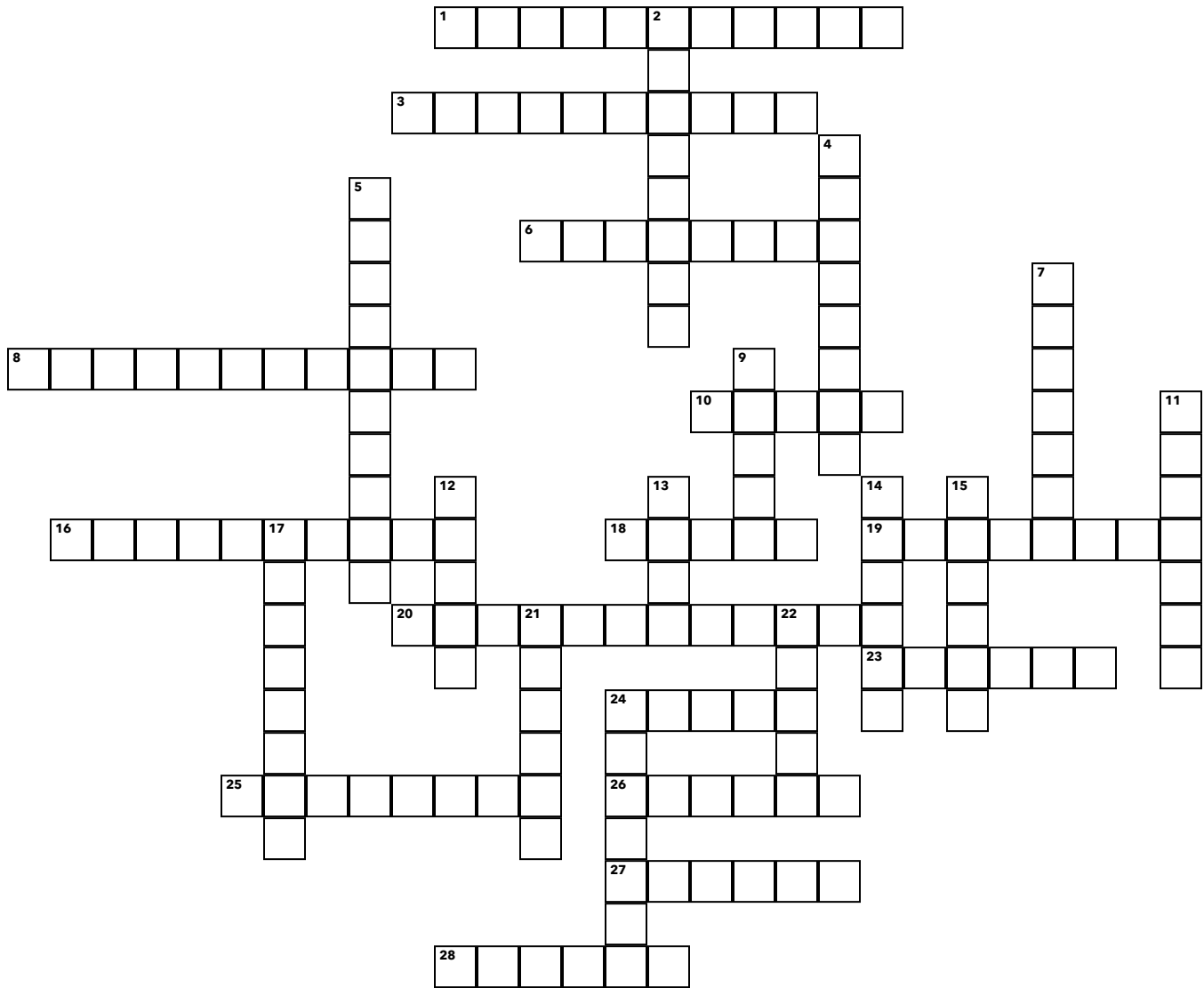


Maharaja Ranjeet Singh (Hard): Lion of Panjab

23 × 28 · 15 across · 14 down · hard · Ages 11-14



ACROSS

- 1 Ranjeet Singh's eldest son, proclaimed crown prince in 1816 – two words.
- 3 Gold coins minted by Ranjeet Singh, named after Guru Nanak – two words.
- 6 The French emperor whose defeated generals Ventura and Allard came to modernise Ranjeet Singh's army.
- 8 Ranjeet Singh's youngest son, born 1838, last Maharaja of the Sikh Empire – two words.
- 10 A fortified town southwest of Lahore, repeatedly contested and finally subdued by Ranjeet Singh.

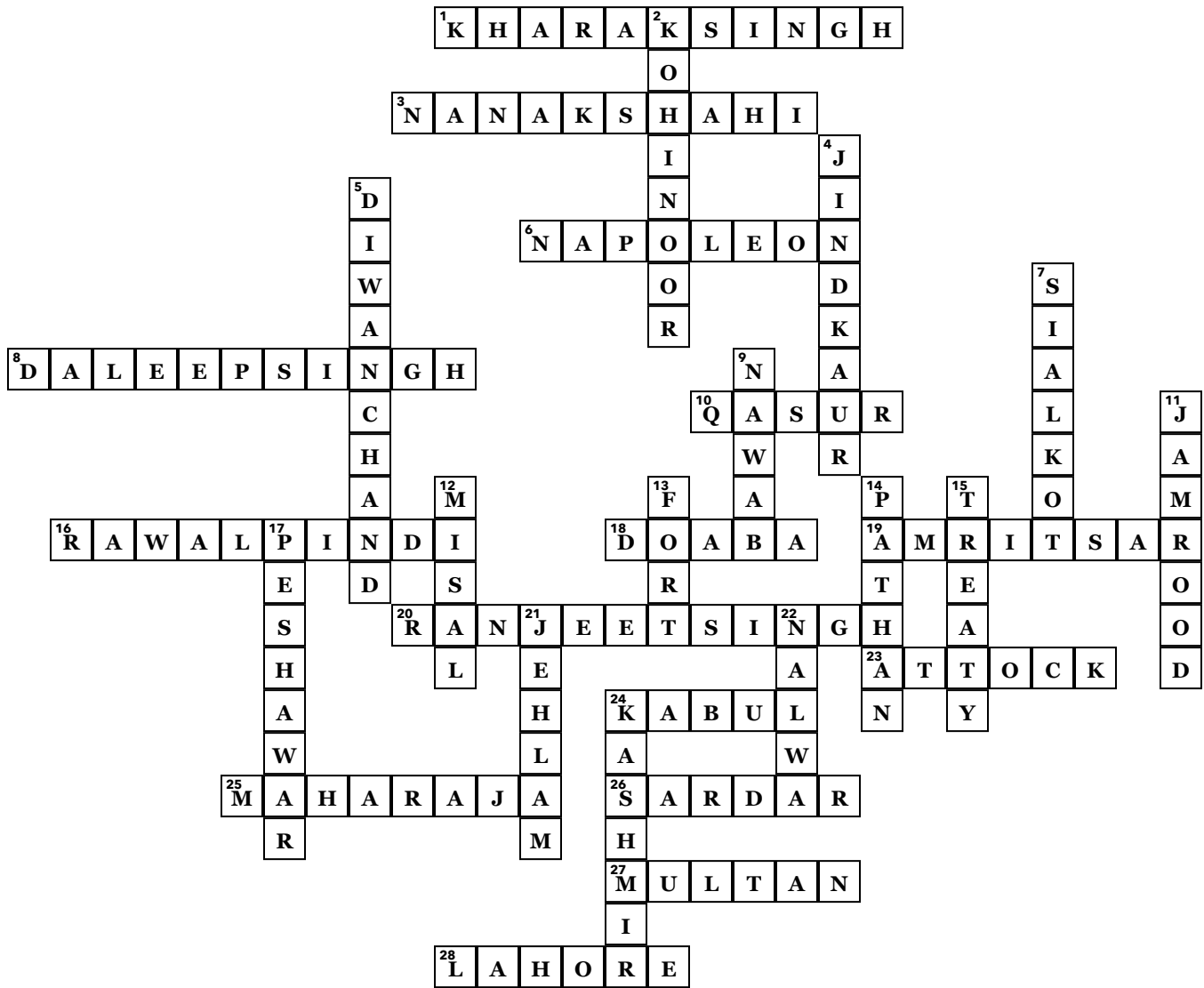
DOWN

- 2 Famous diamond obtained from the Afghan Shah Shuja in 1813, later taken to Britain – two words.
- 4 The last queen of Ranjeet Singh and mother of Daleep Singh – two words.
- 5 Ranjeet Singh's powerful general and minister who led the capture of Multan – two words.
- 7 Northern Punjab city brought under Sikh control by Ranjeet Singh in 1808.
- 9 A Muslim ruler or governor; many Nawabs became tributaries of the Sikh Empire.

- 16 Important northern city and military base secured by the Sikh Empire.
- 18 The fertile region between two rivers in Punjab controlled by the Sikh Empire.
- 19 The holiest city of the Sikhs, home of the Golden Temple, captured by Ranjeet Singh in 1804.
- 20 The Lion of Punjab, first Maharaja of the Sikh Empire – two words.
- 23 Strategic fort on the Indus River wrested from the Afghans, controlling the road to the northwest.
- 24 Capital of Afghanistan whose rulers repeatedly threatened Punjab before being checked by the Sikh army.
- 25 The royal title Ranjeet Singh took on 12 April 1801, making him King of the Punjab.
- 26 A Sikh military chief or noble leader.
- 27 Heavily fortified southern city that fell to Sikh forces after a long siege in June 1818.
- 28 The great capital city of the Sikh Empire, entered by Ranjeet Singh in 1799.
- 11 The fort at the eastern mouth of the Khyber Pass where Hari Singh Nalwa fell in battle in 1837.
- 12 A Sikh confederacy or clan, the basic political unit before the empire was unified.
- 13 A military stronghold – Ranjeet Singh captured dozens across Punjab and the northwest.
- 14 Afghan warrior people who fought repeatedly against Sikh armies at Naushehra and Peshawar.
- 15 A formal agreement – Ranjeet Singh signed one with the British in 1809 fixing the Satluj as a border.
- 17 Northwestern city conquered by the Sikh army in 1818, gateway to the Khyber Pass.
- 21 A river of Punjab that formed a natural boundary in the Sikh Empire's western territories.
- 22 Hari Singh ____, Ranjeet Singh's greatest general who died defending the fort of Jamrood in 1837.
- 24 Mountain valley conquered by Ranjeet Singh in 1819, prized for its famous shawls.

Maharaja Ranjeet Singh (Hard): Lion of Panjab

23 × 28 · 15 across · 14 down · hard · Ages 11-14



ACROSS

- 1 **KHARAKSINGH** – Ranjeet Singh's eldest son, proclaimed crown prince in 1816 – two words.
- 3 **NANAKSHAHI** – Gold coins minted by Ranjeet Singh, named after Guru Nanak – two words.
- 6 **NAPOLEON** – The French emperor whose defeated generals Ventura and Allard came to modernise Ranjeet Singh's army.
- 8 **DALEEPSINGH** – Ranjeet Singh's youngest son, born 1838, last Maharaja of the Sikh Empire – two words.

DOWN

- 2 **KOHINOOR** – Famous diamond obtained from the Afghan Shah Shuja in 1813, later taken to Britain – two words.
- 4 **JINDKAUR** – The last queen of Ranjeet Singh and mother of Daleep Singh – two words.
- 5 **DIWANCHAND** – Ranjeet Singh's powerful general and minister who led the capture of Multan – two words.
- 7 **SIALKOT** – Northern Punjab city brought under Sikh control by Ranjeet Singh in 1808.

- 10 **QASUR** – A fortified town southwest of Lahore, repeatedly contested and finally subdued by Ranjeet Singh.
- 16 **RAWALPINDI** – Important northern city and military base secured by the Sikh Empire.
- 18 **DOABA** – The fertile region between two rivers in Punjab controlled by the Sikh Empire.
- 19 **AMRITSAR** – The holiest city of the Sikhs, home of the Golden Temple, captured by Ranjeet Singh in 1804.
- 20 **RANJEETSINGH** – The Lion of Punjab, first Maharaja of the Sikh Empire – two words.
- 23 **ATTOCK** – Strategic fort on the Indus River wrested from the Afghans, controlling the road to the northwest.
- 24 **KABUL** – Capital of Afghanistan whose rulers repeatedly threatened Punjab before being checked by the Sikh army.
- 25 **MAHARAJA** – The royal title Ranjeet Singh took on 12 April 1801, making him King of the Punjab.
- 26 **SARDAR** – A Sikh military chief or noble leader.
- 27 **MULTAN** – Heavily fortified southern city that fell to Sikh forces after a long siege in June 1818.
- 28 **LAHORE** – The great capital city of the Sikh Empire, entered by Ranjeet Singh in 1799.
- 9 **NAWAB** – A Muslim ruler or governor; many Nawabs became tributaries of the Sikh Empire.
- 11 **JAMROOD** – The fort at the eastern mouth of the Khyber Pass where Hari Singh Nalwa fell in battle in 1837.
- 12 **MISAL** – A Sikh confederacy or clan, the basic political unit before the empire was unified.
- 13 **FORT** – A military stronghold – Ranjeet Singh captured dozens across Punjab and the northwest.
- 14 **PATHAN** – Afghan warrior people who fought repeatedly against Sikh armies at Naushehra and Peshawar.
- 15 **TREATY** – A formal agreement – Ranjeet Singh signed one with the British in 1809 fixing the Satluj as a border.
- 17 **PESHAWAR** – Northwestern city conquered by the Sikh army in 1818, gateway to the Khyber Pass.
- 21 **JEHLAM** – A river of Punjab that formed a natural boundary in the Sikh Empire's western territories.
- 22 **NALWA** – Hari Singh ____, Ranjeet Singh's greatest general who died defending the fort of Jamrood in 1837.
- 24 **KASHMIR** – Mountain valley conquered by Ranjeet Singh in 1819, prized for its famous shawls.