

Guru Gobind Singh ji

When & where was the Khalsa Panth created ?

It was created on the day of Vaisakhi (March 30) of the year 1699 at Kesgarh Saheb, Anandpur by Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

What name did Guru Gobind Singh Ji give to the newly created Sikh Community ?

Khalsa Panth

Name the first 'Panj Pyaras' (The five beloved ones)

Bhai Daya Singh Ji

Bhai Dharam Singh Ji

Bhai Himmat Singh Ji

Bhai Mohkam Singh Ji

Bhai Saheb Singh Ji

Name the five 'K's that every Sikh must always possess

Kes (unshorn hair)

Kangha (comb)

Kirpan (sword)

Kacchehra (short breeches)

Kara (wrist band / bangle)

Who is the spiritual father of all Sikhs (Khalsas) ?

Guru Gobind Singh Ji

Who is the spiritual mother of all Sikhs (Khalsas) ?

Mata Saheb Kaur Ji

What is the native place of all Sikhs (Khalsas) ?

Anandpur Saheb

Who were the four Sahebzadas ?

They were the sons of Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

Name the four Sahebzadas

Baba Ajit Singh Ji (1687 - 1704)

Baba Jujhar Singh Ji (1689 - 1704)

Baba Zorawar Singh Ji (1696 - 1704)

Baba Fateh Singh Ji (1698 - 1704)

Who was the eldest Sahebzada ?

Baba Ajit Singh Ji

Who was the youngest Sahebzada ?

Baba Fateh Singh Ji

Name the Sahebzadas who were bricked alive.

Baba Fateh Singh Ji

Baba Zorawar Singh Ji

Name the Sahebzadas who achieved martyrdom in the battlefield of Chamkaur.

Baba Ajit Singh Ji

Baba Jujhar Singh Ji

When was Guru Gobind Singh Ji born & where ?

December 22, 1666 A.D. in Patna.

What is the significance of Patna Saheb (one of the 5 Takhts) ?

It is the birth place of Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

Who built Harmandir Saheb, Patna (Patna Saheb) ?

Maharaja Ranjit Singh

In what year did Bhai Nandlal Goyaa go to Anandpur Saheb to pay homage to Guru Gobind Singh Ji ?

1682

Who were the poems of Bhai Nandlal Goyaa about ?

Guru Gobind Singh Ji

Which was the first battle fought between Guru Gobind Singh Ji and the hill chiefs ?

The Battle of Bhangani was fought in February 1686 between Guru Gobind Singh Ji and the hill chiefs led by Raja Bhim Chand of Kahlur. The hill chiefs received a crushing defeat at the hands of the Guru.

In which battle did Guru Gobind Singh Ji's Pathans leave him at a very critical point ?

Battle of Bhangani

How many sons did Peer Budhu Shah have? How many of them died in the battle of Bhangani ?

He had four sons, two of which died in the battle of Bhangani

What did Guru Gobind Singh Ji give Peer Budhu Shah in remembrance of services rendered in the battle at Bhangani ?

A kanga with some of his broken hair, a kirpan (sword) and a turban

What is the significance of Kesgarh Saheb (one of the 5 Takhts) ?

Khalsa Panth was created here on Vaisakhi of 1699 A.D. by Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

What is the meaning of the word "Khalsa" ?

"Khalsa" is a technical term which in the days of Mughal administration meant inalienable lands or revenues directly looked after or administered by the government of the king. Guru Gobind Singh applied this word specifically to those of the Sikhs whom he had baptized as Singhs/Kaurs. To them he gave the name of Khalsa, 'his own'. (Note that it is not correct to translate the word Khalsa as 'pure'. The word for pure is 'khalis'. The word 'Khalsa' has, however, been derived from 'khalis'.) At the Vaisakhi of 1699, after administering Khande-Ki-Pahul (Baptism) to the Punj Pyare (five beloved ones),

what did Guru Gobind do ?

He stood before them with folded hands, and begged them to baptise him in the same way as he had baptised them.

What was the significance of Guru Gobind Singh bowing down before the Punj Pyare ?

He was proclaiming the Punj Pyare to collectively be the Guru. The commission of Punj Pyare was to take his place after him and were competent to conduct the ceremony of baptism after him. What Guru Gobind Singh Ji did was to separate the personal and the scriptural aspects of the Guruship. The one he gave to the Khalsa (Miri) and the other to the Holy Granth (Piri). Both acquired the title of Guru, and were to be addressed as Guru Granth and Guru Panth.

How many people were baptised after the Vaisakhi of 1699 ?

Approximately, 80,000 people were baptised in a few days after the Vaisakhi of 1699.

What happened to those who stood out in opposition to this new mission ?

Guru Gobind Singh Ji ordered that all those who called themselves Sikhs should get themselves confirmed by receiving the new baptism of the sword (Khande-Ki-Pahul). Those who still stood in

opposition to his mission - such as Minas, Dhirmalias, and Ramraiya - were ostracised and their company was forbidden to the true Sikhs.

How did Guru Gobind Singh Ji start celebrating the Holi festival ?

Guru Gobind Singh Ji started celebrating the Holi festival in his own way. He called it 'Holla Mahalla'. On the day following the Hindu festival, he held a military parade of all the Sikhs, who came out in their best and went through a sort of mimic battle.

What is a 'Khanda' ?

Khanda is a double-edged dagger. The Sikh emblem with the two swords of Miri-Piri, a Chakkar, and a Khanda in the middle, derives its name from this Khanda.

When did the battle of Anandpur take place ?

1701 - 1704 A.D. At the battle of Anandpur, who cut off the head of Raja Kesari Chand ? Bhai Ude Singh

What was the name of the Sikh who drove a spear into the elephant's head at the battle of Anandpur ?

Bhai Bachittar Singh

Where did Raja Gummand Chand die ?

Battle of Anandpur Saheb In the battle of Anandpur Saheb,

who gave water to all dying soldiers irrespective of whether they were Sikhs or Muslims ?

Bhai Kanhaiya (later became Kanhaiya Singh)

When and where did Guru Gobind Singh Ji separate from his mother and two younger sons before going to the fort of Chamkaur ?

December 20, 1704, at Sirsa river

Who betrayed Mata Gujri Ji and the two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh Ji to the Nawab of Sirhind ?

Gangu Brahmin

Where were Mata Gujri Ji and the two younger sons of Guru Gobind Singh Ji kept after being imprisoned ?

Saman Burj (tower), Sirhind Name the Gurdwara that stands at the place where the younger Sahebzadas were bricked alive. Fatehgarh Saheb (Fort of Victory)

From which fort did the Panj Pyare (5 chosen ones) order Guru Gobind Singh Ji to leave for his safety ?

Fort of Chamkaur

What was the name of the Jungle that Guru Gobind Singh Ji wandered through bare-foot after leaving the fort of Chamkaur ?

Machhivara

Name the two Pathans who helped Guru Gobind Singh Ji march through the Mughal camp ?

Nabi Khaan and Gani Khaan Name the Persian tutor of Guru Gobind Singh Ji who helped him when he was called to identify 'Uch-da-Peer'. Qazi Pir Muhammad

When did Guru Gobind Singh Ji receive the news of the martyrdom of the younger Sahebzadas ?

At Jatpura by a messenger sent by Rai Kalha

What was his prophecy there ?

On hearing the news, he pulled a shrub from its roots with his arrow and said: "thus will this tyrannous rule be destroyed, root and branch."

Who were the 'Chaali Mukte' i.e. the forty freed ones referred to in the Sikh 'Ardas' ?

They were those forty Sikhs belonging to the village of Majha, who first denied Guru Gobind Singh Ji to be their Guru and later on got martyred for his sake fighting near the lake of Khidrana, also called Isharsar, on 29 December, 1705 after realising their mistake. Guru Gobind Singh Ji blessed them as Chali Mukte, the Forty Immortals. After them Khidrana became Muktsar - the Pool of Liberation. (NOTE : Some writers also refer the forty Sikhs who got killed in the fort of Chamkaur ('Chamkaur Di Gari') while facing an army of one million as the 'Chaali Mukte')

Name the leader of the 'Chaali' (40) Mukte who fought for Guru Gobind Singh Ji in Muktsar ?

Bhai Maha Singh Ji.

Who was Mai Bhago Ji ?

Mai Bhago Ji led the forty Sikhs (Chaali Muktey) back to Guru Gobind Singh Ji. She had also suffered injury in the battle. Guru Gobind Singh Ji took her in his care and there after she stayed on with Guru

Gobind Singh Ji as one of his bodyguard, in male attire. After the death of Guru Gobind Singh Ji at Nanded in 1708, she retired further south. She settled down at Jinvara, 11 km from Bidar in Karnataka where, immersed in meditation, she lived to attain a ripe old age. Her hut in Jinvara has now been converted into Gurdwara Tap Asthan Mai Bhago.

Who was once boasting about his bravery to Guru Gobind Singh Ji ?

Bhai Dalla

What is the significance of Damdama Saheb, Talwandi Sabo (one of the 5 Takhts) ?

Guru Gobind Singh Ji reproduced the whole Guru Granth Saheb here from memory. He made it a great seat of learning and called it 'Guru Ki Kashi'.

What does 'Damdama' mean ?

Resting place.

Whom did Guru Gobind Singh Ji dictate the Guru Granth Saheb to ?

Bhai Mani Singh Ji

Guru Granth Saheb contains the compositions of how many Bhagats ? Name them. Fifteen Bhagats.

They are : Beni

Bhikhan

Dhanna

Farid

Jaidev

Kabir

Namdev

Parmanand

Pipa

Ramanand

Ravidas

Sadhna

Sain

Surdas

Trilochan

Which Bhagat has contributed the highest number of hymns in Guru Granth Saheb ?

Bhagat Kabir Ji (541 hymns out of a total of 922 by 15 bhagats). The compositions consist of 227 Padas in 17 Raags and 237 Salokas.

In what year was Kabir Das Ji born ?

1398 A.D.

What does the word 'Kabir' mean ?

Kabir is an Arabic word meaning 'Great'.

What caste did Kabir Ji belong to ?

Julaha

What was the hereditary occupation of Bhagat Kabir ?

Bhagat Kabir was a Weaver.

Who was Kabir's Guru (teacher) ?

Swami Ramanand

Name the two collections of Kabir Ji's works.

Kabir Granthavali and Bijak

When did Kabir pass away ?

1448 A.D. (According to some traditional accounts, including those of the Kabirpanthis, as the followers of Kabir are called, he lived for 120 years, from 1398 to 1518).

When was Sheikh Farid born ?

1173 A.D.

Who is known to be the first recorded poet of the Punjabi language ?

Sheikh Farid, the Sufi mystic and teacher.

What does the word 'Farid' mean ?

Farid is an Arabic word meaning 'Unique'.

How many compositions of Sheikh Farid are incorporated in the Guru Granth Saheb ?

4 (Four) Shabads (Hymns) and 112 Salokas (couplets). Guru Nanak, Guru Amardas, and Guru Arjan have continued the theme of some of Farid's couplets.

When did Sheikh Farid pass away ?

1265 A.D.

How many hymns has Bhagat Beni contributed in the Guru Granth Saheb ?

3 (Three) Hymns in Sri Raag, Raag Ramkali, and Raag Prabhati.

How many hymns has Bhagat Bhikhan (1480 A.D.-1573 A.D.) contributed in the Guru Granth Saheb ?

2 (Two) Hymns.

When was Bhagat Dhanna born ?

1415 A.D.

How many hymns has Bhagat Dhanna contributed in the Guru Granth Saheb ?

3 (Three) Hymns.

How many hymns has Bhagat Jaidev contributed in the Guru Granth Saheb ?

2 (Two) Hymns in Raag Gujri and Raag Maru.

How many hymns has Bhagat Namdev (1270 A.D.-1350 A.D.) contributed in the Guru Granth Saheb ?

61 (Sixty one) Hymns.

What was the hereditary occupation of Bhagat Namdev ?

Bhagat Namdev was a Calico-printer.

How many hymns has Bhagat Parmanand contributed in the Guru Granth Saheb ?

1 (One) Hymn on page 1253 of Guru Granth Saheb.

When was Bhagat Pipa born ?

About 1425 A.D.

How many hymns has Bhagat Pipa contributed in the Guru Granth Saheb ?

1 (One) Hymn.

How many hymns has Bhagat Ramanand (1300 A.D.-1410 A.D.) contributed in the Guru Granth Saheb ?

1 (One) Hymn on page 1195 of Guru Granth Saheb.

What was the hereditary occupation of Bhagat Ravidas ?

Bhagat Ravidas was a cobbler. He followed the family profession of tanning hides and making shoes.

How many hymns has Bhagat Ravidas contributed in the Guru Granth Saheb ?

40 (Forty) Hymns.

What was the hereditary occupation of Bhagat Sadhna ?

Bhagat Sadhna was a butcher.

How many hymns has Bhagat Sadhna contributed in the Guru Granth Saheb ?

1 (One) Hymn in Raag Bilaval on page 858 of Guru Granth Saheb.

How many hymns has Bhagat Sain contributed in the Guru Granth Saheb ?

1 (One) Hymn.

What was the hereditary occupation of Bhagat Sain ? Bhagat Sain was a barber.

When was Bhagat Surdas born ?

1529 A.D.

How many hymns has Bhagat Surdas contributed in the Guru Granth Saheb ?

1 (One) Hymn in Raag Saarang. In fact, it is not a complete hymn, but a single line: "O mind, abandon the company of those who turn away from God". (Surdas whose verse figures in the Guru Granth Saheb is to be differentiated from the blind poet of the same name who wrote Sur Sagar).

When was Bhagat Trilochan born ?

1267 A.D.