



GS संपूर्ण Free Batch Medieval History (मध्यकालीन इतिहास)

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Class- 08

Sikh Empire (सिख साम्राज्य)

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Shubham Gupta Sir

The British expansion into Punjab

- ❖ Sikhism
- ❖ Early Sikh Empire
- ❖ Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- ❖ Maharaja Dalip Singh
- ❖ Maharani Jind Kaur
- ❖ Importance of Punjab
- ❖ First Anglo-Sikh War
- ❖ Second Anglo-Sikh War



1. Guru Nanak Dev (1469-1539)
2. Guru Angad (1504-1552)
3. Guru Amardas (1479-1574)
4. Guru Ramdas (1534-1581)
5. Guru Arjan Dev (1563-1606)
6. Guru Hargobind (1595-1644)
7. Guru Har Rai (1630-1661)
8. Guru Harkishan (1656-1664)
9. Guru Tegh Bahadur (1621-1675)
10. Guru Gobind Singh (1675-1708)

Guru Nanak Dev (1469-1539)

1. **Founder and First Guru of Sikhism**
2. **Birth:- April 15, 1469, Nankana Sahib, Talwandi (Pakistan)**
3. **Influenced by:-** Brij Nath, Pandit Gopal Das, Baba Farid
4. **Death:-** September 22, 1539, Kartarpur (Dera Baba), Pakistan
5. **Major work:-**
 - Composition of 'Japuji Sahib' + Asa di Var
 - Opposition to hypocrisy and superstition
 - **Langar system** + Theory of rebirth and karma
 - "Ek Onkar" – God is one,
 - Opposition to discrimination
 - Three fundamental principles:
 - ◆ Chanting God's name
 - ◆ Earning through honest labor
 - ◆ Sharing with others
10. **Four major 'Udasis' (Religious journeys)** – India, Tibet, Sri Lanka, Arab and Persia
11. **Janamsakhis:** Biography of Guru Nanak

Guru Angad (1539-1552)

1. Second Guru of Sikhs and disciple of Guru Nanak
2. Original Name :- Lehna

3. Birth : March 31, 1504, Matte di Sarai (Punjab, India)
4. Main Works:-
 - Made the Langar system permanent
 - Invention of the "Gurmukhi" script

Guru Amar Das (1552-1574)

1. **Birth:** May 5, 1479, Amritsar (present-day Punjab)
2. **Main Works:-**
 - Akbar met Guru Amar Das: at Goindwal
 - ◆ Village granted to the Guru's daughter Bibi Bhani



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Guru Ram Das (1574-1581)

1. Disciple and son-in-law of Guru Amar Das
2. Birth: **September 24, 1534, Lahore (present-day Pakistan)**
3. **Establishment of Amritsar (Ramdasapur) in 1577:**
 - Akbar granted 500 bighas of land
 - Commenced construction of **Harmandir Sahib** (Golden Temple)
 - "Amrit Sarovar" (Pool of Nectar)
4. Made Guruship hereditary
5. New marriage ceremony: "**Lavan**"
6. **Masand system:** For propagation of Sikhism (10th part of income)

Guru Arjan Dev (1581-1606)

1. **Birth:** April 15, 1563, Goindwal (Punjab)
2. Fifth Sikh Guru and son of Guru Ram Das
3. **Main Works:-**
 - Compilation of Adi Granth (Guru Granth Sahib) (1604) - including works of Kabir, Namdev, Raidas etc.
 - 1589 :- Construction of Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple)
 - ◆ Foundation stone laid by: Saint Mian Mir of Qadiri sect
 - Mandatory spiritual tax
 - Tarn Taran city
4. **Death:** May 30, 1606, Lahore, Pakistan (Jahangir)

Guru Har Gobind (1606-1644)

1. **Birth:** June 19, 1595 (Goindwal, Punjab)
2. **Main Works:-**
 - "Miri (Temporal Power)" and "Piri (Spiritual Power)"
 - ◆ Wore two swords as symbols
 - ◆ 'Saint-Soldier'
 - Established "Akali Takht" in Amritsar
 - Laid foundation of military organization
 - **Drums in court** + Fortification of Amritsar
3. Jahangir imprisoned him for 2 years in Gwalior Fort
4. **Punjab:** Kiratpur Sahib



Guru Har Rai (1644-1661)

- Supporter of **Dara Shikoh in succession**
- Made his younger son Har Kishan his successor

Guru Har Kishan (1661-64)

- Baba Sahib: **At age 5**
- Meeting with Aurangzeb
- Bedi-Sodhi dispute: Guru Harkrishan and Ram Rai's brother
- Ram Rai established his separate seat in Dehradun
- His followers were called Ramraiya

Guru Tegh Bahadur (Shield of India: 1664-1675)

1. Ninth Guru of Sikhs and son of Guru Har Gobind
2. **Main Works :-**
 - "Even if one has to sacrifice life for protecting religion, opposing injustice is essential."
 - Battle of Kartarpur against the Mughals
 - Opposition to Aurangzeb: Protection of Kashmiri Pandits
 - Establishment of Anandpur Sahib (1665)
3. **Death :- Executed by Aurangzeb in 1675**
 - Sheesh Ganj Gurudwara in Delhi

With one, I will make fight a hundred and
twenty-five thousand,
With sparrows, I will hunt down the hawks,
Only then shall I be called Gobind Singh.

The Sarbans-Dani Tenth Guru of the Sikhs,
Founder of the Sikh Khalsa Panth
and its First Commander-in-Chief

SRI GURU GOBIND SINGH JI

On his birth anniversary, heartiest greetings
to all Sikh families and countrymen
across the world.

**Guru Gobind Singh (1675-1708)**

1. **Last Guru:** Proclaimed 'Guru Granth Sahib' as Guru
2. Son of Guru Tegh Bahadur
3. **Birth:** December 22, 1666, Patna (Bihar)
4. **Establishment of Khalsa Panth (1699):-**
 - Anandpur Sahib: Baisakhi, April 13, 1699
 - **"Saint-Soldier" and "Panj Pyare":** Daya Singh, Dharam Singh, Himmat Singh, Mohkam Singh, Sahib Singh
 - Sikhs given surnames "Singh (male)" and "Kaur (female)"
 - Made 5 Ks mandatory for Sikhs - Kesh, Kachera, Kangha, Kara and Kirpan
5. **A Festival called Pahul + '52 Hukams' (52 commandments)**
6. **Major works : Dasam Granth (Chaubis Avatar + Chandi di Var + Krishna Avatar), Jap Sahib, Zafarnama (Letter to Aurangzeb - Persian)**
 - **Autobiography:- Vichitra Natak**
 - Damdama Sahib (Punjab: Kashi of the Gurus): Final version of Guru Granth Sahib
7. **Bahadur Shah gave Guru Gobind Singh a mansab of 5000**
8. **All four sons (Sahibzadas) sacrificed :**
 - Ajit Singh and Jujhar Singh -- Battle of Chamkaur

- Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh -- Bricked alive in wall at Sirhind by Wazir Khan

9. **In 1708,** a Pathan named Azim Khan assassinated him at Nanded (Maharashtra)

Banda Bahadur (1708-1716)

1. Sikh leadership after Guru Gobind Singh
2. **Original name:-** Laxman Dev / Madhav Das Bairagi
3. Met Guru Gobind Singh at Nanded
4. Capital :- Lohgarh (Fatehgarh Sahib)
5. **Main Works:-**
 - Murder of Wazir Khan, the Mughal Faujdar of Sirhind
 - Shahdara (Delhi): Killing of thousand Mughals at Katlgarhi
 - Coins in the names of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh
6. **Death:-** Executed by Farrukhsiyar in 1716 after Battle of Gurdaspur

**Early Sikh Empire**

- ❖ Banda Bahadur - Establishment of Sikh Empire
 - ❖ Banda Bahadur's death in 1716
 - ❖ Sikh again got weaken
 - ❖ Resurrection after Nadirshah invasion (1739) and Panipat III (1761)
 - ❖ Formation of Dal Khalsa by Karpoo Singh in 1748
 - ❖ The division of the Dal Khalsa into 12 Misls in 1773
1. Ahluwalia
 2. Nishanwalia
 3. Phulkian
 4. Ramgarhia
 5. Sukarchakia
 - Founder- Charat Singh
 - Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- ❖ Reunification by Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Maharaja Ranjit Singh (1780-1839) : Sher-e-Punjab

1. Introduction
2. Conquest
3. Treaty of Amritsar
4. Administration
5. Ranjit Singh - Anglo Relations

General Introduction

1. **Birth:-** November 13, 1780, Gujranwala (Pakistan)
2. **Father:-** Maha Singh (Son of Charan Singh, chief of the Sukerchakia Misl)
3. **Mother:-** Raj Kaur
4. **Capital:-** Lahore (1799 : Adalat-e-Aala)
5. **Coronation:-** 1801
6. **Religious capital:-** Amritsar
7. **Death:-** June 27, 1839, Lahore
8. Golden Age of Punjab's history
9. Ranjit Singh covered the Golden Temple with gold

Conquest Campaigns

1. **1798/99:-** Retrieved 12 cannons of Afghan ruler Zaman Shah from Chenab river and sent them to Kabul; consequently, Zaman granted Lahore and the title of Raja
2. **1805:-** Ranjit seized Amritsar from Bhangi Misl
3. **April 25, 1809:-** Treaty of Amritsar with the British (Charles Metcalfe+ Governor Minto I) - Made Sutlej river the boundary
4. **1814:-** Koh-i-Noor diamond from Afghan ruler Shah Shuja
5. **1838:-** First Afghan War
6. Amritsar, Multan, Peshawar, Kashmir, Attock
7. Revenue Administration: Kankut System (1824-34)
 - Determination of land revenue based on estimated crop yield
 - Kankut = "Kanak"

- Grain + "Kut" (to measure)
- Cash land revenue : 33 to 40%

8. Military Administration:-

- Well-trained army based on European methods
 - ◆ Fauj-i-Khas (French General Jean Allard: "Star of Fortune of Punjab")
 - ◆ Fauj-i-Bekwaid (Irregular army)
- Infantry : Italian General Ventura
- Artillery : French Generals Court and Gardner

Ranjit Singh - Anglo Relations

- ❖ Ranjit Singh tried to maintain good relations with the British while the British did not harbor friendly sentiments towards him
- Ranjit Singh's adherence to Treaty of Amritsar
- Signing tripartite treaty with Shah Shuja in 1838
- Halting his war campaign on Sindh
 - ◆ Kharak Singh
 - ◆ Nau Nihal Singh
 - ◆ Sher Singh
 - ◆ Dalip Singh

**Maharaja Dalip Singh (1843-1849)**

- 1. Minor ruler (5 Year):-** Guardian (Maharani Jind Kaur) :- Took place in Qila Mubarak
- 2. First and Second Anglo-Sikh Wars: Battle of Chillianwala (1849) :-** Lord Dalhousie
- 3. 1849:-** Dalhousie created a council of three people to govern Punjab with Chairman Sir Henry Lawrence
 - President
 - Sir Henry Lawrence
- Dalip Singh → Annual pension of 50,000 pounds
 - Converted to Christianity
 - Koh-i-Noor diamond to the British
 - Death in France and last rites in England

**Maharani Jind Kaur (Rani Jindan)**

1. Regent of Sikh Empire from 1843 to 1846
2. Wife of Maharaja Ranjit
3. The British used to call her the Messalina of Punjab

Year	Event	Details
1845-46 : Lord Hardinge II	First Anglo-Sikh War: Khalsa army adopted "Panchayat" system. In 1845, army crossed Sutlej	➤ Battle of Mudki (Dec 18, 1845) + Battle of Ferozeshah (Dec 21-22, 1845) + Battle of Sobraon (Feb 10, 1846) ➤ Defeat of Sikhs - Treaty of Lahore (March 9, 1846) ➤ Treaty of Amritsar (March 16, 1846): Territory from Beas to Indus (Kashmir) sold to Gulab Singh for one crore rupees ➤ Treaty of Bhairawal (December 22, 1846) ➤ Henry Lawrence was appointed Resident
1848-49 : Lord Dalhousie	Second Anglo-Sikh War	➤ April 1848: Multan's Diwan Mulraj murdered British officers ➤ January 13, 1849: Battle of Chillianwala: Hugh Gough + Sher Singh Attariwala ➤ Battle of Gujarat/Cannons (Charles Napier's : Feb 21, 1849): Gujarat
March 29, 1849	Annexation of the state	➤ Lord Dalhousie, under Charles Napier's leadership, annexed Punjab into British Empire ➤ 3 members : Chairman Henry Lawrence + John Lawrence + Charles Mansel

1. Kollur Mine, Golconda, Andhra Pradesh
2. Kakatiya Dynasty
3. Delhi Sultanate
4. Mughals Emperor
5. Nadir Shah (Persia)



6. Durrani Empire (Afghan)
7. Maharaja Ranjit (Punjab)
8. British (1849)
9. UK Crown Jewels (Queen Victoria and Elizabeth II)
10. Tower of London