



PG DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

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BATTLES OF GURU GOBIND SINGH JI

- The Battle of Bhangani (1689)
- The Battle of Nadaun (1690)
- The Battle of Anandpur Sahib (1700)
- The Battle of Chamkaur (1703)
- The Battle of Muktsar (1703)



THE BATTLE OF BHANGANI



Bhangani was the first battle fought by Guru Gobind Singh with hill Chieftains. Guru Gobind Singh ji was 20 of age when he fought this battle. The battle of Bhangani took place in October 1686, six miles north of the town Poanta, This was the culmination of the jealousies of the hill chieftains led by Raja Bhim Chand and the perceived threat of the Guru. Raja Bhim Chand Kaluria was becoming inimical towards Guru Ji, he wanted him to live in his territory as his subject and pay tribute to him, he could not tolerate his growing popularity and strength. The **Battle of Bhangani** was fought between Guru Gobind Singh's army and the combined forces of many Rajas of the Sivalik Hills (*pahari rajas*), on 18 September 1688, at Bhangani near Poanta sahib.

THE BATTLE OF NADAUN



Nadaun was fought on 20 March 1691 between an imperial expeditionary force aided by Raja Kirpal Chand of Kangra and Raja Dyal of Bijharval in the Sivalik hills on the one hand and several other neighbouring chieftains who enjoyed the support of Guru Gobind Singh on the other. The battle is also mentioned in the autobiography of Guru Gobind Singh called the *Bachittar Natak*. This was the second battle of Guru Gobind Singh after the [Battle of Bhangani](#).

THE BATTLE OF ANANDPUR SAHIB

1. First Battle of Anandpur (1701): Two years after the creation of Khalsa (1699), Raja Bhim Chand and other hill chiefs attacked the fort of Anandpur. Guru Gobind Singh and his Sikhs offered a stout resistance. At last hill Rajas made a compromise with the Guru and later retired to the village Nirmoh.



4. Second Battle of Anandpur (1704): On appeal from the hill Rajas, Wazir Khan, the Mughal Fauzdar of Sirhind sent a big force for their assistance. The combined forces of Mughals and the Hill Chiefs undertook siege of the fort of Anandpur. After resisting the enemies for a long time, Guru Gobind Singh and his Sikhs had to leave the fort due to shortage of provisions. In the confusion that followed the two younger sons of the Guru Zorawar Singh and Fateh Singh got separated and fell into the hands of the Mughal refusal to embrace Islam they were bricked alive by the order of Wazir Khan.

BATTLE OF CHAMKAUR SAHIB



The **Battle of Chamkaur**, also known as **Battle of Chamkaur Sahib**, was a battle fought between the Khalsa, led by Guru Gobind Singh, and the coalition forces of the Mughals led by Wazir Khan and of Hindu hill chief. Guru Gobind Singh makes a reference to this battle in his letter Zafarnama.

THE BATTLE OF MUKTSAR


The **Battle of Sri Muktsar Sahib(Muktsar)** or **Battle of Khidrāne Dee Dhāb** took place on 29 December 1705,

following the siege of AnandpurSahib. In 1704, Anandpur Sahib was under an extended siege by the allied forces of the Mughals and the hill chiefs.

During the siege 40 Sikhs, led by Maha Singh, wrote letters of *bedava*

to Guru Gobind Singh ji. They arrived in the village of Jhabal where a Sikh woman named Mai Bhago, upon hearing their tale of desertion, motivated them into returning to Guru ji at Anandpur Sahib.





The 40 deserters with Mai Bhago returned to seek out Guru Gobind Singh ji, and joined him near *Khidrāne Dee Dhāb* preparing for battle against the Mughals. They fought Mughals and died in the following battle. The guru, finding the dying Maha Singh on the battlefield after the battle, forgave him and his compatriots, tore up their letters of *bedava*, and blessed them for their service.

The place was later renamed Muktsar, literally meaning *The Pool of Liberation*

Mai Bhago survived the battle and stayed on with Guru Gobind Singh ji as one of his bodyguards. The Mela Maghi is held at the holy city of Sri Muktsar Sahib every year in memory of the forty Sikh martyrs.