

Conquest Of Channapatna By Chamaraja Wodeyar V

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Abstract: The present study is based on conquest of channapatna by Chamaraja Wodeyar V. In according to palace records the chivalrous Rajawodeyar had lost three of his sons during his lifetime. His youngest and only surviving son Immadi Raja was an infant at the time of death of Rajawodeyar. Therefore Rajawodeyar was succeeded by his grandson Chamarajawodeyar V in july 1617, who the son of Narasarajawodeyar eldest son of Rajawodeyar. He was in tender age of 11 at the time of coronation. The administration of the Kingdom was managed by DalvoyBettada Arasu who acted against the monarch and tried quite number of times to dethrone him. Later on he was punished and kept in jail for his treacherous acts. The first act of Chamaraja after ascending the throne was to deploy an army to Channapatna to subdue the whole territory belonged to Raja Jagadeva of Channapatna. There were some political causes mainly, mere acquisition of Sri Rangapatna was incomplete without the province of Channapatna, and therefore Mysuru army was anxious to acquire Channapatna.

Index Terms - Conquest, Chamarajawodeyar V, Province, Administration, army

I. INTRODUCTION

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In 1619 The Mysuru army defeated Jagadevaraya and acquired Maddur, Keregodu, Malavalli, Talakad on the otherside the nearby regions were fell in to the hands of Maharaja of Mysuru in 1622 and 1623. Bettada Arasu defeated Jagadevaraya in two battles at Honnemadu and Hosakote in Nagamangala Taluk. In 1624

BannurLinganna the Dalvoy of Mysuru army had seized Nagamangala, but the fort was so bravely defended by a famous commander in chief of army by NagamangalaChennaiahwho slew BannurLinganna and his fellow soldiers Jagadevaraya had also another rival locally, that is the chief of Chikkanayakanahalli, who raided frequently and grabbed wealth. In fact the power of Raja Jagadeva started sinking after the fall of SriRangapatna, wholived in the midest of hostile neighbours, in 1630 the king of Mysuru sent his army under his DalvoyVikramaraya to reduce Channapatna. The fort fell after a tough fight in 1630 and Mysuru army captured Kani Karanahalli and Nagamangala, in the year 1631 Mysuru captured Bellur which was originally belonged to Channapatna. Sindughatta in particular was very important fort town of Raja Jagadevaraya, this also fell into the hands of Raja of Mysuru which in according to Wilks a famous historian in the studies of kings of Mysuru, this was second capital city of Raja Jagdev. Sometimes before in spite of frequent onsought of army of Mysuru, Raja Jagdev shifted his capital from Channapatna to Sindughatta. Really the fall of this fort was a fatal blow to the Raja of Channapatna. As Result lost very important regions like Malavalli, Talakad and Maddur.

Incessant onslaughts, Conspiracies of neighbours and the fall of sriRangapatnatogtherly caused the end of this reign. By these conquests Mysuru gradually started rising as an independent kingdom of Karnataka.

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