



# ਸਿੱਖ ਇਤਿਹਾਸ

# Sikh Itihaas

# The Ten Gurus:

- I. Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- II. Guru Angad Dev Ji
- III. Guru Amar Das Ji
- IV. Guru Ram Das Ji
- V. Guru Arjan Dev Ji
- VI. Guru Hargobind Ji
- VII. Guru Har Rai Ji
- VIII. Guru Har Krishan Ji
- IX. Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji
- X. Guru Gobind Singh Ji

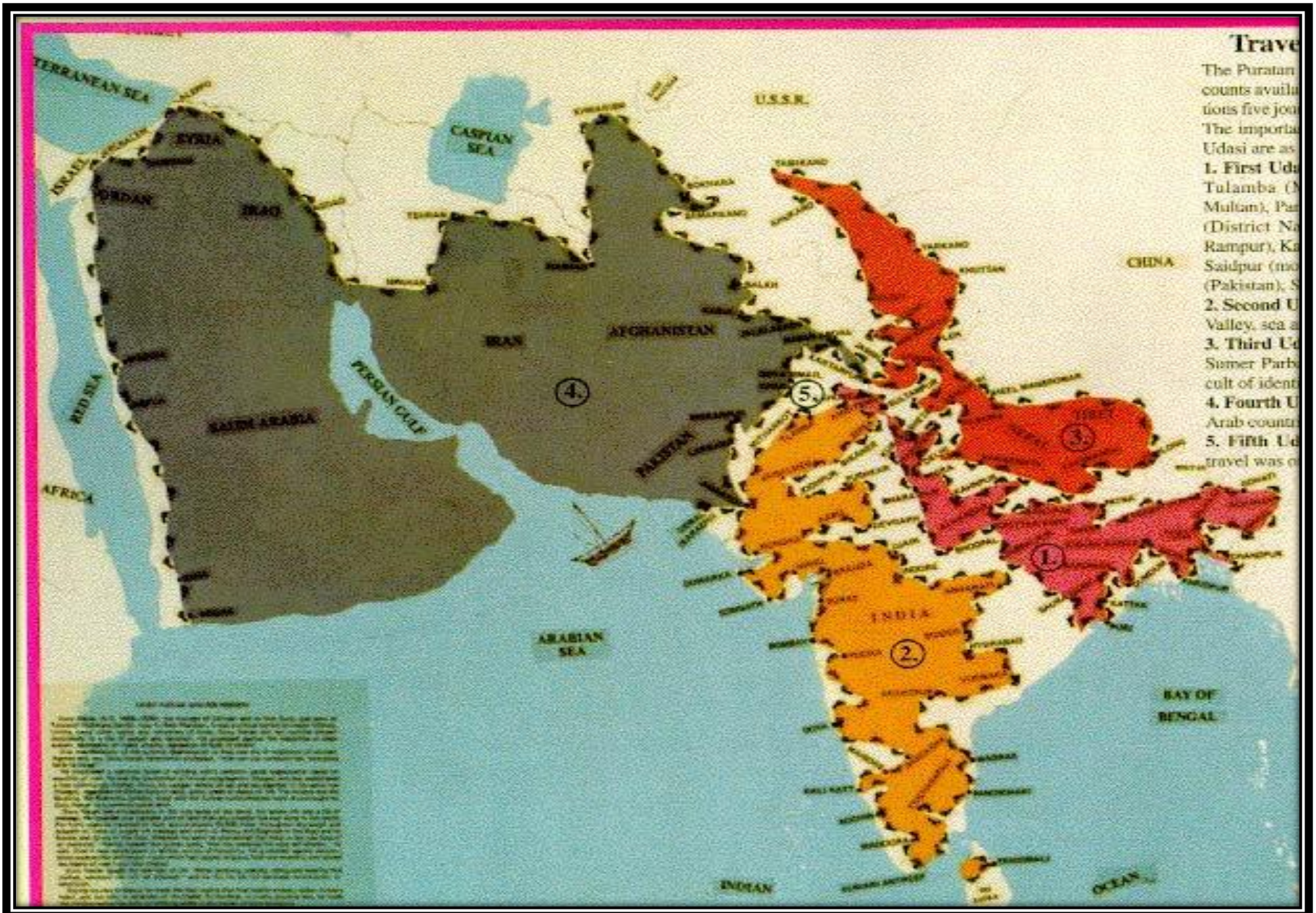
# Shri Guru Nanak Dev ji (1469 – 1539)

- Guru Nanak Dev Ji, founder of Sikhism
- Born in the village of Talwandi (Nankana Sahib) now in Pakistan.
- He founded 3 pillars of sikhism.
- Naam Japna
- Kirt Karni
- Vand Chakna
- He did 5 journeys (Udasis) in his life. ". The peoples of the world were confused by the conflicting message given by priests, pundits, qazis, mullahs, etc Guru Nanak wanted to tell the people about the "real message of God.





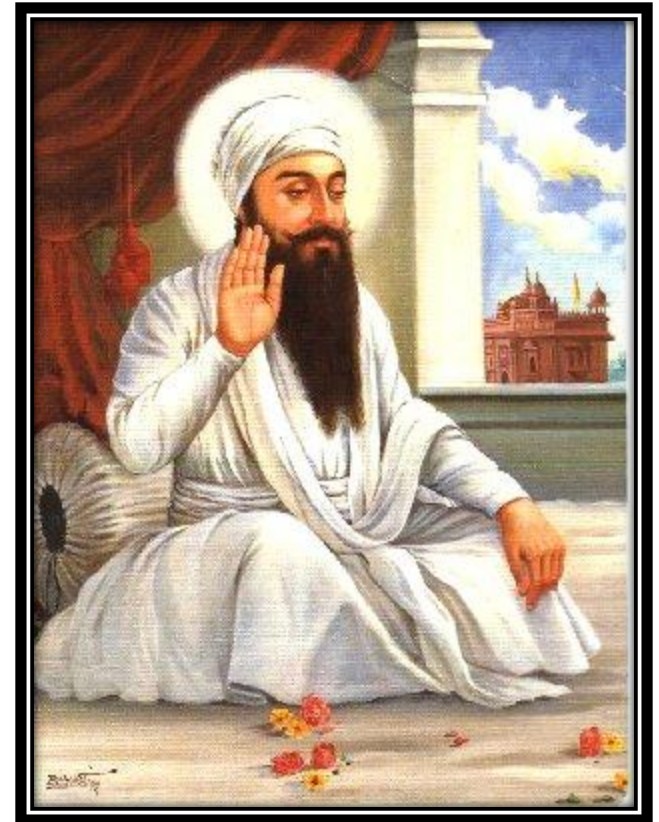
# Travels of Guru Nanak Dev Ji





# Guru Angad Dev Ji (1504–1552)

- Guru Angad Sahib, (Bhai Lahna ji) was born in the village named Sarai Naga, district Muktsar (Punjab)
- Guru Angad Dev ji introduced Gurmukhi Script.
- Composed 62 hymns, included in the Guru Granth Sahib.
- He further popularized and expanded the institution of '*Guru ka Langar*' started by Guru Nanak Sahib earlier .
- Guru Angad took a keen interest in physical fitness, and encouraged his devotees to be involved in sports.



# Guru Amar Das Ji (1479–1574)

- Became Guru at the age of 73 (oldest Guru)
- Organized 3 annual gatherings for Sikhs.
- Set up the sikh's 1st pilgrimage site at Goindwal Sahib.
- Introduced Sikh ceremonies for birth and death.
- Most famous hymn, Anand Sahib, is part of Sikh daily prayer.
- He strengthened the tradition of 'Guru ka Langer' and made it compulsory for the visitor to the Guru saying that 'Pehle Pangat Phir Sangat'.



# Guru Ram Das Ji (1534–1581)

- Guru Ji laid the foundation stone of Chak Ramdas or Ramdas Pur, which is now called Amritsar.
- Guru Ji started the construction of the lake around the Harmandir Sahib at Amritsar.
- Guru Ramdas Sahib composed Four Lawans and advised the Sikhs to recite them in order to solemnize the marriages of their children.





# Guru Arjan Dev Ji (1563–1606)



- Constructed Harmandir Sahib.
- It was built on lower land and have 4 doors, symbolising the new faith, which required the lowest to go even lower and open for everyone.
- Compiled and collected all hymns of previous Gurus and added 2616 of his own to form the Adi Granth Sahib (half of the holy scriptures of Sikhi)..
- Guru Arjan Sahib founded the town of Tarn Taran Sahib near Goindwal Sahib
- The tradition of Daswandh and **Masand** system was also institutionalized.
- Was made to sit on a large burning plate while burning hot sand was poured over his body.





# Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji(1595–1644)

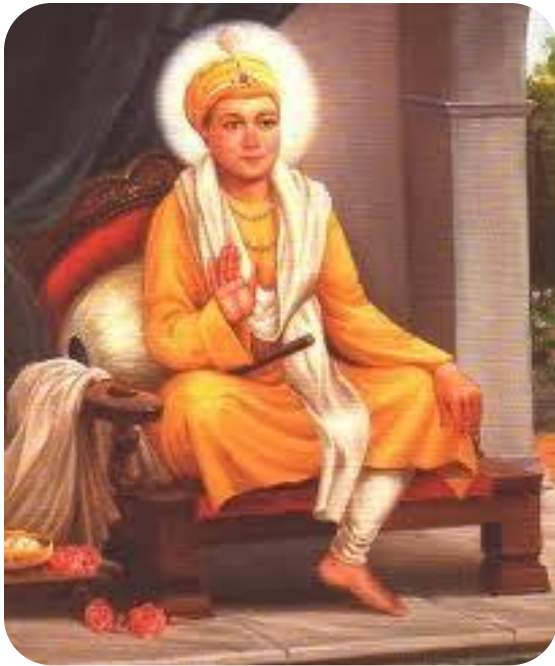
- Transformed the Sikhs by introducing martial arts and weapons for the defense of the masses.
- Guru Hargobind put on two swords – one signifying *miri* (secular power) and other *piri* (spiritual power).
- At the age of 13 he built the Akal Takht in 1608 at Amritsar in Punjab.
- He was imprisoned in the fort of Gwalior for one year. When he was released he insisted that his 52 fellow prisoners, who were Rajput kings, should also be set free. To mark this occasion the Sikhs celebrate Diwali (*bandi chod divas*).
- Fought four battles with the Mughal rulers which were forcing people to become Muslims.



# Guru Har Rai Ji (1630–1661)



- Grandson of Guru Hargobind Sahib ji.
- Guru Sahib also established an Aurvedic herbal medicine hospital and a research centre at Kiratpur Sahib. There, he maintained a zoo also.
- Had a lot of love for nature



# Guru Har Krishan Ji (1656–1664)

- ▣ Guru Har Krishan, the Youngest Guru, became guru at the age of five, and is known for his wisdom and compassion.
- ▣ Younger son of Guru Har Rai.
- ▣ Guru Harkrishan cured the sick during a smallpox epidemic in Delhi.
- ▣ Gurdwara Bangla Sahib in New Delhi was constructed in the Guru's memory. This is where the Guru stayed during his visit to Delhi
- ▣ Became guru at the age of 5 and died of smallpox at the age of 8.



# Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji (1621–1675)

- Son of Guru Har Gobind Sahib Ji and Great-uncle of Guru Har Krishan.
- He established the town of Anandpur.
- He was a firm believer in the right of people to the freedom of worship. He was tortured and beheaded in Delhi by Muslims for helping Brahmins (Hindus) avoid forcible conversion to Islam.



- Gurdwara Sis Ganj in Chandani Chowk, New Delhi is located where he was martyred.
- Gurdwara Rakab Ganj Sahib in New Delhi is located where the Guru's body was cremated.

# Guru Gobind Singh Ji (1666–1708)

- Son of Guru Tegh Bahadur.
- Founded the Khalsa (the pure brotherhood) and Sikh baptism on the day of Vasakhi.
- He nominated the Sikh sacred text (Guru Granth Sahib) as the final and immortal Guru.
- He called Male Sikhs – Singh and Female Sikhs – Kaur
- Main war was fought at Chamkaur. He himself with his own hands prepared his 2 elder sons to fight and watched them go into war.
- 2 younger sons were bricked alive for resisting to convert into Islam. They are the youngest martyrs in recorded world history.



# Baba Banda Bahadur

- Guru Gobind Singh chose Banda Singh Bahadur to be the commander of Sikh forces.
- From 1708–1715 Baba Banda Singh Bahadur established the first Sikh Empire.
- He was ambushed by the Mughal forces, arrested and brutally tortured to death.





# Chhota Ghalughara

- Chhota Ghalughara  
(The Lesser  
Massacre) *Sikh  
holocaust of 1746*
- About seven thousand  
Sikhs were killed and  
about fifteen  
thousand Sikhs were  
taken prisoners during  
by the order of  
the Mughal Empire .



# Harmandir Sahib blown up in 1762

- Ahmed Shah Abdali went to Amritsar and destroyed the Harmandir Sahib .
- Within a few months the Sikhs attacked Sirhand and moved to Sirhand.



# Sikh Misl

- In spite of all these hard times (1762–1799), the Sikhs managed to keep hold of Punjab and rule it. This period is known as Misl period.
- A Misl is a confederation; Punjab was divided into 12 areas and ruled on a secular basis through this confederation.
- Some consistings hundreds and others about tens thousands of sikhs.

E.g.

- Ahluwalia Misl
  - Singhpura Misl
  - Kanhaiya Misl
  - Bhangi Misl
  - Ramgarhia Misl
- and so on



# Maharaja Ranjit Singh Ji.

- From 1799–1849 Punjab was ruled by Maharaja Ranjit Singh Ji.
- Ranjit Singh rose to power in a very short period, from a leader of a single Sikh misl to finally becoming the Maharaja of Punjab
- The Sikh Empire (from 1801–1849) was formed on the foundations of the Punjabi Army by Maharaja Ranjit Singh.
- The main geographical footprint of the empire was the Punjab. The religious demography of the Sikh Empire was Muslim(80%), Sikh (10%), Hindu (10%).



# Saka Jallianwala Bagh 1919

- In 1919 the Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred in Amritsar during the festival of Vaisakhi when 15,000 to 20,000 peaceful protesters including women, children and the elderly were shot under the orders of Reginald Dyer.



# Gadar Party

- From 1914 – 1940 Sikh Revolutionaries Bhagat Singh, Sohan Singh Bhakna, alongside many other Punjabi's founded the Ghadar party to overthrow British colonial authority in India by means of an armed revolution.





# Post Indian Independence– Modern Sikh Developments

- In 1975 Prime Minister Indira Gandhi declares state of emergency in India–Sikhs.
- Akalis took the leading role in protest against this, according to Amnesty International about 140,000 persons were detained without trial throughout India during the emergency lasting over 18 months, out of them 60,000 were Sikhs.
- Attack on Akal Takhat Sahib Amritsari n June 1984 and attacked 40 other Gurdwaras
- Genocide of Sikhs in 1<sup>st</sup> November in Delhi, India
- Bhai Rajoana and Dalawar Singh killed Beant Singh chief minister (Panjab) who was responsible for killing innocent Sikhs.
- Jaswant Singh Khaira( Human rights activists) kidnapped
- Many Sikhs are still in prision without charges
- Bhai Gurbaksh Singh Ji on Hunger strike
- Sikh Struggle continues.....