

Timeline
updated as on 27.07.2021

TIMELINE	DETAIL	SOURCE
Father's Name	Maharana Udai Singh II (r. 1536 - 1572 CE)	
Mother's Name	Maharani Jevanta Bai	
Birth of Pratap	9 th May 1540 at Kumbhalgarh Jyesta Shukla Tratiya Vikram Samvat 1597	Udaipur Rajya ka Itihas by G.H.Ojha, Page No. 423
Achievements during his young days	Kanwar Pratap defeated the Chauhans of Vagad and merged the area in Mewar. Then, Kanwar Pratap acquired the latter part of 'Chappan' in 1562 CE; some parts of Godwad were also re-merged into Mewar.	Maharana Pratap Mahan by Devilal Paliwal, Page No. 6
28 th February 1572 CE	Coronation of Maharana Pratap held at Mahadev Baori, Gogunda.	Veer Vinod by Shyamal Das Volume II, Part I, Page No. 86
1573-1576 CE	Akbar sent Ambassadors with the proposals to sign a treaty. Ambassadors: Kanwar Man Singh of Amer (June 1573 CE)	Udaipur Rajya ka Itihas by G.H.Ojha, Page No. 426
	Raja Bhagwan Das of Amer, (Father of Kanwar Man Singh) (October 1573 CE)	Veer Vinod by Shyamal Das, Volume II , Part I, Page No. 149
	Raja Todarmal (December 1573 CE)	History of Mewar by Ram Vallbha Somani, Page no. 223
March 1576 CE	Akbar made necessary preparation for dispatching his army against Mewar	History of Mewar by Ram Vallbha Somani, Page no. 224
18 th June 1576 CE	Battle of Haldighati (Khamnor), with the Mughals. Akbar sent 5000 soldiers under the commanded Kanwar Man Singh of Amer along with Gazi Khan Badakshi, Kwaja Mohd. Rafi Badakshi, Ali Murad, Kazi Khan, Ibrahim Chisti, Sheikh Mansoor, Mehtar Khan and Lunkaran Kachhawa.	Udaipur Rajya ka Itihas by G.H.Ojha, Page No. 430
	Mewar army consisted of 3000 soldiers	Udaipur Rajya ka Itihas by G.H.Ojha, Page No. 433
	Famous warriors of Mewar in the Vanguard: On the front: 1. Dodia Bhim Singh of Lava 2. Rawat Krishna Das of Salumber 3. Rawat Sanga of Deogarh 4. Rathore Ram Singh 5. Pathan Hakim Khan Sur	Veer Vinod by Shyamal Das Volume II , Part I and page 151
	Maharana Pratap astride Chetak On the right side famous warriors: 6. Raja Ram Shah Tanwar 7. Shaliwahan 8. Bhawani Singh 9. Pratap Singh 10. Bhamashah 11. Tarachand	Veer Vinod by Shyamal Das Volume II , Part I and page 151
	On the left side famous warriors: 12. Jhala Man Singh of Delwara 13. Jhala Bida (alias Man Singh) of Badi Sadri 14. Songara Man	Veer Vinod by Shyamal Das Volume II , Part I and page 151

	Famous warriors in the Chandawal: 15. Parihar Kalyan 16. Purohit Gopinath 17. Purohit Jagannath 18. Rana Punja 19. Mehta Jaimal 20. Mehta Ratanchand 21. Mahashani Jagannath 22. Charan Jaisa 23. Charan Keshav	Veer Vinod by Shyamal Das Volume II , Part I and page 151
Elephants in Battlefield	Maharana sent his elephants to break the Mughal centre. The Maharana's elephant Luna wounded the Mughal elephant named Gajmukh, who was about to fly, when the Mahawat of the former was killed by a bullet, which compelled Luna to turn back. Maharana replaced it by another elephant named Ramprasad, who threw down several Mughal soldiers including the Gajraj elephant. Due to death of the Mahawat it was seized by Husain Khan of the Mughal army. When elephant Ramprasad was taken to Delhi, he did not eat anything or drink water and died on the 18th day.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - History of Mewar by Ram Vallbha Somani, Page no. 228 - Akbar the Great, by Shri A L Shrivastava, Volume I, Page No. 193
Chetak Maharana's Horse	Maharana Pratap mounted his horse Chetak and came in a striking distance of Man Singh his steed Chetak planted its forefeet on the head of the elephant of Man Singh. Maharana hurled his spear towards Man Singh but finding enough time, the latter managed to dive himself into his howdah. At the same time, a sword held in the trunk of Man Singh's elephant grievously wounded Chetak's hind-legs. Chetak, played a vital role in saving Maharana Pratap and enabling his safe passage from the battlefield. The injured Chetak finally fell to the ground, exhausted and dying, some two miles from Haldighati.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - History of Mewar by Ram Vallbha Somani, Page no. 228-229 - Maharana Pratap Apex of Chivalry and Heroics by Mohammad Idris, Page No. 33
Rakt Talai	The two armies came together at the plain of Rati-Talai (since called Rakt-Talai in commemoration of the gory battle), close to the narrow pass of Haldighati.	Maharana Pratap Apex of Chivalry and Heroics by Mohammad Idris, Page No. 32
Badshahi Bagh	Badshahi Bagh situated on the bank of the river Banas near Khamnor. Before the battle of Haldighati, Kanwar Man Singh established Mughal camp there.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Udaipur Rajya ka Itihas by G.H.Ojha, Page No. 373 - Maharana Pratap: The Hero of Haldighati by Kesri Singh, Page No. 95
October 1576 CE	Akbar came to Gogunda from Ajmer and he stayed in nearby areas of Mewar for 6 months.	Udaipur Rajya ka Itihas by G.H.Ojha, Page No. 445
October 1577 CE	Akbar dispatched his army to Mewar under the command of Shahbaz Khan.	Maharana Pratap Mahan by Devilal Paliwal, Page No. 55
1579 CE	Mughal Chief Shahbaz Khan acquired Kumbhalgarh, Zawar, Chappan and Vagad. After Shahbaz Khan, Dastan Khan was appointed as the Governor of Ajmer, but he died early.	Udaipur Rajya ka Itihas by G.H.Ojha, Page No. 459
1578-79 CE	Pratap re-captured Dungarpur and Banswara.	Maharana Pratap Mahan: Jeevan vrat aur krititva by Devilal Paliwal, Page No.

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October 1580 CE	Abdur Rahim Khan-e-Khana replaced as the Governor of Ajmer and In-charge of Mewar affairs.	Udaipur Rajya ka Itihas by G.H.Ojha, Page No. 459
1580 CE	In 1580, Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana proceeded towards Mewar and halted at Sherpura. His wife Mah Bano Begum and other members of the family were also with him. The eldest son of Maharana Pratap, Kanwar Amar Singh attacked Sherpura and captured Khana-i-Khana's Begum, and other women of the Harem. When he presented them in front of Maharana Pratap, he was furious and told Kanwar Amar Singh that our fight is with the Mughal soldiers and not with their women. He at once ordered Kanwar Amar Singh to escort the ladies of the harem safely back to the camp of Khan-i-Khana. After this incident, Abdur Rahim Khan-i-Khana was very impressed with Pratap's conduct. Later when he met Akbar, he told him about the greatness of Maharana Pratap.	Maharana Pratap Mahan: Jeevan vrat aur krititva by Devilal Paliwal, Page No. 60
1582 CE	Battle of Dewair Mughals fought under the Commander Sultan Khan, where he was killed by Kanwar Amar Singh and Mewar won the battle.	Maharana Pratap Apex of Chivalry and Heroics by Mohmmad Idris, Page No. 35
1584 CE	Jagannath Kachhawa was appointed Mughal Commander and army was sent under his command.	Udaipur Rajya ka Itihas by G.H.Ojha, Page No. 460
1585 CE	Mughal pressure was considerably reduced. Maharana Pratap established his new capital in Chawand.	Maharana Pratap Apex of Chivalry and Heroics by Mohmmad Idris, Page No. 36
1586-1597 CE	Maharana Pratap controlled complete Mewar except Chittor and Mandalgarh.	Udaipur Rajya ka Itihas by G.H.Ojha, Page No. 460
1576-1585 CE War Strategy	With the generalship of Maharana Pratap, Mewar was strategically prepared for the anti-Mughal conflict, in which the establishment of the administrative system in the mountainous part of the hill and the economy was organised on the basis of war. According to his war strategy, Maharana Pratap fortified the entire mountainous region of Mewar and changed the area into a strong, safe fortress keeping in view of military system. With the appointment of military troops on all the small routes of the entry into the mountainous part of Mewar, the administrative and military system of Mewar was decentralized, which did not spread chaos simultaneously upon the invasion at one area. Arrangement of intensive surveillance system, intelligence system and safe places for treasury, arsenal, food storage etc. were installed at safer places.	Maharana Pratap Mahan by Devilal Paliwal, Page No. 66
1572-1597 CE, Achievements	Chawand started developing as a cultural center. Evidence of state promotion by Maharana Pratap is prominent in manuscripts and paintings. Chakrapani Mishra wrote	Maharana Pratap Mahan by Devilal Paliwal, Page No. 90

	'Vishavavallabh' and compiled and edited 'Rajyabhishek Padati'.	
	The 'Gora-Badal Charitra' composed by Jain scholar Hemantan Suri was done under the patronization of Maharana Pratap.	Maharana Pratap Mahan by Devilal Paliwal, Page No. 90
	The ruins of the fort built by Maharana Pratap along with the temple of Chamunda Mata at Chawand can be seen today as well.	Maharana Pratap Mahan by Devilal Paliwal, Page No. 90
Chawand Painting Style	Nisaradi (Nasiruddin)-Nisaradi painted Ragamala Series under the patronization of Maharana Pratap. This Ragamala was the earliest-dated example of Mewar Painting School and it was painted at Chawand.	Maharana Pratap Mahan by Devilal Paliwal, Page No. 90
1585-1597 CE Agriculture Development	Shri Chakrapani Mishra prepared the text to invigorate agriculture under the patronage of Maharana Pratap. After 1585 CE, Agricultural activity picked up. Attention was given to good quality seeds, fertilizers, propagation of grafted shrubs and planting trees along the sides of crop fields. Cotton plantations were encouraged.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Scorched Earth and Renewed Hope-Chakrapani' s c 1577 CE Text Vishva- Vallabha and the agrarian Policies of - Maharana Pratap by Rima Hooja, - Maharana Pratap Apex of Chivalry and Heroics by Mohmmad Idris, Page No. 21
1597 CE, Demise	29 th January 1597 CE Magh Shukla 11, Vikram Samvat 1653 with this satisfaction in his heart, Maharana Pratap took his last breath. His cremation took place on the bank of a river near village Badoli situated about 2 Kms from Chawand.	Maharanayashprakash by Bhur Singh Shekhawat, Page No. 139