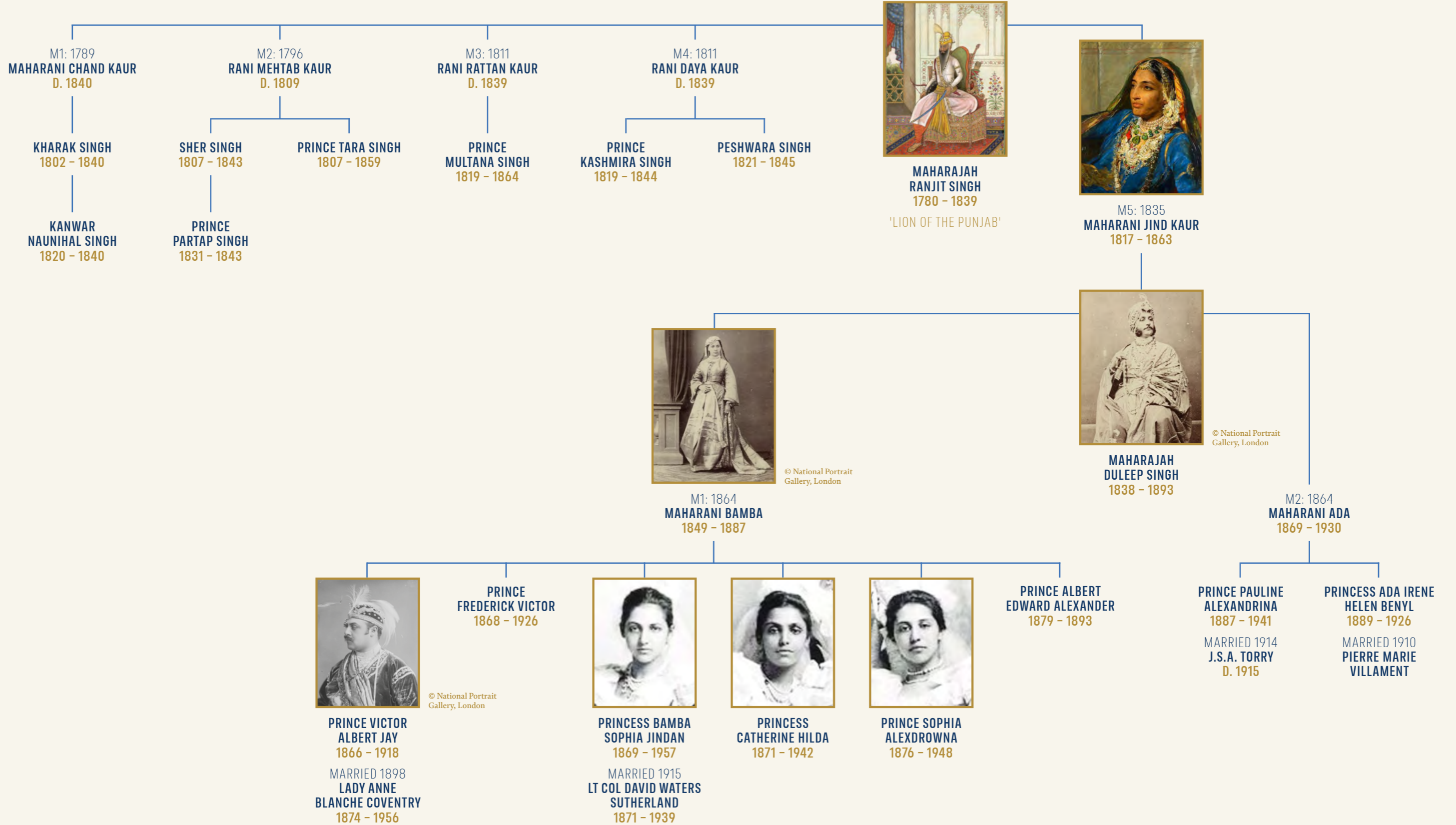


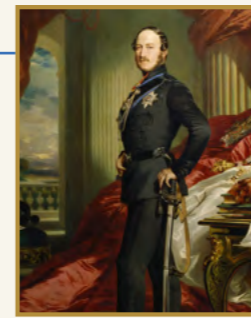
# SOPHIA DULEEP SINGH'S FAMILY TREE



# QUEEN VICTORIA'S FAMILY TREE

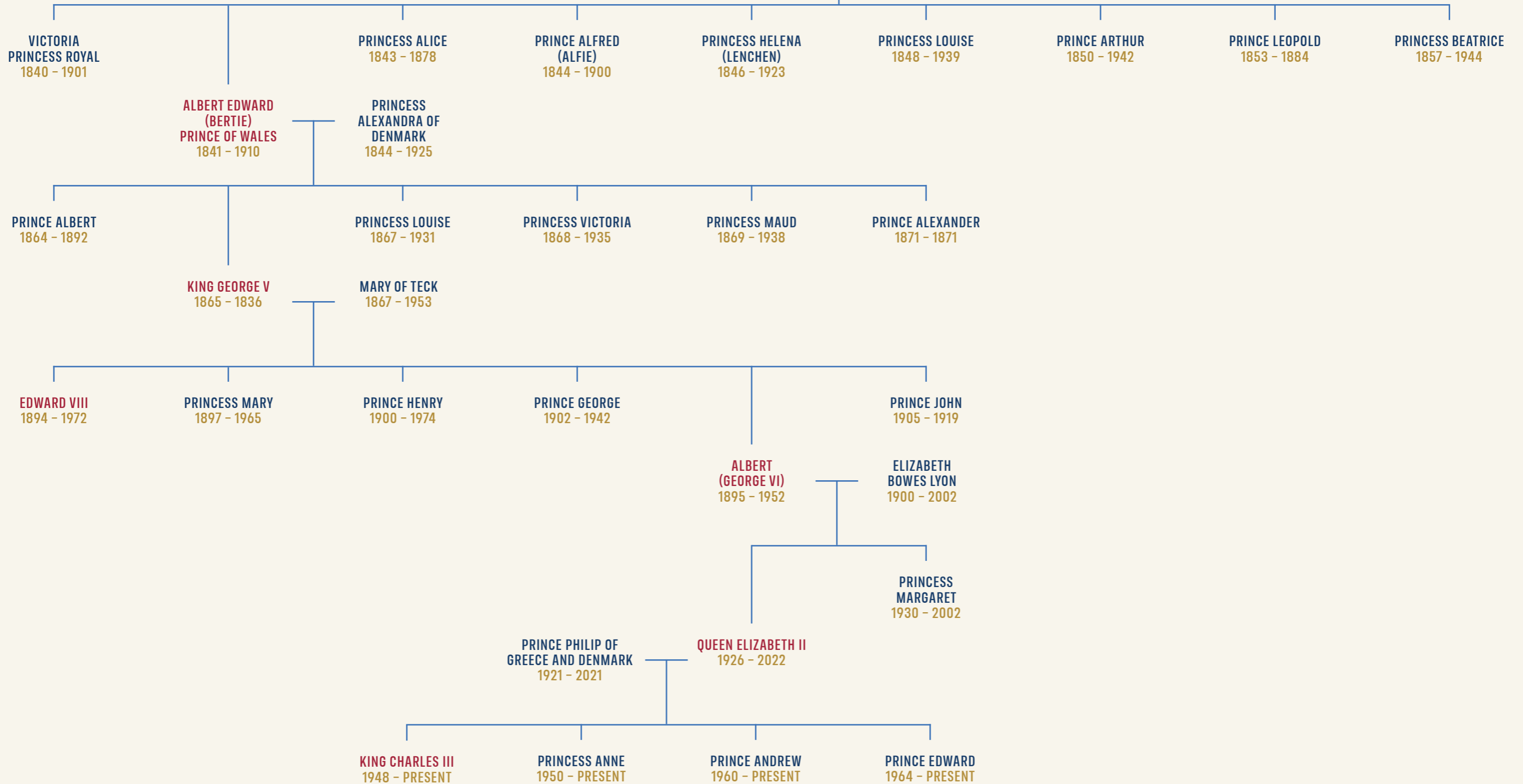


**QUEEN VICTORIA**  
1818 - 1901



**PRINCE ALBERT**  
1819 - 1861

© National Portrait Gallery, London



**1600**

Elizabeth I grants a charter to the East India Company, which begins establishing trading posts in India.

**1607**

James I lays plans to colonise America. The first permanent English settlement in America is founded in Jamestown Colony, Virginia.

**1615**

Defeat of the Portuguese at Bombay in a dispute with the English over trading rights.

**1624**

English settlement established at St. Kitts.

**1627**

English settlement established in Barbados.

**1628**

English settlement established on Nevis.

**1633**

English trading post established in Bengal.

**1639**

The English settle at Madras.

**1655**

An expedition sent by Oliver Cromwell gains control of Jamaica from Spain. English settlers bring in vast numbers of enslaved Africans to work the sugar estates on the island.

**1661**

Charles II received a Dowry present from the Portuguese after his marriage to Catherine de Braganza, in the form of Tangier and Bombay.

**1666**

The Bahamas are colonised.

**1668**

The Royal Charter of 27 March leads to the transfer of Bombay from Charles II to the English East India Company for an annual rent of £10

**1713**

The Treaty of Utrecht concludes the War of the Spanish Succession. This treaty allows Britain to make territorial gains in the Americas and Mediterranean, including Newfoundland, St Kitts, Hudson's Bay as well as Gibraltar and Minorca. The treaty also included Britain's right to import slaves into Spanish colonies.

**1746**

Madras captured by the French.

**1756**

Minorca lost to the Spanish.

**1757**

British colonial administrator Robert Clive overthrows the nawab (ruler) of Bengal in the Battle of Plassey on June 23. This victory makes Clive the virtual master of Bengal.

**1707**

The death of Muhi al-Din Muhammad, known as Aurangzeb, the sixth emperor of the Mughal Empire marking the start of the downfall of the Mughal Empire.

**1708**

Guru Gobind Singh the tenth Guru, son of Guru Tegh Bahadur dies naming the Sikh scripture Guru Granth Sahib as his successor, bringing to a close the line of human gurus and establishing the scripture as the 11th and last eternally living guru.

**1735-80**

The Sikh army known as the Dal Khalsa led expeditions against the Mughals and the Afghans in the west.

**1739**

Nadir Shah, the Afsharid Shah of Persia, invades Delhi and loots the treasury of the Mughal Empire taking the Koh-i-Noor diamond.

**1751**

Nadir Shah's grandson gives the Koh-i-Noor to Ahmad Shah Durrani, founder of the Afghan Empire, in return for his support.

**1799**

Ranjit Singh captures Lahore from its Afghan ruler, Zaman Shah Durrani and starts to establish an empire based in the Punjab.

**1763**

The Treaty of Paris officially ends the Seven Years' War. By this treaty France renounces to Great Britain all of mainland North America east of the Mississippi River; the West Indian islands of Grenada, Saint Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago; and all French conquests made since 1749 in India or in the East Indies. Spain cedes Florida to the British.

**1769**

The Great Famine of Bengal killed over 10 million people. In the same year Captain James Cook arrived in Tahiti before making his way to New Zealand.

**1770**

Captain James Cook claimed New South Wales (Australia) for Britain.

**1787**

The British politician William Wilberforce, a member of the Clapham Sect, began his campaign to end slavery in British colonies. This led to a free colony being established in Sierra Leone.

**1801**

The formal start of the Sikh Empire began with the unification of the Misls. The main geographical footprint of the empire was from the Punjab region to Khyber Pass in the west, to Kashmir in the north, Sindh in the south, and Tibet in the east. Ranjit Singh proclaimed himself as the "Maharaja of Punjab"

**1802**

Ranjit Singh, took Amritsar from the Bhangi Sikh misl,

**1806**

Ranjit Singh signed a treaty with the British officials of the East India Company, in which he agreed that his Sikh forces would not attempt to expand south of the Sutlej river, and the Company agreed that it would not attempt to militarily cross the Sutlej river into the Sikh territory.

**1807**

Ranjit Singh's forces attacked the Muslim ruled Kasur and, after a month of fierce fighting in the Battle of Kasur defeated the Afghan chief Qutb-ud-Din, which expanded his empire northwest towards Afghanistan.

**1808**

Ahmad Shah Durrani, grandson Shuja Shah Durrani, wears a bracelet containing the Koh-i-Noor during Mountstuart Elphinstone's visit to Peshawar.

**1801**

Irish Act of Union unites Britain and Ireland.

**1806**

Cape of Good Hope occupied by the British.

**1807-33**

Prohibition of shipment of slaves in British ships or to British colonies.

**1813**

English East India Company lost its trading monopoly with India.

**1816**

Britain returned Dutch and French colonies.

**1819**

Singapore founded by Sir Stamford Raffles.

**1821**

Singapore Sierra Leone, Gambia and the Gold Coast form British West Africa.

**1833**

The Abolition of Slavery throughout the British Empire.

**1853**

Construction of railways in India.

**1809**

Ahmad Shah Durrani formed an alliance with the United Kingdom to help defend against a possible invasion of Afghanistan by Russia.

**1813**

Shuja Shah Durrani is forced by Ranjit Singh, to hand over the Koh-i-Noor in return for hospitality in Lahore where he fled after he was overthrown.

**1818**

Ranjit Singh took Multan leading to the end of Afghan influence in the Punjab and taking the whole Bari Doab under his rule.

**1819**

Ranjit Singh defeated the Afghan Sunni Muslim rulers and annexed Srinagar and Kashmir, stretching his rule into the north and the Jhelum valley, beyond the foothills of the Himalayas.

**1837**

The Battle of Jamrud, became the last confrontation between the Sikhs and the Afghans, which displayed the extent of the western boundaries of the Sikh Empire.

**1931**

Deep resentment toward British policies leads to a widespread but unsuccessful rebellion by the sepoys (native Indian soldiers employed by the East India Company) against British rule in India. Although the rebellion is stopped, it reveals the limits of the company's power. After the Indian Mutiny the British government takes direct rule of India, beginning the period of the British raj. As a result, the company is dissolved in 1858, and India becomes an official British colony.

**1853**

Construction of railways in India.

**1876**

Queen Victoria took the title Empress of India.

**1878**

Occupation of Cyprus.

**1884-85**

European nations meet in Berlin to divide Africa. Britain wins the most territory, which stretches from South Africa to Egypt.

**1885**

Local Indian leaders form the Indian National Congress to promote independence from Great Britain.

**1919**

Mahatma Gandhi becomes a leader of the Indian National Congress. He will eventually lead India to independence.

**1931**

The term British Commonwealth of Nations is applied to largely self-governing dependencies that acknowledge an increasingly symbolic British authority. (The Commonwealth will ultimately evolve into a free, voluntary association of sovereign states that maintain ties of friendship and cooperation and that continue to acknowledge the British monarch as symbolic head of their association.)

**1947**

The Mountbatten Plan partitions the subcontinent into Hindu-controlled India and Muslim-controlled Pakistan on June 3. India gains independence on August 15, marking the end of British rule and the establishment of a free and independent Indian nation.

**1957**

The Gold Coast becomes the first sub-Saharan African colony to reach independence (as Ghana). The movement of Britain's remaining colonies in Africa, Asia, and the Caribbean toward self-government gains speed in later years.

**1997**

The last significant British colony, Hong Kong, is returned to Chinese sovereignty. By this time virtually nothing remains of the British Empire.

**1497**

John Cabot is sent by King Henry VII on an expedition to discover a route to Asia via the Atlantic. Cabot managed to reach the coast of Newfoundland and believed he had made it as far as Asia.

**C. 1500**

Sikhism is founded from the spiritual teachings of Guru Nanak, the faith's first Guru.

**1556-1605**

Reign of Akbar the Great, the third Mughal Emperor. He supported religious freedom and had a favourable impression of Sikhism. He donated land to the langar (communal kitchen) and the Mughals did not have any conflict with Sikh gurus until his death in 1605.

**1606**

Guru Arjan, the fifth Sikh Guru, dies in Mughal custody in Lahore Fort. Mughal emperor Jahangir demanded a fine of 200,000 rupees and demanded that Guru Arjan erase some of the hymns in the text that he found offensive. Guru Arjan refused to remove the lines and pay the fine, which led to his execution.

**1606**

Guru Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Sikh Guru was executed on the orders of Aurangzeb, the sixth Mughal emperor, in Delhi, India.

**1688**

The Battle of Bhangani, the first of 13 battles Guru Gobind Singh against the Mughal Empire and the kings of Siwalik Hills.

**1699**

Guru Gobind Singh founded the Sikh warrior community called the Khalsa. The Khalsa united the Sikh community against various Mughalbacked claimants to the guruship.

**1845-46**

The First Anglo-Sikh War was fought between the Sikh Empire and the British East India Company.

**1846**

The Treaty of Lahore meant the Sikhs surrender regions, forts, territories, rights and interests in the hill countries situated between the Rivers Beas and Indus to the East India Company, as equivalent to ten million rupees.

**1848-49**

The second Anglo-Sikh War fought between the Sikh Empire and the British East India Company.

**1849**

Defeat of the Punjab Empire in the second Anglo-Sikh war. Duleep Singh is deposed at the age of ten and the British annex the Punjab region. The Koh-i-Noor is passed to Queen Victoria.

**1854**

Duleep Singh arrives in England and is introduced to the British court.

# MAP OF SOPHIA'S LONDON



FELTHAM  
MAGISTRATES  
COURT



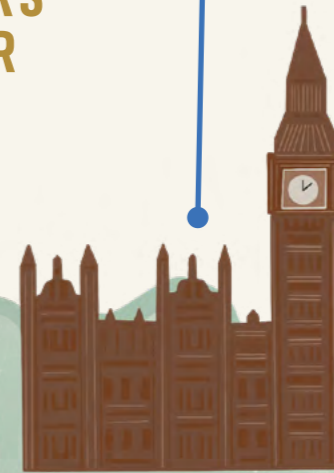
CENTRAL  
GUDWARA



SPEAKERS  
CORNER



HOUSES OF  
PARLIAMENT



CAXTON HALL



HAMPTON  
COURT PALACE



FARADAY HOUSE



OLD TOWN HALL



CLARIDGES



BUCKINGHAM  
PALACE

# LLOYDS WEEKLY NEWS



## PRINCESS'S PROTEST

OBJECTS TO PAYING TAX BECAUSE SHE HAS NO VOTE

Princess Sophia Duleep Singh of Faraday House, Hampton Court, was fined on Monday at Feltham for keeping 5 dogs without licences.

She was further summoned for using armorial bearings and keeping a carriage and a man servant without having taken out the necessary licences.

Mr Leon Castello on behalf of Princess Duleep Singh said she could not attend the court. He was instructed to admit all the summonses except that obtaining to armorial bearings. The princess took a very prominent part on the Women's Suffrage movement and she had asked him to protest against 'the gross injustice of making women liable to taxation who had no voice in the management of the country.'

For not taking out dog licences the princess was fined £1. She was fined £1 for keeping an unlicensed male servant and £1 for keeping an unlicensed carriage. The Bench would take some time to consider their position as to the alleged armorial bearings.

# DAILY HERALD

Thursday, December 30th 1913

## PRINCESS MAKES PROTEST AGAINST THE LAW SHE DEMANDS A VOTE OF PARLIAMENT

At Feltham Police Court yesterday, the Princess Sophia Duleep Singh of Faraday House, Hampton Court, was summoned for keeping two dogs, a car-riage and a male servant without licences. She pleaded guilty.

In the course of a long statement the Princess said:

"I am unable conscientiously pay money to the State as I am not allowed to exercise any control over its expenditure, nor am I allowed any voice to the choosing of the members of Parliament whose salaries I have to help to pay. It is very unjust, When the women of Britain are enfranchised and the state acknowledges me as a citizen, I shall, of course, pay my share willingly in its upkeep. Taxation without representation is tyranny. It is an in-justice that women should be called upon, under the circumstances, to pay these taxes.

If I am not 'a person' for the purpose of representation, I shall not be 'a person' for the purposes of taxation."

The Chairman: We cannot alter the law. We have nothing to do except to administer it as we find it. You want to alter the law? - Yes.

The Princess admitted being fined for similar offences in 1911.

The magistrate imposed fines of £5 each in respect of the groom and carriage, and £1 5s for each of the dogs, with costs amounting to 18s.

The Princess said she had the same objection to paying the fines as she had to paying the taxes.

The Chairman: We quite understand why you are not paying.

A distraint will be made in default of payment.

*31st Dec 1906, Lahore.*

“It might have been an English ball to look at the room, full of people - about 500 I should say and all English. I was taken in corners...I never spoke to the Lieutenant Governor at all that evening except to say howdy and goodbye. I did not ask the question as to what people had been saying about B. It was the accountant general I believe who took me into supper but I did not catch his name and do not care. I was furious about the supper and intend to complain about it. It was very stupid.....and I should have refused to go into supper”.

*January 1907, Lahore.*

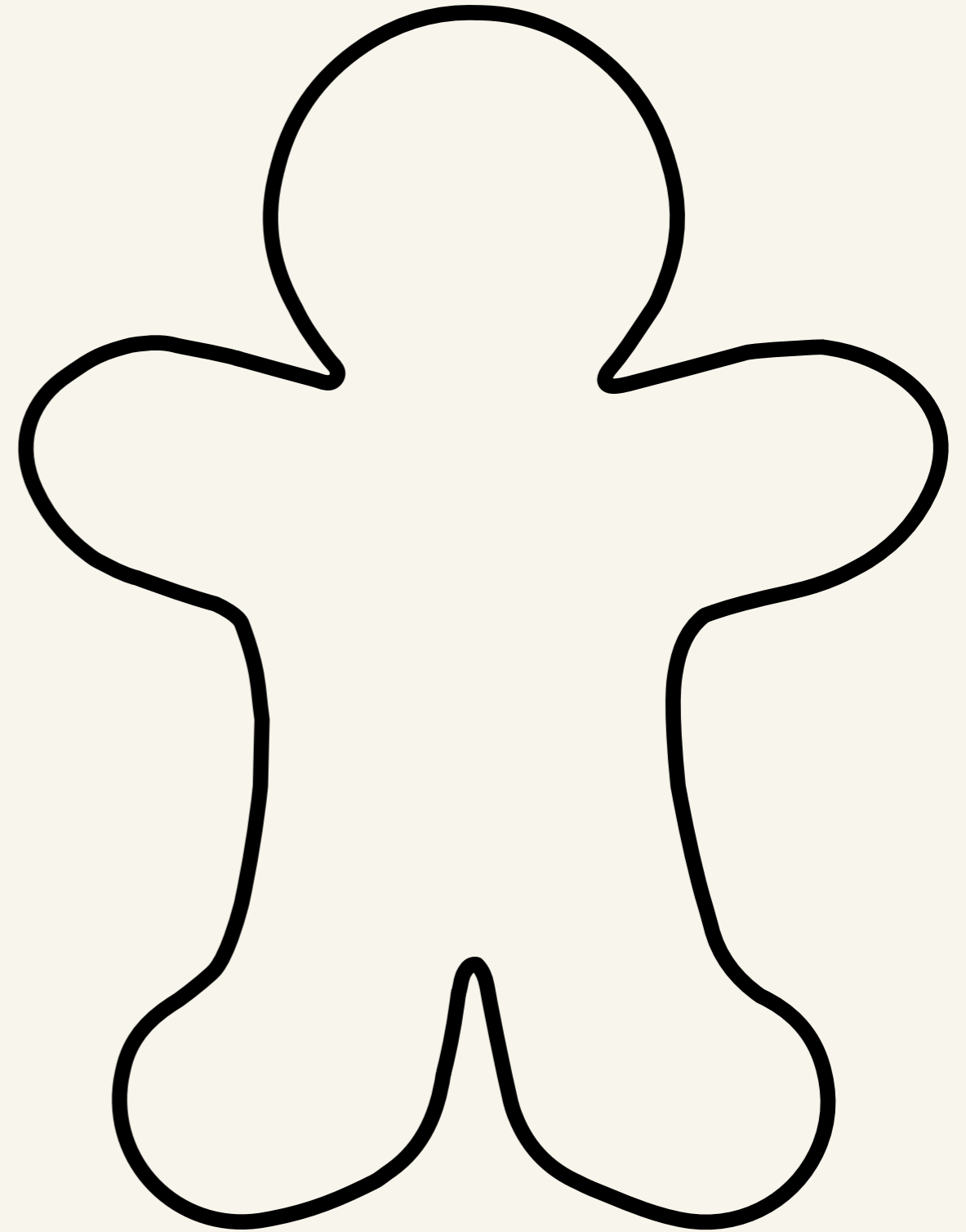
“A crowd began to collect around us as we walked. I heard lots of people saying who we were. Later we drove into the village with its narrow streets looking much like other villages, only with some high houses....I was most delighted to have seen the home of my ancestors...we all sat on the veranda on a velvet cushion which Bamba thought they had put out especially for us.

And oh dear how they are changed poor things, but they have been through so much.....The youngest having been imprisoned for 5 years for a crime which he never committed - oh dear all these horrid injustices - the elder one is quite grey and the young one who was so good looking as a boy and who I fell in love with, cannot have grown an inch since then...he is an ugly little shrivelled up man.”

*12 May 1907*

“Little did I expect the shock of what it contained.....oh dear, oh dear poor poor India and the Indians. Lala Lajpat Rai has been arrested....and deported promptly from Lahore. Did the poor man expect this....Oh death....this one man one of India's saviours.

Oh you wicked English how I long for your downfall. How I loathe you all...I am your deadly enemy from hereafter. Such injustice I cannot stand....I don't believe he was preaching sedition....Ah India awake and free yourself! I am afraid this is the end of all hope”



## REPRESENTATION IN HISTORY



“A real British hero, the greatest ever Briton, the man who motivated Britain to defeat the Nazis and fight not just for our liberty but the world’s freedom too.”

*Lord Ian Austin, former MP*

He connected with the British people:

“God bless you all. This is your victory. In our long history, we have never seen a greater day than this. Everyone, man or woman, has done their best.”

**Addressing the crowd on VE Day 1945**

He authorised the bombing of German cities, culminating in the controversial attack on Dresden in February 1945 in which tens of thousands of German civilians were killed.

**Furlong, Ray (2004)**

He was awarded the Nobel Prize in Literature in 1953 for his many published works including a biography of his father, *Lord Randolph Churchill, The World Crisis and The Dawn of Liberation* (1945)

In 1944 he raised the school leavers age to 14, ensuring a better education and less child labour.

**Britannica.com**

“I cannot bear that those who serve the Country and yourself should not love as well as admire and respect you.”

*Clementine Churchill (Winston’s wife)*  
**1915**

He ordered the police to stop suffragettes reaching the houses of parliament on 18th November 1910 through violence, advising them to attack their breasts as they thought this would cause cancer.

**Atkinson, 1988**

“I do not admit ... that a great wrong has been done to the Red Indians of America or the black people of Australia ... a stronger race, a higher-grade race, a more worldly wise race ... has come in and taken their place.”

*Churchill, 1937*

He deployed troops to control striking miners in Wales in 1910, a decision which led to the death of one man.

*Herbert, Trevor, ed. (1988). Wales 1880–1914: Welsh History and its sources.*

He failed to act during the Bengal Famine of 1943 – in which around three million Indians died.

*Mukerjee, Madhusree (2010). Churchill’s Secret War: The British Empire and the Ravaging of India During World War II*

# I GLOSSARY

**Allied** – joined by or working together with

**Armorial bearings** – a coat of arms

**British Raj** – this refers to the period of direct British rule over the Indian subcontinent from 1858 until the independence of India and Pakistan in 1947

**Census** – an official count or survey, especially of a population

**Colonialism** – acquiring political control over another country, occupying it with settlers, and exploiting it economically

**Deposed** – remove from a job or position suddenly and forcefully

**Disenfranchised** – to take away a persons right to vote or other rights of citizenship

**Empire** – An empire is the collective name for a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country

**Emulate** – match or imitate

**Enfranchised** – Given the right to vote or other rights of citizenship

**Grace and Favour** – a property owned by a monarch and lent, free of charge, to someone

**Maternal** – related through the mother's family

**Maharaja** – a Sanskrit word that means “great king.” It refers to a monarch or prince in India who ranks above a raja (king).

**Maharani** – a Sanskrit word that means “great queen.” The title of maharani would be given to the wife of a maharaja or to a woman who was a ruler in her own right.

**Palatial** – like a palace, spacious and splendid

**Paternal** – related through the father's family

**Patrimony** – property inherited from a father or male ancestor

**Philanthropy** – the desire to help others, especially by the generous donation of money to good causes

**Sedition** – behaviour or speech encouraging people to rebel against the authority of a state or monarch

**Vanguard** – a group of people leading the way



# QUIZ TIME

## WHAT DO YOU KNOW?

1. Who is on the throne in 1854 when Maharaja Duleep Singh comes to England?

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2. Queen Victoria is Queen of the United Kingdom of Britain and Ireland for 63 years and 7 months. What other title was she given on the 1st May 1876?

- a) Empress of India
- b) Queen of Asia
- c) Duchess of Canada

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3. When did the British Empire begin?

- a) 1400
- b) 1500
- c) 1600

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Do you know who was on the throne then?

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4. Who was the first ruler of the Punjab Empire in 1799?

- a) Ranjit Singh
- b) Kharak Sing
- c) Jind Kaur

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5. What were the suffragettes campaigning for?

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6. When did women in England, Wales and Scotland received the vote on the same terms as men, meaning women over the age of 21 could vote?

- a) 1910
- b) 1918
- c) 1928

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7. Can you suggest 3 different ways you can protest?

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8. How would Sophia have travelled to India in 1907?

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9. How many Indian soldiers supported Allied Powers in World War I?

- a) 500,000 soldiers
- b) 800,000 soldiers
- c) 1,300,000 soldiers

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10. Sophia was given a substantial allowance from the East India Company and her godmother, Queen Victoria, gave her a home at Hampton Court Palace. How would you spend your time, and money, if you were Sophia?

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