

Shri Swami Vivekanand Shikshan Sanstha Kolhapur Sanchlit

Padmabhushan Dr.Vasatraodada Patil Mahavidyalaya,

Tasgaon, Dist- Sangli, Pin-416312

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Date - 31/08/2018

Subject

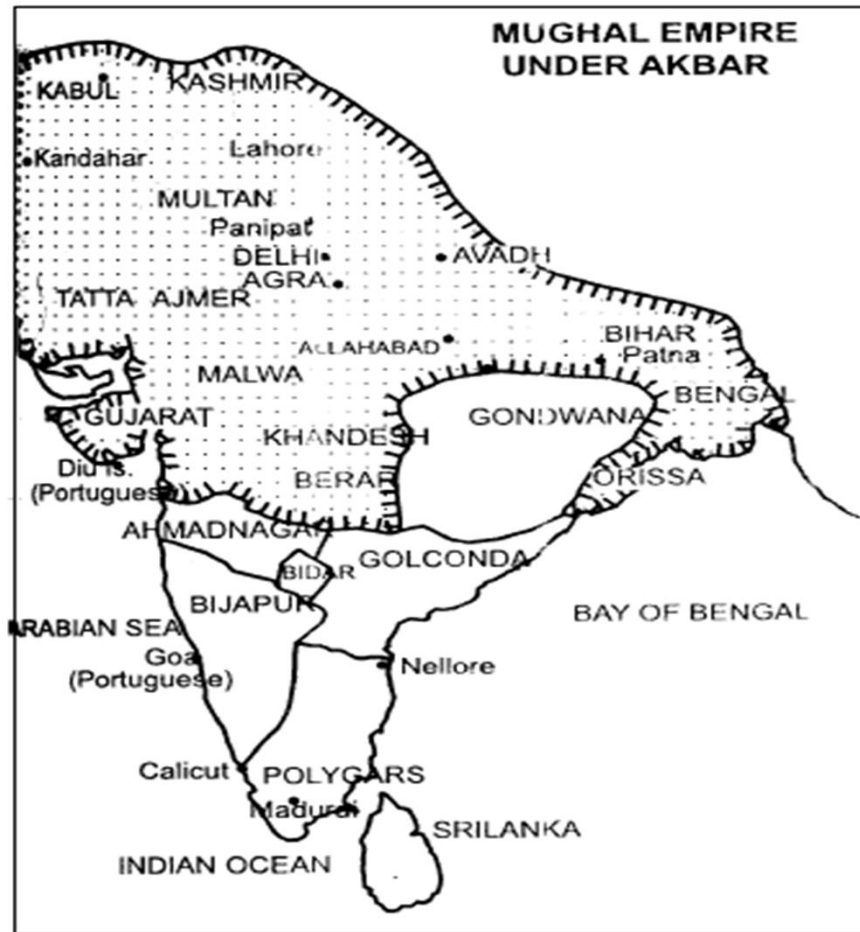
MARATHA HISTORY

BY

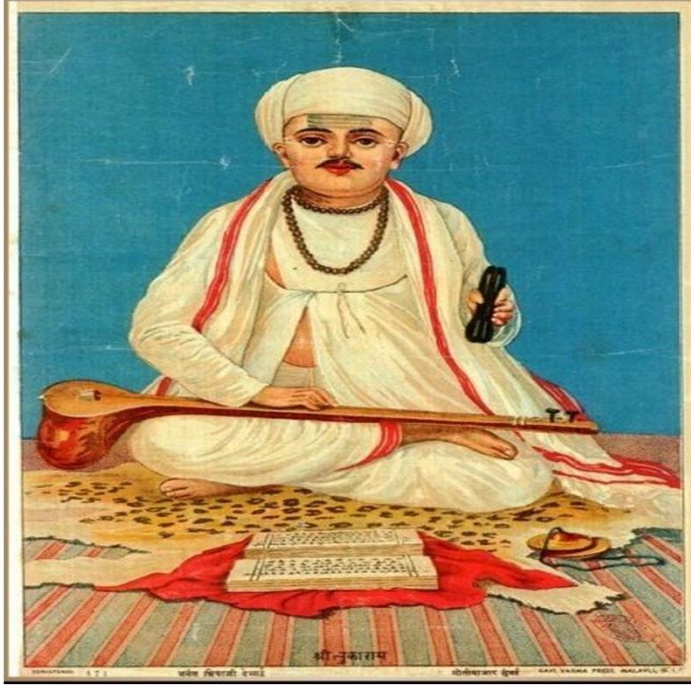
DR.H.D.NADAF

WELCOME





इ.स.१६०५



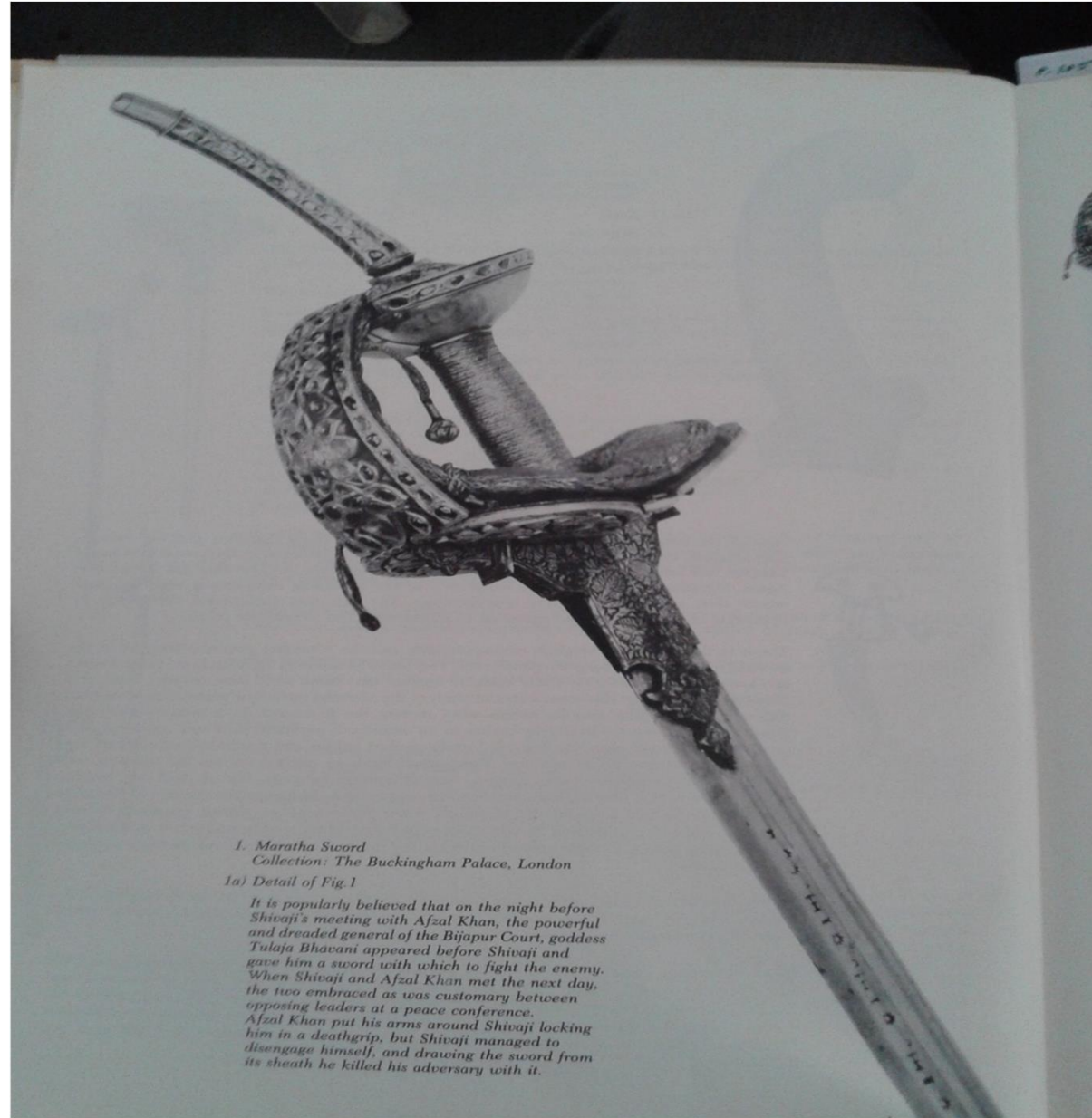
संत तुकाराम,
रामदास स्वामी,
बाबा याकूत





मराठा सैनिक

मराठेकालीन तलवार



1. Maratha Sword
Collection: The Buckingham Palace, London

1a) Detail of Fig. 1

It is popularly believed that on the night before Shivaji's meeting with Afzal Khan, the powerful and dreaded general of the Bijapur Court, goddess Tulaja Bhavani appeared before Shivaji and gave him a sword with which to fight the enemy. When Shivaji and Afzal Khan met the next day, the two embraced as was customary between opposing leaders at a peace conference. Afzal Khan put his arms around Shivaji locking him in a deathgrip, but Shivaji managed to disengage himself, and drawing the sword from its sheath he killed his adversary with it.



काठेवाड व भिमथडी घोडा

justice [243a],¹ and by no system of law, could such a document be valid.

The father replied: 'If this acknowledgment is held not to be valid, from being signed and witnessed in my handwriting, credit being refused to it in the absence of persons who certify the debt, how can faith be accorded to the Qurān of Muhammad? It was given to the world without any witnesses to certify that it was true and holy doctrine. In that case, why is not my document accepted? Posing for solution the above question as to how the Messiah is the Son of God and the only true God, I reply that the answer is to be obtained from the whole of the Prophets and from different parts of the Sacred Writings, both of the Old Testament, where the promises can be seen, and of the New, where is found the fulfilment of those promises by the coming of that same Messiah, certified and testified to by the mouth of many apostles—men who were illuminated by the Divine Wisdom.'

As the Mahomedan doctors listened they looked at one another in shame, for there was no answer to give. They turned the conversation and put the father off the track, and with a smile on their lips, depreciated him as mad and wanting in common sense; then declared that he did not know what he was talking about. The padre withdrew, and as he took his leave of them, he declared that what he had said was ascertained doctrine, accepted among all reasonable men and those learned in the true law of God.

[241a]². . . the tongue, others suffocated themselves, others threw themselves into the ponds. In the camp the greater number did the same, as I have stated. Rushing out of the tents and running about in the camp in desperation without

¹ Here a leaf seems to have been misplaced in binding the manuscript, and the end of the story is found on fol. 243a.

² The passage begins abruptly in the middle of a sentence, and some leaves must be wanting. The matter treated refers, without doubt, to events following Shāh 'Ālam's defeat of his brother, A'zam Shāh, at Jājan, near Agrah, on June 18, 1707, N.S., and possibly it was meant to follow fol. 324, Part V. The same subject is repeated in Part V. (Codex XLV.), fols. 342 *et seq.*, and begins there in the same manner.



XLIII. DOLĪ, OR SMALL LETTER.

ढोली / पालखी

Skills

- ▶ Shivaji Maharaj's kingdom served as a Hindu bulwark against Mughal powers within India.
- ▶ His brilliant strategic- (ganimi kava)
- ▶ Tactical management on battlefields,
- ▶ Acute management and
- ▶ Administrative skills helped him to lay the foundations of the future Maratha empire in India.



गनिमीकावा युद्धपद्धत

मालोजी राजे भोसले
इ.स.१५५२-१६०६

मालोजीराजे
यांची ओहळ
येथील मेघडंबरी
विहीर



मालोजीराजे
यांची वेरूळ
येथील समाधी
गृष्णेश्वर मंदिर



मामलिक अंबर
इ.स.१५४८-१६२६



इ.स.१४२७
मालीक अहमद निझाम १
किल्ला बांधला



सिंधखेड
लखुजी जाधव



सिंधखेड
लखुजी जाधव यांची
समाधी

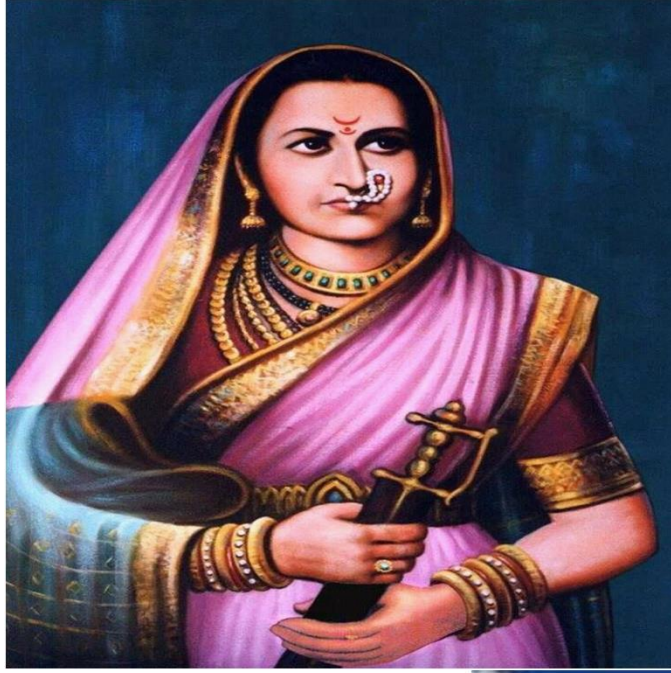


बिजापूर
इब्राहीम आदिलशाह
इ.स. १५५६-१६२७



बिजापूर
इब्राहीम आदिलशाह यांची कबर
इब्राहीम रोझा





शहाजीराजे भोसले
इ.स. १५९४-१६६४

जिजाबाई
इ.स. १५९८-१६७४



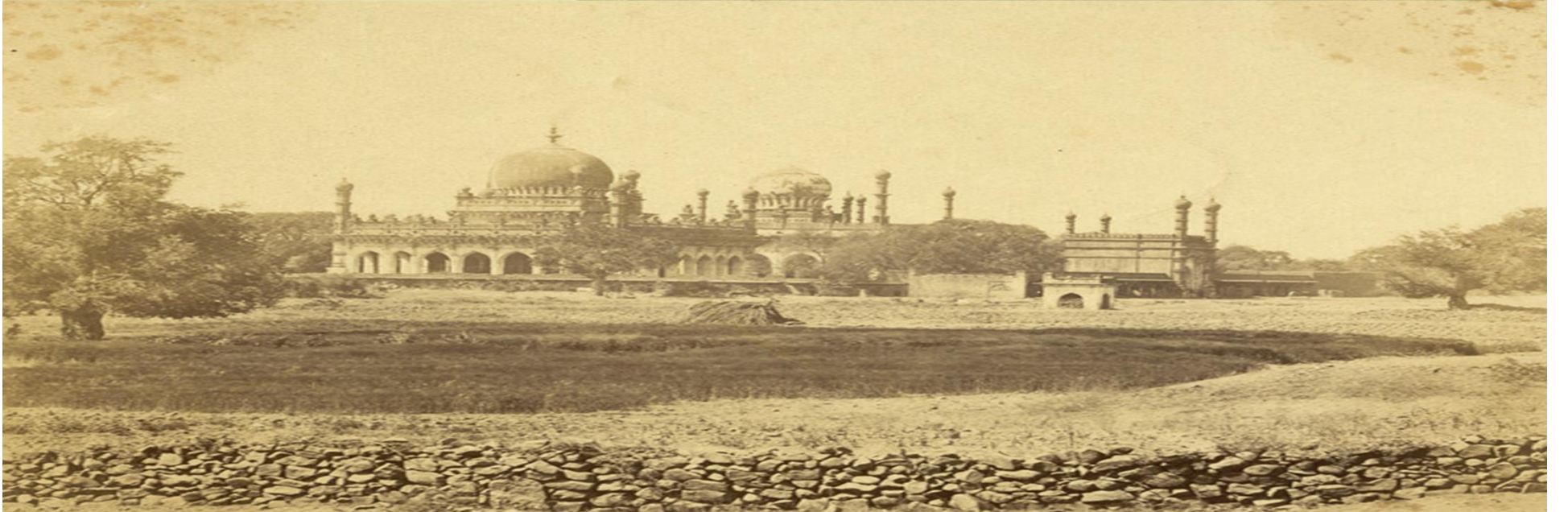
शहाजीराजे भोसले

जिजाबाई व शहाजी
इ.स. १६२९-३६
दरम्यान शिवनेरी येथील
वास्तव्य



बिजापूर
मुहमद आदिलशाह
इ.स. १६२७-१६५६

विजापूरचा किल्ला
युसुफ आदिलशह





शहाजीराजे -
केंपगौडा इ.स. १५१०-१६६९
१६३८ जहागीरिची स्थापना



होदिगेरे- शिमोगा जिल्हा कर्नाटक

येथील शहाजीराजे यांची समाधी
इ.स. १६६४



Photo from:
<http://shivkalinisenapati.blogspot.in/2012/08/shahajiraje-1664.html>

व्यंकोजी भोसले
इ.स. १६२९ -१६८६

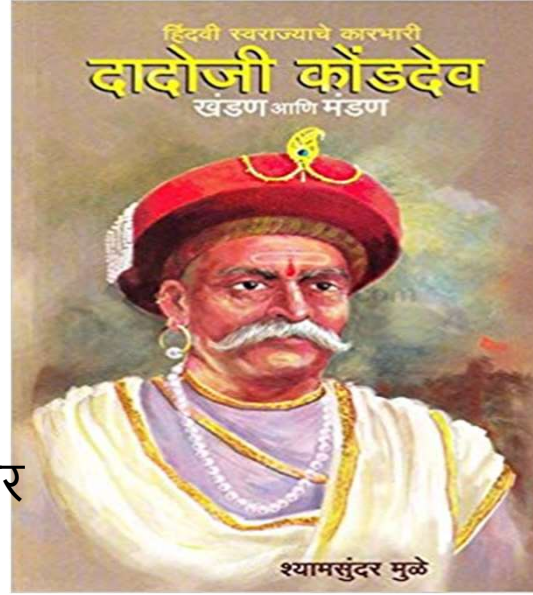
इ.स.१६७३ मध्ये तंजावर
येथे नवीन स्वराज्याची स्थापना



छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज
इ.स.१६३०-१६८०

दादोजी कोंडदेव
इ.स. १६३६ -१६४०

पुणे, सुपे -इंदापूरचा जाहगीरदार





Deh Heer SEVA GI.

छत्रपती शिवाजी महाराज
 सुत येथे १६६४ इ. स. अकर डच चित्रकाराने प्रत्यक्ष पाहून काढलेले चित्र



कान्तिनि रघुनाथजी शिवाजीजी चोपेचोपणु कान्तिनि रघुनाथजी
 शिवाजी महाराजांच्या पांडित्याची स्तुति करून देऊन त्यांच्या वीर
 योद्धात्वाची स्तुति करून देऊन त्यांच्या वीर
 योद्धात्वाची स्तुति करून देऊन त्यांच्या वीर
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 योद्धात्वाची स्तुति करून देऊन त्यांच्या वीर

शहाजीराजे भोसले यांचे गावकारकून व देशमुख यांसी पत्र
 (ता. १० नोव्हेंबर १६५३)



शुवाजी महाराजांचा पहिला चित्रकार , मीर मोहमद ,



जिजाबाई यांच्याकडे स्वराज्याची सूत्रे
शिवाजी म. आणि सईबाई
यांचा विवाह इ.स. १६४०
लालमहाल पुणे येथे

छ .शिवाजी महाराज इ.स. १६४०-५० दरम्यान
स्वराज्याची उभारणी
मावळे, पाटील, देशमुख यांना एकत्र केले

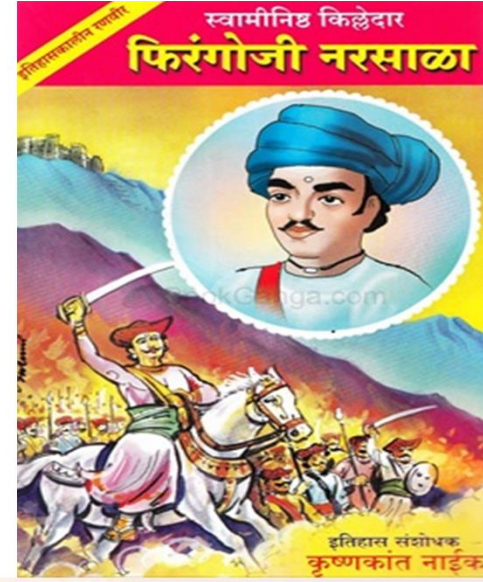




तोरणा जिंकला
तानाजी मालुसरे , येसाजी कंक, बाजी पासलकर
इ.स. १६४६



चाकण किल्ला
फिरंगोजी नारसालळ यांनी हा जिकला
इ.स. १६४७ पासून १५ ऑगस्ट १६६० पर्यंत
यांच्याकडे किल्लादारी



जवळी
चंद्रराव मोरे
इ.स. १५ जाने १६५६ शिवाजी महाराज जिंकून घेतले





मकरंद गड , चंद्रगड , सोनगड, रायगड प्राप्त
प्रतापगड बांधला (१६५७-५८)

अफजलखान
आदिलशाही - वाई प्रांताचा सुभेदार

इ.स. १० नोव्हेंबर १६५९ मृत्यु

प्रतापगडचा परिसर व उंच माची





पन्हाळा व मिरज
रुस्तुम झमानची
स्वारी



सिद्धी जोहर
शिवा काशीद





गाजपुरची
पावनाखिंड



बाजीप्रभू
देशपांडे
व

सिद्धी मसूद
संघर्ष
जून १६६०



Vishnargad Fort

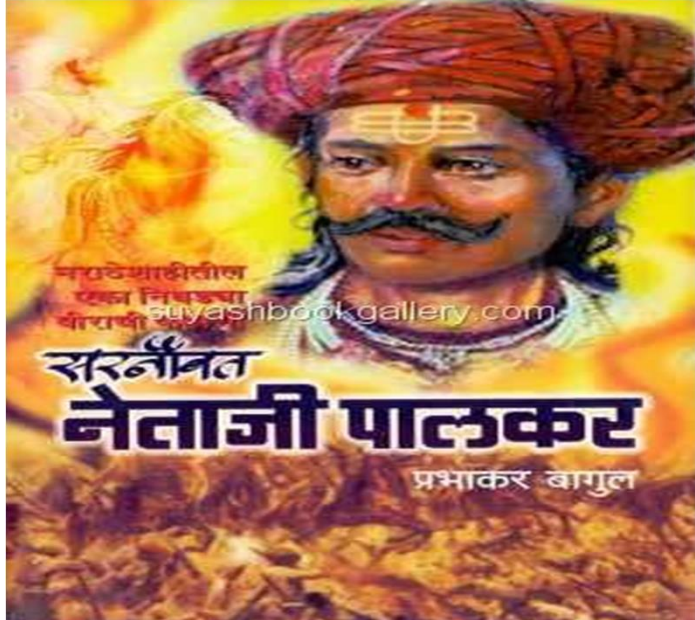


विशालगडावरून

राजगडाकडे



शिवाजी महाराज
राजगडावरून
सिंहगडकडे

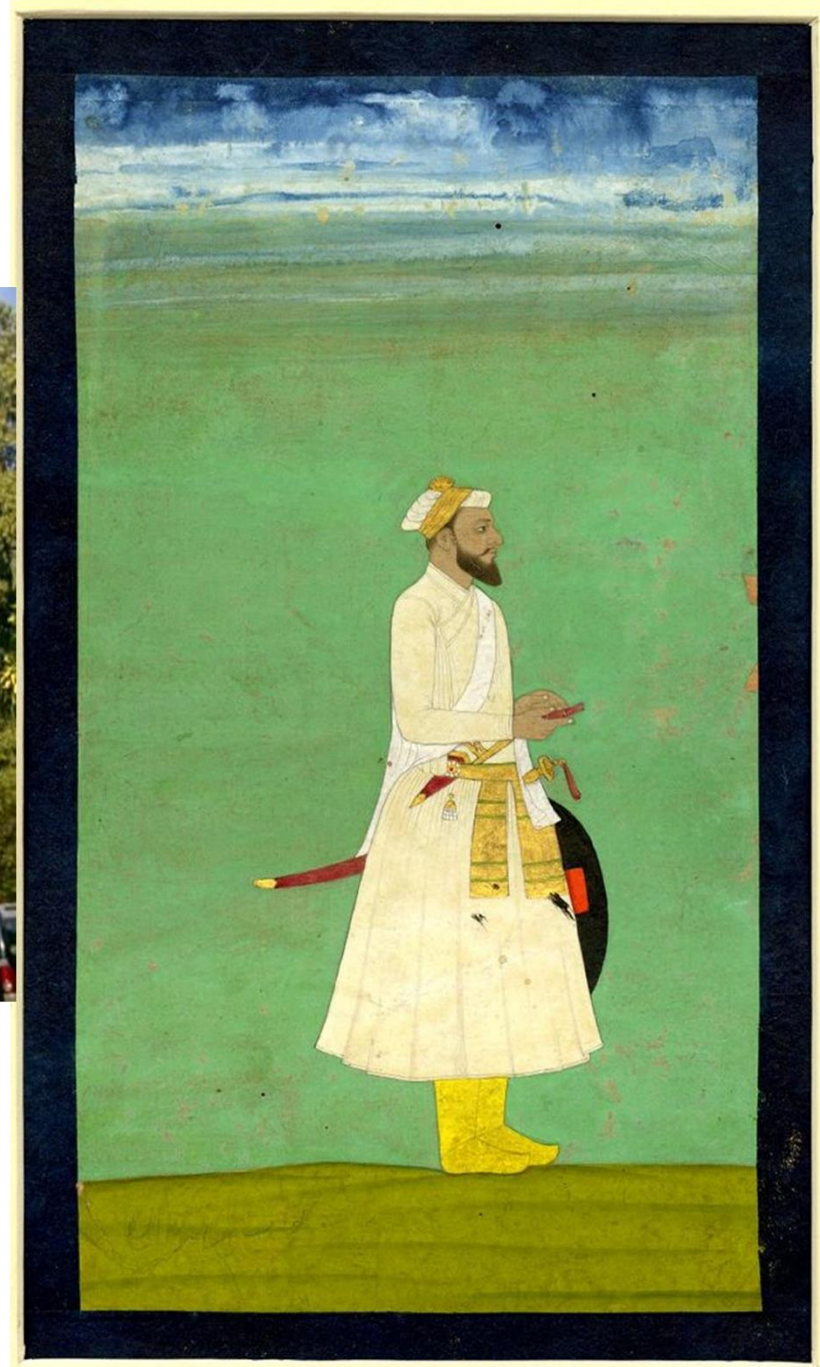


नेताजी पालकर
मोरोपंत पिंगळे

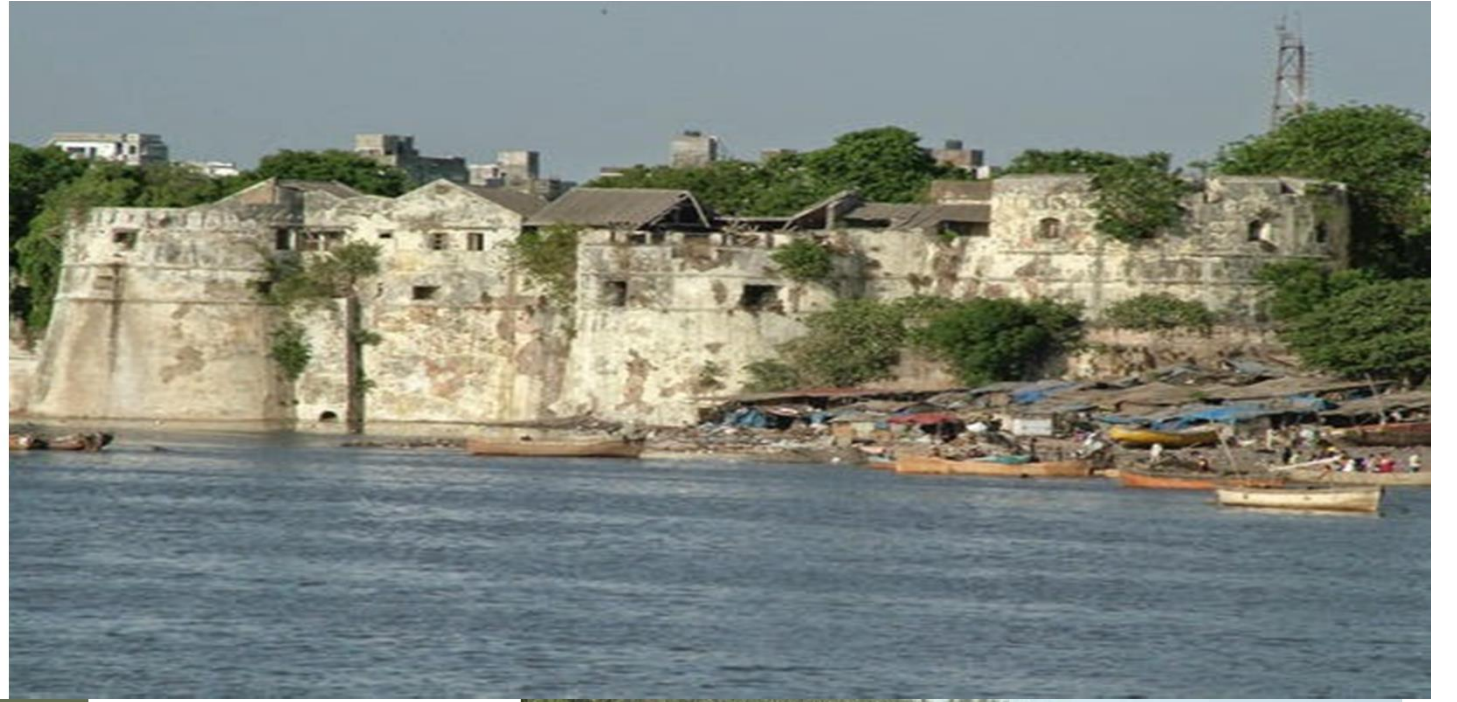
सिंहगड व
लालमहाल मार्गावर



शाहिस्तेखान
ऑगस्ट १६६० ते ०५ एप्रिल १६६३
पुणे येथे लालमलात



०६ ते ०९ जाने १६६४
सुरत शहर लुट



१६६५
बाजी घोरपडे यास ठार
मारले

बरूर लुट – उडपी –
कर्नाटक



रायगड
बांधकाम



सिंधुदुर्ग किल्ला बांधला



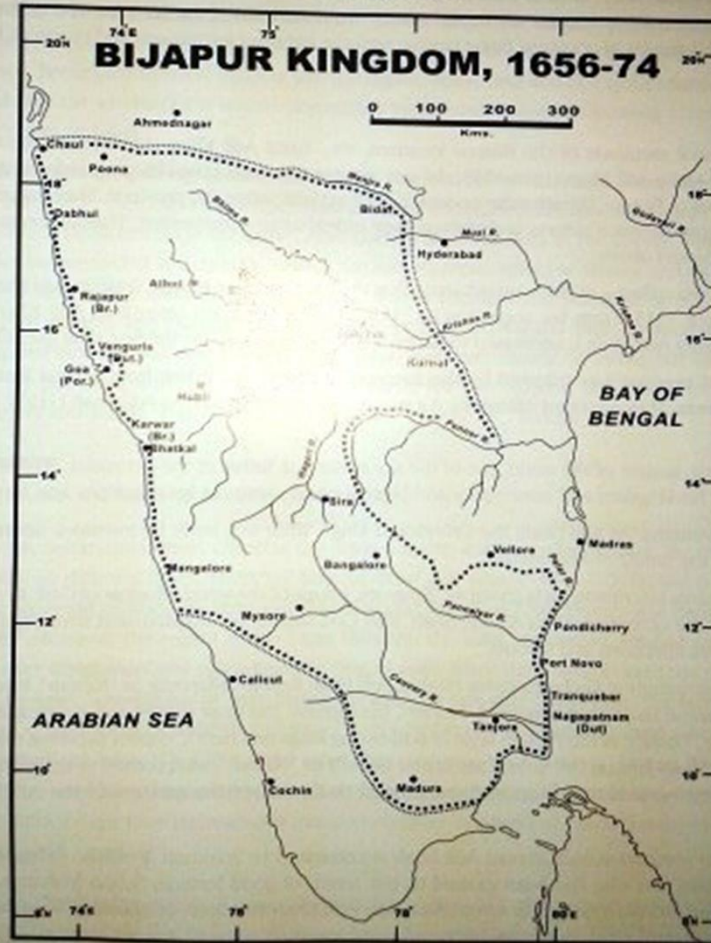
pension of one lakh of rupees. He was first confined in the fort of Daulatabad and then carried with the camp of Aurangzeb as a captive. He died a premature death on 3 April, 1700.

Aurangzeb entered Bijapur on 19 September 1686 and erased the pictures and Shia inscriptions on the walls of the palace and the relic shrine. The Bijapur Kingdom was annexed to the Mughal empire and all the Adil Shahi officers were taken over into Mughal service.

With the loss of independence, Bijapur, which was once "the queen of southern India", lost its glory and wore the look of a desolate city.

Sic Transit Gloria

बिजापूर आदिलशाही राज्याचा नकाशा



3. Bijapur Kingdom in 1656-74. (After Nayeem, 1974)

निकोलो मनूची
शिवकालीन परकीय
प्रवासी



Extracts and Documents relating to Maratha History

VOL. II

FOREIGN BIOGRAPHIES OF
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जेम्स कनिंगहॅम ग्रँट डुफ

(मराठ्यांचा इतिहासकार-प्रसारक)

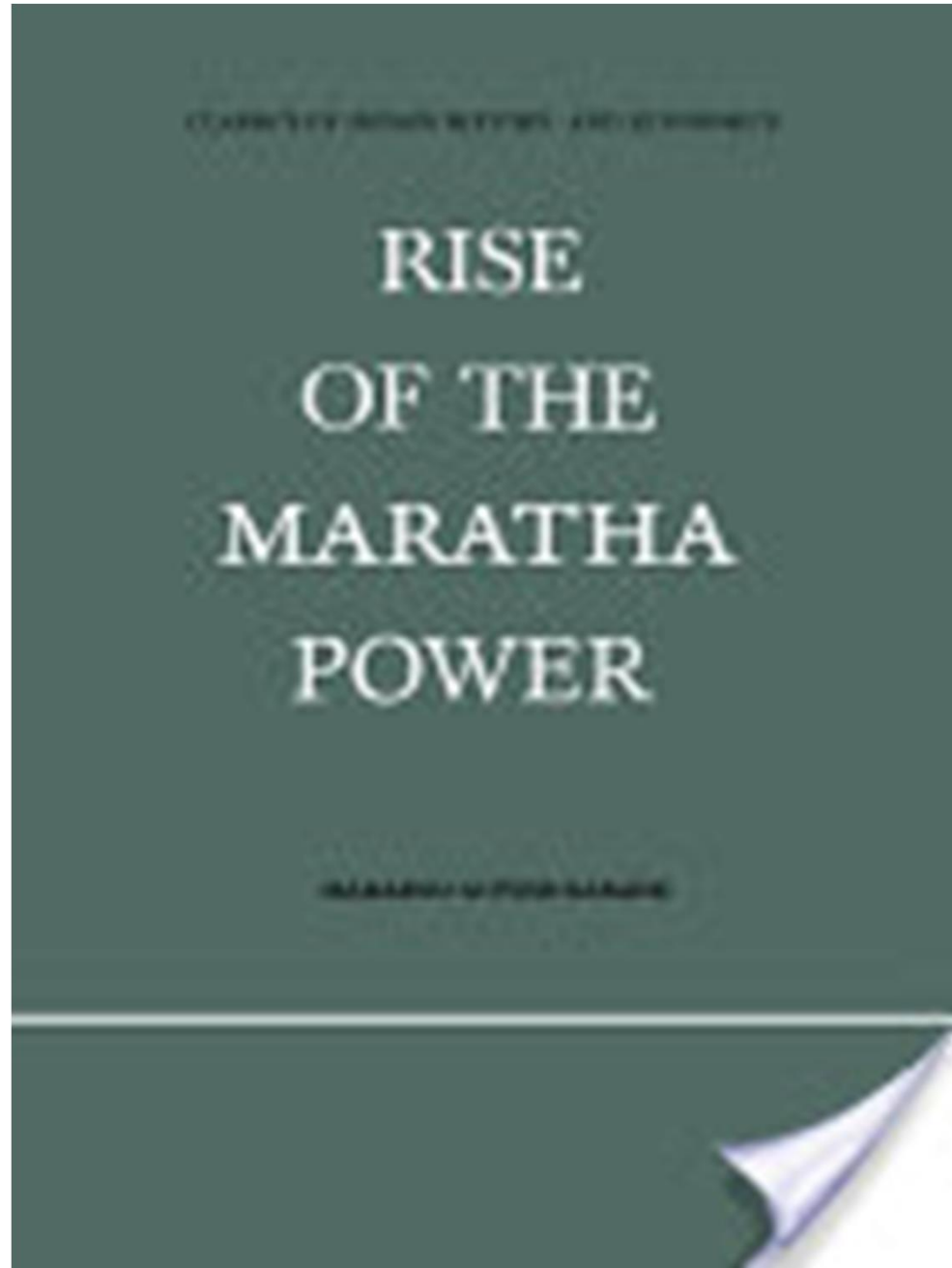
डॉ. अ. रा. कुलकर्णी



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RISE
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