

CHAPTER - 5

THE MARATHAS

Shivaji

1. Shivaji belonged to Bhonsle Clan.
2. Guru Ramdas was his political Guru.
3. His coronation was held at Raigarh in 1674. His kingdom was called Swaraj.
4. He adopted the titles of Chhatrapati, Haindava Dharmodharak & Kshatriya Kulavatamsa.
5. He had confrontation with Afzal Khan of Bijapur in 1659.
6. He also had confrontation with Shayista Khan in 1660.
7. He sacked Surat in 1664 again in 1670.
8. Died in 1680.

The Ashtapradhan

Peshwa / Mukhiya Pradhan	Prime Minister, General administration both civil and military.
Sar-i-Naubat	Chief of armed forces
Majumdar/ Amatya	Finance, Revenue, Accounts
Sachiv/Surunavis/Chitnis	Royal Correspondence
Dabir/Sumant	Foreign Affairs/Royal ceremonies
Mantri/Waqla-Nawis/Wakins	Incharge of records, intelligence and looked after king's private affairs.
Nayayadhish Pandit Rao	Justice Religious affairs and Charities

THE PESHAWAS

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------|
| 1. Balaji Viswanath | 1713-20 |
| 2. Baji Rao I | 1720-40 |
| 3. Balaji Baji Rao | 1740-61 |
| 4. Mahadev Rao | 1761-72 |
| 5. Narayan Rao | 1772-73 |
| 6. Swami Madhav Rao | 1773-95 |
| 7. Baji Rao Ji | 1795-1818 |

Maratha Families and Their Headquarters

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|------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. Pashwa | Poona |
| 2. Scindia | Gwalior
(Initially Ujjain) |
| 3. Gaekwad | Baroda |
| 4. Bhonsle | Nagpur |
| 5. Holker | Indore |
| 6. Pawar | Dhar |

Other Facts on Marathas

Swarajya	Shivaji's Kingdom
Raj Vyavahar Kosh	Sanskrit dictionary compiled at the instance of Shivaji
Chautai/Chauth	The levy on the neighbouring territories which was 1/4 of the land revenue.
Haindava Dharmodharak	Title assumed by Shivaji which meant 'Protector of the Hindu Faith'
Bakhar	Shivaji's Biography by Sabhasad written in 1677
Mirasis	Resident owner cultivator
Watandars	Local landed elements

Ashtapradhan	Council of eight ministers
Chitnis	Secretary
Mauza	Lowest unit of the country
Tarfs	Second lowest unit of the country
Prants	Provinces
Deshmukh	Equivalent to chaudhuris (village headman) of North India and desais of Gujarat.
Kamavisdar	Subedar of small provinces under the Peshwas
Mamlatdar	Subedar of bigger provinces under the Peshwas
Watan	Hereditary land holdings
Mirasdars	Petty zamindars
Moksha Mahal	Land grants
Saranjam	Land grants
Sardeshmukhi	1/10 of produce taken by Shivaji being Sardeshmukh, head of Deshmukhs.

Maratha Confederacy

Balaji Viswanath

1. The first Peshwa, in 1713.
2. Induced Zulfikar Khan to pay Chauth and Sardeshmukhi of Deccan.
3. Helped the Sayyid brothers to overthrow Farruksiyar
4. Introduced Saranjami System

Baji Rao I

1. The greatest exponent of Guerrilla tactics after Shivaji
2. Worsted Nizam-ul-Mulk twice.
3. Campaigned against the Portuguese-captured Salsette & Bassein
4. Campaigned against the Sidis of Janjira

5. Propounded concept of Hindu Pad Padshahi, Real architect of Maratha Empire.

Balaji Baji Rao (Nana Sahib)

1. Maratha families came into prominence.
2. By the will of the king Shahu the Peshwa became the official head.
3. Capital was shifted to Poona from Satara.
4. Invaded Bengal repeatedly – gained Orissa.
5. Helped Imad-ul-mulk to become Wazir.
6. Invasion of Ahmed Shah Abdali – Battle of Panipat 1761 – the nominal head of the Maratha army was Viswas Rao and the actual commander was Sadasiva Rao Bhao (killed in the battle). Artillery was under the command of Ibrahim Gardi.

Madhav Rao

1. Defeated Haider Ali.
2. Brought back the Mughal Emperor Shah who became their Pensioner.

Narayan Rao

1. Conflict for power with Raghunath Rao.
2. Raghunath Rao tried to capture power with the British help.
3. First Anglo-Maratha war.

Baji Rao II

1. Son of Raghunath Rao.
2. Mahadji Schindia rose to prominence. He established control over Shah Alam and secured the appointment of Peshwas as the emperor's deputy.

Travellers During Medieval India

Travellers	Rulers
Nicolo (1420-21 AD)	Devaraya I
Abdur Razzaq (1443-44 AD)	Devaraya II
Nikitin (1470-74)	Firoz Shah Bahamani
Bardosa (1500-16 AD)	Krishnadevaraya
Paes (1520-22 AD)	Krishnadevaraya
Nuniz (1535-37 AD)	Achyutdevaraya
Caeser Fredrick (1567-68 AD)	Visited Vijaynagara after the battle of Talikota.