

Guru Angad Dev Ji 1539-1552 A.D



Birth & Parentage

The original name of Guru Angad Dev Ji was *Bhai Lehna*

He was born in a village named **Matte Di Sarai**
(Ferozepur Dist) on 31st March 1504 A.D

(Matte Di Sarai is a village situated about 14 Km
away from Sri Muktsar Sahib)

Parentage

- Father's Name **Pheru Mal**

He was an ordinary trader

- Mother's **Sabhrai Devi**

She was a very religious minded lady

Childhood and Marriage

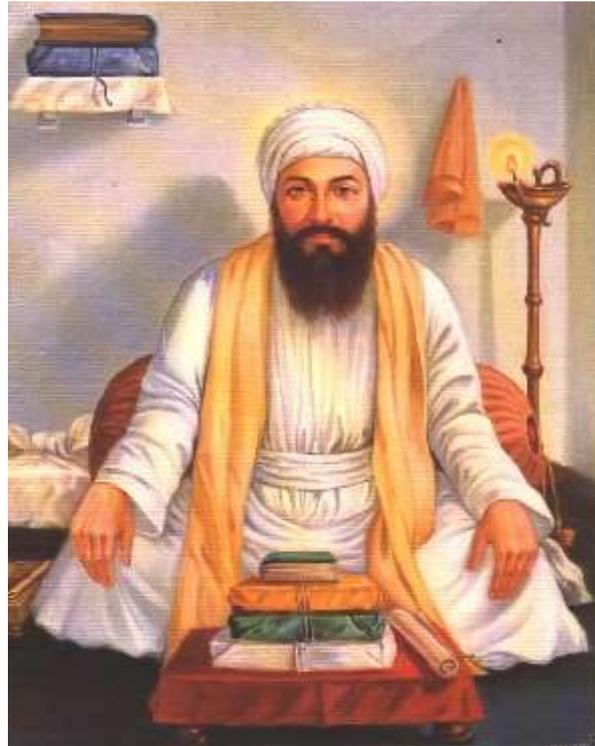
- After the birth of bhai Lehna, his parents left Matte De Sarai and came at **Khadur Sahib**.
- His **childhood** was spent in **Harike and Khadur Sahib**.
- He was a devotee of Mata Durga .
- Married to Bibi Khivi D/O Devi Chand
- Two sons **Datu and Dasu**
- Two Daughters **Bibi Amro and Bibi Anokhi**

Bhai Lehna as the disciple of Guru Nanak

- Used to visit Jawalamukhi . One day he heard the recitation of Asa di Var from Bhai Jodha who was the devotee of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.
- Being impressed decided to meet Guru himself at Kartarpur ,
- Ultimately he became the follower of Guru Nanak Dev Ji

Assumption of Guruship

- Guru Nanak Dev Ji named him as Angad (a part of his body)
- Finally on 7th September, 1539 he was appointed as the successor to Guru Nanak Dev Ji
- Dr Hari Ram Gupta “The appointment of Guru Angad Dev Ji was a step of far reaching significance “



Guru Angad Dev Ji

1539-1552 A.D

Contribution of Guru Angad Dev Ji

1. Popularisation of Gurumukhi
2. Collection of Hymns
3. Expansion of Langar System
4. Organization of Sangat
5. Denunciation of the Udasi Sect
6. Discipline in Sikhism
7. Physical Training
8. Foundation of Goindwal Sahibs

Popularization of Gurumukhi

- Earlier, the Punjabi language was written in the Landa or Mahajani script This had no vowel sounds, which had to be imagined or construed by the reader in order to decipher the writing.
- Hence Guru Angad Dev Ji Improved and polished Gurumukh
- Gurumukhi means from 'the mouth of the Guru'.

IMPACT

1. Gave the common people a language that is simple to learn and write.
2. Instrumental in rapid spread of education among the sikhs
3. Gave a blow to the supremacy of the Brahmanas who recognised sanskrit as the only religious language
4. Popularization of Gurmukhi went a long way in making sikhism a popular religion.

Collection of Hymns

- Guru summoned Baba Bala ,a devotee of Guru Nanak Dev ji .
- Collected the hymns of Guru Nanak Dev Ji .
- Composed 62 Shabads

Importance

1. Preserved the original hymns of Guru Nanak Dev Ji .
2. The sikhs started recitation of Gurbani instead of Vedic hymns.
3. Guru Angad Dev Ji laid the foundation of Adi Granth Sahib.

Expansion of Langar System

- Langar system was expanded.
- Guru entrusted the management of the langar system to his wife Bibi Khivi. She served food to the members of the community and the visitors. Her devotion to this institution also finds mention in Guru Granth Sahib.
- People ate food without any consideration of caste, creed and gender.

Importance

1. This institution strengthened the feeling of co-operation and fraternity among the Sikhs.
2. Gave a shattering blow to the caste system.
3. Habit of charity developed among the Sikhs.
4. Went a long way in making Sikhism popular.

Organization of Sangat

- The concept started by Guru Nanak Dev Ji was carried by Guru Angad Dev Ji.
- Everyone irrespective of caste, creed and gender could join sangat.
- Sangat met every morning and evening to listen to the hymns of Guru Angad Dev Ji.

Denunciation of the Udasi Sect

- The sect was founded by elder son of Guru Nanak Dev Ji, Baba Sri Chand .
- Udasi sect became a formidable challenge to the teachings of Guru Nanak dev Ji .
- Guru Angad Ji made it clear that Sikhism was essentially a religion of householders and no true Sikh could be an udasi.
- Guru succeeded in preserving the purity and originality of Sikh religion.

Discipline in Sikhism

- Guru Angad Dev Ji was a great disciplinarian.
- Two Ragis Satta and Balwant who sang hymns in the darbar of Guru Angad Dev ji began to feel excessively proud of their sweet voice.
- They began to violate even the instructions of the guru ,hence guru dismissed both of them.
- Soon they realized their mistake, guru ji pardoned them.

Physical Training

- Guru was of the view that as it is essential to recite the name of God to clean our soul, similarly it is necessary to do exercise for the fitness of the body.
- He held the view that sound mind resides in a healthy body.
- With this object in view , he built the wrestling ground at Khadur Sahib.
- Hence he laid the foundation of the Martial spirit, which later blossomed into the Khalsa.

Foundation of Goindwal sahib

- Guru Angad Dev laid the foundation of Goindwal sahib near Khadur .
- The town began to be built around 1546A.D
- Later he made one of his followers Amar Das fully responsible for this project.
- This town served as a pilgrimage for the sikhs

Impact

- 1 The new pilgrimage gave a distinct identity to the Sikhs.
- 2 It went a long way in popularizing Sikhism .

Humayun's meeting with GURU Angad Dev Ji

- When Humayun reached the Guru's house, Guru Angad Dev ji was busy teaching students. Therefore, he did not notice the king. The king was upset. He did not like waiting. He thought "How dare the Guru not show any respect to the King!"
- This feeling made him very angry. In a fit of anger, he drew out his sword to kill the Guru. In the meantime the Guru had finished his prayers and was ready to listen to the king. Seeing what the king was about to do, he smiled and said, "You are brave enough to draw your sword to kill or frighten the peace-loving people. Why didn't you use it in the battlefield, from which you come running like a coward? Your sword did not work in the battlefield, but now suddenly you seem to have become a brave fighter." Humayun felt ashamed. He begged the Guru's pardon.

Humayun's meeting with Guru Angad Dev Ji

- Your blessing alone can make me the king once again. Please have mercy on me and bless me.”
- The Guru kept quiet for some time. “My blessing has no magic,’ he said smilingly. ‘To be a king means to be kind, just and helpful to the people. If you promise to do that, you will be a king with God’s grace. Be patient and always remember God, who grants all wishes.”

Humayun's meeting with Guru Angad Dev Ji

- Humayun hurried away to Persia determined to act upon the Guru's Advice.
- After a few years, he gathered his soldiers and also received help from the king of Persia. He came back to India with a very large army and this time, he and his soldiers fought very bravely. Humayun won the battle and became the king of Delhi once again

Nomination of the Successor

- Guru Angad chose his most faithful disciple Amar Das as the next Guru .
- He placed one coconut and five paisa before Amar Das and bowed his head .
- Thus Guru Amar Das was nominated as the Third Guru of the Sikhs .
- Guru Angad Dev ji immersed with immortal on 29th march 1552A.D

Guru Amar Das Ji 1552-1574A.D



Birth and Parentage

- Guru Amar Das was born in Basarke village of Amritsar district on 5th May, 1479 A.D
- His father Tej Bhan belonged to Bhalla family of Khatri caste.
- No definite information about his mother's actual name .

Childhood and Marriage

- As a child he was religiously inclined.
- He was the follower of Vaishnavism.
- He used to go to Haridwar every year to bath on the Ganges.
- At the age of 24 married to Mansa Devi daughter of Devi Chand.
- He was blessed with two sons Baba Mohan and Baba Mohri
- And two daughters Bibi Dhani and Bibi Bhani.

Becoming Guru Angad's Disciple

- Amar Das used to visit Haridwar every year . One day he met a sadhu who was surprised to know that Amar Das had no Guru (spiritual leader)
- Later he heard the bani of Guru Nanak Dev ji from Bibi Amro daughter of Guru Angad Dev.
- He was so impressed with the hymns that he decided to meet Guru Angad Dev
- Soon he visited Khadur Sahib and Became the follower of Guru Angad Dev

Assumption of Guruship

- After becoming Guru Angad's follower, he started living in Khadur Sahib.
- He used to bring water from Beas for his guru, also served sangat and langar whole- heartedly.
- One day in January in 1552 A.D when amar das was returning from the Beas carrying water on his head , he stumbled in the dark and fell down.
- He was ridiculed as Nithawan(who has no place to take shelter) When Guru Angad Dev came to know about this , he at once said that now on he would provide shelter to others
- On 16th March 1552, Guru Angad Dev placed five paisas and one coconut before Amar das and hence proclaimed him as the Third Guru

Early Difficulties

- Opposition of Dasu and Datu
- Opposition of Baba Sri Chand
- Opposition of the Muslims of Goindwal sahib
- Opposition by the Hindus

Development of Sikhism under Guru Amar Das 1552-1574 A.D

1. Constructions of Baoli at Goindwal Sahib
2. Expansion of Langar System
3. Collection of Hymns
4. Denunciation of Udasi Sect
5. Manji System
6. Social Reforms

Constructions of Baoli at Goindwal Sahib

- The construction work of the Baoli was started in 1552A.D and was completed in 1559A.D
- Guru had two Objectives
 1. To give a separate place of pilgrimage to the Sikhs ,thus went a long way in giving a separate identity to the Sikhs
 2. To solve the water problem

Constructions of Baoli at Goindwal Sahib

Impact

1. It proved an important step towards the development of Sikhism.
2. It gave Sikhs a separate place of pilgrimage
3. The prestige and prosperity of Goindwal Sahib greatly increased.

Expansion of Langar System

- Guru Amar Das expanded the Langar System.
- He gave , Pehle Pangat pachhe Sangat (First Eat together and then meet together)
- The Langar was served till late night.
- It was open to all castes and religion.
- Mughal emperor Akbar and the Ruler of Haripur had partaken the langar before meeting Guru Amar Das .

Collection of Hymns

- He collected the Bani of Guru Nanak and Guru Angad Dev .
- He himself composed 907 shabads.

Impact

1. By doing so he prevented the insertion of false and pseudo shabads into the original.
2. It prepared the basis for the compilation of Adi Granth.

Denunciation of Udasi Sect

- Many Sikhs were becoming Udasi as they were impressed by the ascetism of Baba Sri Chand .
- Guru showed considerable courage at this juncture , he clarified that sikhism taught normal family life and to earn one's livelihood by the sweat of one's

Manji System

- It was a unique system devised by Guru Amar Das .
- As the Sikh followers had increased in number, it was difficult for guru to give sermons to all so he divided the area into 22 parts known as Manjis . Each Manji was kept under a Manjidar ,who was the representative of the Guru .

Various Manjis

- **Majha**

Mank Chand

Sada Ram

- **Jalandhar Doab**

Mahesh Dhir

Param Hans

- **Malwa**

- Mai Sewan

- Mai Bhago

Social Reforms

- Tried to eliminate caste distinctions through Pangat and Sangat.
- In his congregation he forbade women to observe purdah
- He prohibited Syapa, Beating of breast by women in the form of a parade at the death of the relative.
- He insisted on monogamy.
- He condemned Sati System . He declared ,
“A true sati is the one who bravely bears the shock of separation and lives a normal life with virtue ,dignity and discipline .
- He encouraged widow remarriage.
- He forbade people against the use of intoxicants.

Akbar and Guru Amar Das

- Akbar , Mughal Emperor held Guru in great reverence.
- He had come to visit Guru at Goindwal sahib and was greatly impressed by the langar system.
- As devotion to God , he offered a few villages revenue free for the support of Langar System
- He also gifted the land to Bibi Bhani as a marriage gift.

Akbar and Guru Amar Das

- Cunnungham wrote,

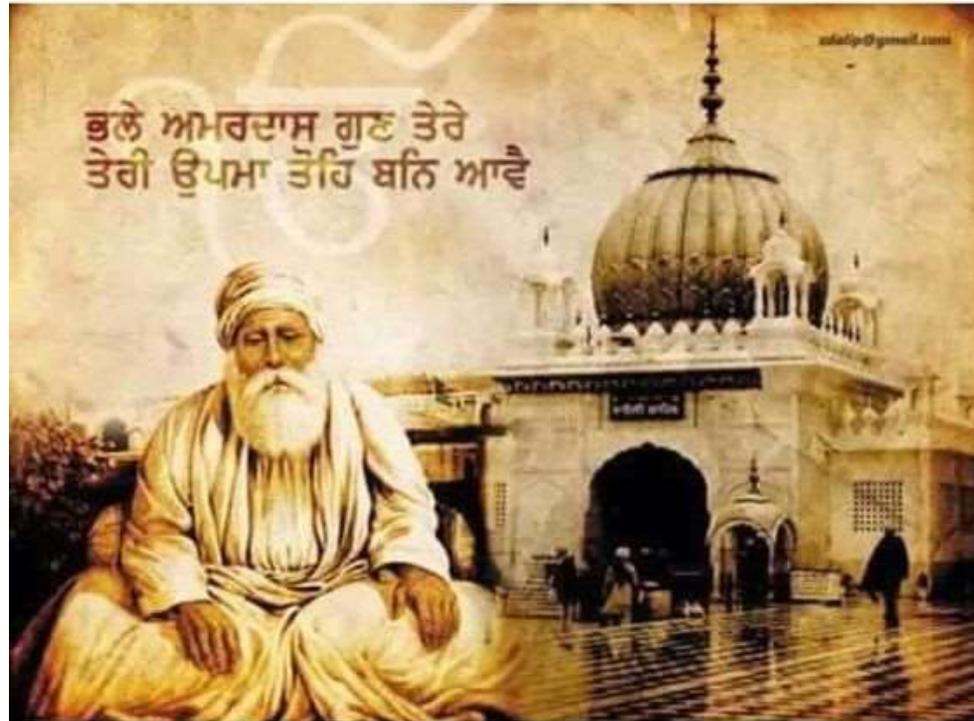
“ There is no doubt that Akbar’s visit to Goindwal greatly increased the Guru’s prestige and popularity and resulted in adding large followers to Sikhism”

Nomination of the Successor

- In 1574 A.D, Guru Amar Das nominated Bhai Jetha Ji as his successor.
- Guru Amar Das was so much impressed by the humbleness and devotional service of Bhai Jetha and his wife Bibi Bhani , that he not only nominated Bhai Jetha as his successor , but also blessed them that in future Guruship would remain in their family.
- Guru Amar Das immersed in Eternal Light on 1st September 1574 at Goindwal Sahib.

Picture Galary

Dhan dhan saheb sri guru Amardas ji de
pawan PARKASH DIVAS diyan .aap ji de sare
pariwaar nu lakh lakh wadhaiyan ji



Picture Gallery



