

ਵਾਲਹੁ ਨਿਕੀ ਆਖੀਐ ਗੁਰ ਸਿਖੀ ਸੁਣਿ ਗੁਰਸਿਖ ਪਾਲੈ ।



CHOTA GHALUGHARA

WHERE SIKHI WAS MAINTAINED
IN ITS COMPLETE FORM

SRI GURU GRANTH SAHIB JI ACADEMY

ABDUL SAMAD KHAN

- Abdul Samad Khan was a courtier during the reign of Aurangzeb and continued to remain in power during the later emperors.
- During the reign of Farukhsyiar, he was transferred from Kashmir to Lahore with the rank of a governor to control the increasing Sikh presence in Punjab under Baba Banda Singh Ji Bahadur
- Abdul Samad attacked Gurdas Nangal and arrested Baba Banda Singh treacherously. Sikhs along with Baba Ji were sent to Delhi in 1716.

Note : Later Abdul Samad was made the governor of Multan and he died in 1739 CE.



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The Arrest of Baba Banda Singh Bahadur

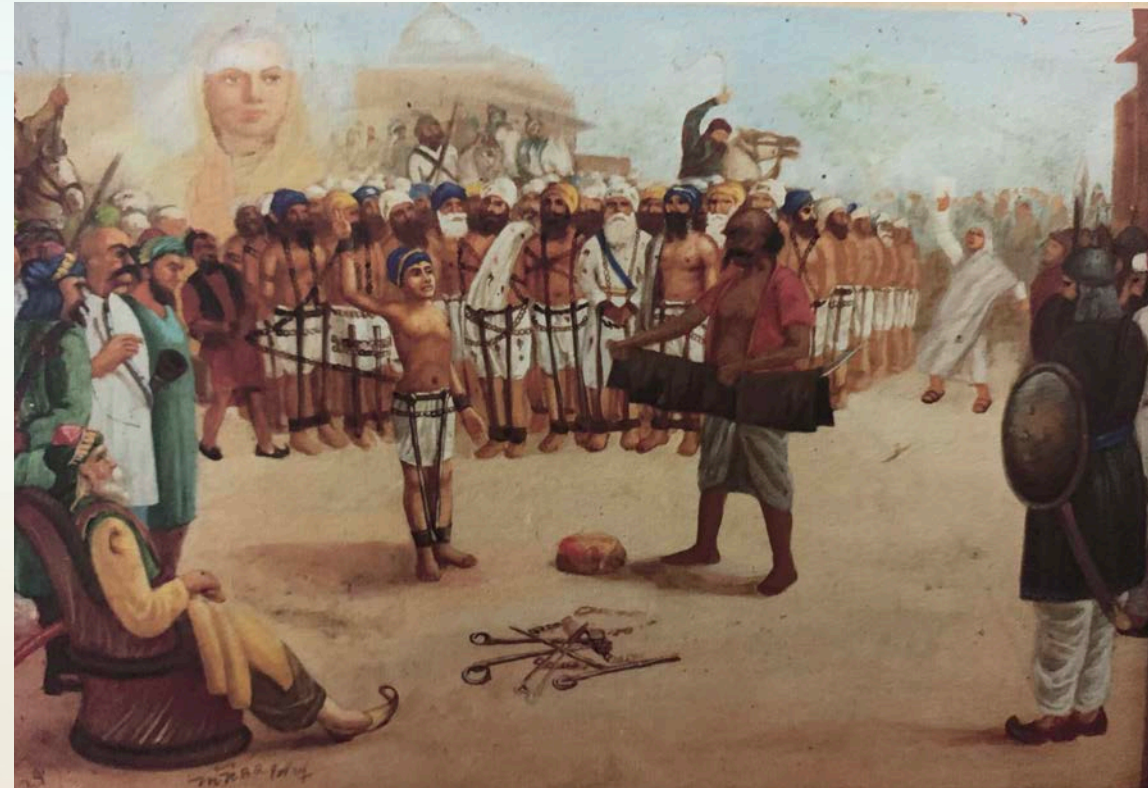
- 29th Feb 1716, Baba Banda Singh Bahadur marched in Delhi along with
 - 740 Sikh Prisoners
 - 2000 Martyred Sikh Heads on spears
 - 700 carts of loaded Martyred Sikh heads
- 100 Sikhs were publicly beheaded daily.
- 19th June 1716 Farrukhsyar ordered brutal public execution for Baba Ji.
- Sarbrah Khan instructed Baba Ji son's Ajay Singh to be cut in pieces before him and heart was thrust into his mouth. His eyes were dug out and his limbs were dismembered before beheading him.



Note: Farrukhsyar was the grandson of Bahadur Shah, he was later blinded and killed by Sayid brothers in 1719

An Epic of a Young Sikh – The Spirit of Sikhi

- A newly married Sikh boy 19 years old was captured by Mughal for being a Sikh.
- The mother cried to Farrukhsyar to pardon and claimed that her son is not a Sikh. He pardoned him.
- The young Sikh insisted to be executed along with the other brothers
- He with valor accepted martyrdom instead of being called a non-Sikh



Sikh Struggle 1716 to 1721

- Mata Sahib Kaur Ji and Mata Sundar Kaur Ji took lead of the Panth
- Khalsa was divided into Bandai Khalsa and Tatt Khalsa.
- Bhai Mani Singh Ji was sent by Mata Sundar Kaur Ji to resolve the conflict .
- Bhai Mani Singh Ji managed to resolve it in 1721 hence Sarbat Khalsa was formed.

Enmity of Mughal Against Sikhs

- The Sikhs were alienated in their own country.
- The rulers were becoming more and more intolerant towards Sikhs
- After the martyrdom of Baba Banda Singh Ji Bahadur, the prosecution against Sikhs continued.
- Sikh women and children were tortured systematically.
- Becoming a Sikh was equivalent of suicide.



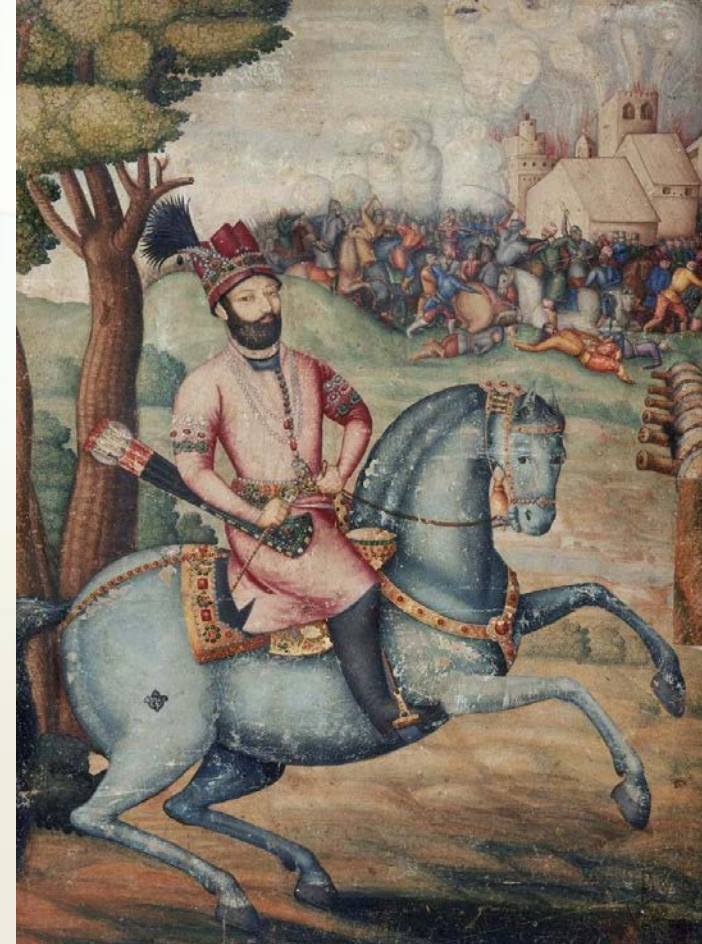
Nawab Kapur Singh Ji

- Born in 1697 in Sheikhupura
- Took Amrit on Vesakhi of 1721 in Amritsar led by Bhai Mani Singh Ji
- Appointed as Nawab in 1733, three districts of Dipalpur, Kanganval and Jhabal.
- Passed away - 1753



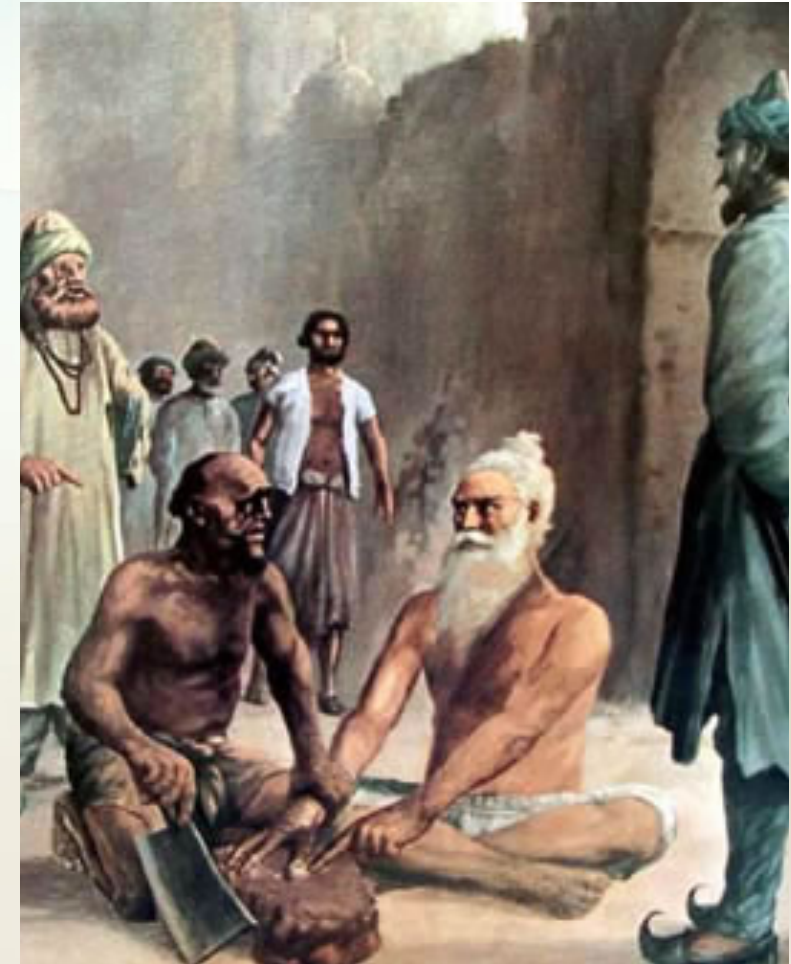
Nadir Shah Invasions (1738)

- Between 1738 and 1739, Nadir Shah from Persia attacked India with a force of 55,000.
- Mughal forces tried stopping Nadir Shah in the Battle of Karnal. Mughal lost although they were defending with a force of 300,000.
- Nadir Shah marched into Delhi and killed 30,000 civilians to draw Mohammad Shah the Mughal ruler's attention and the ruler handed his key to the treasure and Nadir Shah looted the treasure including Peacock throne (built with twice the cost of Taj Mahal), Koh-i-Noor and many other precious items.
- Sikhs went to the foothills of Himalayas
- Nadir Shah was looted on his way back in Punjab by the Sikhs (Nawab Kapur Singh Ji & Jassa Singh Ahluwalia)



Bhai Mani Singh - 1738

- Born: 10th March 1644
- Went to Guru Har Rai Sahib ji at the age of 13
- Stayed in Guru Gobind Singh Ji's service for 16 years
- Was sent to Delhi with Mata Sahib Kaur and Mata Sundar Kaur by Guru Ji
- Was sent to Amritsar as the Jathedar of Sri Akaal Takhat & Head Granthi of Sri Harmandir Sahib in 1708
- Martyred on 14th June 1738 at Lahore by dismembering of each joint under the orders of Governor Zakariya Khan for refusing to convert his religion into Islam
- Bhai Mani Singh, his grandfather, eleven brothers and seven of his ten sons died in battles fought on behalf of Guru Ji (28 Shaheeds)



1739 to 1741- Challenging times



- Zakariya (also known as Khan Bahadur) was the son of Abdul Samad.
- Between 1739 to 1741, Zakrya Khan (Mughal Governor) made killing of Sikhs legal and a profitable business
- **A blanket was given for a Sikh's hair, 10 rupees for information leading to whereabouts of a Sikh, 50 rupees for a Sikh's scalp.**
- Sikhs were publicly beheaded in Nakhas Chowk, Lahore (now known as Shaheed Ganj)
- Zakariya made concerted efforts to eliminate the Sikhs, but all in vain. Thousands of Sikhs were executed but there were still a large number of Sikhs who had managed to escape the general Sikh massacre.
- All the ruthless policies adopted by him were of no avail and failed to comprehensively annihilate the Sikhs.



Massa Rangar (1740)- Bhai Mehtab Singh & Bhai Sukha Singh

- Appointed by Zakriya Khan as the head of Amritsar.
- Occupied Harmandir Sahib
- Made it his stable and used to smoke Hukka, drink alcohol and made prostitutes to dance in the Darbar Sahib.
- Started to harass local Hindus and raided Tej Ram
- Tej Ram went to Bikaner and met Sardar Sham Singh
- Bhai Mehtab Singh of Meerankot and Bhai Sukha Singh when asked by Sardar Sham Singh volunteered to behead Massa Rangar.
- They disguised themselves as 2 landlords bringing revenue
- Entered Sri Harmandir Sahib and Bhai Mehtab Singh decapitated Massa
- Aqil Das a informer told Zakarya Khan about Bhai Mehtab Singh and Bhai Sukha Singh involvement.



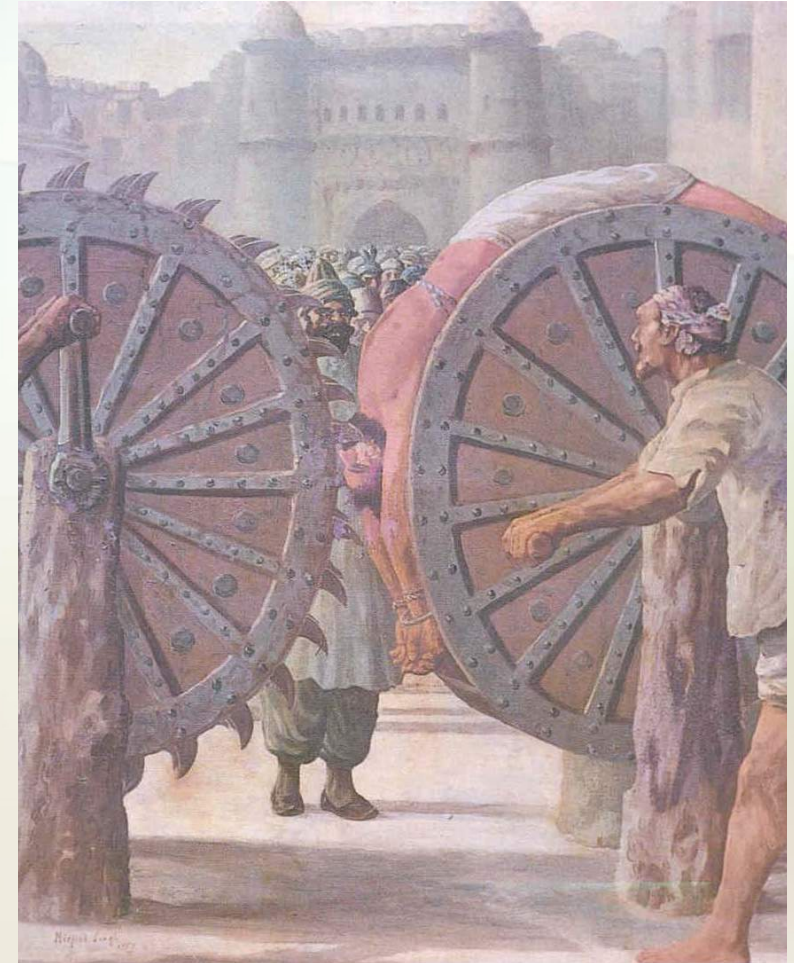
Bhai Mehtab Singh

- Army went to Meerakot in search for Bhai Mehtab Singh and instead decided to take his 7 year old son, Rai Singh
- The caretaker friend, Nathu Khaira gave his life along with his son, nephew and 2 slaves in protecting Rai Singh
- Rai Singh survived the attack
- 5 years later, Bhai Mehtab Singh got to know about Bhai Taru Singh imprisonment and wanted to be martyred along side him
- He thus, surrendered himself and was tortured and broken on the wheel in July 1745
- Rai Singh's son was Rattan Singh Bhanggu who wrote Prachin Panth Perakash.



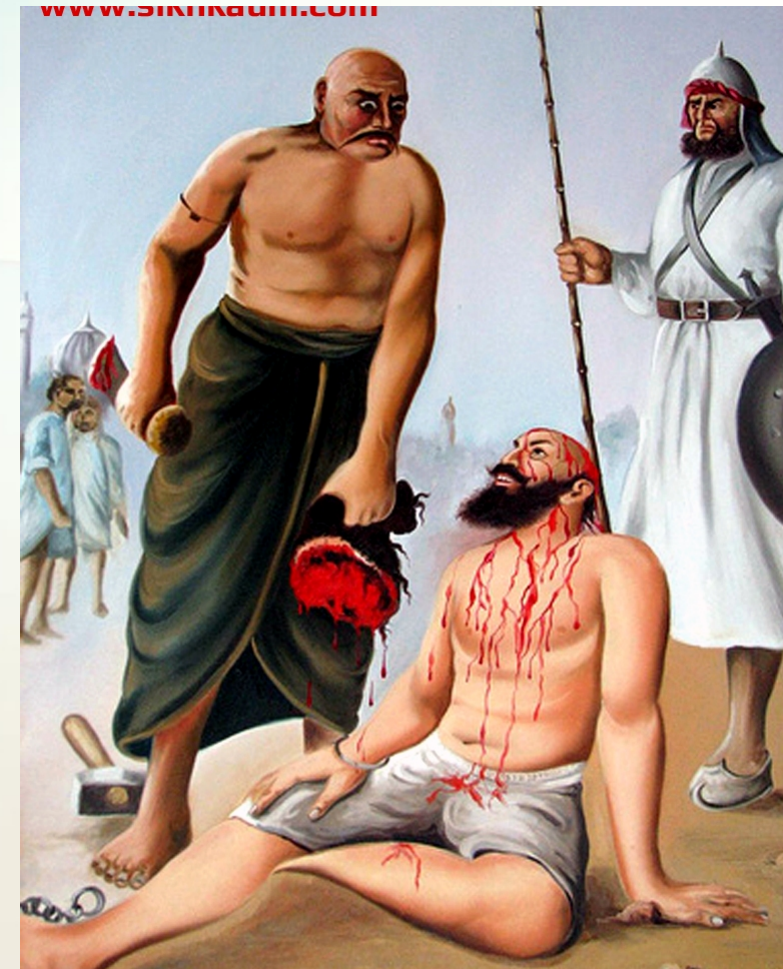
Bhai Subegh Singh & Bhai Shahbaz Singh

- Bhai Subegh Singh was a Government contractor under Zakriya Khan. Captured as he refuse to disclose the whereabouts of Sikhs
- Was martyred along with his son Bhai Shahbaz Singh for refusing to convert into Islam and disclosing information about the Sikhs.
- They were martyred by being smashed between two wheels pierced with iron blades in year 1745.



1745 - Bhai Taru Singh Shaheedi & Zakariya Khan's Death

- Born: 1720 at Amritsar
- Used to serve the Sikhs (in Lakhi Jungle) with food during the times of Zakariya Khan
- Took Amrit from Bhai Mani Singh Ji
- Was tortured on the orders of Zakariya Khan by removing his scalp as he refused to cut his hair and convert into Islam.
- After removing his scalp, Bhai Taru Singh Ji was thrown into a dry well where He sat and devoted His every breath in reciting Japji Sahib continuously for 22 days.
- Zakariya could not pass urine after torturing Bhai Taru Singh for 22 days until he decided to ask for forgiveness from Bhai Taru Singh Ji, the Sikhs told Zakariya Khan to get Bhai Taru Singh Ji's sandal and hit it on his head. True enough upon hitting, his urine discharged but he died with impact of Bhai Taru Singh Ji's sandal.
- Bhai Taru Singh attained His Shaheedi after the death of Zakariya Khan. Bhai Taru Singh Ji left his body 22 days after His scalp was removed on 1st July 1745.



ZAKARIYA & HIS SUCCESSORS

- Zakariya Khan died on July, 1745 without fulfilling his objective and leaving behind his three sons named Yahiya Khan, Shah Nawaz Khan and Mir Baqi.
- In the wake of the death of Zakariya Khan, there was a war of succession between his two sons, Yahiya Khan and Shah Nawaz Khan.
- Yahiya Khan was the son-in-law of Qamar-ud-Din the minister of Delhi. Qamar-ud-Din requested the emperor Mohammad Shah to appoint Yahiya Khan as the Governor of Lahore but emperor Mohammad Shah quite imprudently chose to defer the appointment till a later date.



THE KHALSA

- This period of six months went peacefully for the Sikhs.
- During the life time of Zakariya Khan (Khan Bahadur), several Jathas of Sikhs came to be concentrated in Amritsar and later, after his death, thousands more flowed into the region of Majha.
- The Sikhs assembled at Amritsar on 14 October, 1745 on the occasion of Diwali and passed a Gurmata for merging all the small Jathas into twenty five strong Jathas.



END OF CIVIL WAR

- The civil war between the two brothers Yahiya Khan and Shah Nawaz Khan came to an end, when Mughal emperor Mohammad Shah agreed to appoint Yahiya Khan as the Governor of Lahore and Shah Nawaz Khan as the Governor of Multan
- Yahiya Khan did not have a sympathetic attitude towards the Sikhs. He unleashed hostilities against them with all the alacrity he was capable of.



THE LAHORE'S ENCOUNTER

- Once, the Mughal forces came against the Sikhs but, once again eluding the Mughals, the Sikhs had taken shelter in a jungle on the banks of river Ravi.
- Yahiya Khan sent his Diwan, Lakhpat Rai at the head of a large battalion with definite orders not to return without chasing the Sikhs out of the territory.
- The Sikhs abandoned their shelter on the banks of Ravi and progressed to Eimanabad, as a result of which, Lakhpat Rai had to return back to Lahore.



EMINABAD

- The Sikhs around 2000 in number, went to visit Rori Sahib in Eminabad
- But seeing the presence of Sikhs, Jaspat Rai (Lakhpat's brother) treated the Sikhs harshly and began to speak ill and told them to leave the place immediately.
- He threatened that he would twine ropes by shaving Sikhs's hair and would pour the water of the Hookah on their heads and he would cut them limb by limb like Bhai Mani Singh.



JASPAT RAI

- Sikhs still tried to deal with him patiently, and told him that they will leave Eminabad the very next morning.
- But Jaspat was impatient so he came with an army riding an elephant to kill the Sikhs.
- The place of this confrontation was at Baddo Ki Gosain in March 1746 CE
- Bhai Nibahu Singh Rangretta who was riding a horse inclined towards him and beheaded him with a single blow of his sword.
- Jaspat's head was kept by the Sikhs till Bawa Kirpa Ram Gosain, the guru of their family gave 500 rupees and cremated his head.



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THE REVENGE

- Lakhpat was maddened with rage when he heard the news of his brother's death.
- He came to the Nawab at Lahore and flinging his turban at his feet swore that he would re-tie it on his head only when he had destroyed the Sikhs root and branch. *'I am a Khatri as was Guru Gobind Singh, the creator of the Khalsa: but I shall not call myself by that name until I have erased their name from the page of existence'*.
- Yahiya issued a proclamation of annihilating all Sikhs
- A massive campaign to eliminate the Sikhs was thus launched.



THE BARBARITY



- All the Sikhs living in Lahore were arrested executed on a new moon day- Monday, 10th March 1746 CE (13 Chet 1803 Bk.)
- Lakhpat Rai got a universal announcement made in the whole province that no one should read the Sikh scriptures and any one taking the name of the Guru would be arrested and his belly ripped open.
- Even the word Gur (molasses), which sounded like Guru, was not to be uttered, instead the word Rori was to be used. The word Granth was also to be replaced with Pothi.
- Many Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji's Saroops and Pothis were collected and thrown into rivers and wells.
- The Sarovar of Harmandir Sahib was also filled with soil.



THE RUN

- In this time of crisis the Sikhs fled into the thickets of the river Ravi.
- The existence of Sikhs from villages and cities was no more.
- Lakhpat Rai collected his soldiers from Multan, Bahawalpur, Kasur & Jalandhar and set out in search of the Sikhs elsewhere.
- He personally commanded the royal army and marched against the Sikhs.
- In an attempt to duck out of the fury of the storm nearly 15,000 Sikhs took shelter in the forests of Kahanuwan



KAHNUWAN



- Kaswan Kahnuwan (Gurdaspur) was founded by Kaho Jatti on the banks of Chaki river in the year 1243 Bikrami (1186 CE). It had a very big lake.
- Which has been popularly known by the name of Kahnuwan's Chhamb. Now the lake has settled and the forest area of Kahnuwan was a great centre of Sikh activity in the 18th century.
- The circumference of this area is approximately 25 miles long and 6 miles wide. It ranges from Kirri Afghana which is on the bank of river Beas all the way to Talab Pur Pandori Pathankot.
- The forest area had the mountains of Basoli at one side and the river on the other.



THE FOREST

- For a few months, the forces under Lakhpat could not enter into the forest of Kahnuwan as they were unfamiliar with the jungle.
- Sikhs would use the forest to their advantage and bring over supplies for the others.
- As last, Lakhpat Rai became frustrated and he set fire to many parts of the jungle.
- The army had already curfew the jungle and the Sikhs couldn't stay any longer.



THE DECISION



- The Sardars got together and discussed on their fate. They had few options before them:
 - The River
 - The Mountains of Basoli
 - Confrontation with the forces
- However, each had its disadvantages:
 - The river was swollen and the risk of being drowned was high.
 - The Hill-Rajas were shooting at the Sikhs.
 - Sikhs were malnourished and with few weapons.



RIVER BEAS

- Some of the Sardars were;
 - Nawab Kapoor Singh
 - Sardar Charat Singh
 - Sardar Jassu Singh Aluwalia
 - Sardar Gurdial Singh Dallewalia
 - Sardar Sukha Singh Marhi Kamboki
 - Sardar Sham Singh
 - Sardar Fateh Singh
- As they were pondering on the river option, Sardar Gurdial Singh and his brother Hardial Singh volunteered to check the viability instead of all the Sikhs going into it which would result in greater damage.
- Both the brothers were never seen again and the river option was strike out



THE DECISION

- When Jassa Singh Ahluwalia & Nawab Kapur Singh saw Sardar Gurdial Singh Dallewalia drowning, he told the Sikhs it's better to die attaining Shaheedi rather than drowning.
- Jassa Singh said, there usually 2.5 options known as 'Fath' which are 1- negotiations & surrender, 1- retreat & 0.5- fighting but at the current juncture, 1.5 Fath is the best option which were 1- retreat and 0.5 fight.



THE VALOUR

- Upon listening to Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, the Sikhs with real enthusiasm attacked the Mughals back.
- The leader of the army was Mirza Himmat Beg and his associates, Said Ali Khan along with Jaspat Rai's son Harbhaj Rai; Nahar Khan and Karam Baksh
- The Sikhs fought their way through the Mughal army who had a siege of 10 kilometres long.



THE FINAL PUSH



- It was on 3 Jeth 1803 Bk. when the final & major encounter occurred with the Mughal forces.
- Harbhaj Rai, Nahar Khan, Karam Baksh, Asghar Khan and other Mughal leaders were killed.
- Sardar Sukha Singh Ramgharia was seriously injured as he was shot in the leg, but remained in high spirits. He tied his wound with his Dastar (Turban) and tied the injured leg with the Saddle of a horse.
- Some decided to try the mountains (Basoli, Parol & Kathua) where few managed to escape, others were killed or caught.
- A total of around 10,000 Sikhs were martyred in this skirmish



JATHA TOWARDS THE HILL

- Upon exiting the forest, some Sikhs left for Katuha and Jammu etc. by passing the Ravi river. Some Jathas went towards the areas of Kangara and Saket Mandi, where they lived discreetly.
- Around 3,000 Sikhs were captured by the Hindu Kings and even by the public including Hindus where they were handed over to Lakhpat Rai.



THE PURSUIT

- Around 2,000 Sikhs went to the riverbank at Sri Hargobindpur but the sailors pulled their boats away to prevent Sikhs from crossing and entering Hoshiarpur.
- Sikhs performed Ardas to Guru Sahib and crossed the river.
- Reaching the other side, it was a deserted area for 3-4 miles which itself was an obstacle as it was very hot.
- As Sikhs stayed in the jungle for 3-4 months, the clothes were torn; Sikhs were hungry and they were bare footed. It was hard for the Sikhs to walk on the hot sand and Lakhpat was chasing them.



AGAINST ALL ODDS

- History tells us that whatever clothes the Sikhs had were tied to their feet; otherwise, bark of the trees and leaves of the trees were tied to the feet, in order to walk on the hot sand.
- In Yahiyapur, the Sikhs made Chapatis in their shields by the heat of the sand. Such was the weather.
- When the Singhs were getting langar ready in the Mirakot forest, 2 brothers Deeja Khan and Eejay Khan who were the head of Doaba and Eeejyapur village was the capital at this point in time.
- So his army alongside other Muslims from Alaupur etc. attacked the Singhs.



CROSSING SATLUJ

- Everyone was the enemy of the Sikhs, so wherever they went they had faced difficulties.
- These Sikhs whilst facing the small contingents of armies, crossed the Sutlej river from Aliwal bridge and entered Malwa.
- They separated to different villages in small number of groups and lived discreetly.
- Hari Singh halted at Dialpur, Jassa Singh *Ahluwalia* headed for Kapurthalla, while, *Sardar* Naudh Singh *Sukerchakia* and Deep Singh *Shahid* halted at Patherala and in the Lakhi jungle respectively.



CASUALTIES

- Killing the Lahori Sikhs- unknown
- In the Kahnuwan Jungle - 10,000
- Caught alive by Lakhpat Rai & executed in Lahore- 1,000
- Killed in Jammu – 2,000
- Caught alive by Hill Rajas & executed in Lahore - 3,000
- Thus, according to Rattan Singh Bhanggu, a total of **30,000 to 40,000** Sikhs attain **martyrdom.**



BOUNTY

- In order to make sure all Sikhs are killed, a cash prize of fifty (50) Rupees was fixed for a single head brought to the Government officials.
- The whole country was now the enemy of the Sikhs as common men started searching for Sikhs.
- Lakhpat planned to totally exterminate the existence of Sikhs and even those who escape from Khanuwan, will have to face the public.
- Yet, Sikhs did not abandon their Sikhi even though it made them easy targets.



EXECUTION OF SIKHS AT LAHORE

- Around three thousand (3,000) Sikhs were caught alive by the mountain flaks of Basoli and handed over to Lakhpat Rai.
- Sikhs were made prisoners and sent to Lahore where they were tortured to death at Nakhas Chowk.
- Their heads were piled up to make pyramids and their bodies buried under the walls of the Mosque.



POLITICAL INSTABILITY

- Within 2 years, Sikhs were back in their strength as Punjab was caught with a civil war between Yahiya Khan and Shah Nawaz Khan from November 1746 to March 1747.
- Furthermore, as Shah Nawaz who had ousted his brother was not being recognized by the Delhi throne, he requested Abdali for help.
- But as soon as the request was sent, the Mughals in fear accepted Shah Nawaz but it was too late as Abdali had made his mind.
- So, by 12th January 1748, Abdali had entered Lahore and Shah Nawaz fled to Delhi. He appointed Jille Khan an Afghan chief, as Governor and Momin Khan as his Deputy and Lakhpat Rai his Diwan.
- But, when Mir Mannu a Mughal defeated Abdali and recaptured Lahore, Lakhpat was imprisoned for treason (as he had switched camps) and Diwan Kaura Mal appointed.



DAL KHALSA

- By 1748, Sikhs had 65 Jathas or squadrons and during the Sarbat Khalsa held on Vaisakhi of 1748, one organization was made to bind all the Jathas which was known as Dal Khalsa at the request of Nawab Kapur Singh
- So, Jassa Singh Ahluwalia was unanimously appointed the supreme commander of the Dal Khalsa.
- Sikhs were now again in power



THE 65 JATHAS (1)



1. Nawab Kapur Singh Faizullapuria,
2. Jassa Singh(Ahluwalia) of village Kalal,
3. Hari Singh Dhillon (Bhangi) village Panjwar,
4. Jhanda Singh (Bhangi),
5. Ganda Singh (Bhangi) village Panjwar,
6. Natha Singh (belonging to the Bhangi Misal),
7. Gujjar Singh Bhangi,
8. Garja Singh,
9. Nibahu Singh (brothers of Gujjar Singh Bhangi),
10. Lehna Singh Khallon (Bhangi),
11. Mehtab Singh village Khakh, district Amritsar,
12. Charat Singh Kanahiya,
13. Diwan Singh,
14. Phula Singh village Panawala,
15. Sanwal Singh Randhawa village Wagha,
16. Gurbakhsh Singh village Doda,
17. Dharam Singh village Klalwala,
18. Tara Singh village Chainpuria,
19. Bagh Singh village Kot Syed Muhammad,
20. Haqiqat Singh Kanahiya,
21. Mehtab Singh village Wadala Sandhuan,
22. Jai Singh village Kahna,
23. Jandu Singh village Kahna,
24. Tara Singh village Kahna,
25. Sobha Singh village Kahna,

THE 65 JATHAS (2)

26. Bhim Singh village Kahna,
27. Amar Singh village Wagha,
28. Sobha Singh village Bhika,
29. Baghel Singh village Jhabal,
30. Gulab Singh village Dallewal,
31. Hari Singh village Dallewal,
32. Naudh Singh Sukerchakia,
33. Gulab Singh village Majitha,
34. Mehtab Singh village Julka,
35. Karora Singh village Pangarh,
36. Hara Singh,
37. Lajja Singh,
38. Nand Singh village Sanghna,
39. Kapur Singh village Surianwala,
40. Amar Singh village Kingra,
41. Jiwan Singh village Qila Jiwan Singh,
42. Sahib Singh of Sialkot,
43. Baba Deep Singh Ji Shaheed,
44. Baba Natha Singh Ji Shaheed,
45. Madan Singh,
46. Mohan Singh village Ranian,
47. Bagh Singh Hallowal,



THE 65 JATHAS (3)

48. Jhanda Singh village Sultan Vind,
49. Mirja Singh Tarkhan,
50. Sham Singh Mann village Bulqichak,
51. Mala Singh,
52. Bahal Singh Village Shekupura,
53. Amar Singh,
54. Hira Singh,
55. Ganga Singh,
56. Lal Singh,
57. Tara Singh Mann village Mannawala,
58. Mehtab Singh village Lalpur (Tarn Taran),
59. Roop Singh,
60. Anoop Singh Nakai,
61. Dasunda Singh,
62. Tara Singh Gheba of Dallewal,
63. Dharam Singh Khatri (Amritsar),
64. Sukha Singh village Mari Kamboke,
65. Jassa Singh Ramgarhia.

AFTERMATH OF CULPRITS

- **Lakhpatt Rai-** Mir Mannu disposed Lakhpatt Rai and placed Diwan Kaura Mal instead who in turn handed over Lakhpatt to the Sikhs after paying 100,000 to the Mughals. Lakhpatt was tortured for 6 months and then killed.
- **Yahiya Khan-** He was imprisoned in March 1747 by his brother and died there.
- **Shah Nawaz Khan-** He was killed by Bhai Bhim Singh in the year 1809 Bk. (1752 CE). His head was placed on a spear and presented before the Khalsa. Diwan Kaura Mal was instrumental in this feat.

