**Study Material 4th Sem (General)**

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**Topic: Mir Jumlas Assam invation (Causes and results)**

The great Ahom dynasty which was founded by Sukapha in 1228 with the capital city of Saraideo, had significantly ruled over Assam for six hundred years (1228-1826). A period of indomitable power of the Ahom rulers by their hard work and great skill of administration.

After Sukapha though there were several rulers but the second and third impottant rulers were Sudangpha or Bamuni Raja (1397-1407 A.D.) and Suhungmung or Dihingia Raja (1497-1539 A.D.). After the death of Suhungmung his son Suklenmung or Garhgaya Raja and Sukhampha or Khura Raja ascended the throne. After Khura Raja Susengpha or Pratap Singha ascended the throne in 1603 and ruled up to 1641 A.D.

During the time of Pratap Singha a constant war was there between the ahom and the mughals and it was continued for twelve years without any results. Both the parties became exhausted by these incessant fighting and needed rest because it was essential to recoup for fresh strength for both the armies. Therefore the Ahom ruler Pratap Singha opened negotiation for peace with the mughals by which Bor Nadi on the north and Asur Ali was fixed as the boundaries between the ahom and the mughal territory.

After the death of Pratap Singha, Surampha or Bhoga Raja and Sutyinpha ascended the throne and he was succeeded by Sutamla or Jayadhwaj Singha ascended the throne (1648-1663 A.D.). The most important event of his time was Mir Jumlas Assam Invasion.

The Ahom could not reconcile themselves to the loses that they had suffered as a result of the treaty of 1639 as mentioned above. Demarcation of the boundaries deprived the Ahoms of Kamrup and Gauhati which were hollowed with the memories of ancient ruling dynasty of Assam. The loss of Gauhati was unbearable to Jayadhvaj Singha. In 1658 the Mughal emperor Shah Jahan fell sick and the war of succession started among his sons. Taking this advantage the ahom ruler violated the terms of the treaty of 1639 and advanced with an army towards Gauhati. The mughal faujdar left his post at Gauhati and fled to Dhaka. The ahom easily captured Gauhati and after that the entire territory upto the river Sankosh and thus became the master of the whole of the Brahmaputra valley. In the meanwhile Aurangzeb, one of Shah Jahans son came out successful by killing his three brother and became the mughal ruler, immediately sent Mir Jumla, the governor of Bengal a man of ambition and self determination against ahom ruler to recover the loss territory. As a result the war between the two parties became inevitable.

From Mughal point of view the cause of the war are described in Alamgirnamah and Riaz – Salatin. According to the former, ahom not being content with the conquest of the whole of Brahmaputra valley plundered and laid waste of the country as far as Dhaka. According to the latter one ahom raised the standard revolt, and without contest, they occupied the whole province of Kamrup. By acts of plunder and destruction they reduced the whole province to one plain level ground.

In 1661, with a big army and a vast flotilla of boats pressed up the Brahmaputra River. After recovering Goalpara, he divided his army into two parts; one marched up to the south bank and the other by south bank. The mughals crossed the Manas River. The vast fleet of Mir Jumla was consisted three to four thousand vessels. The Ahoms set up strong forts on both the sides of the river but Mir Jumla broke all these resistance both on land and water, gradually advanced and occupied Gauhati and after that the fort of Samdhari at Bharalimukh. The defeat of Samdhara broke the nerves of the ahom soldiers stationed at Simulgarh on the south bank and fleed away without fighting. A great naval fight near Koliabar ended indisaster for the Ahoms.

On hearing these defeat the ahom ruler fleed away to Namrup. Mir Jumla then entered into the capital at Garhgaon. Their immeasurable wealth fell into his hands. On 17th March 1662, he occupied Rajas palace and posted mughal garrison all around the capital. As a mark of victory Mir Jumla caused coins to be struck in the name of the emperor.

But the jubilation of victory was soon followed by remorse and repentance. With the advent of the rainy season the entire country got flooded. The Mughal army was then locked up in pockets without having supply of rations. The supply from Dhaka cannot be sent through the Brahmaputra. Not only that the climatic conditions of Assam had badly infected the Mughal soldiers and they were eager to return back to their own country. To make the situation worse the Ahom began to harass them by surprise attack in which inhabitants of different villages also joined them.

Finding himself in an extremely deplorable condition Mir Jumla ultimately agreed to make treaty which previously rejected by him. Thus the treaty of Ghilajarighat was signed on January 23rd 1663 between the two rulers by which:

1. The ahom ruler agreed to send a daughter to the imperial harem named Ramani Gabharu.
2. Twenty thousand tolas of gold, one hundred twenty tolas of silver and fourty elephants to be mad e over at once
3. Three lakhs tolas of silver and ninety elephants to be supplied within twelve months.
4. Six sons of the nobles to be sent as hostages
5. Twenty elephants to be supplied annually.
6. The Bharali and Kallang were to be boundaries of the Ahom and Mughal territories.

After this treaty Mir Jumla with his army left Assam for Bengal. Though not harassed in the way, his men suffered terribly because of inclement weather. Mir Jumla himself fell ill and he died before his hip reached Dhaka.