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The title of the unit is Rise of the Maratha Power and the module name is Career and conquest of Shivaji.

The overall outline includes career and conquest by Chhatrapati Shivaji

His relations with Mughals, Adil Shah and the Portuguese.

Through this unit, students will understand the relations between

Chhatrapati Shivaji and other powers

And to list out the achievements of Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj

The first major incident in the life of Shivaji was the capture of Torna fort in 1646.

The public career of Shivaji began with the capture of the Fort of Torna in 1646, which brought him arms and ammunition. He was just 16-17 years old when he conquered this Fort, he built the fort of Rajgad and gradually acquired forts from their hereditary owners or local officers of Bijapur by force, bribe, trickery and also build new forts.

A landmark in his political career was the occupation of Javali in 1656 from Chandra Rao More, this Valley region is modern day Marathwada region, which opened the door for the conquest and Secondly it made him the master of Marathwada region and fine recruiting grounds for his troops.

The Sultan of Bijapur.

Decided to destroy the growing power of Shivaji. Afzal Khan, one of the trusted Nobles, was selected

to undertake a campaign against Shivaji. Afzal Khan set out from Bijapur in 1659 and on his way destroyed the Temple of Tulha Bhavani, the family deity of Shivaji and Vitthal Temple of Pandharpur which was the holiest place for the Hindus.

Afzal Khan invited Shivaji for a meeting at Wai. However, Shivaji came to know about the intentions of Khan and decided to take time to prepare his strategy. Here, the military strength of Afzal Khan was higher than that of Shivaji, and as a result Shivaji had decided to take time so that he could prepare the strategy to take on mighty Afzal Khan.

After a long time, the date of the meeting was fixed for 10th November 1659. Afzal Khan, who treacherously tried to kill Shivaji, but alert Shivaji counter attacked and Afzal Khan was later killed.

Now in this episode, the Mindmindset of Shivaji was very strong. He had realized that Afzal Khan, who had put terms that only one bodyguard and one representative from both sides would be allowed. Now both the leaders had decided that they will be unarmed. However, Afzal Khan was carrying a weapon secretly. So was Shivaji who had gone well prepared. He had read the mindset of Afzal Khan as a result we found that he had taken all precautions,safety precautions to meet up. Khan tried to kill Shivaji.

Shivaji was well prepared. He was wearing armor and the armor protected him and Shivaji was secretly carrying Tiger claws or weapons called waghnaak which symbolized the Tiger claws and through this Tiger Claws Sivaji Attacked Afzal Khan and we find that he was killed. After the observation episode.

In 1660, Moguls got alerted andmogul Emperor Aurangzeb appointed Shaista Khan as the governor of Deccan with orders to suppress verges activities.Now Shaista Khan was the maternal uncle of Aurangazeb, and very astute leader. With around 400 soldiers Shivaji reached Poorna on 5th April 1663.

And made a night attack on Shaista Khan in which he lost his fingers in this attack Shaista Khan lost his son, six wives and many servants Shaista Khan managed to escape but he was punished by Aurangzeb the Mughal emperor and as a punishment was sent to Dhakka in modern day Bangladesh. Shivaji's prestige soared high While Shaista khan felt humiliated.

Now with all these activities,the financial condition of Maratha state became very dire.To improve his finances, Shivaji planned to sack Surat Aa key Moughal Power Center and wealthy Port Town, which generated millions of rupees in Texas. At that time, it was considered Surat as one of the richest Port Towns in the world.

On 5th January 1664 Shivaji arrived in Surat. Hearing of his arrival. The people of Surat deserted the city. Shivaji looted the city for four days and the plunder

amounted to more than crores in rupees, so this brought a lot of money for Shivaji and this money was not utilized for personal gains, but rather it was utilized in modernizing the defense by paying the salary of the soldiers.

Now, in order to cut the growing power of Shivaji, the Mughall Emperor Aurangzeb decided to send Raj Singh an able and courageous commander who was known for his foresight and calculated policy.

Raja jai Singh made systematic plans to counter Shivaji with the help of Sultan of Bijapur and Siddis of Janjirara and also through bribing the Maratha officers.

The Mughal army under Raja Jai Singh, besieged the fort of Purandar and forced Shivaji To surrender unconditionally. This was one of the earliest and major setbacks to Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Now, under this treaty a treaty was signed, known as Treaty of Purandhar and under this treaty Shivaji was invited to visit Agra. Shivaji was accompanied by his son Sambhaji. Over in that they plan to send Shivaji in Afghanistan and kill him on the way and to pretend his fake that in the hands of Afghan tribes or to poison him in jail. So basically Aurangzeb was vary of Shivaji's growing cloud and as a result he wanted to get rid of Shivaji after staying for three months in jail and very little chance of surviving.

Shivaji miraculously escaped from Agra through the baskets of sweets, so this was one of the earliest, greatest escapes in history.

In 1664, when Shivaji engaged with Adil Shah in Konkan Sawant's of Kudal, Desai's of Pedne and Dicholi fought on his side. They were defeated but joined hands with the Portuguese.  
In 1664 Shivaji attacked Goa to teach lessons to the Desai's, Sawant's and the Portuguese.

In 1667 in order to curtail the religious atrocities of the Portuguese and also to check the activities of Desai's. Shivaji attacked Goa. Later they signed the Treaty of Bardez with the Portuguese.

In 1674, Shivaji decided to Crown himself as Chhatrapati. Although Shivaji had an extensive kingdom he ruled it as an independent King. Yet he was looked upon as Noble by others.

kingdoms. On 6 June 1674, Shivaji was crowned as Chhatrapati at Raigad. Gaga Bhat, the foremost Hindu theologian, presided over the ceremony. The Coronation of Shivaji Was one of the most significant events of the 17th century. As it announced the birth of an independent Maratha state.

Shivaji's son Sambhaji though carefully brought up and trained to be a good soldier turned over to the side of Mughals This disturbed Chhatrapati Shivaji.

Shivaji was anxious about the future of his Kingdom, Rajaram, his younger son was too small for the enormous responsibilities. Thus his last days were full of anxiety and the great Chhatrapati died at Raigad on 3rd April 1680.

These are some of the reference books

Gordon S Marathas 1600 to 1818

A R Kulkarni, The Marathas,

Balkrishna, Shivaji the Great

M G Ranade's rise of Maratha power.

Thank you.