

Supreme Sacrifice Of The 4 Sahibzade

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Content

This presentation covers the history and Shaheedi of the Sahibzade, Mata Gujar Kaur Ji, and the Singhs who attained Shaheedi during the historic days of 6–14 Poh in 1704. It is divided into two parts: Saka Chamkaur and Saka Sirhind.

This is what our students have learned during the Winter Gurmat Camps dedicated to the Sahibzade and Mata Gujar Kaur Ji.

Gurdwara Gurmat Class teaches Sikh history using traditional historical Granths and Sikh sources.

Background Of The Journey

What is Poh: The tenth month in the Sikh Calendar. It starts in mid-December and ends in mid-January. It's the Coldest time of the year.

Background: Right after Guru Ji created the Khalsa in 1699, the Hill Rajas and Mughals got terrified of the Sikhs' growing strength and independent spirit.

The Mughals and Hill Rajas could not defeat the Khalsa in open battles, so they surrounded the fort for seven months to starve the Sikhs out.

By December, the siege was stuck. The Sikhs inside were starving, and the enemy soldiers outside were dying from freezing weather and sickness.

Poh 6 1704

Due to harsh weather, the Mughal and Hill Raja armies began to suffer from disease and exhaustion.

A few days before this night, the enemy wrote a letter to Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

In the letter, they swore on the Qur'an and the holy cow that they would: allow Guru Gobind Singh Ji and the Sikhs to leave the fort and not attack them if they departed.

Guru Ji, his family, and the Singhs left Anandgarh Fort at the night of Poh 6th.

Poh 7 1704

Guru Gobind Singh Ji stopped near the Sirsa River to do Asa Di Vaar
The Mughals and Hindu Hill Rajas broke their oaths and attacked the Sikhs.

Due to the storm and chaos Guru Ji's family split into 3 parts.

1: Guru Gobind Singh Ji, the Vadde Sahibzade, and the Singhs went towards Chamkaur's Kachi Garhi.

2: Mata Sundar Kaur Ji and Mata Sahib Kaur Ji went towards Delhi with Bhai Mani Singh Ji.

3: Mata Gujar Kaur Ji and the Chhote Sahibzade went their own way, walking through the jungle.

Saka Chamkaur

Shaheedi Of Baba Ajit Singh Ji, Baba Jujhar Singh Ji, and the 40
Singhs in the Battle of Chamkaur.

8 Poh 1704 Saka Chamkaur Sahib

Guru Ji and the Singhs camped in the Kachi Garhi owned by Chaudhari Roop Chand and Jagat Singh.

1 million Mughals surrounded the fort, facing 42 Singhs. The battle began on 8 Poh.

Guru Gobind Singh Ji and the Singhs decided that each jatha (group) would consist of 5–7 Singhs, taking turns to fight the enemy.

Bhai Himmat Singh Ji led the first jatha. Baba Ajit Singh Ji then volunteered to lead the third jatha and was struck in the chest by many arrows attaining Shaheedi.

8 Poh 1704 Saka Chamkaur Sahib

Baba Jujhar Singh Ji led the 4th jatha, fought bravely, and became Shaheed.

The Panj Pyare **requested** Guru Ji to leave the fort and Guru Ji left with Bhai Daya Singh Ji, Bhai Dharam Singh Ji, and Bhai Maan Singh Ji.

Guru Ji didn't escape, he left by clapping his hands three times and said, "Peer-e-Hind rawad" (The Peer of India is leaving).

A few Singhs stayed behind

Poh 9 Saka Chamkaur

Bhai Sangat Singh Ji was one of the Singhs who stayed behind who looked like Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

Guru Gobind Singh Ji gave him his Kalgi and Chola.

The Mughals killed Bhai Sangat Singh Ji and thought they had killed Guru Sahib. They also killed the remaining Singhs.

Guru Gobind Singh Ji and the 3 Sikhs split up and Guru Ji went towards the Jungle of Machhiwara and there he recited “Mittar Pyare Nu.”

10 Poh 1704 Saka Chamkaur

16 year old Bibi Sharan Kaur Ji heard of the Battle of Chamkaur and told her mother she would perform the Antim Sanskar (funeral) of the Shaheed Singhs. At first her mother was afraid to send her.

On Poh 10 Bibi Sharan Kaur Ji did the cremation (funeral) of the Shaheeds at the Battle of Chamkaur.

She was thrown in the cremation fire by the mughals that day and attained Shaheedi.

Saka Sirhind

Shaheedi Of Baba Zorawar Singh, Baba Fateh Singh Ji and Mata
Gujar Kaur Ji

After Parivaar Vicchora

The Chhote Sahibzade and Mata Ji walked through the jungle and at Chak Dera they found a person named Kumma Mashki.

Kumma Mashki was a ferry operator and water carrier and he was honored to serve Mata Ji and the Chhote Sahibzade

Kumma and his wife, Lakshami, offered them a meal, and the Sahibzade spent the night in Kumma's hut.

The next day the Sahibzade and Mata Gujri Ji went with Gangu. They planned on going to his house. It was a long walk, so they made stops along the way and slept near a lake.

Betrayed By Gangu & Arrested At Morinda

The Chhote Sahibzade and Mata Ji reached Gangu's village Saheri and spent the night at his house.

While Mata Ji and the Sahibzade were sleeping, he snuck into their room and stole Mata Ji's gold coins.

The next day (10 Poh), Mata Ji confronted him, and he began shouting, saying, "I gave you shelter, and now you are blaming me."

Gangu betrayed them and went to the officers of Morinda. Jaani Khan and Maani Khan were sent to arrest the Sahibzade and Mata Ji.

Mata Ji and the Chhote Sahibzade spent the night of 10 Poh in the jail at Morinda.

11 Poh Saka Sirhind

Mata Gujar Kaur Ji and the Younger Sahibzaade were imprisoned in the Thanda Burj. The Sahibzade were presented before Wazir Khan for the first time.

To make them bow, Wazir Khan closed the big gate and opened a small one, but they went in with feet first and refused to bow.

Wazir Khan tempted them with wealth and power to convert to Islam, but the Younger Sahibzaade refused.

Bhai Moti Ram Mehra used to serve Mata Ji and the Chhote Sahibzade warm milk in the Thanda Burj.

12 Poh Saka Sirhind

The Chhote Sahibzade appeared in Wazir Khan's court for the second time.

Wazir Khan brought Nawab Sher Muhammad Khan to his court so that he could punish the Sahibzade, because his brothers were killed in battle by Guru Gobind Singh Ji.

Sher Muhammad refused to punish the Sahibzade, saying they were children and that he would go after Guru Gobind Singh Ji instead.

Sucha Nand insulted the Sahibzade and Guru Gobind Singh Ji, calling them snakes.

13 Poh Saka Sirhind

A third peshi happened and Sahibzade said no to converting.

Mata Gujar Kaur Ji put Kalgis on the Chhote Sahibzade.

The Sahibzaade were bricked alive by Shashal Begh and Bashal Begh who were former prisoners.

The wall collapsed and the executioners beheaded the Sahibzade.

Mata Gujar Kaur Ji attained Shaheedi in the Thanda Burj.

14 Poh Saka Sirhind

Todar Mal Ji wanted to do the antim sanskar of the Chhote Sahibzade and Mata Gujar Kaur Ji

The Mughal officials placed a condition that the coins had to be set vertically, and only the amount of land covered by those coins would be granted for the antim sanskaar.

He put 7800 gold coins and bought the land.

Todar Ji did the Antim Sanskaar of the Chhote Sahibzade and Mata Gujar Kaur Ji.