
 - ✓ Lower Luni Basin in Western Rajasthan
- **Major sites** -
 - ✓ Sites: Bagor (Bhilwara), Tilwara (Barmer), Viratnagar (Jaipur), Mahasati dune, Sojat (Pali), Dhaneri (Asind, Bhilwara) Nimbahera, Mandapida

- Apart from this, Mesolithic tools have been found from Bedach River of Chittor and Viratnagar.
- These small stone tools are called microliths.
 - ✓ Scraper
 - ✓ Point

Neolithic Ages in Rajasthan

Neolithic tools have been found from Ajmer, Nagaur, Sikar, Jhunjhunu, Jaipur, Udaipur, Chittor, Jodhpur, among which Bagor in Bhilwara and Tilwara in Marwar are important.

- Remains in Rajasthan - Hammirgarh on the bank of river Banas, Jahazpur (Bhilwara), Samdari (Barmer) on the bank of river Luni and Bharani (Tonk).

Artifacts found from Tilwada: Five habitation sites, Slate and red-colored pottery made on a wheel, A fire pit (with human bone ashes and animal bones, indicating hunting activities).

1.5 Ahar Civilization (Udaipur)

- In ancient inscriptions, Ahar is mentioned as "Tamravati".
- In the 10th and 11th centuries, it was called "Aghatpur/Aghat Durg" or "Dhulkot" or "Tamravati Nagari", & "Tambavali".
- It is situated on the bank of river Aiyad/Bedach. It is also known as Banas Civilization because it is located in the Banas River region [Banas, Bedach, Gambhiri and Kothari] because many sites of Ahar Civilization are present in the flow

area of this river like Gilund, Ojhiyana, Balathal, Pachhamta, Bhagwanpura, Rojdi etc.

- Period – Existed from 1900 BC to 1200 BC
- First excavation work – in 1953 under the chairmanship of Akshay Kirti Vyas.

Other Excavators – RC Agarwal (Ratanchandra Agrawal) in 1956, followed by H.D. (Hansmukh Dhirajlal) Sankalia in 1961-62, with participation from Shri P.L. Chakravarty on behalf of the Rajasthan administration. During 1961-62, Deccan College, Pune, and the University of Melbourne, Australia, also carried out excavations at Ahar.

- Ahar was a rural civilization, and its people were familiar with copper, iron, tin, and gold.

1.6 Features:

Major Industries – Copper smelting and equipment manufacturing

- Copper mines are located nearby.
- A furnace for smelting copper (metal) was also found.
- People of this civilization used sun-dried bricks and stones to build houses.
- The dead were buried with ornaments.
- Weights & measures discovered- Evidence of commerce
- Red and black pottery was used.
 - ✓ The pottery is made using the inverted tripod method.
- **Gore and Koth** – large earthen vessels for storing grains found in Ahar civilization

- ✓ Main food grains – wheat, jowar and rice
- Found 6 Greek copper coins and 3 seals, the seals has trishul on one side and deity Apollo on the other side with arrow and quiver in his hand.
- "**Banasian Bull**" Terracotta Taurus figures found from Ahar
- A similar dharma culture of Ahar has been received from Gilund in Rajsamand, which is called Banas culture. Difference-paved bricks were not used in Ahar, whereas they were used extensively in Gilund.

Items received

Use of stones in the foundations of houses, Wooden stamps for printing cloth (evidence of the advancement of the dyeing and printing business), Small hand pots of Iranian style, Bone knife head scratcher, 4000 years old (1900-1200 BC) Wheat, sorghum, and rice (agricultural crops), Gore-Bankot (large pottery), 7 chulhas in a row in a house (Joint family system), 2 female torso made of terracotta, Lapis lazuli - material obtained from the excavation of Ahar which indicates external contacts (Iran). Two or three mouthed stoves and sandstone grinding stones have been found in the kitchen.

1.7 Important Places:

Pachmata	➤ This civilization is located near Gilund in Rajsamand district. ➤ Pachmata is associated with the Ahar-Banas civilization of the Mewar region, which was contemporary to the Harappan civilization. ➤ Several artistic artifacts have been found here, including engraved jars, shell bangles, terracotta beads, conch shells, and semi-precious stones like lapis lazuli (which is found in Badakhshan, Afghanistan).
Gilund civilization	➤ Rural culture, situated on the banks of river Banas in Rajsamand district. ➤ In 1957-58, Prof. BB Lal excavated 2 mounds (locally called Modia Magri) of the Gilund. Subsequently, between 1998 and 2003, excavations at the Gilund civilization were carried out under the direction of Prof. V.S. Shinde from Deccan College, Pune, and Prof. Gregory Possehl from the University of Pennsylvania, USA. ➤ Remains of huge buildings of size 100×80, remains of clay toys, stone tablets and ivory bangles have been found in the excavation. ➤ 5 types of pottery obtained: Plain black, polished, brown, red and black painted ware
Balathal	➤ Located on River -Berach in Vallabhnagar tehsil of Udaipur. ➤ Discovered by VN Mishra in 1993. ➤ Remains of a huge 11-room building (Remains of fortification)

	➤ A 4000-year-old skeleton has been found from here which is considered to be "the oldest evidence of leprosy in India". ➤ Unpolished pottery. ➤ Iron smelting furnaces were also found. ➤ Burials were done in Yogi Mudra. ➤ People were involved in agriculture, hunting and animal husbandry.
Ojhiyana civilization	➤ Chalcolithic site, situated on the Kothari River near Badnore in Bhilwara. ➤ Clay figurines of white bull and cow found. ➤ Remains of red and black pottery found. ➤ Excavation - The first excavation was carried out by R.C. Agarwal in 1998. In 2000, B.R. Meena and Alok Tripathi conducted further excavations at Ojhiyana under the guidance of the Archaeological Survey of India, with the assistance of B.R. Singh and S.C. Gupta. ➤ It is situated on a mound as compared to other civilizations discovered riverside.

1.8 Ganeshwar (Neem Ka Thana), Sikar

It is situated on the banks of river Kantali in Sikar, which is called "Pushkar of Archeology".

- A rich store of copper age culture discovered, that is why it is called the "mother of copper age civilizations".
- Excavation: Excavation work was first conducted in 1977 under the leadership of R.C. Agarwal, and later in 1978-79, under the direction of Vijay Kumar.
- Ganeshwar is the early site of the Copper Age civilization, dating back to 2800 BCE, and the civilization is named after the Ganeshwar mound.
- Evidence of massive stone dam, the houses were built of stones (no evidence of the use of bricks).

- A copper arrow and a fishing hook were found. The copper tools obtained from here contain 99% copper.
- Copper from Ganeshwar was exported to Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro.
- Double-coiled spiral copper pins have also been found here. Similar pins have been discovered in Western Asia, suggesting that these pins may have been exported from Ganeshwar to that region.
- The materials found during the excavation of Ganeshwar are stored in the "Shri Rajkumar Hardayal State Museum" in Sikar.
- Archaeologists have referred to this civilization as the pre-Harappan Copper Age civilization. It is the oldest of the Copper Age cultures.
- The earthenware obtained from here is called "Kripashvarni Mridhapatra", these utensils are decorated with black and blue colour.

1.9 Lachura Civilization

- It is located in Asind Tehsil of Bhilwara District.
- Excavation - in 1998-1999 under the direction of BR Meena.
- Findings-
 - ✓ Human and animal figurines
 - ✓ Copper bangles
 - ✓ Clay seals (4 letters in Brahmi script).
 - ✓ Statue of a woman sitting leisurely

1.10 Jodhpura Civilization

- Situated on the banks of river Sabi (Krishnavati) in Kotputli tehsil of Jaipur.
- In Jodhpura civilization, signs of human habitation are found in the form of floors and brick walls.
- Iron Age (Period-III) ancient civilization site
 - ✓ Furnaces extracting iron metals were also discovered.
- Excavation- 1972-73 by RC Agarwal and Vijay Kumar
- Deposit of Kapishtvarni pottery found
 - ✓ Major site of painted gray ware culture
- Use of tiles and thatch on the roofs of the house.
- The excavation here revealed remnants of reddish-colored drinking vessels, bowls, dishes, iron weapon parts like arrowheads, nails, pieces of shell bangles, figurines of cuboidal shapes, as well as clay and stone beads.
- A dish on a stand was also found from Jodhpur.

1.11 Pre-Harappan, Developed and Post-Harappan Culture

Kalibanga (Hanumangarh) 2500 BC to 1500 BC

- In the region of present-day Ghaggar river on the left bank of the ancient Drishadvati and Saraswati river valley.
- Discovered by - Amalanand Ghosh (1952)
- Excavators - Between 1961 and 1964 A.D. by B. B. Lal, B. K. Thapar, Shri M. D. Khare, K. M. Srivastava, S. P. Srivastava, under guidance of Archaeological Survey of India, New Delhi.
- Excavator Stages - Five
- Kalibangan was discovered by Luigi Pio Tessitori, an Italian Indologist.
- Kali Banga literally means black bangles in Sindhi.
- Location - South-west of Hanumangarh district headquarters of Rajasthan.
- Evidence of plowed fields was found and it is estimated that people used to grow two crops in the same field. Remains of a pre-Harappan double-plowed field have been found in the southeast.
 - ✓ It is also called the "multi-prosperous field" in Sanskrit literature.
 - ✓ A "grid pattern" was also observed in the field.
 - ✓ Evidence of wheat, barley, gram, finger millet and mustard has also been found.
- By 2900 BC, there was a developed city here.
- Script - Indus script

- Archaeological materials found from Kalibanga
 - ✓ **Copper tools and sculptures**
 - Provides evidence that humans had entered the Copper Age from the Stone Age.
 - It was called Kalibanga only because of the black copper bangles.
 - ✓ **Cylindrical seals**
 - Most of the seals are made of Terracota (clay) and have the Indus script inscribed on them which was written from right to left.
- Humans had learned to use weighing weights made of stone.
- A cylindrical seal of Mesopotamia has been found.
 - ✓ **Utensils**
 - Various types of small and large earthen pots have also been found on which paintings have also been done.
- The Harappan pottery obtained from Kalibanga has been divided into 6 sub-groups on the basis of their geometric designs in black on a red surface, texture and mainly their colour. For decoration, geometric and bird-animal designs in black on a red base are found in abundance.
 - ✓ **Jewellery**
 - Jewellery made from glass, oysters, conch shells, snail shells, etc., used by men and women.
 - Example - bracelets, bangles etc.
 - ✓ **Two mounds of urban planning**
 - Eastern Mound (city mound) (ordinary settlement)
 - Western Mound (Fort Mound)
- ✓ **Security walls have been built around both the mounds.**
- ✓ **Kalibanga is said to be the third capital of the Harappan civilization.**
- ✓ **Agricultural Residues**
 - Remains of cotton cultivation received
 - Evidence of mixed farming (gram and mustard).
- Only wooden drain gates have been found.
- Platforms made of decorated clay figurines, kitchens
- Evidence of a child's skull (surgical operation) with six holes found in it has been found at Kalibanga.
- "Earliest symbol of earthquake" found in 2600 BC.
- Bones of bull and reindeer were also found.
 - ✓ **Toys**
 - Toys made of wood, metal and clay have also been found here like Mohenjodaro and Harappa, which show attraction towards children's entertainment.
 - Bullock cart toys were also discovered.
 - ✓ Seven Rectangular and oval fire altars and bones of bull, deer were found.
 - ✓ This gives evidence that humans and animal sacrifices were present.
 - ✓ **Durg (Fort)**
 - Unlike other centers, the remains of a huge fort were also found.
 - The citadel (Gadhi area) is to the west. The lower city is protected by a rampart.
 - The houses, wide roads, fort, wells, and walls here are part of a gradual city plan.

- Due to the lack of stone, the walls are made of sun-baked bricks (raw mud).
- There is evidence of protective measures adopted by humans.

Rangmahal (Hanumangarh)

- Stone Age and Metal Age Civilization, located near Saraswati river / Ghaggar river in Hanumangarh district.
- Excavations - In the year 1952-54 by a Swedish company under the direction of Dr. Hannarid.
- 105 copper coins of Kushana period and earlier were found.
- Evidence of mainly rice cultivation.
- The houses were built of bricks.
- From Rangmahal, spouted pots, small and large bowls, dishes, lids of vessels, oil lamps, incense holders, clay wheeled toy carts, bell-shaped pottery, and other items were discovered. The vessels found at Rangmahal feature depictions of human and animal figures.
- Coins of the Kushan rulers and clay seals were also found at Rangmahal, which is why it is considered to be associated with the Kushan period civilization.

Baror

- Situated on the banks of Saraswati river in Ganganagar.
- Excavation - in 2003 AD.
- Divided into Pre, Early, and Advanced Harappan period.
- Characteristic - Evidence of the use of black clay in pottery has been found.

- ✓ 2006 - 8000 beads of soapstone have been found in an earthen pot.

- Similar to Harappa such as:
 - ✓ Well-planned city system
 - ✓ Use of raw bricks in house construction
 - ✓ Typical pottery tradition
- Button-shaped seals found.

1.12 Iron Age Cultures

It has been accepted as the "culture of the early Aryans".

Bairath Civilization

- Iron Age civilization, Bairath is situated in Viratnagar (Present Kotputli-Behrur district) on the bank of the Banganga river.
- Ancient name- Viratnagar.
- Capital of Matsya Mahajanapada.
- Discovered by - Captain Burt in 1837.
- Excavators- Dayaram Sahni in 1936-37, Nilratan Banerjee and Kailashnath Dixit in 1962-63.
- The first Bhabru inscription of Ashoka was discovered from Bijak hill in 1837 by Captain Burt and Gray painted ware is found here.

Archaeological importance of Bairath

- Extensive evidences of stone, Chalcolithic, Iron Age, broken inscription of Ashoka, evidence of Shakh script, Buddhist Vihara, the remains of Buddhist Chaitya, Punch mark Coins, Greek coins, detailed evidence of second civilization in India etc. has been discovered. Due to the large quantity of rock paintings received from Bairath, it is called the 'Art Gallery' of the ancient era.

- Among the sites representing the culture of North Indian black polished ware culture in Rajasthan, the most important ancient site is Biratnagar.
- Abundant evidence of the mysterious Shankha script has been found.
- Three hills of archaeological importance:
 - ✓ Bijak Dungri
 - ✓ Bhim Dungri
 - ✓ Mahadev Dungri
- 36 coins found - 8 silver punch mark coins, 28 Indo-Greek coins out of which 16 assumed to be Greek ruler Meander.
- Remains of round Buddhist temples, stupas and Buddhist monasteries belonging to the Hinayana sect of Buddhism.
- Buddhist monasteries have been confirmed here by Hiuen Tsang.
- King Sawai Ram Singh of Jaipur got the excavation done here in which there was a golden box containing the remains of Lord Buddha.
- Extensive use of clay bricks for building construction.
- According to Mahabharata, Pandavas lived here during their exile.
- A round Chaityagriha from 300 BC to 300 AD has been found here.
- Information about Buddhist culture, Mahabharata period, Mahajanapada period, Maurya period, Gupta period, Harsha period etc. is available.
- The residents here were familiar with the technique of textile weaving.

Raidh civilization

- Situated on the banks of Dhill river in Niwai tehsil of Tonk district.

- Due to the abundance of iron tools found, and a large number of Malava coins with the inscription "Malvanam Jayah" are found. It is called Tatanagar of ancient Rajasthan. The Sun and Bodhi tree are engraved on Malav coins.
- Excavation - by Dr. Kedarnath Puri in 1938-40.
- 3075 punch mark coins and 300 coins of Malav district were discovered.
 - ✓ Iron artifacts from the Malava region have also been found, which is why it is also referred to as Malav Nagar.
 - ✓ A broken coin of the Greek ruler Apollodotus was also found.
- Remains of idols of Matrdevi and Shakti made from pottery chalk and clay statue of a woman wearing a turban also found here.
- Various ornaments - Earrings, necklaces, anklets etc.
- Remains of stately buildings.
- Asia's largest-ever coin deposit discovered.

Nagar Civilization - Kheda Civilization

- It is located near Uniara town in Tonk district.
- Other names- Karkot Nagar, Matav Nagar.
- Excavator - Shri Krishna Dev in 1942-43.
- Findings-
 - ✓ A large number of Malava coins and punch mark coins, statue of Mahishasuramardini made of grey stone of the post-Gupta period, Ganesh represented in the form of Modak, Standing statue of Lakshmi holding a lotus etc found.

- ✓ Remains of red earthenware and artistic pots for filling grains were found.

➤ Presently it is known as Kheda civilization.

Iswal (Udaipur)

- Evidence of continuous iron smelting for 2 thousand years.
- It was ancient industrial settlement of Udaipur.
- Excavation - Under the direction of the Archaeological Department of Rajasthan Vidyapeeth, Udaipur.
 - ✓ The teeth a camel were found in the excavation.
- Evidence of human habitation has been obtained from five levels representing prehistoric to medieval times.
- The coins obtained are believed to be of early Kushana period.

Noh (Bharatpur)

- Excavation - in 1963-64 under the direction of Ratanchandra Agrawal.
- Pottery - Black and Red Ware Culture
- A huge Yaksha/Jakhababa statue and 16 ring wells from the Mauryan period police have been found

Bhinmal, Jalore

- Excavation- in 1953-54 under the direction of Ratanchandra Agrawal.
- There was foreign influence on the pottery and Excavations have yielded pottery and coins of Saka regions.
- Roman amphora/ Greek two-handed jug (Surahi) have also been found.

- Remains of the 1st century AD and the Gupta period have been found.
- It is considered to be the work area of Sanskrit scholar Mahakavi Magh and the birthplace of Gupta period scholar Brahmagupta.
- Chinese traveler Hiuen Tsang visited this site.

Nagari Civilization / Madhyamika

- This civilization is situated in Chittorgarh on the banks of river Bedach, whose ancient name is Madhyamika.
- This civilization was discovered by Carlyle in 1872 AD.
- The first excavation was done by Dr. DR Bhandarkar in 1904 AD and then in 1961-62 by the Central Archaeological Department.
- Coins of Shivi janpad and remains of Gupta art have been found from here.
- The mention of its ancient name Madhyamika is found in the Mahabhashya of Patanjali and in the Mahabharata.
- The Ghosundi inscription (2nd century BCE) has been discovered from the Nagari civilization

1.13 Other Ancient Civilizations of Rajasthan

Following are the major civilisations of the state

Aryan Civilization

- It developed into a rural civilization.

- The Aryans had adopted agriculture along with animal husbandry.
- Aryans first settled in the northeastern part of Rajasthan.
- Evidence - from Anupgarh and Tarkhan Wala Dera (Shri Ganganagar).
- Large deposits of pottery have been found.
- Major sites - Jodhpur, Bairath (Kotputli-Bahrar), Noh (Bharatpur), Sunari (Neemka thana).

Bagor Civilization

- Stone age civilization, situated on the banks of Kothari river near Bhilwara.
- Excavation - by Dr. Virendranath Mishra, Dr. L S Leshnik in 1967-68
- Major excavation site - Mahasatiyon ka teela
- Considered the "Museum of Primitive Culture" and Remains of 14 types of agriculture have been found.
- Main work - agriculture, animal husbandry and hunting
- Five human skeletons were found which were systematically buried.
 - ✓ A necklace made of stones and bones was found around the neck of a skeleton
- Most of the evidences of the Stone Age were found.
 - ✓ Main Tools- Blades, Borers, Scrapers, etc
 - ✓ Apart from this, chisels, scrapers and piercers were also available in large quantities.
- Industry - Manufacture of very small objects and very advanced in terms of geometrical forms.

- The oldest evidence of animal husbandry is found in India.

Sunari civilization

- Situated on the banks of river Kantali in Khetri Tehsil of Jhunjhunu .
- Excavation- by Rajasthan State Archaeological Department in 1980-81.
- Findings- oldest iron smelting furnaces, Gray coloured pottery (Remnants of Mauryan Civilization having a characteristic black polished ware), Matravedi idols and paddy store room, Remains of the Shunga and Kushan periods, Iron arrows, spear-heads, iron bowls and black polished ware also found.
- Resident here used rice and harnessed horses to pull chariots.

Naliyasar Civilization

- Located in Jaipur district near Sambhar.
- Evidence of civilization before Chauhan dynasty was found.
- Some seals written in Brahmi script were found.
 - ✓ Punchmark coins, North Indonesian coins, Kushan ruler Huvishka, Indo-greek, Yaudheya and Gupta period silver coins were discovered.
 - ✓ 105 Kushana period coins discovered.

Kurada civilization

- Chalcolithic Civilization Site, located in Parabtasar (Didwana- Kuchaman).
- In addition to copper tools, 'Arghya Patra' (Offering ladle) has been found.

Aalaniya

- Alania River (Kota)
- Near the Chattaneswar Temple, five groups of prehistoric and other periods' rock shelters have been discovered, totaling 35 shelters.
- Discoverers: Dr. Jagatnarayan Srivastava, Dr. Vishnu Shridhar Wakankar.

Kansava Civilization

- Located in Kota.
- Inscriptions related to Mauryan ruler Dhaval were found in 738 AD.

Nainwa Civilization

- It is located in Bundi.
- Excavation - by Sri Krishna Deva.
- 2000 year old statue of Mahishasurmardini was found.

C.A. Hackett first found a paleolithic hand axe made of quartzite from Bundi and Jaipur, Indragarh

Sonthi Civilization

- It is located in Bikaner.
- Discovered by- Amalanand Ghosh (in 1953).

1.14 Major Archaeological Sites of Rajasthan

Era	Place	Tools discovered
Palaeolithic	➤ Didwana (Oldest Place) ➤ Jayal (Nagore) ➤ Bairat (Kotputli - Behror) ➤ Bhangarh (Alwar) ➤ Indragarh (Bundi) ➤ Dar (Bharatpur) ➤ Budha pushkar (Ajmer)	Handaxes Cleavers Choppers

- Its two centers - Pugal, Savaniya
- Famously known as Kalibanga I.
- Remains of Harappan civilization found /the cradle of Harappan civilization.

Bayana Civilization

- It is located in Bharatpur.
- Ancient name- Shripanth
- Gupta period coins and evidences of indigo cultivation were found.

Tilwara Civilization

- It is a Chalcolithic site, situated on the banks of river Luni in Barmer district.
- Excavated by Rajasthan State Archaeological Department in 1967-68.
 - ✓ Excavation- Led by Dr. VN Mishra.
- Findings-
 - ✓ Obtaining evidence of animal husbandry
 - ✓ Remains of the Late Stone Age were also found.
 - ✓ Remains of five housing sites.
 - ✓ A fire pit has been found in which human ashes and remains of dead animals were found.

Mesolithic (Microlith)	➤ Bagore (Bhilwara) ➤ Tilwara (Barmer) ➤ Bairath (Kotputli – Behror) ➤ Sojat ➤ Dhaneri	Scrapers Points
Neolithic	No civilization or culture is found in Rajasthan during this period.	Celts Adze (Basula) Axes
Chalcolithic	➤ Ahar (Udaipur) ➤ Gilund (Rajsamand) ➤ Kalibanga (Hanumangarh) ➤ Jhar (Jaipur) ➤ Bagore (Bhilwara) ➤ Tilwara (Barmer) ➤ Balathal (Udaipur)	Various Type of Tools
Copper Age	➤ Ganeshwar (Sikar) ➤ Beneshwar (Dungarpur) ➤ Nandlalpura ➤ Kiradot ➤ Chauthwadi (Jaipur) ➤ Sabaniya ➤ Poongal (Bikaner) ➤ Kurada (Parbatsar) ➤ Pind padlia (Chittor) ➤ Palana (Jalore) ➤ Kol Maholi (Sawai Madhopur) ➤ Malah (Bharatpur)	Various Type of Tools
Iron Age	➤ Noh (Bharatpur) ➤ Bairat ➤ Jodhpura ➤ Sambhar (Jaipur) ➤ Sunari (Jhunjhunu) ➤ Raidh (Tonk) ➤ Nagar (Tonk) ➤ Nainwa (Bundi) ➤ Bhinmal (Jalore) ➤ Nagari (Chittorgarh) ➤ Tarkhanwala (Ganganagar)	Various Type of Tool

2

CHAPTER

History of Mewar

- **Mewar** - South western region of Rajasthan bordering Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh.
- **Districts:** Bhilwara, Rajsamand, Chittorgarh, Pratapgarh, Salumbar and Udaipur
- **Extension** -
 - ✓ **North West:** Surrounded by Aravallis.
 - ✓ **Southern Region:** Hilly - forested.
- **Originally Medpat (Under Mer/Med caste)** - With the passage of time it started to be pronounced as Mewar in distorted form. **Other names** - Pragwat, Shivi, Medpat
- **Patron Deity: Eklingji** - One of the oldest temples of the 10th century built by the Guhils.
 - ✓ Located near Udaipur

1. Major Rulers of Mewar

1.1 Guhil - Sisodia Dynasty

- **Adi Purush:** Guhil/ Guhadatta (566 AD)
- **Samoli Inscription** is major source of information for Guhil dynasty.
- **Father:** Shiladitya
- **Mother:** Pushpavati
- **Muhnot Nainsi** has described a total of 24 branches of Guhils.

1.2 Bapa Rawal

- Bappa Rawal is believed to be born in **Vikram Samvat 769 (712-13 AD)**.
 - ✓ In this way, with the blessings of Harit Rishi, Bapa got the kingdom of Mewar.

- Bappa's mother and wife built two temples of Shiva at Nagda, which is known as the temple of the Saas- Bahu.

- According to Raj Prashasti, Bappa defeated Mann Mori, the ruler of Chittor in 734 AD and occupied it.
- **Capital - Nagda**
- **Titles** - Sheel, Shiladitya, Mahendra, Khumman and Kalbhoj, Rajguru, Chakkavai.
- Like the ancestors, he circulated gold coins, which is a symbol of glory.
- Bappa Rawal defeated the Muslim army and went to Afghanistan and removed the ruler Salim there and made his nephew the king. Therefore historian C.V. Vaidya compares it with Charles Martel (the French commander who first defeated the Muslims in Europe).
- **Rawalpindi** was named after him.
- He got the temple of **Ekling (Lakulish) Ji** built at Kailashpuri near Udaipur.

1.3 Allat

- **Father:** Bhrit Bhatt
- Became the ruler of Mewar region around the 10th century.
- Also known as **Alu Rawal**.
- Made Ahar the second capital.
 - ✓ Constructed a **Varaha temple** in Ahar.
- Succeeded in defeating Devpal Parmar.
- **His mother was the daughter of Rashtrakutas** - That's why she also had the support of the Rashtrakutas.

- Married the Huna daughter Hariyadevi.

✓ Hunas also supported

- It is believed that Allat was the first to form bureaucracy in Mewar.

1.4 Narvahana

- Narvahana became the ruler of Mewar after the death of Allat.
- The inscription of its time (971 AD) has been found in the Lakulish temple located in Eklingji, in which Nagda, the capital of Mewar, has been mentioned.
- Narvahana was a worshiper of Shiva.
- According to the Ahar inscription (Ahatpur) 977 A.D., Narvahan is said to have been married to the daughter of Chauhan king Jejai.
- According to Dr. Gaurishankar Hirachand Ojha, his descendants established the rule of Guhil dynasty in Bhavnagar, Palitana, Rewakantha, and Rajpipla.

Theories of origin

- Dr. Gauri Shankar Ojha considers Guhils to be Suryavanshi,
- D.R. Bhandarkar and Gopinath Sharma consider Guhils of Mewar to be from Brahmin lineage.

1.5 Jaitra Singh (1213-53 AD)

- He is described as a powerful ruler in the **Chirwa inscription**.
- Ended the rivalry between **Mewar and Nadol**.
 - ✓ Udai Singh, the ruler of Nadaul married his granddaughter Rupadevi to Tej Singh, the son of Jaitra Singh, by.

- During his time **Sultan Iltutmish of Delhi** attacked Nagda (Probably between 1222 AD - 1229 AD).

- Information about the battle of Bhutala is found in Jaisingh Suri's book *Hammir Mardmardan*. In this, Iltutmish has been called **Hammir**.

Battle of Bhutala: 1227 AD

- Between Jaitra Singh and Iltutmish.
- Jaitra Singh won.

- Jaitra Singh forced the Turkish army to flee (1222 AD and 1229 AD).

✓ Jaitra Singh defeated Iltutmish, but in this campaign, Nagda, **the capital of Mewar, suffered heavy losses.**

- For this reason, Jaitra Singh shifted his capital from **Nagda to Chittor**.

- Period of Jaitra Singh - **Golden period** in the history of Medieval Mewar

1.6 Tej Singh (1253-1273 AD)

- **Son of Jaitra Singh** - Sat on the throne of Mewar in 1253 AD.
- **Titles:** "Parambhattarak", Maharajadhiraja, and "Parameshwar".
- His queen Jayatalladevi got the temple of Shyam Parshvanath constructed in Chittor.
- During his time **"Shravak Pratikramansutrachurni"** was written.

Delhi Sultan Ghiyasuddin Balban attacked Mewar.

- But he did not get success.

1.7 Samar Singh (1273 - 1302 AD)

- **Tej Singh's son.**
- **8 inscriptions** - To assert its dominance, followed a strict policy in relation to the small state.

Samar Singh drove the Turks out of Gujarat.

- Stopped animal killing in the state.
- Famous craftsmen and artists - Padamsingh, Kelsingh, Kalhan, Karamsingh.

➤ **Saka = Jauhar + Kesariya Jauhar** - This is an ancient practice of Rajasthan in which women sacrificed their lives to protect their self-respect and honor.

➤ **Kesariya** - When the heroes felt that they would not be able to win the war, then they used to wear saffron band on their heads and went into battle.

➤ **Rawal Samar Singh had two sons:**

✓ **Kumbhakarna**

- He established the Guhil dynasty in Nepal.
- The dynasty of Nepal originated from this.
- The rulers of Nepal assumed the title of 'Rana'.

✓ **Raval Ratan Singh**

- He became the ruler of Mewar after Samar Singh.
- His reign was from 1302 AD - 1303 AD.

1.8 Ratan Singh (1302-1303 AD)

- **Son of Samar Singh** - Became the ruler of Chittor around 1302 AD.
- In 1303 A.D. Alauddin captured Ratan Singh by deceit and he was later **freed by Gora-Badal and Padmini**.

The entire Rawal branch came to an end after Ratan Singh attained martyrdom in the battle of Chittor.

➤ Ratnasingh of Mewar was the last ruler of the Guhil dynasty (Gahlot) Rawal branch.

Battle of Chittor (1303 AD) / First battle of Chittor

- Between Rawal Ratan Singh, the ruler of Mewar, and the Sultan of Delhi, Alauddin Khilji.
- **Reasons for Alauddin's Invasion:**
 - ✓ Strategic importance of Chittor
 - The trade routes of Gujarat, Malwa, Madhya Pradesh etc. used to pass through Chittor.
 - ✓ Imperialist lust of Alauddin.
 - ✓ Purpose of winning over Ratan Singh's beautiful wife Padmini.
- The description of this war is found in Amir Khusro's work *Khazain-ul-Futuh*.

➤ **First Saka of Mewar - 1303 AD**

- ✓ Padmini + 1600 other women committed Jauhar.
- ✓ The Rajputs wore saffron under the leadership of Ratan Singh.

- After the conquest of Chittor, Alauddin took over Chittor and named it Khizrabad after his son Khizr Khan and made Khizr Khan its administrator.

2. Sisodia Dynasty and its Majestic rulers

2.1 Hammir (1326-1364 AD)

- In 1326 AD, Rana Hammir, son of Rana Arisingh of Sisodia branch, took control of Chittorgarh.
- He is considered the progenitor (Adipurush) of the Sisodia branch of the Guhila dynasty.
- He assumed the **title of Maharana/Rana**.
 - ✓ Rasik Priya - "Veer Raja"

- He dethroned many neighboring kings and established friendly relations with them.
- He built the temple of **Annapurna Mata** in Chittor.
- In the Kirti Stambh Prashasti of Rana Kumbha, Rana Hammir was called 'Vishmaghati Panchanan (like a lion in fierce attacks).'

- Hammir is called the "**savior of Mewar**" (**Mewar ka uddharak**).
- **Battle of Singauli (Banswara)**
 - ✓ Between Hammir and Muhammad bin Tughlaq
 - ✓ Muhammad bin Tughlaq defeated.

2.2 Laksha Singh (Rana Lakha) (1382-1421 AD)

- Son of Rana Kshetra Singh.
- During his time, the **Pichola Lake of Udaipur** was built by Chhitar Banjara.
- At the same time, **silver was excavated in the mines of Jawar**, with the help of which he built many forts.
- Hansabai, daughter of King Chunda of Marwar, was married to King Lakha of Mewar.
- At this time, Lakha's son Chunda vowed that he would not become the next king of Mewar but Hansabai's son would be the next king of Mewar.

Rana Chunda - 'Bhishma Pitamah of Mewar'

- Rana Lakha appointed Chunda as the protector of Mokal.
- He made a rule that in future all the Pattas, Parwanas and Sanads of the

Maharanas of Mewar will bear the spear mark of Chunda and his descendants.

- Other rights were also given to **Chunda** like-
 - ✓ Out of 16 Thikanas of Mewar, 4 (including Salumbar) were given to Chunda.
 - ✓ Only the feudal lord of Salumbar will do the coronation of the king of Mewar.
 - ✓ The feudatories of Salumbar would be the general of the Mewar army.
 - ✓ In the absence of Rana, the feudatories of Salumbar would protect the capital.

2.3 Mokal (1421-1433 AD)

- Mokal was only 12 years old at the time of death of Maharana Lakha.
 - ✓ Therefore, the official work was done under the supervision of Chunda.
- Constructed Vishnu temple (Dwarikanath) in Chittor and renovated the Tribhuvan Narayan (temple of Mokal/Samadhisvara temple) built by Parmar Bhoja.
- Built around the temple of Shri Ekling ji.
- Mokal built a stepwell at the place of Shringi Rishi for the attainment of heaven by his queen Gaurambika of Baghela dynasty.
- Patronized the scholars Yogeshwar and Bhattvisnu.
- Baghela pond was built in the name of his brother Baghsingh.
- He was murdered in Jhilwara by Chacha, Mera, and Mahpa Panwar.