

# ASSAM HISTORY

## Topic 1B — Medieval History

Ahom Dynasty | Koch Kingdom | Baro-Bhuyans | Battle of Saraighat

### Assam Police AB/UB Constable Exam | English & Assamese (Roman)

Medieval History of Assam (Assomor Madhyayugiya Itihas) is the MOST IMPORTANT section for Assam Police AB/UB exams. The Ahom dynasty ruled Assam for nearly 600 years and questions from this era — especially about Lachit Borphukan and the Battle of Saraighat — appear in almost every exam. This PDF covers all key events with English and Assamese (Roman) notes followed by 55 MCQs and a full answer key.

## PART 1 — STUDY NOTES (English + Assamese Roman)

### 1. Ahom Dynasty — Origin & Establishment (1228 AD)

*Assamese: Ahom Rajvansha — Utpatti aru Sthapna (1228 AD)*

- **Founder: Sukaphaa (Chaolung Sukaphaa)** — entered Assam from Patkai Hills (Myanmar/Shan region) in 1228 AD.
- Sukaphaa crossed the Patkai Hills with a small group of Tai-Ahom people and settled in the Brahmaputra Valley.
- **First capital: Charaideo (near modern Sivasagar)** — Charaideo was the sacred burial ground of Ahom kings.
- The Ahoms were originally Tai people from the Shan region of modern Myanmar. They brought their own language (Tai-Ahom), culture, and religion.
- Over time the Ahoms adopted Hinduism and Assamese culture but maintained their unique traditions.
- The Ahom dynasty ruled Assam for about **600 years (1228–1826 AD)** — one of the longest-ruling dynasties in Indian history.
- The word 'Ahom' itself is said to have evolved into the name 'Assam'.

### 2. Ahom Administration & Society (Ahom Prashasan aru Samaj)

*Assamese: Ahom Rajyar Prashasan Padhati*

- **Swargadeo** — title of the Ahom king, meaning 'Lord of Heaven / Heavenly King'.
- **Paik System** — every male adult had to provide labour/military service to the state. This was the backbone of Ahom economy and army.
- **Khel System** — groups of families (khel) were assigned specific duties — military, craft, agriculture.
- **Burhagohain, Borgohain, Borpatrogohain** — the three great nobles (Gohains) who assisted the Swargadeo.

- **Borbarua and Borphukan** — important military-administrative posts. Borphukan governed Western Assam (Guwahati area) and was the frontline against Mughals.
- **Buranjis** — historical chronicles written by Ahom court scribes in Ahom and Assamese languages. Invaluable historical sources.
- Ahom kings performed **Rajasuya ceremony** and patronised both Hinduism and their traditional Tai-Ahom religion.

### 3. Important Ahom Kings (Pramukh Ahom Raja)

*Assamese: Kechuman Bishistha Ahom Raja*

**Sukaphaa (1228–1268):** Founder. Entered from Patkai Hills. Established kingdom at Charaideo. Known for his policy of peaceful integration with local tribes.

**Sukhaamphaa / Bamuni Konwar (1397–1407):** First Ahom king to convert to Hinduism. Marked the beginning of Ahom's cultural transformation.

**Suhungmung / Dihingia Raja (1497–1539):** Defeated the Muslim sultanate of Bengal. Extended Ahom territory significantly westward.

**Suklenmung / Gargayan Raja (1539–1552):** Consolidated Ahom power. Repelled further invasions.

**Sukhampha / Khora Raja (1552–1603):** Long reign. Dealt with Koch kingdom rivalry and internal consolidation.

**Pratap Singha / Susengphaa (1603–1641):** One of the greatest Ahom kings. Defeated Mughal forces multiple times. Appointed Lachit Borphukan's father Momai Tamuli Barbarua as a key minister.

**Jayadhwaj Singha (1648–1663):** Defeated by Mir Jumla (Mughal general). Forced to sign humiliating Treaty of Ghilajharighat (1663). Lost Western Assam temporarily.

**Chakradhwaj Singha (1663–1670):** Determined to avenge the Mughal defeat. Said the famous words: '**A Rajput is born to die in the battlefield — we shall fight.**' Appointed Lachit Borphukan to lead the army.

**Udayaditya Singha (1670–1672):** Reigned during and after Battle of Saraighat. Witnessed the great Ahom victory.

**Gadadhar Singha (1681–1696):** Permanently expelled the Mughals from Assam. Recaptured Guwahati. Last serious Mughal threat defeated.

**Rudra Singha / Sukhrungphaa (1696–1714):** Golden age of Ahom culture. Great patron of arts. Built Rang Ghar (royal sports pavilion) and Talatal Ghar.

**Rajeswar Singha (1751–1769):** Built important monuments at Sivasagar.

**Chandrakanta Singha (1811–1818, 1819–1821):** Last effective Ahom king before British takeover. Struggled against Burmese invasions.

### 4. Ahom–Mughal Conflicts (Ahom–Mughal Sangram)

*Assamese: Ahom aru Mughal-r majot juddha*

- The Mughals made **17 attempts** to conquer Assam — they failed every single time.
- **First Mughal invasion:** Under Islam Khan (Bengal's governor) in 1615–1616. Ahoms retreated temporarily but recovered.
- **Mir Jumla's invasion (1662–63):** Aurangzeb's general Mir Jumla captured Guwahati and even the Ahom capital Gargaon. King Jayadhwaj Singha signed the **Treaty of Ghilajharighat (1663)** — gave up territory, war elephants, and had to pay tribute.
- **Ahom recovery:** King Chakradhwaj Singha refused to accept defeat. He appointed **Lachit Borphukan** as the Senapati (commander) and began preparing for war.

- Lachit built fortifications and reorganised the army. He executed his own uncle (mama) for not following military orders — hence the famous saying '**Desh-r maa, mama-r maa noi**' (My country is greater than my uncle).
- **Battle of Saraighat (1671)** — the decisive final battle against the Mughals. Lachit, despite being ill, personally led the Ahom navy from his boat. The Mughal fleet under Ram Singh I was completely defeated.
- After Saraighat, **Gadadhar Singha (1681–96)** permanently expelled the Mughals from all of Assam.

## 5. Lachit Borphukan — The Hero of Saraighat

*Assamese: Lachit Borphukan — Saraighat-r Bir*

- **Full name:** Lachit Borphukan. Born around 1622 AD. Father: Momai Tamuli Barbarua (chief minister under Pratap Singha).
- **Appointed Borphukan** (commander of Western Assam / Guwahati region) by King Chakradhwaj Singha in 1669.
- Lachit recaptured Guwahati from the Mughals in 1667 before the main Battle of Saraighat.
- **Battle of Saraighat (March 1671)** — fought on the Brahmaputra River near Guwahati. Mainly a naval battle. Mughal fleet commanded by Ram Singh I (Rajput general of Aurangzeb).
- Despite suffering from serious illness (high fever), Lachit personally boarded his boat and rallied his troops — '**Ejon manuh-e ek baar moribo lagibo**' (A man dies only once — forward!).
- Ahom's combination of river craft, knowledge of local geography, and Lachit's brilliant tactics secured a decisive victory.
- Lachit Borphukan died shortly after the battle in **1672** due to his illness. He was only about 50 years old.
- **Lachit Divas:** 24th November is celebrated as Lachit Divas (Lachit Day) every year in Assam.
- **Lachit Borphukan Gold Medal** — awarded to the best passing out cadet at the National Defence Academy (NDA), New Delhi.
- A large statue of Lachit Borphukan stands at Saraighat in Guwahati.

## 6. Koch Kingdom (Koch Rajya) — 16th–17th Century

*Assamese: Koch Rajya — 16showa–17showa Shatika*

- **Founder: Viswa Singha** — established the Koch kingdom in western Assam / North Bengal area around 1515 AD.
- **Capital: Koch Bihar** (modern Cooch Behar in West Bengal).
- The Koch people are a tribal/ethnic group of the foothills of the Eastern Himalayas.
- **Naranarayan (1540–1584)** — the greatest Koch king. Under him, the kingdom expanded to cover most of Assam, parts of Bengal, Bhutan, and even threatened the Ahoms.
- **Chilarai (Sukladhwaj)** — Naranarayan's younger brother and military general. Known as one of the greatest military commanders in Northeast India. He conquered vast territories for the Koch kingdom.
- After Naranarayan's death, the kingdom split: **Koch Bihar** (western part, allied with Mughals) and **Koch Hajo / Kamrup** (eastern part, contested by Mughals and Ahoms).
- Koch Hajo eventually came under Ahom control. Koch Bihar later became a princely state under British suzerainty.

## 7. Baro-Bhuyans (Bara-Bhuyan) — The Twelve Landlords

*Assamese: Baro-Bhuyan — Baara Zamindar*

- **Baro** means twelve, **Bhuyan** means landlord/zamindar. They were 12 powerful local chiefs of the Brahmaputra Valley.
- They rose to prominence in the late 16th–early 17th century when central authority (Koch and early Ahom) was weak.
- They resisted both Mughal expansion and Koch kingdom dominance.
- **Most famous Bhuyan: Aniruddha Deva (Bamani Deva)** — also known as Bura Raja. He was the patron of Vaishnava saint Madhavdeva.
- **Ragha Deva** — another important Bhuyan leader who fought against the Mughals.
- Eventually the Ahom kings consolidated control and the power of the Baro-Bhuyans declined.
- They are remembered as symbols of local resistance against external domination.

## 8. Moamoria Rebellion (Moamoria Bidroha) — 1769–1805

*Assamese: Moamoria Bidroha*

- The Moamorias were followers of the **Mayamara Satra** (a Vaishnavite monastery) of the Sudra caste.
- They rebelled against Ahom royal oppression and caste discrimination starting around **1769 AD**.
- The rebellion severely weakened the Ahom kingdom — rebels even captured the capital Rangpur (Sivasagar) twice.
- The weakened Ahom state invited **Burmese forces** to help suppress the rebellion — a decision that backfired badly.
- The Burmese (under the Konbaung dynasty) invaded and occupied Assam multiple times (1817–1826), causing immense suffering — known as '**Manow Divas**' (dark days).
- This internal weakness made Assam vulnerable, eventually leading to British intervention and the **Treaty of Yandaboo (1826)**.

## QUICK REFERENCE — Medieval Assam Timeline

Year / Period	Event / Significance
1228 AD	Sukaphaa enters Assam — Ahom kingdom founded at Charaideo
1515 AD	Viswa Singha founds Koch Kingdom
1540–1584	Naranarayan — greatest Koch king; Chilarai as general
1615–16	First Mughal invasion of Assam under Islam Khan
1662–63	Mir Jumla invades; Treaty of Ghilajharighat signed
1663	Chakradhwaj Singha appoints Lachit Borphukan as Senapati
1667	Lachit recaptures Guwahati from Mughals
March 1671	Battle of Saraighat — Lachit defeats Mughal fleet
1672	Death of Lachit Borphukan
1681–96	Gadadhar Singha permanently expels Mughals from Assam
1696–1714	Rudra Singha — golden age; Rang Ghar & Talatal Ghar built
1769–1805	Moamoria Rebellion weakens Ahom kingdom

1817–1826	Burmese invasions — 'Manow Divas' (dark period)
1826	Treaty of Yandaboo — British take over Assam

## PART 2 — 55 MCQs: Medieval History of Assam

Instructions: Choose the correct answer from options a, b, c, d. Full answer key with explanations at the end.  
/ Nirदेश: a, b, c, d-r modhyot sahi uttor belosok. Uttorpanjika PDF-r sheshot ase.

**1. Who founded the Ahom dynasty in Assam? (Assam-t Ahom rajvansha-r prasthapak ka asil?)**

- a) Sukhaamphaa
- b) Sukaphaa (Chaolung Sukaphaa)
- c) Pratap Singha
- d) Chakradhwaj Singha

**2. In which year did Sukaphaa enter Assam? (Sukaphaa kiman saalot Assam-t prabes korisil?)**

- a) 1000 AD
- b) 1150 AD
- c) 1228 AD
- d) 1300 AD

**3. From where did Sukaphaa enter Assam? (Sukaphaa kuthay thaki Assam-t asisil?)**

- a) Tibet
- b) Bangladesh
- c) Patkai Hills (from Shan/Myanmar region)
- d) Bengal

**4. What was the first capital of the Ahom kingdom? (Ahom rajya-r pratham rajdhani kut asil?)**

- a) Sivasagar
- b) Rangpur
- c) Guwahati
- d) Charaideo

**5. For approximately how many years did the Ahom dynasty rule Assam? (Ahom rajvansha Assam-t sobai milai kiman bochor rajya korisil?)**

- a) 200 years
- b) 400 years
- c) ~600 years
- d) 800 years

**6. What is the meaning of the title 'Swargadeo' given to Ahom kings? ('Swargadeo' shabad-r artha ki?)**

- a) Warrior King
- b) Lord of Heaven / Heavenly King
- c) Elephant Rider
- d) River Lord

**7. The 'Paik System' in Ahom administration referred to: (Ahom prashasan-r 'Paik System' mane ki asil?)**

- a) A system of land taxation
- b) Compulsory labour and military service by male adults
- c) A system of river tolls
- d) Trade guilds

**8. 'Buranjis' were: ('Buranjis' ki asil?)**

- a) Ahom temples
- b) Historical chronicles written by Ahom court scribes
- c) Tax records
- d) Military forts

**9. Who were the three great nobles (Gohains) who assisted the Ahom Swargadeo? (Ahom Swargadeo-k sahayata koruwa tin gohain ka asil?)**

- a) Borphukan, Barua, Doloi
- b) Burhagohain, Borgohain, Borpatrogohain
- c) Senapati, Duliya, Saikia
- d) Rajkhowa, Hazarika, Bora

**10. The Borphukan was responsible for governing which area? (Borphukan-r adhinar khuton asil?)**

- a) Eastern Assam
- b) Central Assam around Sivasagar
- c) Western Assam including Guwahati — frontline against Mughals
- d) The hill districts

**11. How many times did the Mughals attempt to conquer Assam? (Mughale Assam dakhil koribo koi baar cheshta korisil?)**

- a) 5 times
- b) 10 times
- c) 17 times
- d) 20 times

**12. Who was the Mughal general who invaded Assam in 1662–63? (1662–63 saalot Assam akraman kora Mughal senapati ka asil?)**

- a) Shaista Khan
- b) Mir Jumla
- c) Ram Singh I
- d) Man Singh

**13. The Treaty of Ghilajharighat (1663) was signed between: (Ghilajharighat Sandhi 1663-t ke ke sakhshor korisil?)**

- a) Ahom king and Koch king
- b) Ahom king Jayadhwaj Singha and Mughal general Mir Jumla
- c) British and Ahom
- d) Burmese and Ahom

**14. Which Ahom king appointed Lachit Borphukan as the commander? (Kon Ahom raja-e Lachit Borphukan-k Senapati padot niyukt korisil?)**

- a) Pratap Singha
- b) Rudra Singha
- c) Chakradhwaj Singha
- d) Gadadhar Singha

**15. What is the famous saying associated with Lachit Borphukan's dedication to duty? (Lachit Borphukan-r duty-r prati nishtha-r karne prasiddha ukti-ta ki?)**

- a) Jai Aai Assam
- b) Desh-r maa, mama-r maa noi (My country is greater than my uncle)

- c) Luit-par desh
- d) Swargadeo-r aajna

**16. The Battle of Saraighat was fought in which year? (Saraighat Juddha kiman saalot hoiyasil?)**

- a) 1663
- b) 1667
- c) 1671
- d) 1681

**17. The Battle of Saraighat was primarily: (Saraighat Juddha pramukhatah ki dhoran juddha asil?)**

- a) A land battle in a forest
- b) A mountain battle
- c) A naval battle on the Brahmaputra River
- d) A siege of a fort

**18. Who commanded the Mughal forces at the Battle of Saraighat? (Saraighat Juddha-t Mughal dal-r netritwa ke korisil?)**

- a) Mir Jumla
- b) Shaista Khan
- c) Ram Singh I
- d) Aurangzeb himself

**19. Despite being seriously ill during the Battle of Saraighat, Lachit: (Saraighat Juddha-t kathin arugya sattee Lachit-e ki korisil?)**

- a) Stayed at camp and directed from there
- b) Personally boarded his boat and led the naval charge
- c) Surrendered to Mughals
- d) Fled to eastern Assam

**20. When did Lachit Borphukan die? (Lachit Borphukan kiman saalot morithi?)**

- a) 1667
- b) 1670
- c) 1672
- d) 1681

**21. 'Lachit Divas' is celebrated on which date every year? ('Lachit Divas' kun tarikhe palan kora hoy?)**

- a) 24th November
- b) 15th August
- c) 26th January
- d) 2nd October

**22. The Lachit Borphukan Gold Medal is awarded to: (Lachit Borphukan Gold Medal ke pelable?)**

- a) Best student in Gauhati University
- b) Best IPS officer in Assam
- c) Best passing out cadet at NDA (National Defence Academy)
- d) Best Assam Police officer

**23. Which Ahom king permanently expelled the Mughals from Assam? (Kon Ahom raja-e Mughal-k Assam-r poru chira-dinak harisil?)**

- a) Chakradhwaj Singha
- b) Pratap Singha
- c) Gadadhar Singha

d) Lachit Borphukan

**24. Rang Ghar (royal sports pavilion) was built by which Ahom king? (Rang Ghar kon Ahom raja-e nirman korasil?)**

- a) Sukaphaa
- b) Rudra Singha
- c) Gadadhar Singha
- d) Pratap Singha

**25. Talatal Ghar, a 7-storeyed palace at Sivasagar, was built during the reign of: (Sivasagar-r Talatal Ghar kon Ahom raja-r amal-t nirman hoiyasil?)**

- a) Rudra Singha
- b) Gadadhar Singha
- c) Chakradhwaj Singha
- d) Pratap Singha

**26. Who founded the Koch kingdom? (Koch rajya-r prasthapak ka asil?)**

- a) Chilarai
- b) Naranarayan
- c) Viswa Singha
- d) Ragha Deva

**27. The capital of the Koch kingdom was: (Koch rajya-r rajdhani kut asil?)**

- a) Guwahati
- b) Koch Bihar (Cooch Behar)
- c) Tezpur
- d) Sivasagar

**28. Who was the greatest Koch king? (Sabathokey baristha Koch raja ka asil?)**

- a) Viswa Singha
- b) Chilarai
- c) Naranarayan
- d) Ragha Deva

**29. Chilarai was the: (Chilarai ka asil?)**

- a) Founder of Koch kingdom
- b) Younger brother and military general of Naranarayan
- c) An Ahom king
- d) A Mughal general

**30. After Naranarayan's death, the Koch kingdom split into: (Naranarayan-r moraner por Koch rajya ki hol?)**

- a) Three separate kingdoms
- b) Koch Bihar (west, allied with Mughals) and Koch Hajo/Kamrup (east)
- c) Was fully absorbed by Ahoms
- d) Was taken over by Mughals directly

**31. 'Baro-Bhuyans' means: ('Baro-Bhuyan' mane ki?)**

- a) Twelve priests
- b) Twelve landlords/local chiefs
- c) Twelve Ahom generals
- d) Twelve rivers

**32. The most famous of the Baro-Bhuyans was: (Baro-Bhuyan-r modhyot sabathokey bishistha ka asil?)**

- a) Lachit Borphukan
- b) Chilarai
- c) Aniruddha Deva (Bamani Deva / Bura Raja)
- d) Gadadhar Singha

**33. The Baro-Bhuyans were known for resisting which powers? (Baro-Bhuyan-s■■■■ kon shaktir biruddhe birodh korisil?)**

- a) British and Burmese
- b) Mughal expansion and Koch kingdom dominance
- c) Ahom kings only
- d) Portuguese traders

**34. The Moamoria Rebellion began approximately in: (Moamoria Bidroha kiman saalot suru hoiyasil?)**

- a) 1663
- b) 1720
- c) 1769
- d) 1800

**35. The Moamorias were followers of which Vaishnavite institution? (Moamoria-s■■■■ kon Vaishnav institution-r anuyayi asil?)**

- a) Majuli Satra
- b) Mayamara Satra
- c) Auniati Satra
- d) Garakhia Satra

**36. What was the major consequence of the Moamoria Rebellion for the Ahom kingdom? (Moamoria Bidroha-r karne Ahom rajya-r ki boro khoti hol?)**

- a) Immediate British takeover
- b) Severe weakening of the Ahom state, inviting Burmese interference
- c) Mughal re-entry
- d) End of Vaishnavism in Assam

**37. The dark period of Burmese occupation of Assam is known as: (Burmese dakhol-r andhar period-k ki bola hoy?)**

- a) Goru Chot
- b) Manow Divas
- c) Kala Pani
- d) Luit Bidroha

**38. What was the Khel system in Ahom administration? (Ahom prashasan-r Khel padhati mane ki?)**

- a) A religious festival system
- b) Groups of families assigned specific state duties
- c) A river ferry system
- d) A system of royal succession

**39. Charaideo, the first Ahom capital, was significant as: (Charaideo, pratham Ahom rajdhani, kiyhe mahatwapurna?)**

- a) A major port city
- b) Sacred burial ground of Ahom kings (Maidam)

- c) A Buddhist monastery centre
- d) The largest market in Assam

**40. The Ahoms originally belonged to which ethnic/linguistic group? (Ahom-s■■■■ mul jatigatabhabe kon sampraday-r asil?)**

- a) Indo-Aryan
- b) Dravidian
- c) Tai people from Shan region of Myanmar
- d) Tibeto-Burman

**41. Pratap Singha (1603–1641) was notable for: (Pratap Singha 1603–1641-r raj amal-r bisheshtya ki asil?)**

- a) Signing treaty with Mughals
- b) Repeatedly defeating Mughal forces and strengthening Ahom power
- c) Converting to Islam
- d) Losing Assam to Koch kings

**42. Lachit Borphukan recaptured Guwahati from the Mughals in: (Lachit Borphukan-e kiman saalot Guwahati-r poru Mughal-k tari diysil?)**

- a) 1663
- b) 1665
- c) 1667
- d) 1671

**43. Which Mughal emperor's forces were defeated at the Battle of Saraighat? (Saraighat Juddha-t kon Mughal samraat-r sainya harisil?)**

- a) Akbar
- b) Jahangir
- c) Shah Jahan
- d) Aurangzeb

**44. 'Maidam' in Ahom tradition refers to: (Ahom parampara-r 'Maidam' mane ki?)**

- a) A type of Ahom boat
- b) Burial mounds of Ahom royalty
- c) A musical instrument
- d) A royal decree

**45. Who was Lachit Borphukan's father? (Lachit Borphukan-r deuta ka asil?)**

- a) Burhagohain
- b) Momai Tamuli Barbarua
- c) Pratap Singha
- d) Chakradhwaj Singha

**46. The word 'Assam' is believed to have evolved from: ('Assam' shabd-ta kuthay thaki aishhe buli bhabora hoy?)**

- a) Sanskrit word Asama
- b) The word 'Ahom'
- c) Persian word
- d) Bodo tribal word

**47. Rudra Singha (1696–1714) is remembered as a golden-age king because: (Rudra Singha-k swarna-yug-r raja bula hoy kiyhe?)**

- a) He defeated the Burmese
- b) He signed a treaty with the British
- c) He was a great patron of arts, architecture, and culture
- d) He expanded Assam to Bengal

**48. The first Ahom king to convert to Hinduism was: (Hinduism-t dharmantarit pratham Ahom raja ka asil?)**

- a) Sukaphaa
- b) Sukhaamphaa / Bamuni Konwar
- c) Pratap Singha
- d) Gadadhar Singha

**49. Islam Khan's invasion of Assam (1615–16) resulted in: (Islam Khan-r Assam akraman 1615–16-r phol ki hol?)**

- a) Mughals permanently conquered Assam
- b) Ahoms lost and signed a treaty
- c) Ahoms temporarily retreated but later recovered their territory
- d) Ahoms allied with Mughals

**50. The 'Rajasuya ceremony' performed by Ahom kings was a: (Ahom raja-s■■■■ 'Rajasuya' anushtan mane ki?)**

- a) A Buddhist ritual
- b) A Hindu royal consecration ceremony
- c) A harvest festival
- d) A military parade

**51. Chilarai's original name was: (Chilarai-r prakriti nam ki asil?)**

- a) Naranarayan
- b) Viswa Singha
- c) Sukladhwaj
- d) Ragha Deva

**52. The Treaty of Yandaboo (1826) ended: (Yandaboo Sandhi 1826 kiyhe hoisil?)**

- a) Ahom–Koch war
- b) First Anglo-Burmese War — Assam came under British control
- c) Mughal–Ahom conflict
- d) Moamoria Rebellion

**53. Aniruddha Deva (Bura Raja) of the Baro-Bhuyans was patron of which Vaishnava saint? (Baro-Bhuyan-r Aniruddha Deva kon Vaishnav santir patron asil?)**

- a) Sankardev
- b) Madhavdeva
- c) Damodardev
- d) Harihardev

**54. Battle of Saraighat took place near which city? (Saraighat Juddha koto shahor-r kashire hoiyasil?)**

- a) Sivasagar
- b) Jorhat
- c) Guwahati
- d) Tezpur

**55. Which Ahom king said 'A Rajput is born to die in the battlefield — we shall fight'? (Kon Ahom raja-e 'rangalit marisilu, juji jabo' mone-r ukte diyasil?)**

- a) Pratap Singha
- b) Gadadhar Singha
- c) Chakradhwaj Singha
- d) Sukaphaa

## PART 3 — ANSWER KEY

Check your answers. Each has a brief explanation in English and Assamese (Roman).

<p><b>Q1. (B) Sukaphaa (Chaolung Sukaphaa)</b> Sukaphaa (Chaolung Sukaphaa) founded the Ahom dynasty in 1228 AD.</p>	<p><b>Q2. (C) 1228 AD</b> Sukaphaa entered Assam in 1228 AD.</p>
<p><b>Q3. (C) Patkai Hills (from Shan/Myanmar region)</b> Sukaphaa came from the Patkai Hills (from the Shan/Myanmar region).</p>	<p><b>Q4. (D) Charaideo</b> Charaideo (near Sivasagar) was the first Ahom capital and sacred burial ground.</p>
<p><b>Q5. (C) ~600 years</b> The Ahom dynasty ruled for approximately 600 years (1228–1826 AD).</p>	<p><b>Q6. (B) Lord of Heaven / Heavenly King</b> Swargadeo means 'Lord of Heaven' or 'Heavenly King'.</p>
<p><b>Q7. (B) Compulsory labour and military service by male adults</b> The Paik system required every adult male to give compulsory labour and military service.</p>	<p><b>Q8. (B) Historical chronicles written by Ahom court scribes</b> Buranjis were historical chronicles written by Ahom court scribes.</p>
<p><b>Q9. (B) Burhagohain, Borgohain, Borpatrogohain</b> Burhagohain, Borgohain, and Borpatrogohain were the three great Gohain nobles.</p>	<p><b>Q10. (C) Western Assam including Guwahati — frontline against Mughals</b> Borphukan governed Western Assam including Guwahati — the frontline against Mughals.</p>
<p><b>Q11. (C) 17 times</b> The Mughals attempted to conquer Assam 17 times and failed every time.</p>	<p><b>Q12. (B) Mir Jumla</b> Mir Jumla was the Mughal general who invaded Assam in 1662–63.</p>
<p><b>Q13. (B) Ahom king Jayadhwaj Singha and Mughal general Mir Jumla</b> The Treaty of Ghilajharighat was between Ahom king Jayadhwaj Singha and Mir Jumla.</p>	<p><b>Q14. (C) Chakradhwaj Singha</b> Chakradhwaj Singha appointed Lachit Borphukan as Senapati.</p>
<p><b>Q15. (B) Desh-r maa, mama-r maa noi (My country is greater than my uncle)</b> 'Desh-r maa, mama-r maa noi' — Lachit executed his uncle for neglecting duty.</p>	<p><b>Q16. (C) 1671</b> The Battle of Saraighat was fought in 1671.</p>
<p><b>Q17. (C) A naval battle on the Brahmaputra River</b> The Battle of Saraighat was primarily a naval battle on the Brahmaputra River.</p>	<p><b>Q18. (C) Ram Singh I</b> Ram Singh I (a Rajput general of Aurangzeb) commanded the Mughal forces.</p>

<p><b>Q19. (B) Personally boarded his boat and led the naval charge</b> Despite serious illness, Lachit personally boarded his boat and led the charge.</p>	<p><b>Q20. (C) 1672</b> Lachit Borphukan died in 1672, shortly after the battle, due to illness.</p>
<p><b>Q21. (A) 24th November</b> Lachit Divas is celebrated on 24th November every year.</p>	<p><b>Q22. (C) Best passing out cadet at NDA (National Defence Academy)</b> The Lachit Borphukan Gold Medal is awarded to the best NDA passing-out cadet.</p>
<p><b>Q23. (C) Gadadhar Singha</b> Gadadhar Singha (1681–96) permanently expelled the Mughals from Assam.</p>	<p><b>Q24. (B) Rudra Singha</b> Rudra Singha built Rang Ghar, the royal sports pavilion at Sivasagar.</p>
<p><b>Q25. (A) Rudra Singha</b> Talatal Ghar was built during Rudra Singha's reign at Sivasagar.</p>	<p><b>Q26. (C) Viswa Singha</b> Viswa Singha founded the Koch kingdom around 1515 AD.</p>
<p><b>Q27. (B) Koch Bihar (Cooch Behar)</b> Koch Bihar (modern Cooch Behar) was the capital of the Koch kingdom.</p>	<p><b>Q28. (C) Naranarayan</b> Naranarayan (1540–1584) was the greatest Koch king.</p>
<p><b>Q29. (B) Younger brother and military general of Naranarayan</b> Chilarai was Naranarayan's younger brother and military general.</p>	<p><b>Q30. (B) Koch Bihar (west, allied with Mughals) and Koch Hajo/Kamrup (east)</b> After Naranarayan the kingdom split into Koch Bihar (west) and Koch Hajo/Kamrup (east).</p>
<p><b>Q31. (B) Twelve landlords/local chiefs</b> Baro-Bhuyans means twelve (baro) landlords/local chiefs (bhuyan).</p>	<p><b>Q32. (C) Aniruddha Deva (Bamani Deva / Bura Raja)</b> Aniruddha Deva (Bamani Deva / Bura Raja) was the most famous Baro-Bhuyan.</p>
<p><b>Q33. (B) Mughal expansion and Koch kingdom dominance</b> Baro-Bhuyans resisted both Mughal expansion and Koch kingdom dominance.</p>	<p><b>Q34. (C) 1769</b> The Moamoria Rebellion began approximately in 1769.</p>
<p><b>Q35. (B) Mayamara Satra</b> The Moamorias were followers of the Mayamara Satra.</p>	<p><b>Q36. (B) Severe weakening of the Ahom state, inviting Burmese interference</b> The rebellion severely weakened the Ahom state, inviting Burmese interference.</p>
<p><b>Q37. (B) Manow Divas</b> The Burmese occupation dark period is called 'Manow Divas'.</p>	<p><b>Q38. (B) Groups of families assigned specific state duties</b> Khel was a system of groups of families assigned specific duties to the state.</p>

<p><b>Q39. (B) Sacred burial ground of Ahom kings (Maidam)</b> Charaideo was the sacred burial ground (Maidam) of Ahom kings.</p>	<p><b>Q40. (C) Tai people from Shan region of Myanmar</b> The Ahoms were Tai people from the Shan region of modern Myanmar.</p>
<p><b>Q41. (B) Repeatedly defeating Mughal forces and strengthening Ahom power</b> Pratap Singha repeatedly defeated Mughal forces and strengthened Ahom power.</p>	<p><b>Q42. (C) 1667</b> Lachit recaptured Guwahati from the Mughals in 1667.</p>
<p><b>Q43. (D) Aurangzeb</b> Aurangzeb's forces were defeated at the Battle of Saraighat.</p>	<p><b>Q44. (B) Burial mounds of Ahom royalty</b> Maidam are the burial mounds of Ahom royalty at Charaideo.</p>
<p><b>Q45. (B) Momai Tamuli Barbarua</b> Lachit Borphukan's father was Momai Tamuli Barbarua.</p>	<p><b>Q46. (B) The word 'Ahom'</b> The word 'Assam' is believed to have evolved from the word 'Ahom'.</p>
<p><b>Q47. (C) He was a great patron of arts, architecture, and culture</b> Rudra Singha was a great patron of arts, architecture and culture — the golden age.</p>	<p><b>Q48. (B) Sukhaamphaa / Bamuni Konwar</b> Sukhaamphaa (Bamuni Konwar) was the first Ahom king to convert to Hinduism.</p>
<p><b>Q49. (C) Ahoms temporarily retreated but later recovered their territory</b> After Islam Khan's invasion, Ahoms temporarily retreated but later recovered.</p>	<p><b>Q50. (B) A Hindu royal consecration ceremony</b> The Rajasuya ceremony was a Hindu royal consecration ceremony.</p>
<p><b>Q51. (C) Suklathwaj</b> Chilarai's original name was Suklathwaj.</p>	<p><b>Q52. (B) First Anglo-Burmese War — Assam came under British control</b> The Treaty of Yandaboo ended the First Anglo-Burmese War; Assam came under British control.</p>
<p><b>Q53. (B) Madhavdeva</b> Aniruddha Deva was the patron of Vaishnava saint Madhavdeva.</p>	<p><b>Q54. (C) Guwahati</b> The Battle of Saraighat took place near Guwahati.</p>
<p><b>Q55. (C) Chakradhwaj Singha</b> Chakradhwaj Singha made the famous declaration to fight and never accept defeat.</p>	

**Topic 1B Complete! Next: Topic 1C — Modern History (British Period to Independence)**