

Question Bank for Differently Abled & General Students
Class-XII
Subject-Punjab History & Culture
(Session 2022-23)

Part - A

Lesson 1

The great Mughals and their legacy to Punjab

Part - A

Objective type Questions

(1) Choose the correct answer:

- (a) Who was the founder of Lodhi dynasty?
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. Behlol Lodhi | 2. Ibrahim Lodhi |
| 3. Sikandar Lodhi | 4. Daulat Khan Lodhi |
- (b) When did Ibrahim Lodhi succeed the throne of Delhi?
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. 1516 A.D. | 2. 1489 A.D. |
| 3. 1479 A.D. | 4. 1517 A.D. |
- (c) What was the name of the evil custom in which wife had to burn herself alive on the pyre of her dead husband?
- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Child marriage | 2. Dowry system |
| 3. Sati system | 4. Female infanticide |
- (d) When was the first battle of Panipat fought?
- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. 1666 A.D. | 2. 1688 A.D. |
| 3. 1562 A.D. | 4. 1526 A.D. |
- (e) Who were Ulama's?
- | | |
|---------------------------------|------------|
| 1. Sheikhs | 2. Mullahs |
| 3. Religious leaders of Muslims | 4. Qazis |
- (f) Who was defeated by Babur in the first battle of Panipat?
- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. Feroz Tughlaq | 2. Ibrahim Lodhi |
| 3. Sher Shah Suri | 4. Hemu |
- (g) Who did not belong to middle class of Muslim society in 16th century?
- | | |
|------------|-----------|
| 1. Trader | 2. Slave |
| 3. Soldier | 4. Farmer |
- (h) Which was the main Islamic education centre in Punjab in 16th century?
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Jalandhar | 2. Amritsar |
| 3. Peshawar | 4. Lahore |
- (i) Which was the main religion in Punjab in the beginning of 16th century?
- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. Hinduism | 2. Christianity |
| 3. Sikhism | 4. Islam |
- (j) Which was the main Trade centre in Punjab in 16th century?
- | | |
|--------------|-------------|
| 1. Jalandhar | 2. Amritsar |
| 3. Lahore | 4. Peshawar |

Answer:

- (a) Behlol Lodhi
- (b) 1517 A.D.
- (c) Sati system
- (d) 1526 A.D.
- (e) Religious leaders of Muslims
- (f) Ibrahim Lodhi
- (g) Slave
- (h) Lahore
- (i) Islam
- (j) Lahore

Part-B

(11) Match the following words correctly:

1.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Sayyids | Ibrahim Lodhi |
| (b) Traders and Farmers | Bibi Fatima's offspring |
| (c) Lodhi Sultan | Jazia |
| (d) Religious tax | Middle class |

2

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (a) Vaishya | Warriors |
| (b) Kshatriya | Religious Scholar |
| (c) Shudra | Merchant class |
| (d) Brahmin | Servant Category |

Answer:

1

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Sayyids | Bibi Fatima's offspring |
| (b) Traders and Farmers | Middle class |
| (c) Lodhi Sultan | Ibrahim Lodhi |
| (d) Religious tax | Jazia |

2

- | | |
|---------------|----------------|
| (a) Vaishya | Merchant class |
| (b) Kshatriya | Warriors |

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (c) Shudra | Servant Category |
| (d) Brahmin | Religious Scholar |

(111) Fill in the blanks:

- (1) Muslim society of Punjab was divided into..... classes in the beginning of 16th century. (three, four, five)
- (2) Babur invaded Punjab..... times between 1519 to 1526. (five, six, seven)
- (3) Babur conquered Punjab..... (1469, 1526, 1588)
- (4) was the son of Daulat Khan Lodhi. (Dilawar Khan Lodhi, Babar, Alam Khan)
- (5)..... was the religious tax imposed on Hindus. (Zakat, Land Tax, Jazia)
- (6) Slave eunuchs were kept in to serve the royal ladies. (Palace, harems, tombs)
- (7) Shudras were considered..... (Incredible, honorable, untouchable)
- (8) was the founder of Bhakti movement. (Sait Kabir, Guru Nanak Dev ji, Prophet Mohammad)
- (9) was the Governor of Lahore from 1568 to 1575. (Shah Quli Khan, Hussain Quli Khan, Daulat Khan)
- (10) Emperor reorganized the revenue system for the first time. (Babur, Akbar, Shah Jahan)

Answers:

- (1) Three
- (2) five
- (3) 1526
- (4) Dilawar Khan
- (5) Jazia
- (6) Harems
- (7) Untouchable
- (8) Guru Nanak Dev ji
- (9) Hussain Quli Khan
- (10) Akbar

(IV). Check the correct sentence (✓) and the wrong sentence (✗).

- (1) Hindu society was divided into three main classes. (✗)
- (2) The condition of women was good in the 16th century. (✗)
- (3) Ibrahim Lodhi was defeated in the first battle of Panipat. (✓)
- (4) Daulat Khan Lodhi was the Governor of Punjab. (✓)
- (5) During the reign of Jahangir, Guru Arjan Dev ji, suffered martyrdom. (✓)
- (6) During the reign of Aurangzeb, Guru Teg Bahadur ji, suffered martyrdom. (✓)
- (7) Prince Mauzzam, the eldest son of Aurangzeb remained governor of Punjab. (✓)
- (8) The city of Lahore as a whole had 10 gates. (✗)
- (9) Jahangir planted trees on the roads from Delhi to Lahore. (✓)
- (10) Raja Todar Mal translated Ramayana into Persian. (✗)

(V) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question: - (1) What was the political condition of Punjab before Mughals?

Answer: - Very pitiable.

Question: - (2) Which were two main classes of society before Mughals?

Answer: - Hindu and Muslim.

Question: - (3) When did Babur invade Sayyidpur?

Answer: - 1520 A.D.

Question: - (4) Who was Governor of Punjab after Tatar Khan Lodhi?

Answer: - Daulat Khan Lodhi.

Question: - (5) Who was at the lowest rank in Muslim society?

Answer: - Slave.

Question: - (6) When did Babur invade Lahore?

Answer: - 1524 A.D.

Question: - (7) Who performed the duty of Judge or magistrate at the time of Lodhi saltanat?

Answer: - Qazi

Question: - (8) Which was the lowest class in Hindu society?

Answer: - Shudra

Question: - (9) Which Mughal Emperor introduced Zabti system in Punjab?

Answer: - Akbar.

Question: - (10) Which Emperor constructed a road from Agra to Lahore?

Answer: - Sher Shah Suri.

Question: - (11) Write two shortcomings of Ibrahim Lodhi.

Answer: (a) Ibrahim Lodhi did not understand the nature and behavior of Pathans.

(b) He failed to establish discipline in Pathans.

Question: - (12) What do you know about the Ulamas?

Answer: - Ulamas were religious leaders of Muslims who were scholars of Arabic and religious literature.

Question: - (13) Describe the Muslims middle class.

Answer: - Muslim middle class consisted of government employees, soldiers, traders and farmers.

Question: - (14) Explain the superstitions and ignorances of Hindus of Punjab in 16th century.

Answer: - (a) In 16th century the Hindus of Punjab made sacrifices to please the deities.

(b) They believed in magic and miracles.

Question: - (15) What was the Juhar system?

Answer: - During the Juhar, Rajput women committed suicide with their children and valuables in massive fire, to avoid capture and abuse in the face of inescapable military defeat and capture.

Question: - (16) Write the names of four trade centers of Punjab in 16th century.

Answer: - Amritsar, Jalandhar, Lahore, Multan.

Question: - (17) Write the names of four occupations of Punjab in 16th century.

Answer: - Agriculture, Trade, Carpentry, Profession of Blacksmith.

Question: - (18) Write the names of two religious sects of Muslims.

Answer: - The two main religious sects of the Muslims are Sunnis and Shias. The Sunnis regard the khalifas as legitimate successors of Prophet Mohammad but the Shias regard Ali, the son-in-law of Mohammad as the legitimate successors of Prophet Mohammad.

Part – C

Answer the following questions in 25-30 words:

Question: - (1) Give the causes of Babur's invasion.

- Answer: (a) Wealth of India.
(b) Dissension among the Lodhi Chiefs.
(c) Invitation of Daulat Khan Lodhi and Rana Sanga.

Question: - (2) Why was Ibrahim Lodhi defeated in the First Battle of Panipat?

- Answer: (a) He was an inefficient general.
(b) Babur was a wise leader of his men.
(c) Ibrahim's army was helpless before Babur's artillery.

Question: - (3) Give main reasons for the success of Babur's campaigns in India?

- Answer: (a) Able generalship of Babur.
(b) Babur's artillery.
(c) Skillful planning of battles.

Question: - (4) What was the triangular struggle in Punjab in the beginning of 16th century.

Answer: In the beginning of the 16th century, there was struggle for political power in Punjab among three contenders. The struggle was among Babur- the ruler of Kabul, Ibrahim Lodhi- the ruler of Delhi and Daulat Khan Lodhi- the Governor of Punjab. In this triangular struggle, Babur came out victorious.

Question: - (5) Why and which of Babur's invasion is compared to the Bridal procession of Sins (Pappan de Baraat) by Guru Nanak Dev ji?

Answer: After visiting Persia, Kabul and Peshawar, Guru Nanak Dev ji reached Sayyadpur (Emnabad). At that time Babur invaded the town and committed severe atrocities on people. Guru Nanak Dev ji strongly condemned these cruelties and called it a Bridal procession of Sins (Pappan de Baraat).

Question: - (6) Write about the religious policy of Sikander Lodhi.

Answer: The justice of Sikander Lodhi was confined to the Muslim community only. He was very cruel and atrocious to the Hindu people. He forced the Hindus to become Muslims. He demolished Hindu temples. Thousands of Hindus became victims of Sikander Lodhi's atrocities.

Question: - (7) Write about the political situation of Punjab in the early 16th century.

Answer: The political situation of Punjab was very miserable in the beginning of the 16th century. Punjab at that time was called Lahore State. The rulers were weak and divided. Sultans of Delhi (Behlol Lodhi to Ibrahim Lodhi) were dictators. Anarchy spread in Punjab under their rule. Punjab was the basis of injustice and conspiracy. The rulers at that time were fanatics. Government servants were corrupt and openly neglected their duties.

Question: - (8) Write about caste division of Hinduism in the 16th century.

Answer: - Hindu society of the 16th century was divided into 4 castes. Those four castes were Brahmans, Kshatriyas, Vaishyas and Shudras. The Brahmans were trying to save their caste by flattering the rulers of that time. Brahmans spread superstitions in society for their greed. The condition of the Kshatriyas and Vaishyas was correct. The situation of the Shudras was very miserable. The rest of the castes hated them.

Question: - (9) What was the condition of women in Punjab in the 16th century?

Answer: The condition of women in society was pitiable in the beginning of the 16th century. They were rated as feeble, weak and inferior to men. Some Rajput clans used to kill girls at birth. Various worst traditions like Sati practices, child marriage, purda system etc. hindered the growth of women. Most women in the society were illiterate. Women were imprisoned within the walls of the house.

Question: - (10) Describe the first battle of Panipat.

Answer: - Babur conquered Punjab and went to Delhi. Babur encountered Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi's army at Panipat near Delhi. On 21 April 1526 two armies clashed on the historic plains of Panipat. Babur's army won the battle. Ibrahim Lodhi was badly beaten and killed. Thus Babur conquered Delhi and laid the foundation of Mughal rule in India.

Question: - (11) Describe the different sections of Muslim society in Punjab in the 16th century.

Answer: - Muslim society was divided into three categories in the 16th century:

(1) Upper class: - Khans and Maliks, Amirs and Sardars, etc. were in upper class.

Upper class spent their time in luxury.

(ii) Middle class: - The middle class consisted of Ulamas and Sayyids, Shaikhs, Qazis, farmers, soldiers, middleranking government officers, traders etc.

The middle class was respectable in the society.

(iii) Lower class: - Domestic servants, male and female slaves, weavers, goldsmiths, carpenters, eunuchs formed lower class.

People in this category did not have a good life.

Question: - (12) Discuss the legacy of the Mughal rule to Punjab.

Answer: - The Mughals ruled the Punjab for about two centuries and left some permanent marks in the form of their legacy in Punjab. Raja Todar Mal, under Emperor Akbar's instructions, reorganised revenue system on improved principles of measurement and classification of land according to its fertility and started collection of government share direct from cultivators of land. Some canals were dug to improve irrigation. The cities of Lahore and Multan became centers of trade. Roads were built to connect Lahore with other important cities. The Mughals were great builders. The best specimens of Mughal architecture are Jahangir's tomb at Shahdara (Pakistan), Shalimar Garden at Lahore etc. In the reign of Akbar, Guru Ram Das ji laid the foundation of city of Amritsar and Guru Arjan Dev ji of Golden Temple at Amritsar. Literature made much progress. Many notable works of Sanskrit were translated into Persian.

Lesson2

Shri Guru Nanak Dev ji

Part - A

Objective type Questions

(1) Choose the correct answer

(a) Who was the founder of Sikhism?

- | | |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Guru Gobind Singh ji | 2. Guru Nanak Dev ji |
| 3. Guru Arjan Dev ji | 4. Guru Teg Bahadur ji |

(b) Guru Nanak Dev Ji was born in?

- | | |
|--------------|--------------|
| 1. 1260 A.D. | 2. 1469 A.D. |
| 3. 1526 A.D. | 4. 1398 A.D. |

(c) What kind of Sacred Thread (Janeu) did Guru Nanak Dev Ji want?

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Made of silver | 2. Made of gold |
| 3. Made of high quality yarns | 4. Made of right virtues |

(d) Which city was founded by Guru Nanak Dev Ji?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Amritsar | 2. Kartarpur |
| 3. Bathinda | 4. Ropar |

(e) Under whom Guru Nanak Dev Ji worked in Sultanpur Lodhi?

- | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|
| 1. Daulat Khan Lodhi | 2. Babur |
| 3. Behlol Khan | 4. Ibrahim Khan |

(f) From where did Guru Nanak Dev ji start his first Udasi?

- | | |
|-------------------|--------------|
| 1. Kiratpur Sahib | 2. Sayyidpur |
| 3. Talumba | 4. Batala |

(g) Which incident is known as Sacha Sauda?

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. Bathing in Bein river | 2. Merged with Ultimate Supreme God |
| 3. Working in Modi Khana | 4. Spent Rs 20 to feed hungry saints. |

(h) Which magician was taught by Guru Nanak Dev in Assam (Kamrup)?

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Noorshah | 2. Putna |
| 3. Ram Pyari | 4. Chachi Tarka |

(i) What was the name of Guru Nanak Dev ji's mother?

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Sulakhani ji | 2. Tripata ji |
| 3. Asro ji | 4. Anokhi ji |

(j) Which of the following place is now called Punja Sahib?

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. Gorakhmata | 2. Hassan Abdal |
| 3. Pakpatan | 4. Sialkot |

Answer:

- (a) Guru Nanak Dev ji
- (b) 1469 A.D.
- (c) Made of right virtues
- (d) Kartarpur
- (e) Daulat Khan Lodhi
- (f) Spent Rs 20 to feed hungry saints.
- (g) Sayyidpur
- (h) Noor Shah
- (i) Tripata ji
- (j) Hassan Abdal

Part-B

(11) Match the following words correctly:

1.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Talwandi | Hazrat Muhammad |
| (b) Mecca | Modi Khana |
| (c) Kartarpur | Nankana Sahib |
| (d) Sultanpur Lodhi | City of God |

2.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------|
| (a) Wife of Guru Nanak Dev Ji | Mardana Ji |
| (b) Mother of Guru Nanak Dev Ji | Nanaki Ji |
| (c) Sister of Guru Nanak Dev Ji | Tripata Ji |
| (d) Companion of Guru Nanak Dev Ji | Sulakhani Ji |

3.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Travels | Sacha Sauda |
| (b) Feeding the hungry saints | Udasis |
| (c) Pappan Di Baraat | Mool Mantar |
| (d) Ek Onkar | Invasion of Babur |

Answers:-

1.

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Talwandi | Nankana Sahib |
| (b) Mecca | Hazrat Muhammad |
| (c) Kartarpur | City of God |
| (d) Sultanpur Lodhi | Modi Khana |

2.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--------------|
| (a) Wife of Guru Nanak Dev Ji | Sulakhani Ji |
|-------------------------------|--------------|

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| (b) Mother of Guru Nanak Dev Ji | Tripata Ji |
| (c) Sister of Guru Nanak Dev Ji | Nanaki Ji |
| (d) Companion of Guru Nanak Dev Ji | Mardana Ji |

3.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Travels | Udasis |
| (b) Feeding the hungry saints | Sacha Sauda |
| (c) Pappan Di Baraat | Invasion of Babur |
| (d) Ek Onkar | Mool Mantar |

(111) Fill in the blanks:

- (1) Guru Nanak Dev Ji sent to the pathshala(school) of.....(Mardana Ji,Pandit GopalJi,Mehta kalu Ji)
- (2) Bibi Sulakhani ji was the resident of town..... (Batala,Sultanpur,Sayyidpur)
- (3) Mehta Kalu,father of Guru Nanak Dev ji was a..... (Hakeem,Pandit,Patwari)
- (4)was sister of Guru Nanak Dev Ji. (Sulakhani Ji,Nanaki Ji,Tripata Ji)
- (5) Babur imprisoned Guru Nanak Dev ji at.....(Tulumba,Sayyidpur,Kamrup)
- (6) Guru Nanak Dev ji watered his farms at..... (Jagannath Puri, Haridwar, Kartarpur)
- (7) Guru Nanak Dev ji immersed in Eternal Light in.....A.D. (1469, 1479, 1539)

Answers:-

- (1) Pandit Gopal Ji
- (2) Batala
- (3) Patwari
- (4) Nanaki Ji
- (5) Sayyidpur
- (6) Haridwar
- (7) 1539

(IV) Check the correct sentence (✓) and the wrong sentence (×).

- (1) Guru Nanak Dev ji was born on 15 April 1469 A.D. (✓)
- (2) Gurdwara Panja SahibJi is at Sultanpur Lodhi. (×)
- (3) Guru Angad Dev ji founded the city of Kartarpur. (×)
- (4) Guru Nanak Dev ji merged with Ultimate Supreme on 22 September 1539 A.D. (✓)
- (5) The main aim of Udasis of Guru Nanak Dev ji was to show the true path of life to the misled souls.(✓)
- (6) Guru Nanak Dev ji was related to Sodhi family. (×)
- (7) Guru Nanak Dev ji stayed at the house of Malik Bhago. (×)
- (8) Guru Nanak Dev ji believed in one God only. (✓)

(v) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question: - (1) Which Bani ofGuru Nanak Dev Jicontains a gist of his concept of God?

Answer: - Japji Sahib.

Question: - (2) Write the name of Guru Nanak DevJi's sons?

Answer: - Sri Chand andLakhmi Das.

Question: - (3) Write the name of Guru Nanak Dev Ji's sister?

Answer: - Nanaki Ji.

Question :- (4) Where did Guru Nanak Dev ji spend the last 18 years of his life?

Answer: - Kartarpur Sahib.

Question: -(5) When did Guru Nanak Dev Ji get enlightenment?

Answer: - 1499 A.D.

Question: -(6) Who was the companion of Guru Nanak Dev Ji at the time of first Udasi?

Answer: - Bhai Mardana Ji.

Question: - (7) What was the purpose of Guru Nanak Dev ji's Udasis?

Answer: - To remove the ignorance of the people.

Question: - (8) Who started the tradition of Kirtan in Sikh Panth?

Answer: - Guru Nanak Dev Ji.

Question: -(9)What two institutions were started by Guru Nanak Dev ji at Kartarpur Sahib?

Answer: - Sangat and Pangat.

Question: - (10) What is meant by Nadar?

Answer: - Grace of God.

Question: - (11) What is meant by self surrender?

Answer: - To give up ego.

Question: - (12) What is meant by Hukam?

Answer: - Will of God.

Question: - (13) Where was Guru Nanak Dev ji born?

Answer: - Guru Nanak Dev ji was born at Talwandi (Nankana Sahib)

Question: - (14) What was the impression of Guru Nanak Dev Ji at Sajjan thug?

Answer: - Sajjan left cheating forever and became a follower of Guru Ji.

Question :- (15) What type of sacred thread (Janeu) did Guru Nanak Dev ji want?

Answer: - Guru Nanak Dev ji wanted a sacred thread (Janeu) of right virtues.

Question :- (16) What is the meaning of Sacha Sauda?

Answer: -It means Guru Nanak Dev ji made a pious deal by spending twenty rupees to feed the saints.

Question :- (17) What is Pangat system?

Answer: -It means all the followers of Guru Nanak Dev Ji sit together on the floor to partake food from a common kitchen.

Question: - (18) What were the main motives of Guru Nanak Dev Ji's Udasis (travels).

Answer: -(i) Bringing reforms in social and religious life of society.

(ii) To give the message of unity of God.

Question: - (19) What places did Guru Nanak Dev ji visit during his first Udasi?

Answer: -Sayyidpur, Talumba, Kurukshetra, Haridwar, Panipat, Delhi, Gorakhmata, Benaras.

Part – C

Answer the following questions in 25-30 words:

Question: - (1) What professions did Guru Nanak Dev Ji adopt in his early life?

Answer: Guru Nanak Dev Ji had started showing disinterest in his education and worldly affairs at a very young age. His father tried to engage him in cattle grazing but he remained engrossed in deep meditation. His father decided to put him in business. As a result Sacha Sauda incident took place.

Question: - (2) What was Guru Nanak Devji's concept of Maya?

Answer: -Guru Nanak Dev Ji regarded Maya as a big hurdle in the way of man's salvation. Maya allures man to itself. It separates man from God, by keeping him absorbed in worldly things. One who yields to Maya also remains caught in the cycle of transmigration. It ruins the life of a man.

Question: - (3) What is the importance of 'Nam' in Guru Nanak Dev Ji's teachings?

Answer: -Guru Nanak Dev Ji considered the recitation of Nam as the highest form of worship of God. Those who recite the Nam are free from illusions. Their sorrows came to an end. One who yields to Maya and did not recite Nam remains caught in the cycle of transmigration.

Question: - (4) What according to Guru Nanak Dev Ji are Nirguna and Sarguna?

Answer: -According to Guru Nanak Dev Ji God has two forms. He is Nirguna (without attributes) as well as Sarguna (with attributes). Nirguna is the concept of a formless God, which has no attributes or quality. Sarguna has form, attributes and quality. In the beginning, God created earth and space. He existed in Himself. It was his Nirguna form. Then, He created this world and through it He revealed Himself in His creation. This is His Sarguna form.

Question: - (5) Write the views of Guru Nanak Dev Ji about women.

Answer: -The condition of women in society during the time of Guru Nanak Dev Ji was very miserable. Their position was clearly subordinate to that of man in Hindu and Muslim societies. Many evils existed among them like sati system, purdah system, child marriage, polygamy and divorce etc. He was in favor of giving education to women. Guru Nanak Dev Ji was in favor of women's equal rights with men.

Question: - (6) Write in brief the contribution of Guru Nanak Dev Ji to Sikhism.

Answer: - Guru Nanak Dev Ji was the founder of Sikhism. At the time of his birth in 15th century, the people were groping in the darkness of ignorance. There was chaos all around. Condition of women in society was very miserable. Guru Nanak Dev Ji undertook travels (Udasis) in the several parts to bring awareness in them. He founded two institutions namely Pangat and Sangat. Guru Ji nominated Bhai Lehna Ji, his successor, before he immersed with immortal in 1539 A.D. The nomination of Bhai Lehna Ji (Guru Angad Dev Ji) proved very significant for the development of Sikhism.

Question: - (7) Write about Guru Nanak Dev Ji's the concept of God.

Answer: - (i) God is One and immortal.

(ii) God is formless, without attributes and absolute.

(iii) God is omnipotent and omnipresent. He existed everywhere.

(iv) God is Supreme and compassionate.

Question: - (8) Describe the Sacred Thread (Janeu) ceremony of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.

Answer: -It was decided to perform the Sacred Thread ceremony of Guru Nanak Dev Ji by his parents. All relatives were invited. Pandit Hardyal asked Guru Nanak Dev Ji to sit before him and wear the Sacred Thread. Guru Nanak Dev Ji refused to wear the thread. Guru Nanak Dev Ji said that he needed a thread made of right virtues.

Question: - (9) Explain teachings of Guru Nanak Dev Ji.

Answer: -(i) There is one supreme God and God is immortal.

(ii) All human beings are the creatures of God, hence they are equal.

(iii) Recitation of Nam helps a man to become one with God.

(iv) Attainment of God is impossible without the help of Guru.

(v) To get the blessings of God surrender of self or ego is essential.

(vi) Lead a pious life, speak truth and help the needy.

Question: (10). Tell us about Guru Nanak's life in Kartarpur.

Answer: - In 1522 A.D. Guru Nanak Dev Ji established a new city on the bank of the river Ravi. The city was named Kartarpur. This means the house of God. Guru Ji spent the last 18 years of his life with family here. Guru Ji composed the verses of Var Asa, Japji Sahib here. Guru Ji developed institutions of Sangat and Pangat here. Guru Ji appointed Bhai Lehna Ji as his successor. Guru Ji immersed in Eternal Light on September 22, 1539 A.D.

Lesson - 3
Successors of Shri Guru Nanak Dev ji
Part - A
Objective type Questions

1. Choose the correct answer:

- (a) Who was the second Guru of Sikhs?
1. Guru Teg Bahadur Ji
2. Guru Angad Dev Ji
3. Guru Amar Das Ji
4. Guru Arjan Dev Ji
- (b) Where was Guru Amar Das ji born?
1. Goindwal Sahib
2. Harike
3. Khadur Sahib
4. Baserke
- (c) Give the name the Sikh Guru who is known as Bal Guru?
1. Guru Teg Bahadur Ji
2. Guru Harkishan ji
3. Guru Amar Das Ji
4. Guru Arjan Dev Ji
- (d) Who was appointed the first Granthi of the Golden Temple?
1. Pritchand Ji
2. Mahadev Ji
3. Baba Budha Ji
4. Nabha Mall Ji
- (e) Where was Guru Gobind Singh Ji born?
1. Patna Sahib
2. Kiratpur
3. Tarn Taran
4. Delhi
- (f) Where was Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji martyred?
1. Taj Mahal Agra
2. Chandni Chowk Delhi
3. Charminar Hyderabad
4. Jama Masjid Delhi
- (g) Which city was founded by Guru Ram Das Ji?
1. Muktsar
2. Hargobindpur
3. Ramdaspur
4. Kiratpur
- (h) Which Guru Ji used two swords of Miri and Piri?
1. Guru Nanak Dev Ji
2. Guru Amar Das Ji
3. Guru Arjan Dev Ji
4. Guru Hargobind Ji
- (i) Which Guru Ji completed the construction of the Baoli Sahib in Goindwal?
1. Guru Amar Das Ji
2. Guru Hargobind Ji
3. Guru Harkishan Ji
4. Guru Gobind Singh Ji
- (j) Who laid the foundation of Harimandar Sahib?
1. Bulle Shah
2. Sheikh Farid
3. Sai Mian Mir
4. Hazrat Muhammad
- (k) Who compiled Guru Granth Sahib Ji?
1. Guru Arjan Dev Ji
2. Guru Nanak Dev Ji
3. Guru Harkishan Ji
4. Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji
- (l) Akbar had come to meet which Guru Sahib at Goindwal?
1. Guru Nanak Dev Ji
2. Guru Har Rai Ji.
3. Guru Teg Bahadur Ji
4. Guru Amar Das Ji
- (m) Who was the tenth Guru of the Sikhs?
(1) Guru Gobind Singh Ji
(2) Guru Nanak Dev Ji
(3) Guru Teg Bahadur Ji
(4) Guru Amar Das ji

- (n) What was the name of Guru Gobind Singh Ji's father?
 (1) Guru Nanak Dev Ji (2) Guru Amar Das Ji
 (3) Guru Harkishan Ji (4) Guru Teg Bahadur Ji
- (o) When was Guru Gobind Singh Ji born?
 (1) 1539 A.D. (2) 1606 A.D.
 (3) 1708 A.D. (4) 1645 A.D.
- (p) When was the Battle of Chamkaurfought?
 (1) 1857 A.D. (2) 1704 A.D.
 (3) 1556 A.D. (4) 1845 A.D.
- (q) BachitarNatak is the life story of which Guru Ji?
 (1) Guru Arjan Dev Ji (2) Guru Har Rai Ji
 (3) Guru Gobind Singh Ji (4) Guru Harkishan Ji
- (r) Which Nagara was made by Guru Gobind Singh Ji?
 (1) Ranjit Nagara (2) Pratap Nagara
 (3) Bahadur Nagara (4) Jujhar Nagara

Answer:

- (a) Guru Angad Dev Ji
 (b) Baserke
 (c) Guru Harkishan Ji
 (d) Baba Budha Ji
 (e) Patna Sahib
 (f) Chandni Chowk Delhi
 (g) Ramdaspur
 (h) Guru Hargobind Ji
 (i) Guru Amar Das Ji
 (j) Sai Mian Mir
 (k) Guru Arjan Dev Ji
 (l) Guru Amar Das Ji
 (m) Guru Gobind Singh Ji.
 (n) Guru Teg Bahadur Ji.
 (o) 1708 A.D.
 (p) 1704 A.D.
 (q) Guru Gobind Singh Ji
 (r) Ranjit Nagara.

Part - B

(11) Match the following words correctly:

(1)

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| (a) First Guru | Guru Amar Das Ji |
| (b) Third Guru | Guru Arjan Dev Ji |
| (c) Fifth Guru | Guru Nanak Dev Ji |
| (d) Sixth Guru | Guru Gobind Singh Ji |
| (e) Tenth Guru | Guru Hargobind Ji |

- (2)
- (a) Udasi Sect Painside Khan
 (b) Foundation of Harimandar Sahib Baba Buddha Ji
 (c) First Granthi of Harimandar Sahib Baba Shri Chand Ji
 (d) Pathan General Sai Mian Mir Ji
- (3)
- (a) Manji system Guru Ram Das Ji
 (b) Masand system Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji
 (c) Construction the Akal Takht Guru Arjan Dev Ji
 (d) Compilation of Guru Granth Sahib Guru Amar Das Ji
- (4)
- (a) Shri Harmandir Sahib Goindwal
 (b) Shri Bangla Sahib Anandpur Sahib
 (c) Shri Baoli Sahib Amritsar
 (d) Shri Kesgarh Sahib Delhi
- (5)
- (a) The martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev Ji 1595 A.D.
 (b) The martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur ji 1656 A.D.
 (c) Birth of Guru Hargobind ji 1606 A.D.
 (d) Birth of Guru Harkishan Ji 1675 A.D.
- (6)
- (a) Battle of Bhangani 1690 A.D.
 (b) Battle of Nadaun. 1688 A.D.
 (c) Battle of Chamkaur Sahib 1705 A.D.
 (d) Battle of Khidrana 1704 A.D.
- (7)
- (a) Birth of Guru Gobind Singh ji 1699 A.D.
 (b) Martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur Ji 1705 A.D.
 (c) Creation of Khalsa 1666 A.D.
 (d) Martyrdom of elder Sahibzadas 1675 A.D.
- (8)
- (a) Sahibzada Bhai Maha Singh
 (b) One of the Panj Piaras Ajit Singh Ji
 (c) Chief of 40 Sikhs Mai Bhago
 (d) A brave Sikh woman Bhai Daya Singh
- (9)
- (a) Birthplace of Guru Gobind Singh Ji Muktsa Sahib
 (b) Birth place of the Khalsa Sirhind
 (c) Land of 40 Muktas Patna Sahib
 (d) Martyrdom place of younger Sahibzadas Anandpur Sahib

Answers:

- (1)
- (a) First Guru Guru Nanak Dev Ji
 (b) Third Guru Guru Amar Das Ji
 (c) Fifth Guru Guru Arjan Dev Ji
 (d) Sixth Guru Guru Hargobind Ji
 (e) Tenth Guru Guru Gobind Singh Ji

- (2)
- | | |
|---------------------------------------|------------------|
| (a) Udasi Sect | Baba Srichand Ji |
| (b) Foundation of Harimandar Sahib | Mian Mir Ji |
| (c) First Granthi of Harimandar Sahib | Baba Buddha Ji |
| (d) Pathan General | Painde Khan |
- (3)
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| (a) Manji system | Guru Amar Das Ji |
| (b) Masand system | Guru Ram Das Ji |
| (c) Construction the Akal Takht | Guru Hargobind Ji |
| (d) Compilation of Guru Granth Sahib | Guru Arjan dev Ji |
- (4)
- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| (a) Shri Harmandir Sahib | Amritsar |
| (b) Shri Bangla Sahib | Delhi |
| (c) Shri Baoli Sahib | Goindwal |
| (d) Shri Kesgarh Sahib | Anandpur Sahib |
- (5)
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev Ji | 1606 A.D. |
| (b) Martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur Ji | 1675 A.D. |
| (c) Birth of Guru Hargobind Ji | 1595 A.D. |
| (d) Birth of Guru Harkishan Ji | 1656 A.D. |
- (6)
- | | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Battle of Bhangani | 1688 A.D. |
| (b) Battle of Nadaun. | 1690 A.D. |
| (c) Battle of Chamkaur Sahib | 1703 A.D. |
| (d) Battle of Khidrana | 1704 A.D. |
- (7)
- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| (a) Birth of Guru Gobind Singh Ji | 1666 A.D. |
| (b) Martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur Ji | 1675 A.D. |
| (c) Creation of Khalsa | 1699 A.D. |
| (d) Martyrdom of elder Sahibzadas | 1705 A.D. |
- (8)
- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------|
| (a) Sahibzada | Ajit Singh Ji |
| (b) One of the Panj Piaras | Bhai Daya Singh |
| (c) Chief of 40 Sikhs | Bhai Maha Singh |
| (d) A brave Sikh woman | Mai Bhago |
- (9)
- | | |
|---|----------------|
| (a) Birthplace of Guru Gobind Singh Ji | Patna Sahib |
| (b) Birth place of the Khalsa | Anandpur Sahib |
| (c) Land of 40 Muktas | Muktsar Sahib |
| (d) Martyrdom place of younger Sahibzadas | Sirhind |

(III) Fill in the blanks:

- (1)was earlier known as Bhai Lehna Ji. (Guru Harkishan Ji, Guru Gobind Singh Ji, Guru Angad Dev Ji)
- (2) Udasi Sect was founded by.....the eldest son of Guru Nanak Dev Ji. (Sri Chand, Lakhmi Das, Mahadev)
- (3) Guruwas known as King of martyrs. (Angad Dev Ji, Arjan Dev, Harkishan Ji)
- (4) Guru Hargobind Ji was imprisoned in.....(Lahore Fort, Gwalior Fort, Red Fort)
- (5) Guru Teg Bahadur Ji was martyred in the time of..... (Akbar, Babar, Aurangzeb)
- (6) Kingwas responsible for the martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev. (Jahangir, Humayun, Shah Jahan)
- (7) Prithia established (Udasi sect, Mina sect, Rai sect)
- (8) To offer one tenth of his income to Guru Ji is also called..... (Dan, Jazia, Dasvand)
- (9) The name of Guru Gobind Singh Ji's mother was..... (Bhani Ji, Gujari Ji, Nanaki Ji)
- (10) Guru Gobind Singh Ji had..... Sahibzadas. (four, two, six)
- (11) Guru Gobind Singh Ji wrote Zafarnama in language. (English, Tamil, Persian)
- (12) Guru Gobind Singh Ji created Khalsa inAD. (1708, 1699, 1675)
- (13) Guru Gobind Singh Ji created Khalsa at..... (Paonta Sahib, Patna Sahib, Anandpur Sahib)

Answer: -

- (1) Guru Angad Dev Ji
- (2) Baba Sri Chand Ji
- (3) Guru Arjan Dev Ji
- (4) Gwalior Fort
- (5) Aurangzeb
- (6) Jahangir
- (7) Mina sect
- (8) Dasvand
- (9) Gujari Ji
- (10) Four
- (11) Persian
- (12) 1699
- (13) Anandpur Sahib

(IV) Check the correct sentence (✓) and the wrong sentence (×).

- (1) Guru Angad Dev Ji was married to Bibi Khivi. (×)
- (2) Bibi Bhani was the daughter of Guru Angad Dev Ji. (✓)
- (3) Guru Arjan Dev Ji was martyred at Lahore. (✓)
- (4) Guru Granth Sahib Ji was compiled by Guru Hargobind Ji. (×)
- (5) Dasvand means the twelfth part of the income. (×)
- (6) Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji was martyred at Chandni Chowk in Delhi. (✓)
- (7) Two swords called Miri and Piri were worn by Guru Ram Das Ji. (×)
- (8) Guru Arjan was martyred by King Babar. (×)
- (9) Baba Budha Ji was made the first Granthi of the Golden Temple. (✓)
- (10) Pangat system was introduced by Guru Nanak Dev Ji. (✓)
- (11) Guru Amar Das Ji opposed Sati system. (✓)
- (12) Guru Gobind Singh Ji's elder Sahibzadas were martyred during the battle of Chamkaur Sahib. (✓)
- (13) Guru Gobind Singh Ji had 32 poets in his court. (×)

- (14) The earlier name of Sri Muktsar Sahib was Dhab of Khidrana. (✓)
- (15) The first 5 years of Guru Gobind Singh's childhood were spent in Paonta Sahib. (×)
- (16) Khalsa has to worn 5emblems (Kakars). (✓)
- (17) Masand system was abolished by Guru Gobind Singh Ji. (✓)

(V) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

- Question: - (1) Who laid the foundation of Baoli at Goindwal Sahib?
 Answer: - Guru Angad Dev Ji.
- Question: - (2) Which Guru Ji founded Hargobindpur and Chheharta city?
 Answer: - Guru Arjan Dev Ji.
- Question: - (3) Which practice was strongly opposed by Guru Amar Das Ji?
 Answer: - Sati system.
- Question: - (4) What was the first name of the city of Amritsar?
 Answer: - Ramdaspur.
- Question: - (5) Which Guru Ji composed Anand Sahib?
 Answer: - Guru Amar Das.
- Question: - (6) Who was Guru Hargobind Ji's army chief?
 Answer: - Painsi Khan.
- Question: - (7) In which year Guru Arjan Dev Ji martyred?
 Answer: - 1606 A.D.
- Question: - (8) In which year Guru Teg Bahadur Ji martyred?
 Answer: - 1675 A.D.
- Question: - (9) Which Mughal Emperor was responsible for the martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur Ji?
 Answer: - Aurangzeb.
- Question: - (10) In which city Gurdwara Bangla Sahib is located?
 Answer: - Delhi.
- Question: - (11) How many steps were built in the Baoli of Goindwal Sahib?
 Answer: - 84.
- Question: - (12) When was Adi Granth Sahib compiled?
 Answer: - 1604 A.D.
- Question: - (13) When was the Harmandir Sahib constructed in Amritsar?
 Answer: - 1601 A.D.
- Question: - (14) What word would a Khalsa woman put with her name?
 Answer: - Kaur.
- Question: - (15) What does Paonta Sahib mean?
 Answer: - A place to keep foot or a place to stay
- Question: - (16) Which Mughal Emperor forced Hindus to accept Islam?
 Answer: - Aurangzeb.
- Question: - (17) Name one of the political symbols adopted by Guru Gobind Singh Ji?
 Answer: - Kalgi
- Question: - (18) Which Nagara was made by Guru Gobind Singh Ji?
 Answer: - Ranjit Nagara
- Question: - (19) Which Sikh brought Guru Teg Bahadur's head from Chandni Chowk to Guru Gobind Singh Ji?
 Answer: - Bhai Jaita (Bhai Jiwan Singh Rangreta)
- Question: - (20) What is the Langer system?

Answer: - Langer system means that people of all castes and religions sit together to eat food without any discrimination.

Question: - (21) What is Dasvand?

Answer: - Dasvand means that every Sikh should give one-tenth of his income in the name of Guru Ji.

Question: - (22) Describe the importance of establishing Amritsar.

Answer: - By the establishment of Amritsar Sikhs got a separate pilgrimage and important trading center.

Question: - (23) When and who laid the foundation stone of Sri Harimandar Sahib?

Answer: - The foundation stone of Sri Harimandar Sahib was laid in 1589 A.D. by the famous Sufi fakir, Mian Mir Ji.

Question: - (24) Write down any two social reforms of Guru Arjun Dev Ji.

Answer: - (i) Guru Arjun Dev Ji campaigned in favor of widow marriage.

(ii) They prevented the Sikhs from consuming alcohol and other narcotics.

Question: - (25) Where and how did Guru Hargobind spend the last 10 years of his life?

Answer: - Guru Hargobind Sahib spent the last ten years of his life preaching religion at Kiratpur Sahib.

Question: - (26) Write the names of the children of Guru Angad Dev Ji.

Answer: - Guru Angad Dev Ji had two sons Dattu and Dasu and two daughters Bibi Amaro and Bibi Anokhi.

Question: - (27) Write the names of the sons of Guru Ram Das Ji.

Answer: - Guru Ram Das had three sons

(1) Prithi Chand.

(2) Mahadev

(3) Guru Arjan Dev Ji

Question: - (28) Write one reason for adoption of military policy by Guru Hargobind Ji.

Answer: - The relationships of the Mughals and the Sikhs were not good. So for the protection of the Sikhs, Guru Hargobind Ji adopted military policy.

Question: - (29) Name the four cities established by Guru Arjan Dev Ji.

Answer: - (1) Tarn Taran

(2) Kartarpur

(3) Hargobindpur

(4) Chhahratah

Question: - (30) Where were younger Sahibzadas of Guru Gobind Singh Ji bricked alive in a wall? Give their names also.

Answer: - Younger Sahibzadas of Guru Gobind Singh Ji were bricked alive in a wall at Sirhind. Their names were Sahibzada Zorawar Singh and Sahibzada Fateh Singh.

Question: - (31) Write the names of Sahibzadas of Guru Gobind Singh Ji which were martyred in the battle of Chamkaur Sahib?

Answer: - Elder Sahibzadas of Guru Gobind Singh Ji were martyred in the battle of Chamkaur Sahib. Their names were Sahibzada Ajit Singh and Sahibzada Jujhar Singh.

Question: - (32) What was the childhood name of Guru Gobind Singh Ji? In what year did he sit on the throne?

Answer: The childhood name of Guru Gobind Singh Ji was Gobind Rai. He sat on the throne in 1675 A.D.

Question: - (33) What was the problem of Kashmiri Pandits? How did Guru Teg Bahadur Ji solve it?

Answer: - Aurangzeb was forcibly converting the Kashmiri Pandits to Islam. Guru Teg Bahadur Ji saved the Kashmiri Pandits from that injustice by sacrificing his life.

Question: - (34) What was the earlier name of Muktsar? Why was it named so?

Answer: - The earlier name of Muktsar was Khidrana. A group of 40 Sikhs had deserted Guru Gobind Singh during the second battle of Anandpur Sahib. However, they again came back and fought the battle of Khidrana against the Mughals and achieved martyrdom. Those 40 martyrs were called 40 Mukts and the place Khidrana was named Muktsar in the memory of those 40 Sikh soldiers.

Question: - (35) Write the names of four famous compositions of Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

Answer: - The Jaap Sahib, the Bachiter Natak, the Zafarnama, the Chandi di var.

Part –C

Answers to the following questions in 25-30 words:-

Question :-(1) Describe the Baoli Sahib at Goindwal Sahib.

Answer: - The foundation of this water source was laid by Guru Angad Dev Ji. It was completed by Guru Amar Das Ji. Baoli has 84 steps. A person will be liberated by reciting Japji Sahib once on every step. This new pilgrimage created unity among the Sikhs.

Question :-(2)What was Manji system and why was it founded?

Answer: - Manji system was founded by Guru Amar Das Ji. He did so for the purpose of propagating religion. Because Guru Ji was very old and the number of Sikhs had been increasing steadily so he divided the whole area into 22 parts for direct publicity. These 22 parts are called as 22 Manjis (beds). Manji system strengthened the foundation of Sikhism.

Question :-(3) Write about Anand Sahib.

Answer: - Anand Sahib was composed by Guru Amar Das Ji. Guru Ji asked Sikhs to recite Anand Sahib at the time of birth, marriage and other occasions of happiness. With these verses, the importance of pronunciation of Veda mantras in Sikhs has been completely lost. This became habit of the Sikhs' routine.

Question :-(4) What do you know about the 'Akal Takht'?

Answer: - This is the first Takht of the Sikhs. This means the place of God. Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji got the Akal Takht constructed on the western side in front of Sri Harmandir Sahib. This building has 12 feet high platform. Guru Ji addressed the political and military issues of the Sikhs while sitting on platform. Guru Ji also listened to heroic songs from his followers at Akal Takht.

Question :-(5). Describe the life and work of Guru Hargobind Ji.

Answer: -Guru Hargobind Ji gave a new twist to the Sikh sect. Guru Ji put on two swords of Miri and Piri when occupied Guru Gadhi. He became the political and military leader of the Sikhs. He got constructed Akal Takht in front of the Sri Harimandar Sahib. He rescued 52 Rajput kings from the jail of Jahangir in Gwalior. Guru Ji fought three wars against the Mughals and won all three.

Question :-(6) Write a note on the martyrdom of Guru Arjan Dev Ji.

Answer: - After the death of Akbar, the Mughal Emperor Jahangir abandoned the policy of toleration. He started looking for an opportunity to hurt Sikhism. Jahangir's son, Khusro, rebelled against him around 1606 A.D. After being defeated Khusro came to Guru Arjun Dev Ji and Guru Ji blessed him. Jahangir imposed a fine of Rs 2 lakh on Guru Ji on the charge of helping the rebellious Khusro. Guru Ji refused to pay the fine. Guru Ji was imprisoned and martyred.

Question: - (7) Describe the personality of Guru Gobind Singh Ji as general.

Answer: -Guru Gobind Singh Ji was a brave warrior and a successful military commander. Guru Ji fought against Mughal army successfully. In the battle of Chamkaur Sahib his 40 Sikhs put the huge Mughal army in quandary. Guru Ji led the Sikhs in every battle like an able general. Guru Ji had complete mastery over swordplay and archery. Guru Ji knew when, where and how to fight the enemy. Guru Ji never attacked first. He always fought defensive battle.

Question :-(8). Write about Sri Harimandir Sahib.

Answer: Guru Arjan Dev Ji had got constructed Sri Harmandir Sahib in the centre of the Amrit Sarovar after the final union of Guru Ramdas Ji with the Divine Power. Its foundation stone was laid by Sufi Fakir Mian Mir in 1589 A.D. Four doors were kept on four sides of Harmandir Sahib. These Four doors depict that Mandir is open for all people of all castes and creeds. Sri Harmandir Sahib was completed in 1601 A.D. In September 1604 A.D. the 'Adi Granth' was placed in Sri Harmandir Sahib and Baba Budha Ji was

appointed the first Granthi. Harmandir Sahib has been the central pilgrimage site of the Sikhs ever since.

Question :- (9). Guru Amar Das was a social reformer. Give arguments.

Answer: - (1) Guru Ji condemned caste discrimination and lame practice through his vigorous preaching.

(2) Guru Ji has raised a strong voice against the bad practice of Sati system.

(3) He was in favour of widow remarriage.

(4) The Guru strongly condemned Purda system.

(5) The Guru instructed the Sikhs to abstain from all drugs.

(6) Guru Ji criticized the prevalent caste system and untouchability.

Question :- (10) Write the names of Panj piaras. Where did they live?

Answer:- (1) Bhai Daya Singh Ji. He was from Lahore.

(2) Bhai Dharma Singh Ji. He was from Delhi.

(3) Bhai Himmat Singh Ji. He was a resident of Jagannath Puri (Orissa.)

(4) Bhai Mohkam Singh ji. He was a resident of Dwarka (Gujarat).

(5) Bhai Sahib Singh Ji. He was a resident of Bidar (Karnataka).

Question :- (11) Write a note on the creation of Khalsa.

Answer: -Guru Gobind Singh Ji called an assembly on the day of Baisakhi at Anandpur Sahib in 1699 A.D. At this meeting of 80,000 people, Guru Ji asked the people to sacrifice their head for religion. Guru Ji repeated his call three times. Finally, Bhai Daya Ram, a resident of Lahore offered himself. Guru Ji took him to the tent. This was repeated again and again by Guru Gobind Singh Ji. As a result Bhai Dharamdas, Bhai Mohkam Chand, Bhai Sahib Chand and Bhai Himmat Rai offered their heads for sacrifice. Guru Ji then gave them the Amrit prepared from Khande di Pahul. They were consecrated as Khalsa and they became Singhs. After that, Guru Ji himself received the Amrit from the Panj Piaras and became Gobind Singh from Gobind Rai.

Question: - (12). Describe the principles of Khalsa.

Answer: - For entering the Khalsa Panth, everyone has to drink Amrit. Every Khalsa man will use Singh with his name and Khalsa woman Kaur with her name. Every Khalsa will wear the five emblems (Kakars) – Kes (hair), Kanga (comb), Kara (iron bangle), Kachha (long underwear) and Kirpan (sword). Every Khalsa will believe in one God. The Khalsa will not believe in caste system and caste discrimination. The Khalsa will earn his livelihood honestly and donate 1/10 of his earning as Dasvand. The Khalsa will keep high moral character. The Khalsa while meeting each other will wish "Waheguru Ji Ka Khalsa Waheguru Ji Ke Fateh".

Question: - (13) Write a note on the battle of Chamkaur Sahib.

Answer: - After crossing the river Sirsa, Guru Gobind Singh Ji with his associates reached Chamkaur Sahib. There Guru Ji took refuge in 'Kachhi Garhi'. But the kings of hill states and Mughals surrounded them there. Guru Ji had two elder Sahibzadas, Panj Piaras and few Sikhs with him. Under the leadership of the Guru Ji all the Sikhs fought bravely. The two Sahibzadas of Guru Ji, Sahibzada Ajit Singh and Sahibzada Jujhar Singh, three out of five Panj Piaras were martyred. 35 Sikhs also achieved martyrdom. The circumstances were not favourable for Guru Ji. So Sikhs pleaded with Guru Ji to leave the place and Guru Ji left for jungle with Bhai Daya Singh and Bhai Dharam Singh.

Lesson 4
Banda Singh Bahadur and his martyrdom

Part A
Objective type Questions

(1) Choose the correct answer:

(a) When was Banda Singh Bahadur born?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) 1671 | (2) 1670 |
| (3) 1675 | (4) 1666 |

(b) Where was Banda Singh Bahadur born?

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (1) Nanded | (2) Anandpur |
| (3) Sirhind | (4) Rajouri |

(c) When was Banda Singh Bahadur met Guru Gobind Singh?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (1) 1708 | (2) 1710 |
| (3) 1675 | (4) 1670 |

(d) Where was Guru Gobind Singh met Banda Singh Bahadur?

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) Nanded | (2) Anandpur |
| (3) Patna | (4) Delhi |

(e) Who was sent by Guru Gobind Singh Ji to lead the Sikhs in Punjab?

- | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------|
| (1) Wazir Khan | (2) Jassa Singh |
| (3) Banda Singh Bahadur | (4) Maha Singh |

(f) Wazir Khan and Banda Singh Bahadur fought at?

- | | |
|-------------------|------------|
| (1) Sadhaura | (2) Samana |
| (3) Chappar-Chiri | (4) Kapuri |

(g) Where was Banda Singh Bahadur martyred?

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| (1) Lahore | (2) Amritsar |
| (3) Patna | (4) Delhi |

Answer:

- (a) 1670
- (b) Rajouri
- (c) 1708
- (d) Nanded
- (e) Banda Singh Bahadur
- (f) Chappar-Chiri
- (g) Delhi

Part-B

(11) Match the following words correctly

1

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Nawab of Sirhind | Usman Khan |
| (b) Ruler of Sadhaura | Qadam-ud- Din |
| (c) Jalad of Samana | Wazir Khan |
| (d) Ruler of Kapuri | Sayyid Jalal-ud-Din |

2

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| (a) Battle of Sonipat | 1715 |
| (b) Battle of Chappar-chiri | 1716 |
| (c) Battle of Gurdas Nanga | 1710 |
| (d) Martyrdom of Banda Bahadur | 1709 |

Answers:-

1

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Nawab of Sirhind | Wazir Khan |
| (b) Ruler of Sadhaura | Usman Khan |
| (c) Jalad of Samana | Sayyid Jalal-ud-Din |
| (d) Ruler of Kapuri | Qadam-ud- Din |

2

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------|
| (a) Battle of Sonipat | 1709 |
| (b) Battle of Chappar-chiri | 1710 |
| (c) Battle of Gurdas Nanga | 1715 |
| (d) Martyrdom of Banda Bahadur | 1716 |

(III) Fill in the blanks

(1) The childhood name of Banda Singh Bahadur was..... (Lachhman Dev, RamDev, Madho Dev)

(2) As a Bairagi, the name of Banda Singh Bahadur was..... (Banda Dass, Madho Dass, Bahadur Dass)

- (3) The name of Banda Singh Bahadur's capital was (Sarhind, Rajouri, Lohgarh)
 (4) The name of Banda Singh Bahadur's son was..... (Ajay Singh, Vijay Singh, Nirbhay Singh)
 (5) Banda Singh Bahadur was martyred in.....(1675 , 1606 , 1716)
 (6) issued the first coins of Sikh Panth. (Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Banda Singh Bahadur, Baba Ala Singh)

Answer: -

- (1) Lacchman Dev
 (2) Madho Dass
 (3) Lohgarh
 (4) Ajay Singh
 (5) 1716
 (6) Banda Singh Bahadur

(IV) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and the wrong sentence (×)

- (1) Banda Singh Bahadur was born in 27 January 1970. (×)
 (2) Guru Gobind Singh met Banda Singh Bahadur in Delhi. (×)
 (3) The most important victory of Banda Singh Bahadur was victory of Ropar. (×)
 (4) The Nawab of Sirhind was Wazir Khan at the time of Banda Singh Bahadur. (✓)
 (5) Banda Singh Bahadur conquered Sirhind in 1710. (✓)
 (6) The childhood name of Banda Singh Bahadur was Lacchman Dev. (✓)
 (7) The executioners(Jalad) of two younger Sahibzadas of Guru Gobind Singh lived in Samana. (✓)
 (8) The executioner(Jalad) of guru Teg Bahadur lived in Sonipat. (×)
 (9) Banda Singh Bahadur attacked Samana on November 26, 1709. (✓)
 (10) Banda Singh Bahadur defeated Jalal-ud- Din, the ruler of Kapuri. (×)

(v) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question: - (1) When was Banda Singh Bahadur born?

Answer: -27 October, 1670.

Question: - (2) Where was Banda Singh Bahadur born?

Answer: -Rajauri (Jammu and Kashmir).

Question: - (3) When was Banda Singh Bahadur martyred?

Answer: -19 June, 1716.

Question: - (4) Where was Banda Singh Bahadur martyred?

Answer: - Delhi.

Question - (5) Where was the last battle fought between Banda Singh Bahadur and the Mughals?

Answer: -Gurdas Nangal.

Question :- (6) Who sent Banda Singh Bahadur to Punjab?

Answer: - Guru Gobind Singh ji.

Question :- (7) Banda Singh Bahadur married the princess of which state?

Answer: - Chamba.

Question :- (8) Who arrested Banda Singh Bahadur in the battle of Gurdas Nangal?

Answer: - Abdus Samad Khan.

Question: - (9) In whose name did Banda Singh Bhadur issue coins?

Answer: Banda Singh Bahadur issued coins in the name of Guru Nanak Dev ji and Guru Gobind Singh ji.

Question: - (10) Why did the Sikhs lose the battle of Gurdas Nangal?

Answer: - The Sikhs ran short of food supplies during the long siege of haveli of Bhai Duni Chand.

Question: - (11) What were the orders given by Guru Gobind Singh Ji to the Sikhs of Punjab in the Hukamnamas?

Answer: - Guru Gobind Singh Ji instructed the Sikhs of Punjab in the Hukamnama to consider Banda Singh Bahadur as their leader in their struggle against Mughals.

Question: - (12) Why did Banda Singh Bahadur come to a Punjab from south?

Answer: - Banda Bahadur came to Punjab from south to launch a military campaign against the Mughals.

Question: - (13) What is the chief contribution of Banda Singh Bahadur to Sikh Panth?

Answer: Banda Singh Bahadur fulfilled the dreams of Guru Gobind Singh ji. He founded the first independent Sikh State.

Part-C

Answer the following questions in 25-30 words

Question :- (1) Describe the meeting of Banda Singh Bahadur and Guru Gobind Singh ji.

Answer: - The original name of Banda Bahadur was Madho Das. He was a Bairagi. During the last days of his life Guru Gobind Singh ji visited south. There Madho Das came in contact with Guru in Nanded. He was very impressed by the great personality of Guru Ji and became his man. Guru Ji gave him the title of brave and renamed him Gurbax Singh. Guru Ji sent him to Punjab to lead Sikhs. In Punjab he became popular by the name of 'Banda Bahadur'.

Question :- (2) Describe the main causes of early success of Banda Singh Bahadur.

Answer: - Banda Singh Bahadur achieved early success in his military campaign against the Mughals. Guru Gobind Singh ji sent Hukamnamas to the Sikhs to rally under the Banda Bahadur's command. He had a support of notable Sikh generals like Binod Singh, Khan Singh and others. Banda Bahadur was fighting against the local Mughal officials who were corrupt and tyrannical. The masses supported the Sikhs in their campaigns.

Question: - (3) Write a note on the conquest of Samana by Banda Singh Bahadur.

Answer: - Banda Bahadur attacked Samana on November 26, 1709 because the jalads who were responsible for the martyrdom of Guru Teg Bahadur and younger Sahibzadas of Guru Gobind Singh belonged to Samana. A battle continued in the streets of city for many hours. The Sikhs killed 10,000 Muslims and destroyed the city. The families of the victims were killed. Banda Singh Bahadur also got a lot of money from here.

Question: - (4) Write a note on the martyrdom of Banda Singh Bahadur.

Answer: - Banda Singh Bahadur and his Sikh soldiers were arrested at Gurdas Nangal. They were taken first to Lahore and then to Delhi. Banda Bahadur was publicly insulted at Delhi. He was badly tortured before his execution. The executioner then hacked his child, Ajay Singh, into pieces. His flesh was plucked out with iron rods. In this manner, Banda Singh Bahadur was martyred on 19 June, 1716 at Delhi.

Question: - (5) Write about the battle for Chappar Chiri (Sirhind).

Answer: - The real target of Baba Banda Singh Bahadur was to conquer Sirhind. Subedar Wazir Khan had troubled Guru Gobind Singh Ji throughout his stay in Punjab and was responsible for the martyrdom of the two younger Sahibzadas and Mata Gujari Ji. Therefore Baba Banda Singh wanted to take revenge from the Subedar Wazir Khan. As he advanced towards Sirhind thousands of people gathered to fight under the command of Banda Bahadur. A fierce battle took place between the army of Banda Bahadur and Wazir Khan on May 22, 1710 at Chappar-Chiri, 16 kilometers to the east of Sirhind. A large number of soldiers of the enemy were killed by the Sikh soldiers. After the victory of Chappar-Chiri Banda Bahadur attacked the front of Sirhind. The Sikhs became successful in capturing the Sirhind. The dead body of Wazir Khan was hung on a tree. Sucha Nand the Diwan of Wazir Khan was arrested.

Question: - (6) Describe the battle of Gurdas Nangal.

Answer: - The Mughals were very infuriated by the continuous success of Banda Bahadur. To take revenge they attacked Banda Bahadur's army. The Sikhs fought bravely but had to recede toward Gurdas Nangal. The Sikhs took refuge in the haveli of Duni Chand and dug a trench around the fort and fill it with water to keep away the enemy. The Sikhs fought bravely against Mughals and the Mughal army suffered a heavy loss. The siege of Mughals continued for eight months. As a result the food reserves with the Sikhs were finished. It became impossible for the Sikhs to fight under these circumstances. On December 7, 1715 A.D. the Mughals became successful in occupying the haveli. Banda Bahadur and 200 of his companions were arrested.

Question: - (7) What were the causes of the failure and fall of Banda Singh Bahadur?

Answer: - Banda Singh's failure was due to the causes which were beyond his control. Banda Singh Bahadur had to face the mighty forces of the Mughal Government. Emperor Farukh Saiyar's vigorous rule checked the advances of Banda Bahadur. Banda Bahadur had limited resources for the task of fighting against the Mughal Government. Lack of discipline and defective organization of Banda Bahadur's followers also did a lot to his fall. Differences between Banda-i-Khalsa and Tatva Khalsa also weakened his position. Banda Bahadur had begun to violate Guru Gobind Singh Ji's instructions so he lost the faith and sympathies of the Sikhs. Banda Bahadur's attempt was the first of its kind therefore he could not make a correct estimate of the power of the enemy.

Lesson 5

Sikhs become Master of the Punjab

Part A

Objective type Questions

(1) Choose the correct answer:

- (a) When was Dal Khalsa established?
(1) 1733 (2) 1723
(3) 1742 (4) 1748
- (b) Where was Dal Khalsa established?
(1) Lahore (2) Delhi
(3) Anandpur Sahib (4) Amritsar
- (c) Who established Dal Khalsa?
(1) Jassa Singh Ahluwalia (2) Jassa Singh Ramgarhia
(3) Kapur Singh Faizalpuria (4) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- (d) Who was the chief commander of Dal Khalsa?
(1) Jassa Singh Ahluwalia (2) Jassa Singh Ramgarhia
(3) Nawab Kapur Singh (4) Maharaja Ranjit Singh
- (e) Write the name of Misl founded by Charat Singh?
(1) Kanahia Misl (2) Sukarchakia Misl
(3) Nishanwalia Misl (4) Shahid Misl
- (f) From which language the word Misl originate?
(1) Urdu (2) English
(3) Arabic (4) Pashto

Answer:

- (a) 1748
(b) Amritsar
(c) Kapur Singh Faizalpuria
(d) Jassa Singh Ahluwalia
(e) Sukarchakia Misal
(f) Arabic

Part-B

(11) Match the following words correctly

(1)

Misl	Founder of Misl
(a) Ahluwalia	Charat Singh
(b) Ramgarhia	Jassa Singh
(c) Sukarchakia	Jai Singh
(d) Kanahia	Jassa Singh Ramgarhia

(2)

(a) Other name of Shahid Misl	Singhpuria Misl
(b) Other name of Karorsinghia Misl	Nihang Misl
(c) Other name of Faizalpuria Misl	Panjgarhia Misl

Answers:

(1)

Misl	Founder of Misl
(a) Ahluwalia	Jassa Singh
(b) Ramgarhia	Jassa Singh Ramgarhia
(c) Sukarchakia	Charat Singh
(d) Kanahia	Jai Singh

(2)

(a) Other name of Shahid Misl	Nihang Misl
(b) Other name of Karorsinghia Misl	Panjgarhia Misl
(c) Other name of Faizalpuria Misl	Singhpuria Misl

(III) Fill in the blanks

(1) The Taruna Dal and Buddha Dal were established by.....(Jassa Singh Ahluwalia, Jassa Singh Ramgarhia, Nawab Kapur Singh)

(2) Taruna Dal consisted of the army of..... (elders,young,nihang)

(3) Dal Khalsa was established by..... (Guru Gobind singh,Ranjit Singh, Kapur Singh Faizalpuria)

(4) There were.....Independent Sikh Misls in Punjab. (12, 25, 40)

(5) Nawab Kapur Singh was the founder of..... Misl.(Ahluwalia, Faizalpuria, Shahid)

(6) The meeting of the entire Sikh community at Akal Takhat was called..... (Sarbat Khalsa,Gurmata,Dal Khalsa)

(7) Taruna Dal was further divided into..... Jathas. (5, 11, 12)

- (8)was the founder of Phulkian Misl in Patiala. (Chaudhry Phul, Baba Ala Singh, Bhupinder Singh)
(9) was the founder of Shahid Misl. (Baba Deep Singh, Sudha Singh, Nihang Singh)

Answer: -

- (1) Nawab Kapur Singh
- (2) young
- (3) Kapur Singh Faizalpuria
- (4) 12
- (5) Faizalpuria
- (6) Sarbat Khalsa
- (7) 5
- (8) Baba Ala Singh
- (9) Sudha Singh

(IV) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and the wrong sentence (x)

- (1) Jassa Singh Ahluwalia established Taruna Dal and Buddha Dal. (x)
- (2) Banda Singh Bahadur established Dal Khalsa. (x)
- (3) Dal Khalsa was redistributed into twelve units. (✓)
- (4) The founder of Sukrachakia Misl was Maharaja Ranjit Singh. (x)
- (5) Dal Khalsa was established in 1748 at Amritsar. (✓)
- (6) All the members of Dal Khalsa joined it voluntarily. (✓)
- (7) The supreme leader of Dal khalsa was elected at a meeting of Sarbat Khalsa. (✓)
- (8) During the Misl period, the smallest unit of administration was village. (✓)
- (9) Land revenue of Misls days was the main source of income of Sikh chiefs. (✓)
- (10) The judicial system in the Punjab of Misls days was not rough and rude. (x)

(V) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question: - (1) what was Dal khalsa?

Answer: - Sikh army.

Question: - (2) Which Sikhs were included in Taruna Dal?

Answer: - Below the age of 40.

Question: - (3) Which Sikhs were included in Buddha Dal?

Answer: - Above the age of 40.

Question: - (4) What title was conferred upon Jassa Singh Ahluwalia by the Khalsa?

Answer: - Sultan-ul-Qaum.

Question: - (5) What was the mode of fighting of Dal Khalsa?

Answer: - Guerilla warfare.

Question: - (6) Give the number of Misls?

Answer: - 12.

Question: - (7) Name the capital of Sukarchakia Misl?

Answer: - Gujranwala.

Question: - (8) Name the capital of Ramgarhia Misl?

Answer: - Sri Hargobindpur.

Question: - (9) Who was the founder of Phulkian Misl?

Answer: - Chaudhary Phul.

Question: - (10) What was the approximate strength of Misl army?

Answer: - One lakh.

Question: - (11) With which Misl was Maharaja Ranjit Singh associated?

Answer: - Sukrachakia Misl.

Question:-(12) Who was the most famous leader of the Shahid Misl?

Answer: - Baba Deep Singh ji.

Question: - (13) Who was the famous leader of Dallewalia Misl?

Answer: - Tara Singh Gheba.

Question: - (14) Give two main causes of the foundation of Dal Khalsa?

Answer: (i) Anti Sikh policy of Mughals
(ii) Success of Sikh groups against the Mughals

Question: - (15) Who was the chief commander of Dal Khalsa? How many Jathas constituted it?

Answer: The chief commander of Dal Khalsa was Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. It comprised twelve jathas

Question: - (16) What is Sarbat Khalsa?

Answer: The meeting of entire Sikh community at Amritsar in the presence of Guru Granth Sahib at Akal Takht was called the Sarbat Khalsa.

Question: - (17) What is Gurmata?

Answer: The word Gurmata literally means 'the advice of the Guru'. The decisions taken by the 'Sarbat Khalsa' at Amritsar in the presence of Guru Granth Sahib at Akal Takht were called Gurmata.

Question: - (18) What is the meaning of the word Misl? From which language the word Misl originate?

Answer: - The Misl is Arabic word, which means, a like or equal.

Question: - (19) Name the groups in which Nawab Kapur Singh divided the Sikhs in 1734 A.D.?

Answer: - Nawab Kapur Singh ji divided the Sikhs into Buddha Dal and Taruna Dal in 1734 A.D.?

Question: - (20) Name the two types of coins issued during the misl period?

Answer: (i) Nanakshahi coins
(ii) Gobindshahi coins

Question: - (21) Who was the founder of Bhangi Misl? Why the Misl was called so?

Answer: Bhangi Misl was founded by Chajja Singh of village Panjwar near Amritsar. It was called Bhangi Misl because one of its leader Hari Singh was fond of Bhang.

Part-C

Answer the following questions in 25-30 words

Question: - (1) Write the main sources of income of Misls?

Answer: Land revenue was the main source of income of Sikh chiefs. The other sources of income of the chiefs were the war booty and tribute exacted from the petty chiefs. Besides, duties levied on merchandise, shawl trade, horse trade and arm trade were good source of income.

Question: - (2) Describe the judicial system of Misl days.

Answer: The judicial system in the territories under the Sikh chiefs was rough, rude and imperfect. There were no regular hierarchy of courts and written laws. The petty cases were decided by a village Panchayat. Above the panchayats was the Sardar's court. There was no capital punishment even for murder.

Question: - (3) What were the consequences of the formation of Dal Khalsa?

Answer: (i) The Sikh chiefs resolved to fight jointly against the enemy.
(ii) New inspiration was infused among the Sikh.
(iii) They started a successful struggle against Abdali.
(iv) This led to formation of Sikh Misls

Question: - (4) How did the Sikh Misls originate?

Answer: In the beginning, the Dal Khalsa has 65 jathas or bands each under a Sikh Sardar. In 1758, these 65 jathas or bands of Dal Khalsa were merged into 12 bigger jathas or bands each with a distinctive badge and banner. These divisions or 12 jathas were called Misls.

Question: - (5) What do you know about Gurmata?

Answer: The decisions taken by the Sarbat Khalsa in the presence of Guru Granth Sahib in Amritsar at Akal Takht were called Gurmata. These decisions were obligatory for the Sikh chiefs. The decisions were related to the security of Sikh Panth, joint military strategies and settlement of mutual disputes.

Question: - (6) Write the main features of guerilla mode of fighting of Dal Khalsa?

Answer: The most important characteristic of the Dal Khalsa was its mode of fighting. The Sikhs faced their enemy through guerilla warfare. Due to limited resources, as compared to Mughals, the Sikhs adopted guerilla Warfare. The Sikhs suddenly attacked the enemy and inflict heavy losses on them. By the time the enemy got ready, the Sikhs again escaped into the forests.

Question: - (7) Write the names any six Misls and their founders.

1. Faizalpuria Misl	-	Nawab Kapur Singh.
2. Ahluwalia Misl	-	Jassa Singh Ahluwalia
3. Sukrachakia Misl	-	Charat Singh
4. Ramgarhia Misl	-	Jassa Singh Ramgarhia
5. Kanahia Misl	-	Jai Singh Kanahisa.
6. Bhangi Misl	-	Chhaja Singh

Question: - (8) Write a note on Buddha Dal and Taruna Dal.

Answer: When Zakria Khan failed to crush the power of Sikhs, he tried to reach an understanding with them. He hoped that the Sikhs would give up but he was mistaken. When Sikhs got the breathing time, they again organized themselves in Jathas. All the jathas constituted Dal Khalsa. There were two main divisions of this Dal - the Buddha Dal and the Taruna Dal. The Buddha Dal was

the army of the old veterans most of whom were above the age of 40 years. The Taruna Dal consisted of the army of the young. The Taruna Dal was divided into five bands each under a separate Sardar. Each jatha had 1300 to 2000 men. Both the Budha Dal and Taruna Dal worked against their common enemy under the leadership of Nawab Kapur Singh. Later on the chief commander of Dal Khalsa was Jassa Singh Ahluwalia.

Question: - (9) Write a note on Rakhi system.

Answer: Taking advantage of the weakness of Mughal Government, the Sikh Misdars introduced a protective system of influence called 'Rakhi' in certain areas of Punjab. A village which sought protection of a Misl chief against loot, theft or molestation of any kind by Government troops or any other foreign invaders was placed under Rakhi. For this the village had to pay one-fifth of the estimated revenue of the village in two installments. The motive of the villages in paying the protection money to the Sikh Misdars was to save themselves from repeated attacks.

Question: - (10) Write a note on Nawab Kapur Singh Faizalpuria.

Answer: Nawab Kapur Singh was the first great leader of Sarbat Khalsa after the martyrdom of Bandha Singh Bahadur. He was the founder of the Faizalpuria Misl. During 1734-48 he was practically the head of the Sarbat Khalsa in all religious and political affairs. He was a great warrior so he got the title of Nawab and a Jagir from the Governor of Lahore. He organized Dal Khalsa in 1748 and gave its command to Jassa Singh Ahluwalia. Nawab Kapur Singh died in 1753.

Question: - (11) Write the main features of military administration of Dal Khalsa?

Answer: Cavalry was the important organ of the army of the Dal Khalsa. To fight without horse was considered an insult by the Sikh so every Sikh in the Dal Khalsa army was a good horse-rider. The horses of the Sikhs were well trained. In the Dal Khalsa army infantry was considered to be of little importance. The function of this section of army was only to keep watch. There was absence of artillery in the army of Dal Khalsa. In the battle the Sikhs used swords, spears, bows and arrows, khandas and guns. There was no fixed rule for the recruitment in the Dal Khalsa. The Sikhs joined Dal Khalsa according to their will. No written record was kept of their names and salaries. The soldiers of Dal Khalsa were not given any regular pay. They were given only a share of the loot. The Sikhs faced their enemy through guerilla warfare.

Part-B

Lesson 1

The Punjab under Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Part-A

Objective type Questions

(1) Choose the correct answer.

(A) When was Maharaja Ranjit Singh born?

- (1) 1469 A.D. (2) 1780 A.D.
(3) 1666 A.D. (4) 1869 A.D.

(b) Write the name the Sardar of Chatha Clan who was killed by Ranjit Singh in his childhood?

- (1) Chet Singh (2) Mohar Singh
(3) Shah Jaman (4) Hashmat Khan

(c) What was the name of eldest son of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

- (1) Kharak Singh (2) Fateh Singh
(3) Mahan Singh (4) Hari Singh

(d) What was the capital of Punjab at the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

- (1) Islamabad (2) Ropar
(3) Lahore (4) Peshawar

(e) Give the name the disease by which the left eye of Maharaja Ranjit Singh was lost in childhood?

- (1) Smallpox (2) Jaundice
(3) Malaria (4) TB

(f) Write the name the Prime Minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

- (1) Diwan Ganga Nath (2) Diwan Mohkam Chand
(3) Raja Dhian Singh (4) Raja Maan Singh

(g) Write the name the Foreign Minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

- (1) Diwan Ganga Nath (2) Faqir Aziz-ud-Din
(3) Diwan Sawan Mal (4) Diwan Bhiwani Das

(h) What was the Finance Minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh called?

- (1) Diwan (2) Raja
(3) Chief (4) Wazir

(i) Who was Deorhiwala at the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

- (1) Hari Singh Nalwa (2) Jassa Singh Ahluwalia
(3) Khushal Singh (4) Jassa Singh Ramgharia

(j) How many provinces were there in Maharaja Ranjit Singh's Empire?

- (1) Two (2) Three
(3) Four (4) Five

(k) Who was Kotwal of Lahore at the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

- (1) Hari Singh Nalwa (2) Imam Baksh
(3) Khushal Singh (4) Dhian Singh

Answer:

- (a) 1780 A.D.
- (b) Hashmat Khan
- (c) Kharak Singh
- (d) Lahore
- (e) Smallpox
- (f) Raja Dhian Singh
- (g) Faqir Aziz-ud-Din
- (h) Diwan
- (i) Khushal Singh
- (j) Four
- (k) Imam Baksh

Part-B

(11) Match the following words correctly

(1)

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| (a) Suba | Kotwal |
| (b) Pargana | Muqaddam |
| (c) Mauza | Kardar |
| (d) Lahore | Nazim |

(2)

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| (a) Lowest court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | Adalti's court |
| (b) Highest court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | Adalat-i-Ala |
| (c) Lower to the court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | Panchayat |
| (d) Courts in big cities of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | Maharaja's court |

(3)

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| (a) Suba | Tehsil |
| (b) Pargana | State |
| (c) Taluqa | Village |
| (d) Mauza | District |

(4)

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| (e) Conquest of Lahore | 1805 |
| (f) Conquest of Amritsar | 1834 AD. |
| (g) Conquest of Multan | 1799 AD. |
| (h) Conquest of Peshawar | 1809 |
| (i) Conquest of Kangra | 1818 AD. |

(5)

- (e) Ruler of the Kangra
- (f) Wazir of Kabul
- (g) Ruler of Kashmir
- (h) Nawab of Multan

Fateh Khan
 Sansar Chand Katoch
 Muzaffar Khan
 Atta Mohammad

(6)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| (a) Meeting in Ropar | 1809 AD. |
| (b) Treaty of Amritsar | 1831 AD. |
| (c) Tripartite treaty | 1839 AD. |
| (d) Death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | 1838 AD. |

(7)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| (a) Governor of Peshawar | Fakir-Azizuddin |
| (b) Foreign Minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | Sardar Hari Singh Nalva |
| (c) Brave Akali General | Misar Diwan Chand |
| (d) Hindu General of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | Akali Fula Singh |

Answer:

(1)

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| (a) Suba | Nazim |
| (b) Pargana | Kardar |
| (c) Mauza | Muqaddam |
| (d) Lahore | Kotwal |

(2)

- | | |
|---|------------------|
| (a) Lowest court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | Panchayat |
| (b) Highest court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | Maharaja's court |
| (c) Lower to the court of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | Adalat-i-Ala |
| (d) Courts in big cities of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | Adalti's court |

(3)

- | | |
|-------------|----------|
| (a) Suba | State |
| (b) Pargana | District |
| (c) Taluqa | Tehsil |
| (d) Mauza | Village |

(4)

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| (a) Conquest of Lahore | 1799 AD. |
| (b) Conquest of Amritsar | 1805 AD. |

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------|
| (c) Conquest of Multan | 1818 AD. |
| (d) Conquest of Peshawar | 1834 AD. |
| (e) Conquest of Kangra | 1809AD. |

(5)

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (a) Ruler of the Kangra | Sansar Chand Katoch |
| (b) Wazir of Kabul | Atta Mohammad |
| (c) Ruler of Kashmir | Fateh Khan |
| (d) Nawab of Multan | Muzaffar Khan |

(6)

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------|
| (a) Meeting in Ropar | 1831 AD. |
| (b) Treaty of Amritsar | 1809 AD. |
| (c) Tripartite Treaty | 1838 AD. |
| (d) Death of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | 1839 AD. |

(7)

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| (a) Governor of Peshawar | Sardar Hari Singh Nalva |
| (b) Foreign Minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | Fakir Aziz-ud-din |
| (c) Brave Akali General | Akali Fula Singh |
| (d) Hindu eneral of Maharaja Ranjit Singh | Misar Diwan Chand |

(111) Fill in the blanks

- (1) Maharaja Ranjit Singh's father name was..... (Mahan Singh, Charat Singh, Jassa Singh)
- (2) The last victory of Maharaja Ranjit Singh Ji was of..... (Lahore, Peshawar, Kangra)
- (3) The name of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's first wife was.....(Parkash Kaur,Daiya Kaur, Mehtab Kaur)
- (4) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was born at..... (Gujranwala, Multan, Bahawalpur)
- (5) Akali Phula was killed in battle of: (Sultan, Noushehra, Kashmir)
- (6) was the main objective of Ranjit Singh's administration.(Economic welfare,Public welfare,Sikh welfare)
- (7) was the smallest unit of Ranjit Singh's administration. (Pargana,Mauza,Suba)
- (8) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was born at..... (Gujranwala, Multan, Bahawalpur)
- (9) was the head of village in village administration. (Chaudhary,Muqaddam,Patwari)
- (10) Maharaja Ranjit Singh called his government..... (Darbar-i-Khalsa, Sarkar-i-Khalsa, Sardar-i-Khalsa)

Answers: -

- (1) Mahan Singh
- (2) Peshawar
- (3) Mehtab Kaur.
- (4) Gujranwala
- (5) Noushehra
- (6) Public welfare
- (7) Mauza
- (8) Gujranwala

- (9) Muqaddam
(10) Sarkar-i-Khalsa

(IV) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and the wrong sentence (×)

1. Maharaja Ranjit Singh's mother's name was Raj Kaur. (✓)
2. Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a great writer. (×)
3. Maharaja Ranjit Singh always had friendly relations with the British. (×)
4. Maharaja Ranjit Singh's coronation took place in Lahore. (✓)
5. Maharaja Ranjit Singh did not make any treaty with the British. (×)
6. Maharaja Ranjit Singh is remembered as Sher-i-Khalsa. (×)
7. Maharaja Ranjit Singh called his Sarkar as Sarkar-i-Khalsa. (✓)
8. Maharaja Ranjit Singh loved Sikhism only. (×)

(V) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question :- (1) What name did Maharaja Ranjit Singh give to his government?

Answer: -Sakar-i-Khalsa.

Question :- (2) Who was the finance minister of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: - Diwan Bhiwani das.

Question :- (3) What was the duty of Deorhiwala at the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: - To look after the royal family.

Question :- (4) What do you mean by Batai system?

Answer: - The land revenue was assessed after harvesting.

Question :- (5) What do you mean by Kankut system?

Answer: - The land revenue was assessed on the basis of standing crops.

Question:-(6) What do you mean by Zabati system?

Answer: - The land revenue was assessed on the basis of area of land cultivated.

Question :- (7) What was the official language of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: - Persian.

Question :- (8) What do you mean by Jagirdari system?

Answer: - The state officials were given Jagirs instead of cash salary.

Question:-(9) What did Maharaja Ranjit Singh called himself?

Answer: -Dog (Kooker) of Sikhism.

Question :- (10) Why was Maharaja Ranjit Singh called Paras?

Answer: - Because he took special care of his subjects

Question :- (11) Which valuable gun did Maharaja Ranjit Singh get in Amritsar's victory?

Answer: - Zamzama.

Question :- (12) Who was Sada Kaur?

Answer: Mother-in-law of Maharaja Ranjit Singh

Question :- (13) Who was Hari Singh Nalwa?

Answer: Famous General of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Question :- (14) Who was Akali Phula Singh?

Answer: Famous General of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

Question :- (15) In which battle Akali Phula Singh died?

Answer: The battle of Naushera

Question :-(16) Who was Shah Zaman?

Answer: Ruler of Afghanistan.

Question :-(17) When did Maharaja Ranjit Singh occupy Kashmir?

Answer: 1819 A.D.

Question :-(18) When was Maharaja Ranjit Singh born? What was his father's name.

Answer: -Maharaja Ranjit Singh was born on November 13, 1780. His father's name was Sardar Mahan Singh.

Question :-(19) How can you say that Ranjit Singh was a secular ruler?

Answer: - (i) He followed the policy of religious tolerance.

(ii) Appointments to high posts were not made on sectarian basis but on merit.

Question :-(20) What was the nature of Ranjit Singh's government?

Answer: - It was a benevolent despotism-the ruler being an autocrat but always caring for the good of his subjects.

Question :-(21) What was the nature of punishment awarded by Ranjit Singh to the criminals?

Answer: - Penal Code made by Ranjit Singh was not very harsh. Capital punishment was rarely awarded.

Question :-(22) Write the name of two Finance Ministers of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: - Diwan Bhiwani Das, Diwan Ganga Ram

Question: -(23) In whose name Maharaja Ranjit Singh issued coins?

Answer: - Maharaja Ranjit Singh issued the coins in the name of Guru Nanak Dev ji and Guru Gobind Singh ji.

Question: - (24) Give two characteristics of Ranjit Singh as a man?

Answer: (i) He was a devout Sikh but a secular leader.

(ii) He was a very good judge of human beings.

Question: - (25) Why did the citizens of Lahore invite Maharaja Ranjit Singh to attack Lahore?

Answer: - Because the residents of Lahore were fed up with the cruelties of the Bhangi Sardars.

Question: - (26) What was the significance of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's conquest of Lahore?

Answer: - Conquest of Lahore helped Maharaja Ranjit Singh to become a powerful chief of Punjab.

Question:-(27) When was the battle of Jamrud fought? Write its consequences.

Answer: - The battle of Jamrud was fought between Maharaja Ranjit Singh and the Afghans in 1837 A.D. Hari Singh Nalwa was killed in the battle but the Maharaja's forces won the battle.

Part-C

Answer the following questions in 25-30 words

Question: - (1) Describe the events of bravery of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's childhood.

Answer: - Maharaja Ranjit Singh was very brave since childhood. At the age of ten, he helped his father in the attack on Sohdera. Once the enemy of Maharaja's father, Hashmat Khan, attacked him. Ranjit Singh resisted the attack and in counterattack, he beheaded Hasmata Khan.

Question :-(2) Write a brief note on Central Administration of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: - Maharaja was head of state and entire administration which revolved around him. He himself appointed all the ministers of civil, judicial and military administration.

Question :-(3) Write the name of four provinces of the kingdom of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: - (i) Suba-i-Lahore

(ii) Suba-i-Multan

(iii) Suba-i-Kashmir

(iv) Suba-i-Peshawar

Question :-(4) Write the name of four Ministers of Maharaja Ranjit Singh with their portfolio?

Answer: (i) Prime minister - Raja Dhian Singh

(ii) Foreign minister - Faqir Aziz-ud-Din

(iii) Finance minister - Diwan Bhiwani Das

(iv) Commander in Chief - Hari Singh Nalwa

Question :- (5) Write the name of four Daftarsof Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: (i) Daftar-i-Abwab-ul-Mal
(ii) Daftar-i-Mal
(iii) Daftar-i-Wajuhat
(iv) Daftar-i-Taujihat

Question :- (6) Why was Maharaja Ranjit Singh called Sher-i-Punjab?

Answer: Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a brave soldier, a skilful military general and an able administrator. He was a secular leader who brought peace and prosperity to Punjab. He established a powerful Sikh kingdom. On account of his numerous achievements, he is called Sher-i-Punjab

Question :- (7) Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a secular ruler. How?

Answer: Ranjit Singh was a secular leader. Although Ranjit Singh was a staunch Sikh, yet he was liberal towards other religions. His court and army included talented Hindus, Muslim and European warriors and administrators. In his empire jobs were given on the basis of merit. In his kingdom, the people belonging to different religion were at liberty to celebrate their religious ceremonies.

Question: - (8) Write a brief note on the coronation of Ranjit Singh.

Answer: - On the auspicious occasion of Baisakhi in April 12, 1801 the coronation ceremony of Ranjit Singh was celebrated with great enthusiasm at Lahore. He gave the name of Sarkar-i-Khalsa to his government. He did not wear the crown. He issued the coins in the name of Guru Nanak Dev Ji and Guru Gobind Singh Ji. Thus the Maharaja regarded the Khalsa as the supreme power.

Question: - (9) Write down the importance of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's conquest of Amritsar.

Answer: - He became the lord of the religious capital of the Sikhs. It increased Maharaja's military power. He obtained the fort of Lohagarh and a huge canon 'Jam Jam' made of Bronze and Copper. As a result of this victory, the Maharaja also availed the services of famous soldier Akali phula Singh. With the victory of Amritsar, the fame of Maharaja Ranjit Singh spread far and wide. Many European soldiers joined Maharaja's army. Many Indians also left the British services and started working with the Maharaja.

Question: - (10) What was the tripartite treaty?

Answer: - The tripartite treaty was signed in June 26, 1838 between the British, Maharaja Ranjit Singh and Shah Shujah. The terms of the treaty were:

- (1) The area conquered by Maharaja Ranjit Singh would not be included in the kingdom of Shah Shujah.
- (2) None of the three will help any foreigner.
- (3) Maharaja Ranjit Singh would be allowed to control all the conquered parts (Kashmir, Multan, Peshawar, Attock, Derajat etc.).
- (4) The enemy of one would be considered as the enemy of the all the three.

Question: - (11) What was the significance of the Treaty of Amritsar (1809 AD.)?

Answer: - (1) By the Treaty of Amritsar the dream of Maharaja Ranjit Singh to become the sole ruler of Punjab shattered.
(2) The Sutlej River became the boundary of his kingdom.
(3) The treaty gave a terrible blow to the power and prestige of Ranjit Singh.
(4) Thus Maharaja Ranjit Singh extended his kingdom to the north-west.

Question :- (12) Write a note on the Provincial Administration of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: Maharaja Ranjit Singh had divided his kingdom into four Provinces. (i) Suba-i-Lahore (ii) Suba-i-Multan (iii) Suba-i-Kashmir (iv) Suba-i-Peshawar. The administration of the Suba was under Nazim. His main duties were to maintain peace and to implement the orders of Maharaja in the

province. He also helped the officials in collecting land revenue and to maintain law and order in the Suba (Province).

Question :- (13) Describe the nature of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's civil administration.

Answer: The Maharaja was the pivot of the whole administration. He was the chief legislative, executive and judicial authority in the state but he considered himself as the servant of the Khalsa and acted in its name on its behalf. The employment in the government was given to deserving persons without any distinction of caste, colour and creed. The Maharaja kept a vigilant eye on the activities of his officers and personally toured villages, towns and cities. The government interfered little with village life. Panchayats managed the affairs of the villages and also settled their disputes. The Maharaja restored peace and prosperity in his kingdom.

Question :- (14) Write the important functions of Kotwal during the time of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: (i) To implement the orders of Maharaja Ranjit Singh
(ii) To establish law and order in the city
(iii) To supervise the work of Mohalladars
(iv) To look after the cleanliness of the city
(v) To keep the record of foreign visitors
(vi) To supervise the trade and industry

Question :- (15) Write in detail the Daftar of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?

Answer: (i) Daftar-i-Abwab-ul-Mal: It maintained the account of different sources of income of the state.
(ii) Daftar-i-Mal: It kept account of land revenue received from various Parganas and Taluqas.
(iii) Daftar-i-Wajuhat: It kept the account of the income received from court fee and custom duty.
(iv) Daftar-i-Taujihat: It maintained the account of the royal family.
(v) Daftar-i-Mawajib: It maintained the account of salaries paid to the military and civil officials.
(vi) Daftar-i-Roznamacha: It kept the account of daily expenditure of the state.

Question :- (8) What do you know about Maharaja Ranjit Singh as an administrator?

Answer: Maharaja Ranjit Singh was a great administrator. The general pattern of his administration was after the Mughal type. He took keen interest in the revival of a workable system of administration. Maharaj himself was the pivot of the whole administration. He appointed a number of ministers who assisted and advised him in the work of government. He did not allow any minister to become unduly important because he himself supervised and controlled all departments. The organization and movement of army were under his personal control. He had divided his kingdom into provinces each under a Nazim or Subedar. He adopted a very flexible system of land revenue which could be easily adapted according to the changing circumstances. The judicial system under Ranjit Singh was simple, rough and ready. Ranjit Singh's government, though oppressive, was not unpopular. The people enjoyed peace and prosperity.

Lesson 2

The British occupation of the Punjab

Part-A

Objective type Questions

(1) Choose the correct answer:

- (a) Who was the successor of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
(1) Sada Kaur (2) Diwan Lakhpat Rai
(3) Raj Kaur (4) Kharak Singh
- (b) Who was the last Sikh ruler of Lahore state?
(1) Sher Singh (2) Dalip Singh
(3) Pisorsa Singh (4) Jawahar Singh
- (c) Who was the Governor General of India at the time of annexation of Punjab?
(1) Lord Cornwallis (2) Lord Ripon
(3) Lord Dalhousie (4) Lord Mountbatten
- (d) When was Punjab annexed to British Empire?
(1) 1849 A.D. (2) 1911 A.D.
(3) 1793 A.D. (4) 1764 A.D.
- (e) Who was a Sikh traitor in the battle of Mudki?
(1) Jawahar Singh (2) Lal Singh
(3) Sahib Singh (4) Mohar Singh

Answer: -

- (a) Kharak Singh
(b) Dalip Singh
(c) Lord Dalhousie
(d) 1849 A.D.
(e) Lal Singh

Part-B

(II) Match the following words correctly:

(1)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Battle of the Mudki | December 21, 1845 AD. |
| (b) Battle of ferozeshah | December 18, 1845 AD. |
| (c) Battle of Baddwal | January 28, 1846 AD. |
| (d) Battle of Aliwal | February 10, 1846 AD. |
| (e) Battle of Sabhraon | January 21, 1846 AD. |

(2)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Battle of Ramnagar | January 13, 1849 AD. |
| (b) Battle of Chillianwala | November 22, 1848 AD. |
| (c) Battle of Multan | February 21, 1849 AD. |
| (d) Battle of Gujarat | January 22 1849 AD. |

(3)

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| (a) Mother of Maharaja Dalip Singh | Teja Singh |
| (b) Prime Minister (Traitor) of the State of Lahore. | Sham Singh Attariwala |
| (c) General (Traitor) of the state of Lahore | Maharani Jindan, |
| (d) Hero of the battle of Sabhraon | Lal Singh |

(4)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Diwan of Multan | Dost Mohammad |
| (b) Ruler of Afghanistan | Mul Raj |
| (c) English General | Chatar Singh Attariwala |
| (d) Nazim(Governor) of Hazara | Lord Gough |

Answer: -

(1)

- | | |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Battle of the Mudki | December 18, 1845 AD. |
| (b) Battle of ferozeshah | December 21, 1845 AD. |
| (c) Battle of Baddwal | January 21, 1846 AD. |
| (d) Battle of Aliwal | January 28, 1846 AD. |
| (e) Battle of Sabhraon | February 10, 1846 AD. |

(2)

- | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) Battle of Ramnagar | November 22, 1848 AD. |
| (b) Battle of Chillianwala | January 13, 1849 AD. |
| (c) Battle of Multan | January 22 1849 AD. |
| (d) Battle of Gujarat | February 21, 1849 AD. |

(3)

- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| (a) Mother of Maharaja Dalip Singh | Maharani Jindan |
| (b) Prime Minister (Traitor) of the State of Lahore. | Lal Singh |
| (c) General (Traitor) of the state of Lahore | Teja Singh |
| (d) Hero of the battle of Sabhraon | Sham Singh Attariwala |

(4)

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) Diwan of Multan | Mul Raj |
| (b) Ruler of Afghanistan | Dost Mohammad |
| (c) English General | Lord Gough |
| (d) Nazim(Governor) of Hazara | Chatar Singh Attariwala |

(111). Fill in the blanks:

- (1) The first Anglo-Sikh war began with the battle of (Mudki, Chillianwala, Multan)
(2) During the Second Anglo-Sikh War, The Maharaja of Punjab was(Ranjit Singh, Dalip Singh, Sher Singh)
(3) The Sikhs were led byin the battle of Badowal. (Bhai Maharaj Singh, Sham SinghAttariwala, Sardar Ranjodh Singh Majithia)
(4) As a result of the Second Anglo-Sikh War British got (Kohinoor, Pukhraj, Sunella)
(5) Second Anglo-Sikh War ended with the Battle of..... (Sabhraon, Gujrat, Baddowal)

Answers:-

- (1) Mudki
(2) Dalip Singh
(3) Sardar Ranjodh Singh Majithia
(4) Kohinoor
(5) Gujrat

(IV) Mark the correct sentence (✓) and the wrong sentence (×)

- (1) The second Treaty of Lahore was signed on March 11, 1846. (✓)
(2) The Treaty of Bhairawal was signed by Rani Jindan. (×)
(3) Rani Jindan was exiled and sent to Lahore. (×)
(4) The Battle of Gujarat has been called as the 'Battle of Cannons'. (×)
(5) The Treaty of Bhairawal took place on December 16, 1846 AD. (×)
(6)The last Maharaja of the Sikhs was Maharaja Ranjit Singh. (×)

(v) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

Question: - (1) Who was Lal Singh?

Answer: -The Prime Minister of Lahore Kingdom.

Question: - (2) Who was Teja Singh?

Answer: - Chief Commander of Sikh forces.

Question :-(3) When was first Anglo Sikh War fought?

Answer: - 1845-1846.

Question: - (4) When was Second Anglo-Sikh War fought?

Answer: - 1848–1849.

Question: - (5) Who was Maharani Jindan?

Answer: - Mother of Maharaja Dalip Singh.

Question: - (6) Who was Diwan Mulraj?

Answer: - Governor of Multan.

Question :- (7) With which Battle did the First Anglo-Sikh War end?

Answer: - Battle of Sabhraon.

Question: - (8) Who was appointed Chairman of the Board of administration after First Anglo-Sikh War?

Answer: - Henry Lawrence.

Question: - (9) When did treaty of Lahore take place?

Answer: - March 9, 1846.

Question: - (10) To whom did the British send the Kohinoor diamond?

Answer: - Queen Victoria of England.

Question: - (11) When was Punjab annexed to the British Empire?

Answer: - March 25, 1849.

Question: - (12) Where were the four main battles of the First Anglo-Sikh War fought?

Answer: - (1) Mudki (2) Ferozeshah (3) Aliwal (4) Sabhraon

Question: - (13) Why were the Sikhs defeated in the battle of Mudki?

Answer: - (i) Lal Singh, the Prime Minister of Lahore Kingdom escaped from the battlefield.

(ii) The Sikhs had very small military resources as compared to the British.

Question: - (14) Write about the 'Cow Row'.

Answer: - On April 21, 1846 a herd of cows blocked the way of a British gunner at Lahore. The gunner attempted to kill the cows. Hearing this news the Hindus and the Sikhs rose against the British.

Question: - (15) Where were the four main battles of the Second Anglo-Sikh War fought?

Answer: - (1) Ram Nagar (2) Chillianwala (3) Multan (4) Gujrat

Question: - (16) When was the battle of Sabhraon fought and what was its result?

Answer: - The battle of Sabhraon was fought on February 10, 1846. The Sikhs lost the Battle.

Question: - (17) What do you know about the Council of Regency?

Answer: - A council of eight members was organized to run the administration of the Lahore Darbar.

It was called the Council of Regency.

Question: - (18) How did the British treat Maharani Jindan after the treaty of Bhairawal ?

Answer: - The treaty of Bhairawal deprived Maharani Jindan of her political rights. She was arrested and sent to Sheikhpura. She was given a pension of one lakh fifty thousand rupees. She was badly treated by the British.

Question: - (19) Give two main reasons of the defeat of Sikhs in First Anglo-Sikh War.

Answer: - (i) Sikh generals Lal Singh and Taja Singh betrayed their own army.

(ii) Superior leadership of British army.

Question: - (20). Give two main causes of the downfall of Sikh kingdom.

Answer: - (i) Inefficient successors of Maharaja Ranjit Singh.

(ii) Expansionist policy of the British.

Question: - (21) When was the Punjab annexed to the British Empire? Who was the Governor General of India at that time?

Answer: - The Punjab was annexed to the British Empire in 1849 AD. Lord Dalhousie was the Governor General of India at that time.

Part-C

Answer the following questions in 25-30 words

Question: - (1) Describe briefly the main causes of First Anglo Sikh War.

Answer: - (i) The British were following a policy of encirclement of the Punjab.

(ii) There was a chaos and anarchy in Punjab during 1839-1845.

(iii) British aggressions of the Punjab-Sind borders had alarmed the Lahore Darbar.

(iv) The Sikh leaders like Lal Singh and Teja Singh wanted to engage the Khalsa army in a conflict against the British to make their own position strong.

Question: - (2) Describe briefly the main results of First Anglo Sikh War.

Answer: - (i) The British annexed the territory between the Beas and Satluj.

(ii) The Lahore kingdom was to pay a war indemnity of 1.5 crore rupees.

(iii) The Sikh army was reduced in strength.

(iv) A British Resident was appointed at Lahore

Question: - (3) Describe briefly the battle of Sabhraon.

Answer: The battle of Sabhraon was the last decisive battle of First Anglo-Sikh War. It was fought on February 10, 1846. Lord Hugh Gough and Lord Harding were commanding the British forces. On the other hand Lal Singh and Teja Singh were commanding the Sikh army. Sham Singh Attariwala fought bravely. Lal Singh and Teja Singh ran away from the battle field. Ultimately the Sikhs were defeated and suffered heavy casualties.

Question: - (4) Describe briefly the battle of Chillianwala.

Answer: The battle of Chillianwala was an important battle of Second Anglo-Sikh War. Lord Hugh Gough was commanding the British army. He was waiting for more military assistance to face the forces of Sher Singh. Well before Chattar Singh could reach Hugh Gough attacked the forces of Sher Singh at Chillianwala on January 13, 1849. In this battle the Sikhs fought with great determination and their artillery took a heavy toll. The British lost 695 soldiers including 132 officers in the battle.

Question: - (5) Describe briefly the main causes of Second Anglo Sikh War.

Answer: - (i) The Sikhs were defeated in the First Anglo-Sikh War, so they wanted to take revenge for this.

(ii) The British maltreated Maharani Jindan, her insult infuriated the Sikhs.

(iii) Diwan Mulraj raised the banner of revolt against the British.

(iv) Lord Dalhousie became the new Governor-General of India. He wanted to annex the Punjab to British Empire.

Question: - (6) What were the consequences of the Second Anglo-Sikh War?

Answer: - On March 29, 1849, Punjab was annexed into the English Empire. A board of three officers was set up to handle the administration. An annual pension of fifty thousand pounds was fixed for Dalip Singh and he was sent to England. The famous Kohinoor diamond was taken away from him and was presented to Queen Victoria. Mulraj was prosecuted and sent to Cellular Jail. (A colonial prison in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands, India). British occupied the whole of India.

Question: - (7) Explain the Treaty of Bhairawal.

Answer: - A British Resident appointed by the Governor General would stay in Lahore. The Administration of the Lahore Kingdom would be run by a council of Regency of eight Sardars till the time Maharaja Dalip Singh was a minor. The council of Regency would look after the administrative work on the advice of the British Resident. Maharani Jindan was disassociated from the Kingdom.

Question: - (8) Why did the British not Annex Punjab to their Empire after the First Anglo Sikh War?

Answer: - Although the Sikhs were defeated in First Anglo Sikh War but still the Sikh soldiers were camping at Lahore, Amritsar, Peshawar, etc. The British did not want to fight with those soldiers. Lord Harding did not want to increase the expenditure by annexing Punjab. The Sikh Kingdom was a buffer between Afghanistan and the British Empire. Lord Harding wanted to enter into such a treaty with the Punjabis which could weaken them.

Question: - (9) What do you know about Maharaja Dalip Singh?

Answer: - Maharaja Dalip Singh was the last Sikh ruler of the state of Lahore. He was a minor at the time of first Anglo-Sikh war. Therefore, according to the Treaty of Bhairawal in 1846, a Council of Regency was established to run the administration of Lahore. It was to run the administration till the maturity of Maharaja Dalip Singh. The Sikhs lost the Second Anglo Sikh War, as a result, Maharaja Dalip Singh was dethroned and given a pension of fifty thousand pound.

Question: - (10) What do you know about Maharani Jindan?

Answer: Maharani Jindan was the Queen of Maharaja Ranjit Singh. She was mother of Maharaja Dalip Singh. When Dalip Singh became the new king of Punjab, Maharani Jindan was appointed his guardian. She played a dominant part in the affairs of Lahore Darbar till its annexation by the British in 1849. After the defeat of Sikhs in First Anglo-Sikh War, the Rani was maltreated by the British Resident. She was removed from the Regency Council and exiled to Banaras. The Second Anglo-Sikh War led to the annexation of Punjab. Maharaja Dalip Singh was dethroned and sent to England. Rani was kept as prisoner at Banaras. She managed to escape to Nepal. The British allowed her to stay in Nepal.

Lesson - 3

Some famous legend of Punjab

Part-A **(Objective type)**

(1) Multiple choice questions:

1. Who wrote the famous tale of Pooran Bhagat?
(i) Waris Shah (ii) Qadir yar
(iii) Shah Muhammad (iv) Ahmed yar
2. For how many years Pooran sent to an underground chamber?
(i) 10 (ii) 12
(iii) 15 (iv) 20
3. What was the name of Heer's tribe?
(i) Khera (ii) Jhang
(iii) Sayial (iv) Rangpur
4. What was the name Heer's husband?
(i) Kaido (ii) Ajju
(iii) Saida (iv) Adali
5. What was the name of Sohni's father?
(i) Tilla (ii) Tulla
(iii) Talla (iv) Tella
6. Who replace Sohni's pot?
(i) Mother-in-law (ii) Husband
(iii) Sister-in-law (iv) Uncle

Answers:

1. Qadar jaar
2. 12.
3. Siyal
4. Saida
5. Tulla
6. Sister-in-law

Part-B

(II) Fill in the blanks:

1. Raja salwan was the ruler of (Siyalkot, Jhang, Chamba)

2.was Puran's step-mother. (Luna, Iccharan, Sundran)
3.wrote the famous legend of Heer-Ranjha. (Qadar yar, Shah Mohammad, Bulle Shah)
4.was sister-in-law of Heer. (Sohni, Sehti, Murad).
5. The father's name of Mahiwal was..... (Mirza Izat Beg, Mirza Ali Beg, Mirza Tulla)
6. Sohni and Mahiwal was drowned into river..... (Ravi, Chenab, Satluj)

Answers:

1. Sialkot
2. Luna
3. Qadar yar
4. Sehti
5. Mirza Ali Beg
6. Chenab

(III) Mark the correct sentence(v) and wrong sentence(x)

1. Yogi Gorakhnath told the king Salwan that Puran was born under the influence of unauspicious stars. (v)
2. Icchran's eye sight was restored after a touch of her son. (v)
3. Chuchak was a big landlord of village Takhat Hazara. (x)
4. Luddan was a boatsman in the legend of Heer-Ranjha. (v)
5. Village Gujrat is now in Pakistan. (v)
6. Sohni was fond of eating chicken. (x)
7. Kaido was maternal uncle of Heer. (v)

(IV) Answer the questions in one word to one sentence:

- Q1. How does the tale of Puran Bhagat symbolize?
Ans. It symbolizes the triumph of virtue over vice.
- Q2. What was the name of Puran's father?
Ans. King Salwan.
- Q3. What was the name of Puran's mother?
Ans. Icchran
- Q4. Who was Luna?
Ans. Step-mother of Bhagat Puran
- Q5. Who was Ranjha?
Ans. Ranjha was the Hero of a romantic tale of Heer and Ranjha.
- Q6. Who was Heer?
Ans. Daughter of Chuchak and heroine of romantic tale Heer and Ranjha.
- Q7. Who was Kaido?
Ans. Heer's maternal Uncle.
- Q8. Who was Sohni?
Ans. A daughter of famous potter.
- Q9. Who was Mahiwal?
Ans. A merchant of Bokhara.
- Q10. Who were the parents of Puran Bhagat?

- Ans. Puran was the son of Raja Salwan. He was the ruler of Sialkot, now in Pakistan. The name of his mother was Icchran.
- Q11. Why was Salwan not allowed to see his son's face for twelve years after his birth?
 Ans. Gorakhnath, a yogi told Salwan that his son was born under the influence of unauspicious stars. To ward the evil, he advised Salwan not to see a face of his son for twelve years.
- Q12. Who instigated the king Salwan to throw Puran into deep well?
 Ans. Puran step-mother Luna instigated the king Salwan to throw Puran into deep well.
- Q13. Who was Rani Sundran?
 Ans. Rani Sundran was a beautiful virgin who fell in love of Puran.]
- Q14. Who was Ranjha?
 Ans. Ranjha was the Hero of a romantic tale of Heer and Ranjha. He was son of Mauju, a prominent Jatt zimidar of Takhat Hazarsa in the district of Jhang, now in Pakistan.
- Q15. Who was Heer?
 Ans. Heer was the only daughter of Chuchak, a big landlord of the sayal tribe of Jhang. She was very beautiful and fell in love of Ranjha.
- Q16. Who poisoned Heer to death?
 Ans. The maternal uncle of Heer, named Kaido poisoned Heer to death because he was against her affair with Ranjha.
- Q17. Who was Sohni?
 Ans. Sohni was the daughter of a famous potter, named Tulla. Sohni was a beautiful girl of uncommon charm.
- Q18. Who was Mahiwal?
 Ans. Mahiwal was the son of a rich merchant of Bokhara. His original name was Izat beg. He came to india on a pleasure trip. He fell in love with Sohni.
- Q19. How was Sohni died?
 Ans. Sohni was died while crossing the river Chenab on her way to meet Mahiwal, her lover.
- Q20. How was Mahiwal died?
 Ans. When Mahiwal saw from the other side of river Sohni being drowned in Chenab, he also jump into the river and was drowned.

Part-C

(VI) Answer the following questions in detail.

- Q1. Describe briefly the legend of Puran Bhagat.
 Ans. Puran was the son of Raja Salwan who ruled Sialkot. His mother's name was Icchran. When Puran became young, his step-mother Luna attempted to entangle him. Puran resisted her advances. Being disappointed, Luna poisoned the ear of Raja Salwan against Puran. Salwan got him thrown into a deep well. One day, Guru Gorakhnath chanced to camp near the well in which Puran lay. He rescued him and made him his disciple. Icchran wept long and became blind. One day Gorakhnath gave him leave to visit his native town, Sialkot. He met his mother and her eyesight was restored. Raja Salwan repented for his past conduct. The Kissa of Puran Bhagat symbolizes the triumph of virtue over vice.
- Q2. Describe the legend of Heer-Ranjha.
 Ans. The hero of this romantic tale was Ranjha who was son of Mauju, a zimidar of Takhat Hazara. Ranjha fell in love with Heer, of beautiful daughter of Chuchak, a landlord of Jhang. Heer's parents, much against her wishes, married Heer to Saida of Khera tribe of Rangpur. Heer continued to meet Ranjha secretly. Heer was poisoned to death by her maternal uncle Kaido. When Ranjha heard the news of Heer's death, he also died from the pangs of separation.

Q3. Describe briefly the legend of Sohni Mahiwal.

Ans. Sohni was the daughter of a famous potter named Tulla of Gujarat, now in Pakistan. Izat Beg (Mahiwal) a son of a merchant of Bokhara came to India for trade. He happened to pass through the village of Gujarat on the bank of river Chenab. Here he fell in love with Sohni. Sohni's parents were opposed to love affair of Sohni with Mahiwal and married her to another young man of the village. But Sohni continued to meet Mahiwal. One night when Sohni was crossing the river Chenab to meet her love, She was drowned in the river. When Mahiwal saw he also jumped into the river and died.

Lesson - 4

The Classical Literature of Punjab

Part-A

(Objective type)

(I) Multiple choice questions:

- In whose leadership Hathayoga Panth flourished?
(i) Chatpat Nath (ii) Jullunder Nath
(iii) Machhander Nath (iv) Gorakh Nath
- Who composed the 'Adi Granth'?
(i) Guru Nanak Dev ji (ii) Guru Ramdas Ji
(iii) Guru Arjan Dev ji (iv) Guru Gobind Singh ji
- Who collected the poetry of Guru Gobind Singh ji?
(i) Bhai Gurdas Singh (ii) Bhai Mani Singh ji
(iii) Bhai Sahib Singh ji (iv) Bhai Mardana ji
- Why was Bulle Shah famous for?
(i) Kafis (ii) Ghazals
(iii) Kissas (iv) Wars
- Who was the court poet of Maharaja Ranjit Singh?
(i) Qadar yar (ii) Ahmed yar
(iii) Hashim Shah (iv) Shah Muhammad

Answers

- Gorak Nath
- Guru Arjan Dev ji
- Bhai Mani Singh ji
- Kafis
- Hashim Shah

Part-B

(II) Fill in the blanks:

1. Sukhmani is the most popular composition of..... (Guru Nanak Dev ji, Guru Arjan Dev ji, Guru Gobind Singh ji)
2. Chandi di var is the famous composition of..... (Guru Nanak Dev ji, Guru Arjan Dev ji, Guru Gobind Singh ji)
3.is the famous composition of Guru Nanak Dev ji. (Japji Sahib, Jap Sahib, Zafarnama)
4. Damodar was a contemporary of Emperor..... (Babar, Akbar, Jahangir).
5.is the first writer of the story of Heer in the history of Punjabi literature. (Warris Shah, Qadar yar, Damodar)

Answers:

1. Guru Arjan Dev ji
2. Guru Gobind Singh ji
3. Jap ji Sahib
4. Akbar
5. Qadar yar

(III) Mark the correct sentence(v) and wrong sentence(x)

1. Sheikh Farid was the poet of first order and sang both in Pujab and Persian. (v)
2. Guru Nanak Dev ji was not a poet of man, nature and God. (x)
3. Guru Granth Sahib contains the words of lehndi, Persian and Sindhi also (v)
4. Farid's verses are in pure Punjabi. (v)
5. The hymns of Ramananda and Kabir are in pure Punjabi. (x)
6. Qadar yar was a poet of the later Mughal period. (x)
7. Shah Muhammad narrated two wars fought between Sikhs. (x)

(IV) Answer the following Questions in one or two words:

- Q1. When did the Punjabi originate?
Ans. In 10th century.
- Q2. Who was Sheikh Farid?
Ans. Sufi poet.
- Q3. Which poet is famous for his kafis?
Ans. Bulle Shah
- Q4. Who was Shah Muhammad?
Ans. Poet.
- Q6. What was the best known work of Guru Nanak Dev ji?
Ans. Japji Sahib.
- Q7. What was Sidh Goshta?
Ans. A religious discussion held by Guru Nanak Dev ji with Nath Yogis.
- Q8. What was the most popular composition of Guru Arjan Dev ji?
Ans. Sukhmani Sahib.
- Q9. How many stanzas are there in Sukhmani Sahib?
Ans. 24.
- Q10. Who wrote Zafarnama?
Ans. Guru Gobind Singh ji.
- Q11. Write the name of a Sufi poet?

Ans. Shah Hussain

Q12. What is the most popular composition of Waris Shah?

Ans. Heer Ranjha

Q13. Write the name of a Punjabi Kissakar?

Ans. Qadar Yar.

Q14. Write the name of famous poet who wrote the story of Sohni Mahiwal.

Ans. Ahmed Yar.

Answer the following questions in one or two sentences.

Q1. The 'Adi Granth' contains the words of which language?

Ans. The 'Adi Granth' contains the words of Punjabi, Lehndi, Persian, Sindhi, Sanskrit and Braj Bhasha.

Q2. What do you know about the 'Bara Maha' style of poetry?

Ans. 'Bara Maha' is a poem of a love and the topic is God realisation. In this poem Guru Nanak Dev ji considers himself as a bride and God the bridegroom. The twelve months indicate the change in nature and changes in the mood of lovers.

Q3. Why is Bulle Shah famous?

Ans. Bulle Shah is the greatest poet of Punjabi Mystics. His kafis has gained unique popularity.

Q4. What was the contribution of Waris Shah to Punjabi language?

Ans. Waris Shah was the master of the Punjabi language. He wrote a tale of Heer and Ranjha. Waris Shah has the supreme command over the Punjabi language and his enriched vocabulary.

Q5. Write the name of some poets and their work of Maharaja Ranjit Singh's era?

Ans. Hashim Shah-Kissa Sassi Punnu

Qadar yar- Kissa Puran Bhagat

Shah Muhammad- Jangnama Singha ate Firangian da.

Part-C

Answer the following questions in detail.

Q1. Discuss the contribution of Sikh Gurus to development of Punjabi literature.

Ans. The age of Sikh gurus was the golden period of Punjabi literature. Guru Nanak Dev ji was the greatest poet of his times. He was a poet of nature, man and God. His poetry is noted for its sublime imagination, condensation and symbolism. Close to tradition of Guru Nanak the other Gurus also composed hymns. The work of Guru Angad Dev ji, Guru Amar Das ji, Guru Arjan Dev ji and Guru Gobind Singh ji are of no less significance. Their compositions are incorporated in the 'Adi Granth'.

Q2. Discuss the development of literature in the Punjab during Ranjit Singh's reign.

Ans. Ranjit Singh though himself an illiterate was a patron of literature. Many Punjabi poets flourished in Ranjit Singh's time. Hashim Shah, court poet of Ranjit Singh, wrote many Kissas. Qadar yar was another poet of Ranjit Singh's period. He wrote Kissa Puran Bhagat. Another scholar Santokh Singh has given us a complete history of Sikhs in verse in his work 'Guru Nanak Parkash' and 'Guru Partap Surya'. Shah Muhammad is also prominent poet of this period. In his vars he condemned the intrigues of Dogra Rajas.

Source Based Questions

1. The Sikh Misls were established gradually in accordance with the change in circumstances. After the martyrdom of Banda Bahadur in 1716 A.D. the atrocities began to be committed on the Sikhs. The Mughal rulers of Punjab Abdus Samad Khan, Zakariya Khan and Yahiya Khan committed atrocities on the Sikhs. Fed up these cruelties, the Sikhs took refuge in the hills and the jungles to save their lives. The Sikhs formed small groups (jathas) here. These groups attacked the Mughal armies whenever they got a chance and looted the treasury of Government and other things. In 1734 A.D. Nawab Kapur Singh organised groups Buddha Dal and Taruna Dal with an objective to organize the Sikh power. Every jatha had its own leader, a Nagara and a flag, but they ate together. After the death of Zakariya Khan, the Sikhs organised twenty five jathas in 1745 A.D. .Gradually these jathas raised to sixty five. With the increase in atrocities committed on the Sikhs by Mughals and the invasions of Ahmed Shah Abdali, Nawab Kapur Singh realised the need of greater unity amongst the Sikhs. Dal Khalsa was organised on the day of Baisakhi in 1748 A.D. at Amritsar to fulfill the objective. Under the Dal Khalsa twelve jathas were organised. These were called Misls.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions: -

1. Give the name of the two Mughal Governors who persecuted the Sikhs?
2. Write the name of two groups of Sikhs?
3. Who established Dal Khalsa?
4. When was Dal Khalsa founded?
5. What is meant by the word Misl?

2. In January, 1848 A.D., Lord Dalhousie became the Governor General of India in place of Lord Harding. He believed in the expansion of the British Empire in India. First of all, He decided to annex Punjab to the British Empire. Revolts of Mulraj of Multan and Chattar Singh of Hazara and his son Sher Singh gave him an excuse to wage war against the Sikhs. Foreign Secretary Henry Elliot was assigned the task of giving practical shape to the pre-determined policy after the defeat of the Sikhs in the Second Anglo-Sikh War. Elliot forced the members of Council of Regency to sign the treaty. According to this treaty, Maharaja Dalip Singh was dethroned. The entire property of Punjab was captured by the Britishers. The Kohinoor Diamond was sent to Queen Victoria of England. Pension around 4-5 lakh was fixed for Maharaja Dalip Singh. Henry Elliot read the declaration of Lord Dalhousie in Lahore Durbar the same day. Annexation of Punjab to the British Empire was held legitimate in the declaration.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions: -

1. When was Lord Dalhousie become the Governor General of India?
2. Write the name of the Sikhs who revolted against the British?
3. After the second Anglo-Sikh war Kohinoor Diamond was given to whom?
4. Who was the British Foreign Secretary at the time of annexation of Punjab?
5. How was Maharaja Dalip Singh treated by British after second Anglo-Sikh war?

3. Punjab has been named differently in different times. In the Vedic Age, the land of Punjab was called the land of seven rivers instead of the land of five rivers. At that time, along with five rivers, in the extreme west, the river Indus (Sindh) and in the extreme east the river Sarasvati have been described in the Vedic literature. For this reason, the area around these seven rivers was called 'Sapta Sindhu'. During the Ramayana and Mahabharata period, Punjab was known as 'Panchnada'. At times, it was also called 'Braham Vrata'. The Greek historians named Punjab, Pentapotamia which in Greek means the land of five rivers. For some time, Punjab was known by the name Taki after a powerful tribe of the same name. The word 'Punjab' is a combination of the two Persian words 'Punj' and 'Aab'. Punj means five and Aab means water. Thus, Punjab means a land of five rivers. These five rivers are the Satluj, the Beas, the Ravi, the Chenab and the Jhelum.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions: -

1. By which name Punjab was known in the Vedic Age?
2. What was the name of Punjab mentioned in Ramayana and Mahabharata period?
3. Why was Punjab called 'Taki'?
4. The word Punjab is derived from which language?
5. Name the five rivers of Punjab?

4. In 1519 A.D., Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad Babur, the king of Kabul, invaded Punjab. Firstly, Babur conquered Bajaur. At the same time he annexed Bhera also. Inspired by his conquests, Babur sent one of his messengers Mullah Murshid to Ibrahim Lodhi. Daulat Khan Lodhi stopped the messengers at Lahore. Babur entrusted the administration of his conquered areas to Hindu Beg and himself returned to Kabul. After some time, the people of Bhera revolted and forced Hindu Beg to run away. This irritated Babur and he again invaded Punjab in September 1519 A.D., after conquering Bhera once again, Babur conquered Sialkot also. From here Babur proceeded towards Sayyidpur (Eminabad). The defence forces of Sayyidpur resisted the invading army of Babur very bravely. Ultimately, Babur became victorious and killed the defence force. The people of Sayyidpur were treated inhumanly. Many people were enslaved. Guru Nanak Dev ji was also imprisoned. Guru Nanak Dev ji has described these atrocities in his Baburbani.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions: -

1. Who was Zahir-ud-Din Muhammad Babur?

2. Name the messenger sent to Ibrahim Lodhi by Babur?
3. To whom Babur entrusted the administration of conquered areas?
4. In which invasion Guru Nanak Dev ji was imprisoned by Babur?
5. In 'Baburbani what was described by Guru Nanak Dev ji?

5. Guru Arjan Dev ji got constructed Harmandir Sahib in the middle of Amritsar Sarovar in 1588 A.D. It is said that the foundation stone of Harmandir Sahib was laid by Suffi Fakir Mian Mir in 1589 A.D. Four doors were kept on four sides of Harmandir Sahib which depicts that the Mandir is open for the people of all castes and creeds. The construction of Harmandir Sahib was supervised by Baba Buddha ji and Bhai Gurdas Ji and it was completed in 1601 A.D. In September 1604 A.D. the Adi Granth was placed in Harmandir Sahib. Baba Buddha ji was appointed the first Granthi. The construction of Harmandir Sahib has been the most important task undertaken for the establishment of Sikhism.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions: -

1. By which Guru Sahib Harmandir Sahib was constructed?
2. Who laid the foundation stone of Harmandir Sahib?
3. Who supervised the construction work of Harmandir Sahib?
4. What do the four doors of Harmandir Sahib depict?
5. Who was the first Granthi of Harmandir Sahib?

6. Before Guru Hargobind ji all Gurus had shown spiritual path to the Sikhs. To awaken the feelings of fearlessness and self confidence in Sikhs Guruji used the power of both 'Miri' and 'Piri' keeping in view the need of the hour. Miri sword showed the worldly path and sword Piri was sign of religious path. This incident left a deep impact on the Sikh history. Guru Hargobind ji gave up the use of rosary and adopted two swords. He also decorated kalgi in a royal style on his forehead. He kept 52 bodyguards which increased his royal prestige. People started calling him by the name of Sacha Patshah. Guru Hargobind Sahib sent messages to his Sikhs and masands to get horses and arms in place of money from Sikhs as offerings. The orders of Guru Sahib were obeyed. As a result a large number of horses and weapons were offered to Guruji. It facilitated the formation of Sikh army.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions: -

1. Which Guru Sahib wear 'Miri and Piri' sword?
2. 'Miri and Piri' swords were the symbols of which power?
3. How many bodyguards were kept by Guru Hargobind ji?
4. Which title was assumed by the people to Guru Hargobind Ji?
5. What was facilitated the formation of Sikh army?

7. In 1522 A.D. Guruji settled down at Kartarpur with his family. Till his last breath he stayed there. During this period, Guruji gave his teachings a definite shape. He wrote Banis

like Var Malhar, Var-Majh, Var Asa, Japji, Onkar, Patti, Thit and Bara Mah etc, at Kartarpur. Guru Nanak Dev ji introduced the system of sangat and pangat and gave it a practical shape. It helped remove the disparity between the high and the low strata among mankind. During these years Guruji showed a spiritual way to lead an ideal married life. When Guruji realised that his end was near, considering Bhai Lehna the most worthy disciple Guruji appointed him as his successor. Guruji left for his heavenly abode on September 22, 1539 A.D. He was loved by both the Hindus and the Muslims. Till today he is remembered as Baba Nanak Shah Fakir, Guru of Hindu, Pirof Musalman.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions: -

1. Where did Guru Nanak Dev ji spent last years of his life?
2. Write the name of two Banis composed by Guru Nanak Dev ji?
3. Which system helped to remove the disparity between the high and the low strata among mankind?
4. Who was the successor of Guru Nanak Dev Ji?
5. By which name Guru Nanak Dev Ji remembered till today?

8. During Guru Amar Das Ji's period, the number of Sikhs increased. As a result, it became very difficult for Guruji to deliver sermons personally to the Sikhs residing at different places in Punjab. In order to fulfil the requirement of the Sikhs, Guru Amar Das Ji established Manji System. He divided his spiritual realm in twenty two parts. Every part was called Manji. Guruji appointed an influential Sikh for every Manji. The duty of the Sikh was to preach the sermons of Guruji in his area. He received gifts from the Sikhs which were carried to Guruji. Because the Sikh delivered sermons while sittings on the Manji (cot) therefore it was called Manji system. With this system, the Sikh religion spread all over the country during the times of Guru Amar Das ji.

Read the above paragraph and write the answers of the following questions: -

1. Who was the founder of Manji System?
2. How many Manji's were established by Guru Amar Das ji?
3. Who was appointed for every Manji?
4. What were the duties of the head of the Manji's?
5. What contribution was made by Manji system to the development of Sikhism?