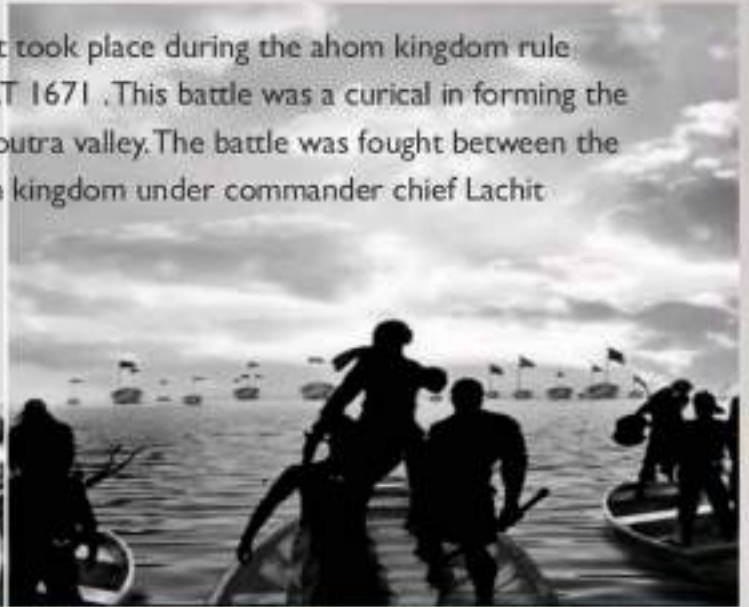


INVASION OF RAM SINGH – BATTLE OF SARAIGHAT 1671 & IT'S RESULT



INTRODUCTION

- One of the most historical occurrences that took place during the Ahom kingdom rule (1228-1826) was the battle of SARAIGHAT 1671. This battle was a crucial one in forming the history of North East region and Brahmaputra valley. The battle was fought between the Mughal army under Bani Khan and the Ahom kingdom under commander chief Lachit Borphukan.



REASON FOR CONFLICT

- Aggressive imperialism of Mughal.
- Political supremacy on Assam by mughal.



FIRST ATTACK ON AHOM

- first organised mughal attack at 1615 on assam at kaliabor
- Ratan singh was unauthorized mughal trader and he was expelled from assam.
- Mughal army under Abu Bakar and king of bhusan attacked Assam.
- Ahom got defeated from surprise attack
- One month later ahom attack on mughal .
- Mughal suffered heavy losses and compelled retreat

SECOND MAJOR ATTACK

- In 1636 the Mughal Army attacked Kamrup in Assam.
- In the beginning Ahom suffered defeat. But after some time before 1638 Ahom defeated the Mughal in battle near Smdhara.
- Both sides have great financial and human losses.
- Due to which they signed a peace treaty in 1636, the Treaty of Asurar.
- Under this Treaty of Asurar, the Mughal accepted the independence of the Ahom Kingdom.
- But both did not follow this treaty strictly.

THIRD MAJOR ATTACK

- 1648 Guwahati Mughal commander Send congratulation letter to Jayadhvaj Singha as a new appointed king.
- Ahom king Jayadhvaj has attacked Mughal by taking advantage of Poor health of the Mughal king and war of succession in Mughal.
- Ahom attacked on muhgal of guwahati and also destroy the base Dacca and expelled them from guwahati.
- After winning the war of succession Aurangzeb asked Mir Jumla to attack and reestablish the lost prestige.
- Mir Jumla has easily success in this war because of the dissatisfaction in the Assam Army.
- By the time the Mughal Army reached Kaliabor, the Assam army realized it's weakness and put forth the deadly resistance.
- Mughal concentrate the power at simurghar and samdhara.

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- after victory over simlughar and samdhara Mir jumla attacked ahom capital garhgaon.
 - Due to heavy rainfall they lost their communication between the Mughal base and Mir jumla was totally disrupted .
 - Taking this as a advantage Ahom attacked on them.
 - 1663 after the rainy season the Mughal army attacked ahom and force king to sign a the treaty of ghilajharighat
 - 3 lakh war compensation and daughter was sent to Mughal Harem
 - Jayadhwaj die

WHAT HAPPENED AFTER THE DEATH OF JAYADHWAJ

- First installment was paid by Jayadhwaj.
- His successor Chakradhwaj refused to pay.
- Saiyid Firuz Khan who succeeded Rashid Khan as thanadar sent a letter to the Ahom king demanding the payment.
- On receiving the letter, Charadhwaj Singha made his mind to fight.
- Sudden attack on Mughal and succeeded to lose prestige and glory.

RAM SINGH'S CAMPAIGN

- Dec 1667 Aurangzeb received the news the capture of Guwahati by ahom and he at once resolved he dispatch a strong army to re gain the lost
- Aurangzeb commissioned Raja Ram singh of Amber to lead the invasion
- Send vase army of 18000 Cavalry, 30000 infantry, 15000 archers from koch bihar and small fleet of 41 war boats only.
- Chief commander of Ahom lachit Borphukan made strategy of guerriller warfare
- Lachit Borphukan inform ram singh, who demanded the restoration of old frontier by the Bornodi and Asura but lachit declare he wouldn't give inch of territory without fight.
- Various battle fought between Ahom and Mughal were battle of sualkuchi the Ahom were victorious
- In the battle of Alaboi the Ahom were defeated and Mughal were victorious in 5th August 1669

- Soon after Chakradhwaj Singha died in 1670 his brother Raju Gohain ascended the throne, he assumed the Ahom name Suryatpha and Hindu name Udayaditya Singha.
- Udayaditya Singha continued to negotiate with the Mughal command. Ram Singh proposed all the boundary should be maintained.
- In the mean time Lachit had made hurried preparation for resisting the advance of Ram Singh. He erected a fort at Saraghat, the responsibility given to his maternal uncle but he neglected the duty. Lachit unable to resist his rage he slained his delinquent uncle with epic utterance "my uncle is not greater than my country" (Dekokoi muma dangor nohoi).
- Udayaditya Singha ordered Lachit to march with 20000 men from Samdhara to Saraghat.
- The Ahoms were successful on land but navy force to retreat.
- Lachit arrived with more ships and Ahoms got the victory.
- Lachit wanted to chase them further but he was dissuaded by Achyutan Doloi.
- This is known as the battle of Saraghat.



WHAT HAPPENED AFTER SARAIGHAT

- Laluk Sula Borphukan became commander of Guwahati in 1671 during the rule of Sudoipha
- Bengal's Mughal subedar Muhammad Azam Shah offered a bribe of 4 lakh along with the throne to Laluk Sula Borphukan for Saraighat
- In greed he invited Azam Shah to capture Saraighat and Guwahati goes under Mughal
- In 1681 Gadadhar Singha became ruler of Assam
- His first act after taking reign was to dispatch of army Mansur Khan, which succeeded in recovering Gauhati in 1682
- Decisive encounter at Itakuli which is known as the battle of Itakuli
- Ahom reestablished their possession over territory extended up to the river Manas (Manaha)



THANK YOU