

Grade: 2

Lesson Number: 19

Unit Name: Ten Nānaks

Course: Virṣā

Title: "Gurū Gobind Singh

Standards

Standard 5: Ten Nānaks

- Students identify the 10 Gurūs and two Choṭe Sāhibzāde.
 - *Students will be able to name all 10 Gurūs and two Choṭe Sāhibzāde. They will be able to identify a few key characteristics of each Gurū. The stories about the two Sāhibzāde should introduce concepts from Gurbaṇī, including pain (dukh), joy (sukh), as well as martyrdom (shahīdī).*

Objectives

1. Children will learn about Gurū Gobind Singh and Vaisākhī of 1699.

Prerequisites

- None.

Materials

- Khaṇḍā
- Bāṭā
- Patāse

Advanced Preparation

- Teacher should be familiar with the story of Gurū Gobind Singh's life. (resources below)

Engagement (15-20 minutes)

- Begin with a short review of Gurū Teghbahādur with children. Then ask them if anyone knows the name of his son. Hopefully they do.
- Then show them the bāṭā – ask them if they know what it is, then move on to the Khaṇḍā and then to the patāse. Hopefully children will know what all of it is. If not tell them what it is and that they are used to prepare amrit.
- Tell them who began Khaṇḍe kī Pahul.
- Give them a couple of patāse to eat.

Exploration (35 minutes)

BE DRAMATIC WHILE TELLING THE STORY BELOW

- Begin telling children the story of Gobind Rāī as a child (only 9 years old) being the one to have encouraged his father Gurū Teghbahādur to give up his life for people's right to practice their faith.
- He then became Gurū Gobind Rāī. As a child, he concentrated on increasing his physical strength and also developing his poetry skills.

- Tell children that he was a great poet. Through his poetry he preached love and equality and a strict ethical and moral code of conduct. He preached the worship of the One Supreme Being, and of getting rid of idol worship and superstitious beliefs and observances.
- He not only concentrated on making himself physically strong, but his Sikhs too.
- He created the Khālsā in 1699. (This has been discussed before during the Engagement part of the plan.) He took amrit himself from the Pañj Piāre and became Gurū Gobind Singh.
- He worked with all to develop the idea of Sant-Sipāhī. Then as a result, he made a well-trained army.
- The strengthening of the Sikhs through the army was a scare for the hill rajas, so they convinced the Mughals that before the Sikhs became too strong, they should take care of them.
- So, the Gurū and the Sikh Army had many battles, initially with the hill rajas and then with the Mughals in Anandpur, Chamkaur, and Muktsar.
- Ajīt Singh and Jujhār Singh, Gurū Gobind Singh's two older sons died in battle at Chamkaur.
- His younger sons Zorāvar Singh and Fateh Singh were captured and bricked alive in Sarhind. (*Ask children if they know the story of the choṭe sāhibzāde and, if they do, cunthem narrate it*).
- Gurū Gobind Singh sacrificed a great deal and he fought hard for righteousness.
- Someone even said to him, "Gurū Sahib, your four sons have died. What now?"

Explanation/Extension (5-10 minutes)

- Ask children what they think Gurū Sāhib said in response. If someone knows the answer, well and good! If not, before the end of the class, do tell them:
- His response was :
 - "cār mūe to kiā hūā jīvat kaī hazār..." (ਚਾਰ ਮੂਏ ਤੋ ਕਿਆ ਹੁਆ ਜੀਵਤ ਕਈ ਹਜ਼ਾਰ)
 - "So what if four have died, thousands are still alive"

Evaluation (On-going)

- Ask children to write a short poem about Gurū Gobind Singh for the next class. They can choose to write about any aspect of his life. If they want, they can work with their families and make it a family project.

Teacher ResourcesBooks

Singh Teja and Ganda Singh. A Short History of the Sikhs. Patiala: Punjab University, Patiala, 1994.pp 48-56

Singh, Puran. The Book of The Ten Masters. Amritsar: Singh Bros., August 2002.pp 109-136

Websites and Sākhī Version

<http://www.sikh-history.com/sikhhist/Gurus/nanak10.html>

<http://allaboutsikhs.com/Gurus/Gurugobind.htm>

