

## Time Line - Sikh Gurus History with comparison to times of Indian Rulers

Year	Sikhs	Punjab and its Rulers	India and its Rulers	Summary
1469	Birth of Guru Nanak Dev Ji in Talwandi (now Nankana Sahib).	Ruled by Bahlul Lodhi of the Lodhi Dynasty (Delhi Sultanate).	Bahlul Lodhi as Sultan of Delhi (1451-1489).	The birth of Sikhism's founder occurs in Punjab under the Lodhi Sultanate, which governed northern India including Punjab.
1489			Sikandar Lodhi succeeds as Sultan (1489-1517).	Change in Lodhi leadership maintains stability in northern India and Punjab.
1504	Birth of Guru Angad Dev Ji.			Early development of Sikh leadership lineage under Lodhi rule.
1517			Ibrahim Lodhi succeeds as Sultan (1517-1526).	Continued Lodhi rule over Punjab and northern India.
1522	Guru Nanak establishes Kartarpur, the first Sikh community.			Establishment of a Sikh center in Punjab during the declining years of the Lodhi Dynasty.
1526		Babur invades and conquers Punjab en route to Panipat. Punjab comes under Mughal rule.	Babur defeats Ibrahim Lodhi at the First Battle of Panipat, founding the Mughal Empire.	The Mughal Empire's establishment begins with conquest through Punjab, marking a shift from Sultanate to Mughal dominance in the region.
1527			Babur defeats Rajput confederacy at the Battle of Khanwa.	Mughal consolidation of power in northern India affects Punjab's stability.
1530			Humayun succeeds Babur as Mughal Emperor (1530-1540, 1555-1556).	Succession in the young Mughal Empire, with Punjab as a key province.
1539	Death of Guru Nanak; Guru Angad Dev Ji succeeds as the second Guru.			Peaceful transition of Sikh Guruship in Punjab amid Mughal expansion.
1540		Sher Shah Suri takes control of Punjab after defeating Humayun.	Sher Shah Suri defeats Humayun at Battles of Chausa (1539) and Kannauj, establishing the Suri Empire (1540-1555).	Temporary ousting of Mughals leads to Suri rule over Punjab and northern India, including infrastructure like the Grand Trunk Road through Punjab.
1545			Death of Sher Shah Suri;	Suri Dynasty continues to govern Punjab and India.

			succeeded by Islam Shah Suri.	
1552	Death of Guru Angad; Guru Amar Das Ji succeeds as the third Guru.			Sikh community grows in Punjab under Suri rule.
1555			Humayun regains Delhi and Punjab with Persian aid.	Mughal restoration brings Punjab back under Humayun's control.
1556			Akbar succeeds Humayun as Mughal Emperor (1556-1605).	Akbar's long reign begins, promoting religious tolerance that initially benefits the Sikh community in Punjab.
1574	Death of Guru Amar Das; Guru Ram Das Ji succeeds as the fourth Guru.			Continued Sikh institutional development in Punjab during Akbar's tolerant era.
1577	Guru Ram Das founds Ramdaspur (later Amritsar).	Founding of Amritsar as a Sikh center in Punjab.		Emergence of Amritsar as a key Sikh city under Mughal suzerainty.
1581	Death of Guru Ram Das; Guru Arjan Dev Ji succeeds as the fifth Guru.			Sikh growth in Punjab continues peacefully.
1595	Birth of Guru Hargobind Ji.			Preparation for future Sikh leadership amid ongoing Mughal rule.
1604	Guru Arjan compiles the Adi Granth and installs it in the newly completed Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple) in Amritsar.	Completion of Harmandir Sahib in Punjab.		Centralization of Sikh scripture in Punjab's Amritsar, strengthening community identity.
1605			Jahangir succeeds Akbar as Mughal Emperor (1605- 1627).	Shift to less tolerant Mughal policies begins to affect religious groups in Punjab.
1606	Martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev Ji on Jahangir's orders; Guru Hargobind Ji succeeds as the sixth Guru and introduces the concept of Miri-Piri (temporal and spiritual authority).	Execution in Lahore, Punjab, marks first major Sikh-Mughal conflict.		Escalation of tensions between Sikhs and Mughals, leading to militarization of Sikhs in Punjab.
1609	Guru Hargobind constructs the Akal Takht in Amritsar.	Akal Takht established as seat of Sikh temporal authority in Punjab.		Symbolizes Sikh sovereignty within Mughal-ruled Punjab.

1621	Birth of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji.			Future Guru born in Punjab during period of Sikh consolidation.
1628			Shah Jahan succeeds Jahangir as Mughal Emperor (1628-1658).	New Mughal emperor continues control over Punjab.
1634	Battle of Amritsar: Guru Hargobind defeats Mughal forces.	Mughal-Sikh battle in Punjab.		Sikhs demonstrate military capability against Mughal authority in Punjab.
1644	Death of Guru Hargobind; Guru Har Rai Ji succeeds as the seventh Guru.			Peaceful period for Sikhs in Punjab under Guru Har Rai.
1656	Birth of Guru Har Krishan Ji.			
1658			Aurangzeb seizes throne after war of succession, becomes Mughal Emperor (1658-1707).	Aurangzeb's orthodox policies intensify religious tensions across India, including in Punjab.
1661	Death of Guru Har Rai; Guru Har Krishan Ji succeeds as the eighth Guru.			Youngest Guru ascends during Aurangzeb's reign.
1664	Death of Guru Har Krishan; Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji succeeds as the ninth Guru.			Guru Tegh Bahadur focuses on community building in Punjab.
1665	Guru Tegh Bahadur founds Anandpur Sahib.	Founding of Anandpur in Punjab hills.		New Sikh center established in Punjab amid growing pressures.
1666	Birth of Guru Gobind Singh Ji in Patna (but family returns to Punjab).			Birth of the last human Guru, who would transform Sikhism in Punjab.
1675	Martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur in Delhi for defending religious freedom; Guru Gobind Singh Ji succeeds as the tenth Guru.	Execution ordered by Aurangzeb, body brought back to Punjab.		Direct confrontation with Aurangzeb's policies highlights Sikh advocacy for human rights, deepening Sikh-Mughal rift.
1688	Battle of Bhangani: Guru Gobind Singh defeats alliance of hill chiefs.	Conflict in Punjab's Himalayan foothills.		Sikhs assert independence against local rulers allied with Mughals in Punjab region.
1699	Guru Gobind Singh creates the Khalsa at Anandpur Sahib,	Formation of Khalsa in Punjab.		Transformation of Sikhs into a warrior community in response to Mughal oppression.

	initiating the Sikh baptism ceremony.			
1704	Siege of Anandpur; evacuation leads to Battle of Chamkaur and martyrdom of Guru Gobind Singh's elder sons.	Mughal and hill chief forces besiege Anandpur in Punjab.		Heightened persecution under Aurangzeb forces major Sikh sacrifices in Punjab.
1705	Martyrdom of Guru Gobind Singh's younger sons at Sirhind.	Execution by Wazir Khan, Mughal governor of Sirhind in Punjab.		Tragic event fuels Sikh resistance against Mughal rule in Punjab.
1707			Death of Aurangzeb; succeeded by Bahadur Shah I.	Decline of Mughal power begins, creating opportunities for regional groups like Sikhs in Punjab.
1708	Assassination attempt leads to death of Guru Gobind Singh; he declares Guru Granth Sahib as the eternal Guru.	Events unfold in Nanded, but impact on Punjab-based Sikh community.		End of the line of human Gurus institutionalizes Sikh scripture, setting stage for future Sikh autonomy in Punjab amid weakening Mughals.