SIKH HISTORY CARDS



PART - 2





Dr. Varinderpal Singh

ATAM PARGAS PRODUCTIONS

Dear children!

You are a wonderful creation of God. Atam Pargas in its steadfast resolve to help you imbibe the virtues of wondrous Lord and to develop you as 'Truthful Human Beings' published first print of attractive play way books in 2010. A large number of academic institutions have included these books in the school syllabus and have persistently expressed their desire for more such books for primary students.

I am grateful to Almighty for giving strength to publish a series of new books to meet the demand of academic institutions. Dear children! Your experiences of working on these books shall be of immense help to give new colours & dimensions to your personality. The fragrance of your virtuous life style will spread all around to inspire others to emulate you and also make you feel contented and complete.

Dr. Varinderfal Singh

The Growing Up Kids

Who shall not only acquire academic knowledge but also imbibe moral and cultural values of our rich heritage to be developed as 'Truthful Human Beings'

Gurbani: The Light House To Enlighten Humanity

There is need to spread the message of Gurbani to humanity for the welfare of mankind. Guru Ji has blessed Dr. Varinderpal Singh to contribute for the cause by authoring school curriculum books of various subjects in the light of Gurbani.

In 2010, his hard work lead to publication of activity book series for school students. These books have been well received, appreciated and included in curriculum of hundreds of academic institutions. I am pleased to know that he has penned a new series of more than a dozen books for nursery to 9th standard students. The books titled as – Gurmukhi Akhkhar Card (two volumes), Gurmukhi Akhkhar Giaan, Gurmukhi Akhkhar Abhiaas, Punjabi Abhiaas Pustak (four volumes), Atam Pargas Art Book (two volumes), Atam Pargas Scrap Book (two volumes), Sikh History Cards (Englishtwo volumes) and Sikh Itihaas Card (Punjabi - two volumes) are highly beneficial for students. I wish many more academic institutions will introduce these publications in their syllabus for the benefit of students and society.

Patron, Atam Pargas Social Welfare Council and President, All India Pingalwara Charitable Society, Sri Amritsar Sahib

Upbringing Of Tiny-Tots In Accordance With Gurmat

The foundation for building an ideal character has to be laid during the childhood. To cater this need, Dr. Varinderpal Singh had written a dozen of play way books to direct young minds while teaching writing, colouring on sketching skills in school curriculum. Academic institutions have shown great enthusiasm to include these books in their syllabus.



In view of constant demand for other subjects, Dr.

Varinderpal Singh wrote more than a dozon new books titled - Gurmukhi Akhkhar Card (two volumes), Gurmukhi Akhkhar Giaan, Gurmukhi Akhkhar Abhiaas, Punjabi Abhiaas Pustak (four volumes), Atam Pargas Art Book (two volumes), Atam Pargas Scrap Book (two volumes), Sikh History Cards (Englishtwo volumes) and Sikh Itihaas Card (Punjabi - two volumes). Inclusion of these two dozen books in the school syllabus will be of immense help to the school managements in imparting value based education to the students.

Dr. Nachhattar SinghDirector, Atam Pargas Social Welfare Council and

Ex Vice Chancellor, Guru Kashi University, Talwandi Sabo, Bathinda

Sr. No. Chapter Embodiment of Hospitality: Mata Kheevi Ji First Priest of Sri Harmandir Sahib: Baba Budha Ji 3. First Writer of Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji: Bhai Gurdas Ji 4. Revered Muslim Sufi Saint: Sai Hazrat Mian Mir Ji Great Martyrs: Bhai Mati Das, Sati Das and Dayal Das Ji 6. Great Warrior: Bhai Jiwan Singh Ji 7. Real Father of Red Cross: Bhai Ghanhiya di 8. Faithful Disciple: Peer Buddhu Shah Jin 9. Superb Admirer, Baba Moti Ram Mehra Ji 10. Grand Devotee: Diwan Todar Malf Ji 11. Head Priest of Sri Harmandir Sahib: Bhai Mani Singh Ji 12. Great Martyr: Baba Deep Singh Ji 13. Founder of Khalsa Raj: Baba Banda Singh Bahadur Ji 14. Challenge of Two Sikhs to Mughal Ruler. Bhai Bota Singh & Garja Singh Ji 15. Role Model Warriors: Bhai Mehtab Singh and Sukha Singh Ji 16. Committed Disciple: Bhai Taru Singh Ji 17 Role Models of Belief: Bhai Subeg Singh and Shabaz Singh Ji 18. Founder of Sikh Confederacy: Nawab Kapur Singh Ji 19. Sultan-ul-Qaum: Sardar Jassa Singh Ahluwalia Ji 20. Conqueror of Delhi: Bhai Baghel Singh Ji

Sr. No. Chapter 22. Ideal Jathedar Sri Akal Takhat Sahib: Akali Phoola Singh Ji 23. Great King: Maharaja Ranjit Singh Ji 24. Great Military Commander: Hari Singh Maharaji 25. First Freedom Fighter: Bhai Maharaj Singh Ji. 26. Founder of Kuka Movement: Bhai Ram Singh Ji 27. Unparalleled War. Saka Saragarhi 28. Great Scholar: Giani Ditt Singh Ji 29. Exponent of Sikh Faith: Bhai Veer Singh Ji 30. Selfless Gurbani Singer: Bhai Randhir Singh Ji 31. Exegete of Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji: Professor Sahib Singh Ji 32. Youngest Freedom Fighter: Kartar Singh Sarabha Ji 33. Struggle For Independence of India: Saka Jallianwala Bagh 34. First Sikh Recipient of Victoria Cross: Sardar Bahadur Ishar Singh Ji 35. Founder of Babbar Akali Movement: Kishan Singh Garhgaji Ji 36 Freedom Fighter: Bhagat Singh Ji 37. Freedom Fighter: Udham Singh Ji 38. Founder of Indian National Army: General Mohan Singh Ji 39. Hero of Kalepani: Diwan Singh Kalepani Ji 40. Great Social Servant: Bhagat Puran Singh Ji

1. Embodiment of Hospitality: Mata Kheevi Ji

Mata Kheevi Ji (1506-1582 A.D.) was married to Bhai Laihna Ji who later became Sri Guru Angad Dev Ji, the second Sikh Guru She is known for efficiently managing free community kitchen (Guru ka langar) with utmost care and dedication. She helped Guru Ji in building Sikhism on a stronger footing. She served Sikh community with full devotion and dedication for thirty years after the Jotee Jot of her husband. Her pleasant personality and unparalleled hospitality made a large contribution to the spirit of selfless service, an essential trait of the Sikh belief. She was fortunate to meet and work under the leadership of five Sikh Gurus. Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji (Fifth Sikh Guru) Himself performed her last rites and funeral



3. First Writer of Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji: Bhai Gurdas Ji

Bhai Gurdas Ji (1551-1636 A.D.) was born at Goindwal Sahib in Tarn Taran Sahib District of Punjab. He was orphaned when he was just twelve. Sri Guru Amardas Ji adopted him and taught Sanskrit, Braj, Persian and Punjabi (Gurmukhi) languages. He was later sent to Agra for propagating the message of Gurbani. He played a pivotal role in the construction of Amrit Sarovar at Sri Harmandir Sahib, Sri Amritsar under the guidance of Sri Guru Ramdas Ji. After Sri Guru Ramdas Ji had passed away, Bhai Gurdas worked under the guidance of Sri Guru Arjan Dev Ji and wrote the Adi Granth (later Sri Guru Granth Sahib Ji) in 1604. His literary works (Varan Bhai Gurdas and Kabit Savaiye Bhai Gurdas) are considered as key to understand the message of Gurbani.



7. Real Father of Red Cross: Bhai Ghanhiya Ji

Bhai Ghanhiya Ji (1648-1718 A.D.) laid the concept of providing succour to the wounded soldiers in the battlefield of Bhangani (Himachal Pardesh, India) in 1686 A.D., without any discrimination of Sikhs or Muslims. Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji was very pleased and blessed him with balm and bandages to also apply on the wounds of the soldiers. Hence, Bhai Ghanhiya Ji is pioneer to realize the noble concept of providing succour to the war victims, 177 years before the establishment of Red Cross. Moreover, the concept envisaged by Bhai Ghanhiya Ji is much humanitarian than Jean Henry Dunant who suggested the establishment of third party neutral organization (Red Cross) to aid the wounded soldiers of two different fighting parties, whereas Bhai Ghaniya Ji established the concept that guides the fighting parties to serve their own as well as enemies' wounded soldiers without any discrimination.



11. Head Priest of Sri Harmandir Sahib: Bhai Mani Singh Ji

Bhai Mani Singh Ji (1644-1738 A.D.) was childhood companion of Sri Guru Gobind Singh Ji. He served Khalsa Panth in various capacities including Head Granthi of Sri Harmandir Sahib and Jathedar of Sri Akal Takhat Sahib. In 1737 A.D., Bhai Mani Singh decided to hold Sarbat Khalsa meet at Sri Harmandir Sahib on Bandi Chhor Divas (Diwali). The Governor Lahore, Zakariya Khan, planned massacre of Sikhs during the meet. Bhai Mani Singh got an inkling of it and conveyed the Sikhs to stay away. Zakariya Khan arrested Bhai Mani Singh and asked to pay tribute of Rs. 5000/- for holding the meet or become Muslim, but he refused as the meet was not held. Zakariya Khan ordered to kill him by cutting every joint of his body at Nakhaas Chowk, Lahore in 1738 A.D. When the executioner started cutting his wrists, Bhai Mani Singh reminded him of Zakariya Khan's order of cutting every joint. Bhai Mani Singh kept on reciting Gurbani and sacrificed his life to uphold the Sikh values.



16. Committed Disciple: Bhai Taru Singh Ji

Bhai Taru Singh Ji (1720-1745 A.D.) used to serve food to the Sikhs fighting against the cruel Muslim rulers. The Governor of Labore, Zakariya Khan, arrested him for the treason. Zakariya Khan gave him choice of either converting to Islam or having his hair cut off. Bhai Sahib turned down both choices. It angered Khan and he ordered to remove his scalp. Bhai Taru Singh being a true Sikh willingly accepted the removal of scalp along with hair and embraced martyrdom. Following the martyrdom of Bhai Taru Singh, Zakariya Khan suffered unbearable pain and inability to urinate. Zakariya Khan begged forgiveness from Dal Khalsa for torturing Bhai Taru Singh. Dal Khalsa suggested Zakariya Khan should be hit on his head with Bhai Taru Singh's shoes. Zakariya Khan accepted the advice, got relief and used this treatment till his death.



25. First Freedom Fighter: Bhai Maharaj Singh Ji

Bhai Maharaj Singh Ji was born at village Rabbon, Ludhiana, His parents named him Nihal Singh. He served with devotion at the hermitage of Bhai Bir Singh's at Naurangabad. Bhai Bir Singh renamed him as Bhagwan Singh. After the death of Bhai Bir Singh, he was appointed as chief of the hermitage. Bhagwan Singh organised the Sikh chiefs and was the first to lead a revolt against the British government in 1848 A.D. (nine years before the revolt of 1857 A.D.). The Sikhs welcomed him saying Aavo Ji Maharai and was thus referred as Bhai Maharaj Singh. The British government was highly upset and announced an award of 10,000 rupees on his head. He was arrested on December 28, 1849 at Adampur and was deported to Singapore, where he was given inhuman treatment and martyred on July 5, 1856. Large number of Indians pay homage at his monument in Singapore.



38. Founder of Indian National Army: General Mohan Singh Ji

General Mohan Singh Ji (1909-1989) was the son of Tara Singh and Hukam Kaur of village Ugoke, Pakistan. His father died two months before his birth and his mother brought him up. He joined British Indian army as officer. During second world war, he announced the formation of Indian National Army (Azad Hind Faui) on September 1, 1942 at Singapore to fight for independence of India. Forty thousand men especially Sikhs volunteered. Mohan Singh was appointed as founder General of the army. Subhas Chandra Bose, later joined Indian National Army in June 1943. Mohan Singh was taken into custody by the British and repatriated to India to face trial. Mohan Singh's dream of independence was realized on August 15, 1947. After partition, he settled at village Jugiana in District Ludhiana. He was elected to Rajya Sabha, the upper house of Indian Parliament, for two terms.



39. Hero of Kalepani: Diwan Singh Kalepani Ji

Dr. Diwan Singh Kalepani Ji (1894-1944 A.D.) was born in the family of Inder Kaur and Sunder Singh at village Galotian Khurad, District Sialkot, Pakistan. He was a Punjabi poet and freedom fighter. He established Gurudwara Sahib and strengthened the activities of Indian National Army for freedom of India in Andaman. In 1942, when Japan occupied Andaman, he was appointed as Director Health. But, when Japanese looted the residents and misbehaved with women and young girls, Dr. Diwan Singh lodged a strong protest. On October 23, 1943 he was arrested and brutally tortured for 82 days. He was hung by his hair, water was pumped through his mouth and nostrils, his bones were crushed, fire was lit under his thighs, nails pulled from his fingers and toes, strips of flesh were peeled from various parts of his body. However, Japanese were unable to break his spirit even they gouged out his eyes and martyred him on January 14, 1944.



METHODOLOGY TO USE ATAM PARGAS BOOKS IN SCHOOL SYLLABUS

Class	Books	Subject
Nursery	Gurmukhi Akhkhar Giaan	Punjabi
L.K.G.	Gurmukhi Akhkhar Abhiaas	Punjabi
	Punjabi Abhiaas Pustak (Part 1)	Punjabi
U.K.G.	Punjabi Abhiaas Pustak (Part 2)	Punjabi
	Punjabi Abhiaas Pustak (Part 3)	Punjabi
	Atam Pargas Art Book (Part 1)	Drawing
1st	Punjabi Abhiaas Pustak (Part 4)	Punjabi
	Atam Pargas Art Book (Part 2)	Drawing
	Atam Pargas Scrap Book (Part 1)	Social Science
2nd	Atam Pargas Scrap Book (Part 2)	Social Science
	Sulekh Mala (Part 1)	Punjabi
	Rang Mala (Part 1)	Drawing

METHODOLOGY TO USE ATAM PARGAS BOOKS IN SCHOOL SYLLABUS

Class	Books	Subject
3rd	Sulekh Mala (Part 2)	Punjabi
	Rang Mala (Part 2)	Drawing
4th	Sulekh Mala (Part 3)	Punjabi
	Rang Mala (Part 3)	Drawing
5th	Sulekh Mala (Part 4)	Punjabi
	Rang Mala (Part 4)	Drawing
6th	Chittar Mala (Part 1)	Moral Science
	Sikh History Cards (Part 1) / Sikh Itihaas Card (Part 1)	Moral Science
7th	Chittar Mala (Part 2)	Moral Science
	Sikh History Cards (Part 2) / Sikh Itihaas Card (Part 2)	Moral Science
8th	Chittar Mala (Part 3)	Moral Science
9th	Chittar Mala (Part 4)	Moral Science

SIKH HISTORY CARDS (PART-2)

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ARECOUNCIL THANK YOU FOR PURCHASING THIS BOOK, ATAM PARGAS TEAM IS COMMITTED TO ENLIGHTEN YOUNG SOULS WITH A VISION TO DEVELOP TRUTHFUL HUMAN BEINGS. THE PRICES OF OUR BOOKS ARE DESIGNED TO MEET EXPENDITURES AND ENABLE THE FULFILMENT OF PROJECTS UNDER THE AUSPICES OF ATAM PARGAS SOCIAL WELFARE COUNCIL

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