

PANIPAT

Timeline of three battles
at Panipat 1526, 1556,
and 1761

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To the Family

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Preface

This work attempts to narrate **very few or some** historical incidents related to the three battles fought at Panipat i.e.

1. 21 April 1526, between Babur and Ibrahim Lodhi
2. 5 November 1556, between Akbar and Hemachandra.
3. 14 January 1761, between Abdali and Sadashivrao.

In 2026, it's been 5 hundred years since the first battle of Panipat was fought but still it repels are experienced by Indian political and social life.

We may think that these are the battles fought in a distinct past with age-old methods and today in 21st century the world has changed drastically at astronomical pace, and one might consider reflecting on these battles is just a nostalgia, but we need to understand these years in principle rather than material objectivity.

The inherent sense of group in human society and struggle to acquire more resources to attain the state of welfare for our OWN people, persist in us. The work

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tries to shed light on how our definition and scope for the word ‘own people’ is dynamic.

Chronological narration of historical events facilitates us giving due consideration for the multiple events occurring at different locations at the same time.

References are given in the beginning followed by Introduction and timeline of three battles of Panipat.

Note: All date mentioned in the book are in yyyy or Month/yyyy or dd/Month/yyyy format.

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Introduction

Battles, as we consider them, are inevitable at certain point of time when Homo Sapiens, meaning wise or thinking humans, could not arrive at common grounds of thinking.

Control over resources, land, wealth in form of gold and silver and most precious resources, i.e., humans, we resort to battles. Now, after originating from this tangible and objective causation for the battles, it travels through the intangible and subjective terrain, i.e., ideals, definitions of proper and inappropriate, again taking U-turn, during the actual course of war, it give emphasis to the laws of science, methods, plans, and availability along with the accessibility to the resources to have smooth, beneficial and at the same time utilitarian culmination of this course of battles.

Battles have multiple angles and perspectives to understand them, few as follows:

1. Rulers of both sides take part in it.
2. Commanding officers from both sides.
3. Common troops.
4. Mercenaries.
5. Camp followers i.e., suppliers and facilitators.

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6. Servants of the high rank officials are present in camp.
7. Farmers in line of journey or at the battle place.
8. Merchants, traders, and shopkeepers.
9. Bankers in the area affected during battle.
10. Manufacturers of multiple utility items for the armies.
11. Military equipment and their production as well as procurement.
12. Common civilians and service providers in the concerned region.
13. Females of different age and class.
14. Adjoining political powers.
15. Distinct economic and political entities like European trading companies in this case.
16. Subtle socio-cultural norms intertwined with vivid political and economic consideration.
17. Religious appeal.
18. Sense of Community.

As one may go through the list mentioned above, it might be able to infer that the battles are not black and white in their nature and highly subjective to the interpreter's perspectives and associations with multiple

factors enlisted above and often play complex influence on the history writings.

Looking at Panipat as a terrain, suitable for the pitch battles and situated before the vast plains of Doab began. Hence, three major battles that influence the course of political, economic, and social sphere of Indian sub-continent, are crucial to understand. Ironically, all three times, the defending side was on the bitter receiving end.

First battle in 1526, dissension among ruling class after Bahlol Lodhi and Babur's learning from his failures played decisive role in dictating the result.

Second battle in 1556, division in power among different claimants of the Afghan ruling class paved the way for Humayun to regain the power in Delhi and Hemachandra working for Adil Shah Suri then usurping the control over Delhi with the title of Vikramaditya, was shattered by the arrow that struck the eyes and resulted in dispersing of the Hemachandra's army.

Third battle in 1761, multiple factions in the defending side along with changing the camps among themselves and as well as with the invading force as the Mughal King and their Wazirs, emergence of political powers in the Punjab and Ganga-Yamuna Doab having socio-cultural and communal zeal, heavily shaped the course of events.

This third battle is peculiar in its features as well as in outcomes, compared with the previous two battles at Panipat as in 1526 and 1556, Babur and Akbar managed

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to secure political and economic benefits for the Mughal rule over northern Indian Sub-continent, but after Third battle of Panipat neither Ahmed Shah Durrani nor Marathas could get out of it substantially in terms of long term gains. On the other hand, English East India Company, a joint stock venture started in London based on capital raised by the shareholders, proved to be the actual beneficiary.

As to sum up the discussion made above and the chronological presentation of events pertaining to the three battles at Panipat, it is crucial to consider that Before, during or after the event has taken a place we may seat for giving the explanation, understanding, narratives, justifications, etc., for the events like battles, but we need to keep realizing that Present is the Result of our Past and going to be the Reason for our Future.

1. First Battle of Panipat

1526

September 1507	Babur started his march towards the Indus and left the Kabul but had to retire back from Mandrawar about 100 miles east of Kabul.
January 1511	Shah Ismail defeated Shaibani Khan and as a result Khanzada Begum (Sister of Babur) were returned to Babur.
May 1512	Uzbeks defeated the Babur near Bukhara.
November 1512	Persian army with Babur again attacked on Bukhara but severely defeated.
21 November 1517	Death of Sikandar Lodhi and accession of Ibrahim Lodhi to the throne of Delhi.
22 November 1517	First coronation of Ibrahim Lodhi, as territory was divided between him and his brother Jalal Lodhi.
29 December 1517	Second coronation of Ibrahim

	Lodhi as a single ruler of Delhi Sultanate and denying the previous division.
September 1519	Babur crossed the Khyber Pass and march up to Peshawar but had to return due to internal disturbances.
1520	Babur crossed Indus subdued the Bhera then crossed Jhelum, controlled Sialkot, and subdued Sayyidpur but had to return due to internal disturbances.
6 September 1522	Babur took control of Qandahar.
1523	Ibrahim Lodhi faced rebellion from the outskirts of the state. From the uncle Alam Khan with the support of Sultan Muzaffar of Gujrat and Daulat Khan the Governor of Punjab for Ibrahim Lodhi.
1524	Ibrahim Lodhi's governor of Lahore invited Babur to attack Delhi Sultanate instead Babur attacked Lahore and started marching towards Sirhind but had to return to his capital after appointing his officers at Lahore, Divalpur and Sultanpur.

- 1525 Daulat Khan went to Alam Khan (uncle of Ibrahim Lodhi) for seeking help against the Ibrahim Lodhi, combine army of Alam Khan and Daulat Kahn were defeated by Ibrahim Lodhi.
- 17 November 1525 Babur stated for India.
- 16 December 1525 Babur crossed the Indus River and joined by Khvaja Kilan of Ghazni, Humayun. Total size of army was 12 thousand.
- 12 April 1526 Babur completed his battle formation on the Panipat.
- 19 April 1526 Skirmishes took place between both armies.
- 20 April 1526 Babur made night attack on Ibrahim Lodhi at Panipat with 4-5 thousand soldiers.
- 21 April 1526 Babur with 24 thousand Cavalry and artillery in opposition to Ibrahim Lodhi's 1 lakh soldiers had fight. Babur's army managed to defeat the army and killed the Ibrahim Lodhi as well.
- 24 April 1526 Babur entered Delhi.
- 27 April 1526 Khutba was read with the name of

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Babur.

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| 11 February 1527 | Babur sent an army against Rana Sanga. |
| 16 March 1527 | Babur declared the battle against the Rana Sanga as a Jihad. Battle of Khandwa stabilized the Mughal rule as Panipat defeated the Afghan and Khandwa defeated Rajput. After the victory Babur called himself Gazi. |
| 7 April 1527 | Alwar, Capital of Mewat were captured by Babur. |
| 29 January 1528 | Fort of Chanderi captured by Babur from Medini Rai after fighting with sacrificial resistance put up by the defender. |
| 6 May 1529 | Battle of Ghaghra between Mahmud Lodhi (Brother of Ibrahim Lodhi) and Babur. Babur managed to defeat the Afghan confederacy in the eastern part of doab and control over Bihar. |
| 30 December 1530 | Death of Babur after declaring Humayun as his successor. |

2. Second Battle of Panipat

1556

26 June 1539	Humayun army was defeated by Sher Shah Sur at Chausa.
1545	Humayun appointed Bairam Khan as a governor of Qandahar.
22 May 1545	Death of Sher Shah Sur at Kalinjar fort.
26 May 1545	Jalal Khan (Son of Sher Shah Sur) crowned himself as King of Delhi with the title Islam Khan and sent a letter to his brother Adil Khan for settlement with the assurance of life and safe return.
18 November 1545	Humayun captured Kabul.
27 April 1547	Humayun had to capture Kabul from his brother Kamran.
1553	Kamran was blinded and sent to Mecca by Humayun.
1554	Bairam Khan left the Qandahar for Kabul to join the preparation for Indian campaign of Mughal

rule.

- 22 November 1554 Islam Shah Sur died, and succeeded by his minor son Firoz Shah but Mubariz Khan, Brother of Minor king Firoz Shah's Mother killed him and became the King with title Muhammad Adil Shah and meanwhile appointed Hemchandra (Himu) of Rewari as his Wazir.
- 25 December 1554 Humayun reached Peshawar with 3 thousand army.
- 1555 Territory ruled by Sur dynasty were divided in four parts, Delhi Agra under Ibrahim Shah, Punjab under Sikandar Shah, Bengal under Shamas-ud-din Muhammad Shah, Agra to Bihar under Adil Shah.
- February 1555 Humayun got control of Lahore.
- March 1555 Sirhind brought under Mughal rule from Sikander Shah. Sikander Shah at the head of 80 thousand troops marched towards Sirhind.
- 27 May 1555 Humayun reached the Sirhind.
- 22 June 1555 Humayun army defeated Sikander

Shah's 80 thousand troops.

23 July 1555	Humayun re-entered in Delhi and appointed Prince Akbar as governor of Punjab.
1556	Mirza Muhammad Hakim, stepbrother of Akbar was appointed as governor of Kabul by Humayun.
24 January 1556	Humayun stumbled on the stairs of library building and seriously injured.
27 January 1556	Death of Humayun.
14 February 1556	Akbar got coronated at the age of 14 as Mughal King.
September 1556	Hemachandra got control over Agra.
October 1556	Hemachandra captured Delhi and took the title of Vikramaditya.
13 October 1556	Akbar and Bairam Khan marched on Sirhind from Jalandhar.
5 November 1556	Second battle at Panipat took place between Hemachandra (50 thousand cavalry) and Akbar (25 thousand cavalry) under the guidance of Bairam Khan. Hemachandra struck with an arrow

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	in his eyes and the result of battle was directed in favor of Akbar.
7 November 1556	Akbar entered Delhi.
7 December 1556	Akbar and Bairam Khan left the Delhi to defeat the Sikandar Shah, retreated in Mankot Fort in Siwalik hills.
25 July 1557	Sikandar Shah surrendered the Mankot fort and left for Bihar and then to Bengal.
19 March 1560	Akbar left Agra for Delhi and as soon as they reach Delhi sent a message to all to join the emperor at Delhi.
April 1560	Bairam Khan announces that he is going on a pilgrimage but diverted his path towards the Punjab.
August 1560	Atga Khan defeated the Bairam Khan in Jallandhar, Bairam escaped towards Tilwara fort in Siwalik hills.
October 1560	Bairam Khan was presented to Akbar at Hajipur in Hoshiyarpur district and Bairam decided to leave for Mecca.

31 January 1561 Bairam Khan was assassinated at Patan in Gujrat by Afghan person, whose father were killed by Bairam Khan.

3. Third Battle of Panipat

1761

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| 1741 | Raghuji Bhosale started expanding his authority in Orissa opposing the Alivardi Khan, Mughal Governor of the area. |
| 1742 | Mughals, Alivardi Khan and Peshwa joined hands with each other to oppose Raghuji Bhosale. |
| 1743 | Chhatrapati Shahu negotiated peace between Peshwa and Raghuji Bhosale by setting boundaries between Bengal and Orissa. |
| 1745 | Death of Zakariya Khan, Mughal Governor of Punjab. |
| 1746 | Yahiya Khan, son of Zakariya Khan nominated as governor but opposed by his younger brother Hayatullah Khan and seeking the help of Abdali in securing power in Punjab. |
| 1748 | Abdali's first attempt to entre in |

	Indian Sub-Continent. Sikh Khalsa managed to oust the Mughal faujdar of Amritsar and constructed small fortress there named Ram Rauni. Ali Muhammad left the Mughal Governorship of Sirhind on Abdali's invasion and returned to Rohilkhand and set up the independent State.
January 1748	Abdali crossed the Indus River and occupied the Lahore and Hayatullah Khan fled to Delhi.
8 January 1748	On the invitation of Shahnawaz Khan, Mughal Governor of Lahore, Abdali invaded the Lahore.
11 January 1748	Abdali won the battle but spared the city Lahore for the ransom of 30 Lakhs.
25 February 1748	Mughal army under the leadership of Prince Ahmed Shah, Ishwari Singh of Jaipur, Safdar Jung of Avadh reached the Sirhind, by keeping treasure, women, and other baggage of the army, Mughals marched towards the Sutlej River.

March 1748	Mughal Wazir, Qamr-ud-din-khan and Ishwari Singh of Jaipur along with Prince Ahmed faced Abdali. In battle, Wazir died but Mughal won the battle at Manupur. Safdar Jung defeated Abdali at Manupur as a in charge of Mughal artillery at that time.
2 March 1748	Abdali took the Sirhind and massacred the Mughal garrison and turned the women in slavery.
26 April 1748	Death of Mughal King Muhammad Shah and ascendancy of Ahmed Shah as Mughal King of Delhi.
May 1748	Peshwa Balaji Bajirao visited Rajasthan and settled peace between Ishwari Singh and Madho Singh. Madho Singh will get 5 districts and restore Bundi to Ummed Singh.
21 May 1748	Death of Mughal Governor of Deccan Nizam-ul-mulk.
19 June 1748	Safdar Jung became the Wazir of Mughal State.
August 1748	Maratha forces struck the agreement with Ishwari Singh of Jaipur that in exchange for

	Maratha protection to the Jaipur State, Madho Singh will get 5 Parganas and 5 lakh rupees to Marathas. Bakht Singh was defeated by the combine forces of Abhay Singh and Mallharrao Holkar at Bagru.
1 August 1748	Malharrao Holkar attacked Jaipur and Surajmal was asked to assist the Jaipur in fight against Marathas, at the battle of Bagru.
15 September 1748	Ali Muhammad died in Rohilkhand.
November 1748	Attempts were made to kill the Safdar Jung by opposite faction in Mughal Court.
December 1748	Abdali attacked Punjab and the Muin-ul-mulk asked for reinforcement to Delhi, but it was denied and instead of help, Delhi confirms the terms of agreement signed with Nadir Shah and handover the revenue of Chahar mahal and Sialkot to Abdali.
1749	Second attempt of Abdali to invade Punjab. Ummad Singh of Bundi paid 2 lakhs out of 10 lakhs as agreed to Marathas for their

help in recovering the Bundi State. Nasir Jung from Hyderabad were invited by Mughal King to threaten the Safdar Jung but with the support of Jayappa Shinde and Malharrao Holkar Safdar Jung was retained in his post. Abhay Singh of Jodhpur State Died and succeed by his son Ram Singh.

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| 13 July 1749 | Ram Singh, son of Abhay Singh succeeded at Marwar. |
| 15 December 1749 | Death of Chhatrapati Shahu Maharaj at Satara. |
| 1750 | Ishwari Singh could not pay the amount to Marathas and suicide. Jaipur people revolted against the situation and Madhav Singh became the king of Jaipur and agreed to pay 50 thousand rupees as tribute to the Marathas. |
| 16 April 1750 | Ram Singh of Marwar signed agreement with Mughal for military assistance against Bakht Singh. |
| 3 June 1750 | Ballu Jat of Faridabad was defeated by Safdar Jung and Marathas but relived by Marathas and continued the authority over |

	adjoining areas. Constructed Ballabhgarh.
August 1750	Ahmed Khan Bangash killed Safdar Jung's deputy Navalrai at his Province i.e. Awadh and Allahabad.
September 1750	Gazipur and Jaunpur were seized from Safdar Jung and Lucknow and Allahabad were looted by Ahmed Khan Bangash.
November 1750	Ram Singh of Jodhpur was defeated by his uncle Bakht Singh and Ram Singh fled to Jaipur.
12 December 1750	Ishwari Singh committed suicide by consuming poison after knowing that Malharrao Holkar is 32 KM distance from Jaipur.
29 December 1750	Malharrao Holkar invited Madho Singh to the Palace of Jaipur to assume the Kingship.
6 January 1751	Jayappa Shinde reached Jaipur and Marathas received 10 Lakhs and balance of 5 lakhs as well. On this occasion Marathas demanded 1/3 or 1/4 territory of Jaipur, and it was disliked by Jaipur nobles and people.

10 January 1751	Madho Singh wanted to get rid of Marathas. Marathas demanded to look at the city interiors of Jaipur. 4 thousand Marathas with their property and women as well were taken for walk, city gates were closed in the afternoon, and Marathas were massacred and looted only 72 could escape.
March 1751	Safdar Jung, wazir of Mughal State ask for help to Marathas.
9 March 1751	20 thousand Maratha troops under the leadership of Jayappa Shinde and Malharrao Holkar were given 25 thousand rupees a day and Jat contingent for 15 thousand rupees a day, were given to Safdar Jung.
20 March 1751	Maratha force defeated Shahdil Khan Bangash at Qadirganj near Etawah.
28 April 1751	Ahmed Khan Bangash sent Rohillas against the Marathas under the leadership of Sadullah Khan Bahadur Khan, but both were defeated, and Bahadur Khan died with his 10 thousand troops.
July 1751	Bakht Singh crowned himself as the King of Jodhpur.

- 1752 Mughal signed treaty with Marathas and accept the Maratha troops as a protector of Mughal throne in return of Chauthai i.e. 1/4 of revenue of Punjab region. Ballu Jat looted Sikandarabad near capital Delhi continued extracting money from the adjoining areas.
- March 1752 Third attack of Abdali, Siege of Lahore by Abdali. Mir Mannu, Mughal Governor of Lahore, paid 50 lakhs to Abdali, as a tribute with the permission of Mughal King.
- 5 March 1752 Muin-ul-Mulk submitted to Abdali after fighting for 2 months and asked for pardon. Abdali captured Lahore and enlisted Muin and made him Afghan governor of Multan and Lahore in the service of Abdali.
- April 1752 Abdali sent Abdullah Khan with the help of Ranjit Dev of Jammu to Kashmir and disposed Mughal viceroy of Kashmir and placed the Diwan Sukhjivanmal as viceroy and Abdullah Khan as his deputy for the Abdali in Kashmir.

Jayappa Shinde captured the Ajmer and left for Pune leaving the small army behind for the defense.

12 April 1752

At Kanauj Safdar Jung entered in subsidiary defense alliance system with Marathas. Marathas will be paid 30 lakhs for keeping Abdali out of India and 20 lakhs for helping Mughals to suppress the internal rebellion against Mughal State. In addition, can collect the chauthai from Sind, Punjab and certain districts of Upper Doab.

13 April 1752

Qalandar Khan presented the terms of treaty proposed by Abdali i.e. ceding the Lahore and Multan to Abdali, Mughal emperor confirmed the terms of treaty and accepted the Abdali's control over Lahore and Multan. Thus, Mughal Agreement with Marathas, regarding the revenue of Punjab, got nullified.

23 April 1752

Emperor of Mughal State formally ceded the Punjab to Abdali and Qalandar Khan received the rescript also for this order.

- May 1752 Contract Between Peshwe represented by Malharrao Holkar and Jayappa Shinde and Mughal Emperor of Delhi i.e., Marathas will protect Empire against any internal and external threat. Maratha receive the right to collect $\frac{1}{4}$ of revenue from Ajmer and Agra province.
- 14 May 1752 Marathas pressed the Mughal for 50 lakhs for immediate withdrawal of forces from capital Delhi. Marathas put the proposal to confer the viceroyalty of Deccan to Gazi-ud-din, elder son of Nizam-Ul-Mulk instead of Salabat Khan in exchange of 30 lakhs, which will be deducted from the 50 lakhs that Mughals are supposed to give to Marathas. Mughals accepted the offer.
- June 1752 Ram Singh called for help from Marathas to get back to the throne of Jodhpur. Jayappa Sinda attacked the Jodhpur with small contingent while taking Gazi-ud-din to south but could not get any success.
- 18 July 1752 Bakht Singh defeated the joint

- forces of Marathas and Ram Singh and took control of Ajmer.
- 21 September 1752 Bakht Singh, King of Jodhpur died and succeeded by his son Bijay Singh.
- 16 October 1752 Gazi-ud-din claimant for Hyderabad were invited for dinner by the mother of Nizam Ali, another son of Nizam-ul-Mulk and poisoned to death.
- 1753 Jassa Singh Ahluwalia took control of Fatehabad in Amritsar district.
- January 1753 Emperor Ahmed Shah with the consultation from Imad-ul-Mulk, son of Gazi-ud-din, gave offer to Hingane brothers, Agents of Peshwa at Delhi, 1 Crore rupees and cession of Safdar Jung's Province Awadh and Allahabad.
- 17 January 1753 4 thousand Mansabdari with kettledrums were offered to Antaji Mankeshwar by Shuja-ud-daulah son of Safdar Jung.
- 31 January 1753 Bijay Singh got coronated as the king of Jodhpur with the recognition of Malharrao Holkar.

February 1753	Jahan Khan the Abdali's commander and Muin-ul-mulk now Abdali's governor of Lahore sent a demand of 50 Lakhs to Delhi.
19 April 1753	Antaji Mankeshwar joined the Mughal Emperor Ahmed Shah's side against the Safdar Jung, Wazir of Mughal State.
May 1753	Mughal king declared war against own Wazir Safdar Jung and pacified him to return to Avadh and leaving the Capital.
2 June 1753	Najib received the title Najib-ud-daulah, from Mughal emperor and 5 thousand Mansabdari. Imad Mir Bakshi wanted to get rid of Safdar Jung, the Wazir and Governor of Awadh.
5 June 1753	Najib and Marathas were fighting on same side of Mughal Emperor against the Safdar Jung. Najib managed to protect the city for Emperor and inflicted heavy casualties on Safdar Jung.
September 1753	Peshwa sent a big army under the charge of Raghunathrao with commanders like Holkar, Shinde,

- Bundela, etc. to crush the Safdar Jung. Najib's army pressed Imad for the payments of salaries. Imad asked for the loyalty of Rohillas on the side of Imad. Najib took it, said that Najib-ud-daulah will always remain loyal to Imad-ul-mulk.
- October 1753 Maratha army crossed Narmada. Raghunathrao sent Jayappa Shinde to restore the Ram Singh on the throne of Jodhpur instead of Bijay Singh.
- November 1753 Raghunathrao reached Jaipur. Instructed Madho Singh to pay 10 Lakh balance additionally 5 ¼ lakhs as price for Maratha Massacre and 1 ¼ lakh in the Honor of Raghunathrao's first visit to Jaipur, total 16 ½ Lakhs.
- 3 November 1753 Muin-ul-mulk Abdali's Governor of Lahore died.
- 5 November 1753 Safdar Jung retired from Delhi to Awadh and Najib received the Saharanpur and his brother Sultan Khan remained at the service of Imad at Delhi.
- 29 November 1753 Ballu Jat was defeated and as the

peace settlements meeting was going on the Ballu Jat was killed by Mughals.

December 1753 Mughal emperor sent 2,200 Gold coins to Maratha chief for a seeing Khanderao Holkar, son of Malharrao Holkar, but Khanderao declined the offer on the pretext of getting permission from his father.

1754 Ummed Singh of Bundi paid 3 lakhs out of 10 lakhs as agreed to Marathas for their help in recovering the Bundi State, so in total only 5 lakhs.

20 January 1754 Maratha laid the siege to fort Kumbher of Surajmal Jat.

17 March 1754 Khanderao Holkar, son of Malharrao Holkar died by gunshot while the siege of Kumbher Fort of Surajmal Jat. At the death of Khanderoa Holkar, his three wives committed sati except Ahilyabai Holkar, and condolence were sent by Surajmal Jat, Mughal Emperor and Imad-ul-Mulk.

April 1754 Ahmed Shah, Mughal King, with

350 females from harem and Wazir Imtiaz-ud-daulah, Surajmal Jat, and resources of Safdar Jung left for Sikandarabad to oppose Mir Bakshi Imad.

18 May 1754 Maratha concluded peace with Surajmal after receiving information from Imad about the plans of Mughal Emperor to oppose Marathas and Imad.

25 May 1754 Malharrao Holkar with 20 thousand troops marched towards Sikandarabad. This news reached the Mughal Emperor and he hurriedly left the camp at mid-night for capital.

26 May 1754 Emperor with few family members and Wazir arrived at Delhi. But Marathas destroyed the emperor camp at Sikandarabad along with all property and artillery men and women were taken in to the captives and dishonored. Huge war spoil was received by Malharrao Holkar.

27 May 1754 Jats and Gujars fell on Maratha camp at Sikandarabad took away what they had looted from Mughals. Malika-e-Zamani called

- Malharrao Holkar and asked for an explanation for the heinous acts committed by them. Malharrao Holkar slapped himself Infront of Queen and said that this act was committed by plundering mercenaries attached with army and beheaded some culprits.
- June 1754 Marathas put the condition to clear the arrears from Mughal State amounting more than 82 lakhs as fixed by Raghunath Rao and Malhar Rao Holkar.
- 1 June 1754 Raghunathrao reached Delhi and Malharrao Holkar, Imad-ul-mulk were in Delhi. Under the pressure of Marathas and Mir Bakshi Imad, Ahmed Shah appointed Imad as wazir.
- 2 June 1754 Wazir Imad installed Alamgir II as King and disposed of Ahmed Shah and his mother with the help of Maratha forces at Delhi. 5000 Maratha force at the cost of 13 lakhs per year for the protection new power.
- 1753-54 Armies of Mughal State, Najib Khan, and Suraj mal Jat jointly fought against Safdar Jung

	(Governor of Avadh and Allahabad) and gave multiple defeats to Safdar Jung.
10 June 1754	From the ex-Emperor Ahmed Shah's Brothers, sisters and Mother cash and jewelry were recovered, amounting to 3 lakhs by Imad-ul-mulk.
23 June 1754	Raghunathrao gave 4 thousand army along with 6 thousand army of Jayappa Sinde and some troops gathered by Ram Singh decided to attack Jodhpur.
August 1754	Kishanchand Sud, high account officer, was tortured by Wazir Imad for Money.
14 August 1754	Nagarmal, High Diwan in Mughal administration was stoned by palace troops for money.
September 1754	Wazir Imad's men were asking for ransom from any well dressed and fed men's houses in Delhi.
15 September 1754	Battle between Marathas and Bijay Singh of Jodhpur took place at Merta in which Marathas got the victory.
October 1754	Land adjoining Capital Delhi with

- the revenue of 13 Lakhs were given to Marathas and the imposition of extra taxes on traders and merchants secured the 9 Lakhs by Imad, Wazir of Mughal State to pay Marathas.
- 5 October 1754 Safdar Jung before the arrival of Maratha army retired to Lucknow and died. His son Shuja-ud-daulah succeeded his father at Awadh.
- 21 October 1754 Artillerymen of Mughals looted Wazir's property on account of not paying their dues.
- 25 October 1754 Mughals surrendered the Gaya and Kurukshetra to Peshwa, Hingnane Brothers received its control. Raghunathrao asked for 1 crore as agreed by Mughal State.
- 14 November 1754 Nagarmal, Diwan, forced to leave the Delhi to the shelter of Marathas. Fighting broke out between Imad and Marathas over payment of agreed money supposed to be paid by Mughals.
- 18 November 1754 Mughal troops looted shops in Delhi for not receiving the payments (salaries).

December 1754	Mughal Palace troops had not received the Fortnight salary for 3 years, result in looting defenseless people, traders, and shopkeepers of Delhi.
9 December 1754	Marathas looted the traders on the banks of river Yamuna in Delhi.
30 December 1754	Raghunathrao entered the temple Gharmukteshwar crossing the River Yamuna.
1755	Khalsa Land (Crown Land) almost got parcel out to the Badakhshi (12 thousand cavalry raised for the protection of Delhi from central Asia), Najib-ud-daulah, Jat Raja received the area near Agra, Madho Singh of Jaipur and Marathas. Thus, the maintenance of Mughal family severely got curtailed.
January 1755	Jalor fort was captured by Ram Singh and Jayappa Shinde from Bijay Singh with the treasure of Jodhpur dynasty.
21 February 1755	Ajmer fort was surrendered to Jayappa Shinde by Bijay Singh.
March 1755	Raghunathrao entered Pushkar in

Rajasthan.

- 11 March 1755 Qutb Khan, rebels from Upper doab were persuaded by the Badakshi force and at Karnal small contingent of Qutb Khan defeated the 11 thousand Badakshis force and looted their baggage as well.
- 15 March 1755 Wazir Imad and Mughal King came out of Delhi to march against the rebel Qutb Khan, but no one paid attention to their appeal, and both waited for a month to receive help from their deputies.
- 19 March 1755 British and Balaji Bajirao signed agreement with each other against Tulaji Angria.
- April 1755 Madho Singh paid approximately 10 Lakhs to Jayappa Shinde against balance 16 ½ lakhs agreed in 1753.
- 4 April 1755 Combined forces of Peshwa and British defeated Angria and captured Suvarnadurga.
- 3 May 1755 Imad, Wazir was insulted by his own Badakshis, at Panipat. Mediation was done by Najib to

send back Wazir to capital in return Wazir gave permission to Najib to loot the Badakshis at Panipat.

- 4 May 1755 Troops of Najib, with the permission of Wazir routed every Badakshi soldier's house in Delhi and adjoining region and made them take flight. Thus, result in strengthening of Najib's hold over Delhi and central government.
- 24 July 1755 Jayappa Shinde was assassinated by the people of Bijay Singh at the camp near Nagore, as the siege of Nagore was going on.
- August 1755 Raghunathrao returned to Pune.
- 23 September 1755 Banaras temple of Mahadev was pulled down by fanatic people of Shuja-ud-daulah.
- 16 October 1755 Bijay Singh created alliance of some Rajput rulers along with Rohillas against Marathas under the commander Anurudh Singh. Marathas defeated this army and imposed heavy terms on Bijay Singh. To release Anurudh Singh Marathas claimed another 5 lakhs to Jaipur.

- November 1755 Surajmal Jat took the control of Balabhgarh.
- 1756 Mughlani Begam the Widow of Muin-ul-mulk from Lahore and Najib-ud-daulah sent invitation letters to Abdali for invading Delhi with the temptation of riches stored in Delhi. Ajit Singh was adopted by Queen mother of Kota to succeed the throne but without the consent of Maratha, hence the Shinde and Holkar jointly attacked Kota and threatened Kota with war. Kota avoided war by paying 10 lakhs immediately as fine and promised to pay remaining 30 lakhs in installment. Jodhpur State was divided between Ram Singh and Bijay Singh; Marathas appointed their revenue collectors in the territory of Ram Singh and annual tribute were fixed from Bijay Singh to Marathas.
- February 1756 Bijay Singh signed the peace agreement with Marathas ceding the Ajmer fort and 50 lakhs rupees war indemnity.
- 13 February 1756 Vijay Durga was captured by

	British and Peshwa from Tulaji Angria, but fort went into the custody of British.
March 1756	Imad, Wazir of Mughals captured the Mughlani Begam, Widow of Muin-ul-mulk and assigned her territory to Adina Beg Khan.
23 April 1756	Surajmal Jat took over the Alwar Fort.
29 August 1756	Mughal Artillerymen closed all gates of Delhi fort on account of non-payment of their salaries.
12 September 1756	Delhi Agent of Jagat Sheth of Bengal and Balgovind Savkar (Money lender) with the mediation of Najib-ud-daulah paid the dues for 10 months through Mir Atish (In charge of Artillery) to the artillerymen of Delhi fort.
29 October 1756	Qalandar Beg, the envoy of Abdali met Imad-ul-mulk.
15 November 1756	Abdali reached Attock fort.
23 November 1756	Qalandar Beg met Mughal King.
December 1756	Malharrao Holkar left Pune for North as the news of Abdali's

invasion reached.

- 20 December 1756 Abdali reached Lahore.
- January 1757 12 thousand Badakshis disband by Wazir in 1755, joined the Abdali and 11 thousand troops recruited by Mughals from Awadh and Buxar also joined the Abdali along with the artillery division of Delhi due to the arrears in the payments. Mughlani Begam, widow of Muin-ul-mulk was considered as a daughter of Abdali, but due to the assistance provided by her during the plunder of Delhi to Abdali, she received the title Mirza Sultan from Abdali.
- 10 January 1757 Abdali reached Ludhiana looting on his way from Lahore.
- 20 January 1757 Peshwa's agent at Delhi Antaji, left Delhi with 2 thousand troops.
- 21 January 1757 Mughal King vacated the palace and shifted to Shahburj after handing over the keys to the Najib's men. Antaji defeated the chasing troops of Abdali.
- 28 January 1757 Abdali entered Delhi and his troops started plundering. The

nobles and wazir were tortured and houses of wealthy nobles were Dugged up to recover the money.

30 January 1757 Abdali struck coins in his name and married his son Timur Shah with the daughter of Alamgir II.

1 February 1757 Antaji's army was persuaded at Faridabad by 20 thousand forces of Abdali as against 3 thousand Antaji. Abdali's men gave defeat to the Antaji and brought the heads to the Abdali that he rewarded 8 rupees each to his troops and Hingane brothers at Kumbher Fort and Antaji took the shelter at Ballabgharh of Surajmal Jat.

4 February 1757 Intizam-ud-daulah had promised 2 crores to Abdali for giving him Wazir ship but could not produce it so the men of Abdali tortured his mother and dig their home to recover 16 lakhs and gold, silver vessels.

6 February 1757 New Wazir's harem was looted by men of Abdali.

7 February 1757 House of Paymaster General was

looted.

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| 13 February 1757 | House of Delhi's Kotwal looted. |
| 14 February 1757 | Malharrao Holkar was joined by Raghunathrao at Indore. |
| 19 February 1757 | Ahmed Shah Abdali appointed Najib as Mir Bakshi of Mughal Empire. |
| 26 February 1757 | Najib-ud-daulah and Jahan Khan of Abdali with their 40 thousand troops massacred and looted cities and towns between Agra and Mathura as it was the beginning of Holi festival. |
| 28 February 1757 | Jawahir Singh fought against the Najib and Jahan Khan outside of Mathura but failed. |
| March 1757 | Raghunathrao managed to collect 1 lakh from State of Udaipur. Attack on Barwara near Ranthambore Fort in Jaipur territory and asked for 40 lakhs but settled on 11 lakhs out of which 6 lakhs were paid immediately and 5 lakhs remained balance. |
| 1 March 1757 | Najib and Jahan Khan entered Mathura and started their carnage. |

- 4 March 1757 Ballabhgarh was captured by Afghans.
- 6 March 1757 Brindavan captured by Afghans.
- 16 March 1757 Naga Sadhus were killed after battle in Gokul but the Jugal Kishor, Agent of Bengal Viceroy was with Abdali pursued that the Gokul is not with the wealth and women and resistance put up by Naga Sadhus reverted the invading army from Gokul, hence the shrine was saved.
- 19 March 1757 Mughal King on the advice of Imad, Wazir commence the execution of the plan to install the Mughal Princes nephew and son in law of King as a governor of Avadh and Allahabad after defeating Shuja-ud-daulah with the help of Abdali with his 3,600 troops and commander.
- 21 March 1757 Jahan Khan besieged the fort Agra and killed 2 thousand people but could not get the fort.
- 24 March 1757 Jahan Khan was called back from Agra to Mathura by Abdali as Cholera broke out in the camp of Afghan army and more than 100

soldiers were dying daily.

- April 1757 Abdali left Delhi leaving Najib as his representative. Abdali while returning annexed the Sirhind, Alamgir II as Mughal King, Imad as Wazir, Najib as Mir Bakshi, Son of Abdali Timur Shah as Viceroy of Punjab under the guidance of Jahan Khan as Timur Shah was 11-year-old.
- 4 April 1757 Ahmed Khan Bangash joined the forces of Mughal Princes.
- 5 April 1757 Hazarat Begum, 16-year-old daughter of Muhammad Shah were given in marriage to Abdali and Sahiba Mahel to Timur Shah were also married and along with many girls from the harem and ladies were taken to Quandar by Abdali.
- 30 April 1757 Imad, wazir, Rohillas, Mughals, Ahmed Shah Bangash together joined hands against Avadh.
- May 1757 Fourth invasion of Abdali, this time looted the region up to Northwest of Agra province and devastated the country, Lahore firmly under Abdali's son Taimur

Shah.

- June 1757 Shuja-ud-daulah sent letters to Raghunathrao for help against joint armies of Afghans and Mughals. Marathas put the condition of control over sacred cities of Hindus i.e. Ayodhya, Prayag, and Kashi and Money. Raghunathrao sent the army of 25 thousand divided into three parts, one to Delhi to get the cession of territories, second to Imad for avoiding conflicts, and third to Shuja for his help.
- July 1757 Shuja-ud-daula got relieved as army of Mughal Princes got dissolve and Marathas receive the control over sacred places in Avadh on paper but without any long terms of alliance. Maratha forces reached Delhi at Parpatganj, opposite side of Fort.
- August 1757 Raghunathrao and Imad jointly attacked Delhi and recovered it from Najib.
- 10 August 1757 Samsher Bahadur and Malharrao reached the suburbs of Delhi.
- 11 August 1757 Fight for Delhi fort began and

	Raghunathrao also arrived and joined the forces against the Najib.
15 August 1757	Fierce battle took place between Marathas and Najib.
1 September 1757	Najib sent a message to Malharrao, asking favors and calling himself an adopted son of Malharrao Holkar.
3 September 1757	Agreement was reached between Najib and Marathas. Najib was allowed to withdraw from Delhi with all his property, resign from the post of Mir Bakshi and pay 5 lakhs fine.
23 October 1757	Malharrao and Raghunathrao entered in Doab for restoring order.
11 November 1757	Jahan Khan Abdali's in charge of Punjab attacked the Amritsar and started committing fanatic atrocities.
21 November 1757	Earthquake shook Delhi.
1758	Singhs ousted the Afghan faujdar of Jalandhar.
January 1758	Adina Beg Khan (governor of Jalandhar had taken refuge in

	Shivalik hills during Abdali's invasion) and his Sikh allies started troubling Afghan administration.
February 1758	Adina Beg Khan asked for help to Marathas and opened communication with Malharrao Holkar and Raghunathrao and promised to pay 1 lakh for everyday march of Maratha army.
8 March 1758	Adina Beg Khan and Maratha army reached Sirhind and besieged it.
21 March 1758	Abdus Samad Khan, Abdali's governor of Sirhind fled and looting of Sirhind began.
24 March 1758	Clash between Sikhs and Marathas on matters of sharing the plunder but soon it was resolved.
April 1758	Marathas took over control of Lahore and expelled the son of Abdali i.e. Timur Shah.
19 April 1758	Jahan Khan, Abdali's deputy at Lahore decided to vacate Lahore and began shifting the property across Ravi River.

Panipat: Timeline of Three Battles at Panipat 1526, 1556, and 1761

20 April 1758	Advance guard of Maratha army reached Lahore.
21 April 1758	Lahore brought under control and Afghans were persuaded by 20 thousand Marathas and 10 thousand Sikhs.
May 1758	Joint armies of Marathas, Sikhs, and Adina Beg Khan marched upto Multan, Peshawar and Attock to inflict defeats on the Abdali's deputy at respective places. Raghunathrao conferred the title of Nawab on Adina Beg Khan and leased the Punjab region for the tribute of 75 lakhs.
June 1758	Maratha army under Raghunathrao left the north for Deccan.
September 1758	Jankoji Shinde visited Jaipur and imposed 36 lakhs fine in three equal installments along with 3 lakh additional amount as a Nazar in first year installment. Total balance from Jaipur amounted to 55 lakhs.
15 September 1758	Adina Beg Khan died; Khwajah Mirza Khan succeeded the position but could not manage the

	matters as effectively as Adina Beg Khan as Sikhs rose in revolt.
November 1758	Tukoji and Narsoji withdrawn their troops from Peshawar and Attock and reached Lahore.
December 1758	Dattaji Shinde was made in charge of Maratha affairs in north by Peshwa.
January 1759	Dattaji Shinde sent a large force towards Saharanpur.
31 January 1759	Imad-ul-mulk, Wazir of Mughal State offered 7-8 lakhs rupees to Dattaji and Jankoji Shinde for crushing the Afghan revolt in Attock. Dattaji asked Sabaji Patil to brief him about frontier situation.
March 1759	Sabaji left Peshawar to meet Dattaji.
April 1759	Dattaji Shinde restored the officers at Peshawar, Attock, Multan, Lahore and Sirhind and re-enforced them.
May 1759	Marathas started taking control over the territories of Najib.
June 1759	Jahan Khan took the control of Attock from Marathas advanced

towards Peshawar, but Sabaji received the help from Sikhs and battle took place near Jhelum River in which Jahan Khan lost his son as well as got wounded. Najib took shelter at Shukkartal with his 30 thousand troops.

September 1759 Abdali left from Qandahar for India with 40 thousand troops via Bolan Pass and Jahan Khan with 20 thousand troops via Khyber Pass.

15 September 1759 Najib managed to repulse the attack of Marathas on Sukkartal.

October 1759 Malharrao Holkar reached Jaipur to collect the fine, but Madho Singh closed himself inside the fort and was in constant communication with Ahmed Shah Abdali and Najib-ud-Daulah.

20 October 1759 Govind Bundela with 10 thousand troops started marching to attack Najibabad, new city created by Najib for the safety of his family and property.

25 October 1759 Abdali crossed the Indus River.

November 1759 Imad the wazir of Mughal empire and Dattaji Shinde jointly

preparing to attack Najib Khan. Najib Khan appealed to Abdali for help. 4 thousand Jaipur army attacked on Malharrao Holkar, but they were defeated by Marathas.

- 3 November 1759 Maratha army under Bundela attacked the Bridge on Ganga River between Najibabad and Najib Camp to cut the supply but generals of Shuja-Ud-Daulah i.e. Umraogiri and Anupgiri Gosain repulsed the Maratha attempt.
- 8 November 1759 Dattaji Shinde were joined by Sabaji and Tukoji from Punjab to give information about Abdali's invasion in Punjab.
- 22 November 1759 Information received to Sadashivrao Bhau that Jodhpur is friendly with Abdali and will not join the Marathas against the foreign invasion.
- 29 November 1759 Alamgir II, Mughal King was murdered by his Wazir Imad.
- 30 November 1759 Grandson of Aurangzeb's son Kambaksha was made the King of Mughal State with the title Shah Jahan III.

- 16 December 1759 Najib came out of Sukkartal and marched towards the Yamuna to welcome his master Abdali.
- 20 December 1759 Abdali reached Ambala.
- 24 December 1759 Battle of Taraori between Marathas and Abdali's advance guard. Abdali managed to create terror by killing the 4 hundred Maratha troops as Mughlai 1 thousand troops fled away after watching the flags of Abdali approaching them. Troops in Abdali's camp were supplied with scarlet caps made by the Afghans of Kunjapura. Dattaji Shinde stationed himself at Kunjapura.
- 27 December 1759 Malharrao Holkar received letter from Dattaji Shinde to come to Delhi as Abdali had reached Sirhind. Dattaji Shinde windup his camp at Kunjapura and instructed Imad, Wazir of Mughal State to reach Delhi and prepare for its defense, but Imad deserted Marathas and fled to Surajmal.
- 29 December 1759 Dattaji Shinde reached Sonapat.
- 2 January 1760 Holkar raised the siege of Jaipur and went for Delhi.

4 January 1760	Dattaji Shinde set up his camp at Barari Ghat, 16 KM north of Delhi.
5 January 1760	Dattaji visited Delhi and moved all families in camp and surplus goods to Rewari.
8-9 January 1760	Abdali decided to cross the Yamuna River at Barari Ghat as the water is shallow at this point.
10 January 1760	Dattaji attacked audaciously on the Rohilla advance guards and managed to push them back as main Abdali army was behind the Najib. Marathas were with spears and swords and the Najib kept the musketeers at front. Dattaji Shinde and his brother Jyotiba were killed at Burari Ghat.
15 January 1760	Malharrao and Jankoji Shinde met at Kot Putli.
21 January 1760	Abdali's troops went to Paharganj to loot the old city of Delhi as well.
23 January 1760	Malharrao and Jankoji Shinde sent non-combatants of their army to Pune under the Govind Bundela.

27 January 1760	Abdali left the Delhi to fight against the Surajmal Jat.
31 January 1760	Yaqub Ali Khan, cousin of Shah Vali Khan, the wazir of Abdali, were living in Shahjanabad for a long time was appointed as Governor of Delhi on behalf of Afghan King.
February 1760	Abdali's army persuaded Maratha troops under Malharrao Holkar. In south Sadashivrao Bhau got victory over Nizam of Hyderabad and secured major forts and revenue yielding areas.
29 February 1760	Abdali entered in city and again killed and looted the people.
1 March 1760	Abdali dispatched forces of 15 thousand under Jahan Khan to prevent Marathas crossing Ganga into Rohilkand.
4 March 1760	Abdali's forces defeated Malharrao troops near Sikandarabad.
5 March 1760	Abdali reached Aligarh, territory of Surajmal Jat, fort Ramgarh was surrendered to Abdali by Durjansal as reinforcement was

not possible.

- 13 March 1760 Sadashivrao Bhau received the command of Maratha army at Pune, but the nominal In-charge of this Maratha army was Vishwasrao 17-year-old son of Peshwa Balaji Bajirao. 10 thousand troops of Peshwa, 12 thousand troops of subordinate chiefs, 8 thousand of Ibrahim Gardi, and 20 thousand Pindaris.
- 25 March 1760 Sadashivrao Bhau left Sindkhed.
- 12 April 1760 Maratha army crossed the Narmada River.
- 13 April 1760 Ahmed Khan Bangash of Farrukhabad visited the camp of Abdali at Aligarh and deserted Marathas in the name of common origin place and religion.
- 18 April 1760 After Najib captured Etawah, Bithur, Phaphund, and Shikohabad bordered Avadh. Shuja left Lucknow and encamped at Mahdighat Ganga River.
- 28 April 1760 Balaji Bajirao issued orders to Govind Bundela for negotiating with Shuja-ud-daulah.

Sadashivrao Bhau instructed to construct the bridge of boats on Yamuna River so Maratha army can effectively deal between Rohilkahnd and Avadh, but Govind Bundela could not secure the boats.

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| 30 May 1760 | Maratha army reached Gwalior. |
| June 1760 | Bijay Singh started taking territories assigned to Ram Singh as Marathas were busy in handling Abdali, Dattaji Shinde has also died. |
| 8 June 1760 | Sadashivrao Bhau reached and encamped at Dholpur in Chambal. |
| 18 June 1760 | Malharrao and Jankoji reached Dholpur and joined Maratha army. |
| 23 June 1760 | Abdali shifted his camp to Anupshaher from Koil (Aligarh). |
| 26 June 1760 | Sadashivrao wrote letter to Peshwa asking for money and 30 thousand cavalries, as doab banking system was disturbed due to Rohillas and Abdali's activities. |
| 30 June 1760 | Surajmal Jat and Imad reached |

Dholpur to join Maratha army.

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| 12 July 1760 | Marathas left the Dholpur for Delhi, during this stay Surajmal proposed the guerrilla warfare instead of pitch battle, but this proposal was sidelined in coming course of time. |
| 14 July 1760 | Marathas reached Agra. |
| 18 July 1760 | Shuja-ud-daulah met Abdali at Anupshahar, negotiations of Najib got success, Shuja received the Wazir post of Delhi, support of Abdali and Najib. |
| 22 July 1760 | Maratha army attacked the Delhi fort. |
| 29 July 1760 | Sadashivrao Bhau reached Delhi and Yaqub Ali Khan, Abdali's deputy at Delhi Fort asked Sadashivrao to allow Abdali's men to leave with their property and Marathas allowed Abdali's people unharmed. |
| 1 August 1760 | Marathas got control over Delhi Fort. |
| 02 August 1760 | Yaqub Ali was pressed inside the Delhi Fort by Marathas but allowed to leave safely with his |

property and troops to his master Abdali at Aligarh by Marathas. Raja Devidutta arrived at Sadashivrao's camp as envoy of Shuja-ud-daulah, for securing the Maratha alliance. This situation gave excuse to Surajmal and Imad for deserting Marathas and leaving for Ballabhgarh.

5 August 1760 Sadashivrao Bhau again sent a letter to Peshwa asking for supplies.

6 August 1760 Remaining parts of silver ceiling of Diwan-I-Khas were removed by Marathas, as Nadir Shah in 1739, Abdali in 1757 and Imad, Wazir of Mughal State had already removed major part of it. Marathas minted 9 lakh coins out of it.

10 August 1760 Jankoji Shinde tried to get information about treasure buried in fort by giving gifts to the Princes as Sadashivrao Bhau had given strict instruction, not to touch any female chamber in fort for the sake of money.

11 August 1760 Sadashivrao left the Delhi fort and shifted his camp to Shalimar

Garden in Delhi.

- 12 August 1760 Sadashivrao Bhau appointed Naro Shankar as Governor of Delhi.
- September 1760 Raja Surajmal Jat received the robes of honor from Shuja-ud-daulah and Abdali for settling peace and taking oath for not supporting Marathas.
- 1 September 1760 Sadshivrao wrote another letter to Peshwa at Pune asking for supplies as revenue collectors (Kamavisdars) have not paid the balance amount and bankers have left their place.
- 15 September 1760 Sadashivrao Bhau sent a letter to Peshwa at Pune as Balaji Bajirao, Peshwa have asked for sending half of the revenue collected from north to Pune. Bhau wrote again that bankers are displaced, revenue collectors are not submitting money and food, and fodder is the real hurdle in sustaining the capital.
- 16 September 1760 Abdali sent the terms for peace to Sadashivrao: Sirhind will be part of Abdali's empire, Mughal King and Shuja as Wazir, along with

Najib as Paymaster general of Mughal State, Marathas will not interfere in Northern political matters and immediately leave Delhi and consider Chambal River as their northern most border. These terms of peace were rejected by Marathas.

10 October 1760 Sadashivrao Bhau deputed Appaji Jadhav and Nana Purandera to Red Fort to dispossess Shah Jahan III and installed Ali Gauhar as emperor of Mughal State with the title Shah Alam II.

17 October 1760 Sadashivrao Bhau attacked the Kunjapura, it was connecting line between resources stored for Afghan army. Qutub Khan was killed as he had killed Dattaji Shinde. Najabat Khan died, Abdus Samad was killed. Victory over Kunjapura supplied 6 lakh rupees and food storage to Marathas.

25 October 1760 Sadashivrao left for Kurukshetra from Kunjapura in morning. Abdali crossed Yamuna at Baghpat to reach Delhi.

29 October 1760	Marathas reached Panipat.
November 1760	Peshwa Balaji Bajirao reached Ahmednagar after knowing that Sadashivrao Bhau have entrenched himself against the Abdali.
1 November 1760	Abdali reached the neighborhoods of Panipat.
19 November 1760	Brother of Ibrahim Khan Gardi from Marathas camp attacked the Abdali camp.
22 November 1760	Marathas attack on Wazir of Abdali and 3-4 thousand were killed together of both sides.
December 1760	Peshwa Balajirao army were joined by Jankoji Bhosale to march towards North. Balaji Bajirao Peshwa got married with 8-9-year-old girl near Paithan in Maharashtra.
7 December 1760	Sultan Khan, brother of Najib-ud-Daulah, attacked the Maratha artillery with 10 thousand cavalry this attack was repulsed by Balwantrao Mehendale, but it cost him his life.
17 December 1760	Govindpant Bundela were

collecting resources for Maratha army in Doab and Atai Khan, were assigned with the task to break the Marathas line of communication in Doab by Abdali. Govindpant Bundela was attacked by Atai Khan troops and killed near Shahdara.

6 January 1761 Sadashivrao Bhau distributed Pan-Supari to his people and ordered them to prepare for the battle.

7 January 1761 Sadashivrao bhau distribute all remaining grains to the soldiers.

14 January 1761 Marathas suffered a heavy loss in the battle of Panipat. Naro Shankar had to escape the Delhi with the help of ex-empress Zinat Mahel and paid 3.5 lakh and the property that could not be carried by him. Third Battle of Panipat took place and Abdali managed to keep the benefits for his camp. More than 1 lakh Maratha army perished, either killed or enslaved or went missing.

15 January 1761 Mughal emperor with the French alliance attacked on English but got defeated at Son River by

	English and Shah Alam II remained at the mercy of English.
29 January 1761	Abdali reached Delhi Queen Mother welcomed him with the present of 1 lakh and 50 thousand to his Wazir, at Narela 20 miles north of Delhi.
January 1761	During Mid-January 1761 news of Panipat reached Balaji Bajirao while he was crossing Narmada River.
February 1761	Troops of Abdali plundered into the capital indiscriminately. Abdali asked for tribute from Bijay Singh and later promised the help against the Marathas in future.
6 February 1761	Shahazada, son of Alamgir II, in Bihar planned to capture Delhi with the help of Bengal Nawab and Frenchmen, but Mir Kasim did not assist this plan.
March 1761	Troops of Abdali asked for the arrears for the last two years payments even after looting the Delhi and revolted against him.
22 March 1761	Abdali left Delhi and issued the instructions to recognize Shah

Alam II as Emperor, Imad as Wazir and Najib as Mir Bakshi.

- April 1761 Imad was at Mathura in the camp of Suraj Mal Jat even the territory of Jat was intact. Najib immediately took control of Mir Bakshi office i.e. in charge of Army, Faujdar of Delhi City, Mukhtar i.e. regent of Imperial administration.
- 23 June 1761 Balaji Bajirao Peshwa died in Pune.
- 24 October 1761 Nagarmal met Suraj mal on behalf of Najib to make plans for North but could not reach the conclusion.
- 2 November 1761 Madho Singh of Jaipur had an agreement with Mughal King and Najib-ud-daulah to form alliance against the Marathas.
- 17 December 1761 Malharrao Holkar help Kota (Maharao Shatrushal and commander Jhala Zalim Singh) to defeat Jaipur (Sawai Madho Singh).
- February 1762 Najib and Abdali met at Sirhind.
- October 1762 Najib and Abdali met at Lahore

and Najib were held responsible for paying 40 lakhs a year tribute.

12 December 1762 Abdali left the Lahore for Afghanistan.

18 January 1763 Battle of Buxar, Mir Qasim of Bengal, Shuja-ud-daulah were defeated by English.

4. About the Author

Dr. Rohan Vishwas Jadhav, is a student of History, has completed his Bachelor of Arts (B.A.) with History Specialization, Master of Arts (M.A.) in History, Master of Philosophy (M. Phil.) and Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) dissertation and thesis pertaining to the history of Pune during the British colonial period from the Savitribai Phule Pune University, Pune. Qualified for Maharashtra State - State Eligibility Test (MH-SET) and University Grants Commission's National Eligibility Test with Junior Research Fellowship (UGC NET-JRF). Since 2015, working as an Assistant Professor.

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- <https://rohanvishwasjadhav.in/>

Battles, as we consider them, are inevitable at certain point of time when Homo Sapiens, meaning wise or thinking humans, could not arrive at common grounds of thinking.

Panipat as a terrain, suitable for the pitch battles and situated before the vast plains of Doab began. Hence, three major battles that influence the course of political, economic, and social sphere of Indian sub-continent, are crucial to understand.

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