During the baptism ceremony of the Khalsa in 1699, Guru Gobind Singh Ji gave Mata Jeeto Ji the honour of participating in the first baptism, by adding sugar cakes (patashas) to water which were stirred with the khanda (double edged sword) and administered to the Khalsa as Amrit (sweet water).
Mata Khivi Ji was the wife of Guru Angad Ji and was in charge of the Langar Seva (Community Kitchen). She was an unlimited source of bounty and helped create a new social consciousness for women.
Bibi Bhani Ji has a unique position in Sikh history as the daughter of Guru Amar Das Ji, wife of Guru Ram Das Ji and mother of Guru Arjun Dev Ji. Bibi Bhani Ji was an inspiration during the formative period of Sikh history and symbolises responsibility, dedication, humility and fortitude.
Due to Mata Sahib Kaur Ji’s commitment to Sikhism and her purity, Guru Gobind Singh Ji declared that Sikhs should consider Mata Sahib Kaur Ji as the spiritual mother of the Khalsa.
Mai Bhago Ji was the brave women who shamed the 40 deserters to return to the battle of Muktsar. She led them into battle where they achieved martyrdom and were blessed by Guru Gobind Singh Ji. She is ranked as one of the top female warriors in history.
Bibi Nanaki Ji was the first person to recognize Guru Nanak Dev Ji as a Divine Soul early in his life. Bibi Nanaki Ji (Guru Nanak's sister) and Mata Tripta Ji (Guru Nanak's mother) played very important roles in encouraging Nanak Dev Ji to pursue his lifelong mission.
Mata Gujri Ji was an illuminating force behind her husband Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji and her son Guru Gobind Singh Ji. After the martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji, Mata Gujri guided and inspired her son Guru Gobind Singh Ji. She was responsible for the training of the Sahibzadas (the four sons of Guru Gobind Singh Ji) who gave up their lives for Sikhism at a young age. Mata Gujri was an inspiring force during one of the most difficult times in Sikh history.
The widow of Guru Gobind Singh Ji, Mata Sundri Ji helped provide leadership for the Sikhs in a very difficult and tumultuous time following the death of Guru Gobind Singh Ji. She helped maintain the sanctity of the Guru Granth Sahib Ji as the only successor of Guru Gobind Singh Ji and dealt strictly with pretenders and aspirers of the Guruship.
Princess Sophia

In 1934 'Women's Who's Who', Princess Sophia gives her only interest as "The Advancement of Women".

Grand-daughter of Maharani Jind Kaur & Maharaja Ranjeet Singh

Daughter of Maharaja Duleep Singh & Bamba Muller

God-daughter of Queen Victoria
1876 - August 8th, Princess Sophia Duleep Singh is born in Elveden Hall, Norfolk. Queen Victoria is her godmother.

1909 - Princess Sophia joins the suffragettes To fight for women’s right to vote.

1910 - 'Black Friday' Sophia marches with other women to go to see their MPs at the House of Commons. Many women are hurt by the police trying to stop them.
1915 Sophia joins in the march to allow women to work so men can fight in WW1.

1928 All women and men over 21 get to vote.

Sophia fought for women to have the right to volunteer in WW1. They eventually succeeded and Sophia went on to serve as a nurse in Brighton. She supported Indian troops during the war, and when they were treated by her in the hospital many were overwhelmed to be nursed by the Maharaja’s daughter/grand-daughter.

1948 Princess Sophia passes away in her home. She is cremated at Golders Green Crematorium on 26th August.
Maharani Jind Kaur was regent of the Sikh Empire from 1843 until 1846. She was the youngest wife of the first Maharaja of the Sikh Empire, Ranjit Singh and the mother of the last Maharaja, Duleep Singh.

She was renowned for her beauty, energy and strength of purpose and popularity. Her fame is derived chiefly from the fear she engendered in the British in India, who described her as "the Messalina of the Punjab", a seductress too rebellious to be controlled.