

Entry of Ahom King (600 years)

① 1st King Sukapha

1) The 13th century witnessed the advent of the Ahoms led by first king SUKAPHA.

→ He was a prince from Mong Mao, China.
Monglung of upper Burma. (Myanmar)

→ He together with the gang of followers settled in the Patkai mountains.

→ In 1228 AD, he entered the boundaries of Assam. Through the Naga Kingdom.

→ Patkai means Sacrificing chicken (Pad to cut kai to chicken)

→ He formed his capital at Charaideo in 1253 AD.

2) He befriended the local group of Assam, the Borahi and Morans.

* 3) He established two offices for the ministers Boraghai and Buraghai.
classmate

4) His son **Suseupha** (1268 - 1281) succeeded the throne

5) The Next Successors were →

Subinpha (1281 - 1293)

Sukhangpha (1293 - 1332)

Sukrangpha (1332 - 1364)

Sutupha (1364 - 1376)

6) There was no able ruler after **Sutupha** who could hold the range of the kingdom in a firm grip. which resulted in **ministers rule twice** from **1376 to 1380** and then again from **1389 to 1397**

② **Sudangpha** (1397 - 1407) **Bamuni Konwar**

(son of **Tyakhanti**)

1) In 1397, **Sudangpha** was crowned as king. Another name of **Sudangpha** was **Bamuni Konwar** because he was born and brought up in the house of a **Brahmin**. He also known as **Charguya Raja**

→ He built a town at **Dhola** but afterwards he made his capital at **Charguya** near **Dihing River**.

→ A war between **Tipams** and **Phoms** took place during his **River** Reign but was peacefully concluded.

→ The place where peace culminated was **patkai**

2) After **Sudangpha**, **Sujanpha** (1407 - 1422)

↓
Suphapha (1422 - 1439)

↓
Suoenpha (1439 - 1488)

↓
Suhanpha (1488 - 1493)

↓
Supimpha (1493 - 1497)

were the kings.

③ Suhungmung (1497-1539) Dihingia Raja

1> Supimpha's son **Suhungmung** became the new ruler and it is counted as the most memorable ruling time period in the entire 600 years of Ahom rule.

→ He assumed the title "**Swarga Narayan**".

* → He is also known as '**Dihingia Raja**' because he shifted **Ahom capital** to **Bokota** near **Dihing River**.

* → He created a 3rd class of ministers known as '**Botapatra Gohain**'.

* → During his reign, the 1st ever **census** took place.

→ During his reign, the Mughals tried to invade thrice but they could not take victory.

* * → **Srimanta Sankardev** got full impetus to preach his **Vishnav Dharma** during the rule of **Suhungmung**.

*** 2> In **1539** he died at the hands of a **Kachari** servant whose conspiracy was hatched by his son **Suklungmung**.

④ Suklungmung (1539-1552)

1> **Suklungmung** became the new king. He shifted the capital to **Gargaon** from **Bokota**, which is why he is called **Garganija Raja**.

* 2> Plenty of battles between the **Kach** & **Ahoms** took place during his reign.

3> Under his supervision **Gargaon Pukhuri** a pond & a road named **Naga-Ali** was constructed.

⑤ Sukhampha (1552-1603)

1) Sukhlangmung son Sukhampha who was also known as **Khotra Raja** or **Lame Raja**.

→ owing to have hurt his foot, while bunding **elephants**.

→ He reign is remembered for the large scale **propagation** of **Vaishnavism**.

⑥ Pratab Singha

(Susangpha)

1) Sukhampha's son **Susangpha** ascended the throne in
He took the name of **Pratab Singha**.

→ He created a new post of minister called **Bor-Phujan** to look after the administration of the area beyond **Kaliabor**.

*** → **Bor Baruah** a new post created during the reign of **Pratab Singha**. **Momai Jamali Borbaruah** was the 1st official to have this high post.

*** → **Pylke system** was designed by **Momai Jamali Borbaruah** and was introduced by **Pratab Singha**.

→ For **Pratab Singha's** capability, political acumen and his **great** wisdom. He is also known as **Buddhi Swaraj Narayan**. He died in the year **1641**.

2) **Pratab Singha** was succeeded by **Surampha (1641-1643)** and **Sukyingpha (1644-1648)**.

⑦ Sutyinpha (1644-1648)

1) Sutyinpha was actually known as Naraiya or Sick Raja

→ He suffered from curvature of the spine
Hence the nickname was 'Kekoria' (crab) was also
sometimes applied to him.

* ⑧ Sutamla (1648-1663)

1) After Sutyinpha his son Sutamla ascended the
throne and assumed the Hindu name Jayadhwaj
Singha.

→ Owing to his flight from Gargaon at the time
of Muhammadan invasion, he is also known as Bhagania
Raja (Fugitive).

* ** → During his rule Aurangzeb ordered his commander
in chief * Mir-Jumla to attack Assam once more. They
occupied Gargaon in 1662. This was signed
between the Mughals & Ahoms and accordingly
* Jayadhwaj Singha was to part with his
daughter * Romani Gabharu with a large amount of
money.

⑨ Supungmung (1663-1669)

1) Supungmung or Chakradhwaj Singha succeeded Jayadhwaj
Singha.

→ He was an independent minded king and prepared
himself for war.

→ He enlisted the help of Lachit Borpuhjar and
also assisted by Aton Burchagkain.

[Son of Momi Tamuli Borpuhjar was Lachit Borpuhjar]

*** → Aurangzib send a huge force with Ram-Singh to attack the Ahom's once again. A fierce battle took place between the Ahom's and Mughals in 1671 at Saradighat.

⑩ Suniyatapha (1669-1673) Udayditya Singha

1) After Chakradhwaj Singha Suniyatapha or Udayaditya Singha (1669-1673) was the king but he was deposed by his brother Suklampha or Ramadhwaj (1673-1675) who succeeded him.

→ Debera Hazarika was the brain behind the conspiracy. He was awarded the title of Borbarua. He misused the power and spread terror among the local population.

*** → He met the end at the hands of Aton Burha as deposed.

2) Even though many kings came after Ramadhwaj Singha it was Aton Buragohain, who kept the power in his hands.

→ But then later, Laluk Sola Borpuken murdered him in thirst for powers.

⑪ Sulikpha (Lora Raja) (1679-1681)

→ He installed a very young boy Sulikpha or Ramadhwaj Singha as king as which is why, he is also known as "Lora Raja".

(1681-1696 AD)

⑫ Supaatphaa or Gadadhar Singha

Date ___/___/___

Story of Jaymoti

1) In order to safe guard Laluk Sola Borphukan's position he passed an order that all the prince belonging to different clan's should either be maimed or killed. He was almost successful before the escape of Gadapani who belong to Tungkhungiaelan.

(Tungkhungia)

→ Laluk Sola tried his best by torturing his wife Jaymoti to find about his whereabouts but Jaymoti was determined to save her husband. In her martyrdom she stand as a bright example of Patriotism.

→ Laluk Sola Borphukan meet his death at the hands of Gadapani.

⇒ Gadapani of Tungkhungia^{clan} killed Laluk Sola Borphukan and ascended the throne in 1681 AD.

⇒ Gadapani assumed the Ahom name Supaatphaa and hindu name Gadadhar Singha. (He ruled for 1681-1696 AD)

* → He waged a war against the Mughals which is famously known as Itakhutia Ron and captured Guwahati from the Mughals. (1682)

* → He built Umananda Devobya at Guwahati. He also built Dhadar ali a road near Golaghat and also had the land surveyed.

(13) Sukhrumpha or Rudra Singha (1696-1714)

↳ Gadradhar Singha's eldest son 'Lai' succeeded him and took the Hindu name name 'Rudra Singha (1696-1714) and Ahom name 'Sukhrumpha'.

→ In honour of the memory of his mother Jyomoti, he dug the Jyotsagar Tank and built Joydoul.

** → other architectural movements and structures accredited to him are stone bridge built over the Namdang River, Kharikatia Ali, Meteka Ali etc.

*** → He also created positions like "Khaund", Kotaki, Bairagi, Doloi, kakati. He also created high post like Satriya Baruah, Gayon Baruah, Sanchowa Baruah, Kukurchowa Baruah, Bezbaruah etc.

⇒ He died in 1714 AD

(14) Sutanpha or Shiva Singha (1714-1744 AD)

↳ Rudra Singha succeeded by eldest son Shiva Singha

→ He took on the Ahom name Shiva Singha was a weak person who relied heavily on Astrologers which explains the fact that when an astrologer told him that he was in the danger of being de-throned, he installed his queen phuleswari who assumed the name "Parmatiswari" as Bor Raja or chief king.

⇒ After phuleswari died in 1731, Shiva Singha married her sister Dorupadi or Deepadi and made her the next Bor Raja with the name "Ambika."

→ She was the one who constructed Shiva Doul at Sivasagar. She died in 1738.

**3> Shiva Singha then married the daughter of Salal Gossain whose name was changed to Sarveshwari from Anabari

** → It was during Shiva Singha's reign that Dhai Ali was constructed at Sivasagar.

*** → Gauri Sagar Tank and Shiv Sagar Tank were dugged at the instruction of Bore Raja Phuleswari and Ambika respectively.

→ Shiva Singha's reign is remembered for the literary and cultural matters.

(15) Surenpha or Pramatta Singha (1744-1751)

1> Shiva Singha's brother Pramatta Singha was the next king as per the instruction of their father Rudra Singha

→ Pramatta Singha assumed the Ahom name Surenpha. He is chiefly remembered for the various temples and other building constructed in his reign. →

→ Singhaduar (main gate) at Gargaon, Sukleswar & Rudreswar Temple at Guwahati.

→ Rudra Singha under whose instruction originally the 'Ranghari' was built of bamboo & wood, was later on given the present shape by Pramatta Singha.

(16) Rajeswar Singha or Surampha (1751-1769)

1> Rudra Singha's 4th son Surampha became the new king. He took on the name of Rajeswar Singha.

→ He stopped the atrocities of the Dafalas & Miris on the people of the plains.

He extended full support to the Manipur King. 6

fight against the Burmese. He sent Harcanath phukan with four sage to the aid of Manipur king. The Ahom forces had to make way through dense forest which is why these particular battle is also called 'Lata-Kata Rann'. In gratitude, the manipur king gave his daughter Kuranganayani in marriage to Rajaswar Singha.

Note → Towards the end of the reign of Rajaswar Singha Barbaruah, Kirtichandra Barbaruah (gen dhela) became powerful. He passed an order to burn all the Burani's written by Numali Bonghain because he had adopted a negative stance against Gen dhela's family in the Burani's. As a result much useful information was lost.

*** 2) Rajaswar Singha constructed Karang gher at Gargaon, Baistha Ashram, Navagraha Mandir, Monikarneshwar Mandir, Chitrachal Mandir, Har-Gouri Devalaya at Guwahati and Patalal ghar at Sivasagar. He died in 1796.

⑬ Lakshmi Singha or Sunyeopha (1769-1780)

1) Lakshmi Singha was installed as king by Kirtichandra Barbaruah.

2) The seat of power was actually occupied by Kirtichandra Barbaruah.

3) Moamara Rebellion started during his reign.

4) In 1769 Moamara raised the standard of ~~revel~~ revolt against Ahom rule and occupied Bangpur as a measure of Independence.

5) The Moamara captured Lakshmi Singha and murdered Kirtichandra Barbaruah.

6) The throne was now without a heir.

7) The Moamaria placed their nominee Ramkanta on the throne but this state of affairs was not to last long for their inexperience in matters of the state and internal dissensions in matters cost them the throne.

consequently after one-year, Lakshmi Singha was again installed as king and in an act of revenge ordered terrible punishments for the Moamaris.

19) Gaurinath Singha or Suhitpahgpha (1780-1794)

1) Lakshmi Singha's successor and son was Suhitpahgpha or Gaurinath Singha. followed the policy of his father.

2) In 1786, the Moamaria captured Gargoon, forcing Gaurinath Singha to flee to Guwahati.

3) Gaurinath Singha was left with no other option but to ask help from the British. Thus paving the way for their advent in Assam.

4) Lord Cornwallis acceded to his request and sent Captain Wells to quell the rebellion in 1792.

5) The Moamaria were no match for the British forces. They were defeated and hence Gaurinath Singha was reestablished as king and Captain Wells went back to West Bengal in 1795.

6) Gaurinath Singha shifted the capital from Rangpur to Jorhat.

(19) Suklingpha or Kamaleswar singha (1795 - 1810)

1) After the death of Gourinath Singha, Purnananda Burchagshain enthroned Suklingpha or Kamaleswar singha as the king.

** 2) Two brothers Birudutta and Harudutta declared independence in Kamrup.

→ Dondua Drah was the name of the rebellion because the army of Harudutta was known as Dondua.

→ Around same time many others declared independence. They were suppressed by Purnananda Burchagshain, who graced the post of Burchagshain for 32 long years.

(20) Sudinpha or Chandrakanta singha (1810 - 1818)

1) He succeeded Kamaleswar singha (1810 - 1818)

→ His reign was infamous due to the Burmese (Magan) invasion. The cause of the invasion by the Burmese lie in the betrayal of Badan Chandra Barphukan because he did not like the Purnananda Burchagshain rise to power.

→ In the war with the Burmese, Purnananda Burchagshain was killed also Badan Chandra Barphukan died

→ To take revenge for his father Purnananda Burchagshain his son Ruchinath Burchagshain occupied Jorhat and named Chandrakanta singha.

[Note → The 1st person from Burma was

② Purandare Singha (1818-1819)

1) He then had installed **Purandare Singha** as king.

A fresh force was despatched under a general named **Ala Mingi (or Kio Mingi)**. This resulted in the 2nd invasion by the Burmese in 1819.

→ They attacked Assam & installed **Chandrakanta Singha** on the throne (The real powers was behind the throne)

→ But in 1820 when Burmese Commander-in-Chief **Mingimaha Pilwa** left for Burma, Chandrakanta Singha tried to regain his lost power & prestige which resulted in the 3rd Burmese invasion in 1821.

→ Chandrakanta Singha was defeated as he could not make a dent in the Burmese strong hold which lasted from 1819 to 1824.

2) Eventually the Burmese invaded British occupied territory. The ~~British~~ British did not take it lightly and consequently the 1st Battle between British and Burmese took place in 1824.

→ Two years later a treaty was signed on **24th Feb 1826** at **Yandaboo** called "**Treaty of Yandaboo**".

Assam was passed into the hands of British pulling the curtains on the glorious 600 years of the Ahom.

Note → Mula Gabhoon husband name **Phrasongmung**

Hindu Name	Ahom Name	Year's
1) Sukapha		
2) Susempha		(1268-1281)
3) Bamuni Kanwar		(1397-1407)
4) Dihingia Raja/Swarga Narayan	Suklungmung	(1497-1539)
5) Garogaia Raja	Suklungmung	(1539-1552)
6) Khoka Raja	Sukhampha	(1552-1603)
7) Pratap Singh/Buddhi Swarg Narayan	Susempha	
8) Nariya or Sikk Raja / Ke Korra (Crub)	Sukhinpha	(1644-1648)
9) Jayadhwaj Singha / Bhagnina Raja	Sutamla	(1648-1663)
10) Chakradhwaj Singha	Supungmung	(1663-1669)
11) Udayaditya Singha	Suniyataph	(1669-1673)
12) Ramadhwaj Singha	Suklampha	(1673-1675)
13) Ramadhwaj Singha	Sulikapha	(1679-1681)
14) Godabhar Singha	Supaatpha	(1681-1696)
15) Rudra Singha	Sukhrampha	(1696-1714)
16) Shiva Singha	Sutanpha	(1714-1744)
17) Prematta Singha	Sunenpha	(1744-1751)
18) Rajeshwar Singha	Surampha	(1751-1769)
19) Lakshmi Singha	Sunyeopha	(1769-1780)
20) Gaurinath Singha	Suhirpangpha	(1780-1794)