

## OORAH AARAH (Group 001)

### ੳ - ਊਰ (Heart)

- The love of Guru Hargobind for the Sikhs was such that when one Sikh had been refused honey that had been collected for the Guru, it went rotten and became inedible.

### ਅ - ਅਰਜਨ (Arjan, 5<sup>th</sup> Guru)

- Guru Ram Das was too busy at Amritsar (then known as Ramdasapur) caring for the needs of the Sikhs to go to his nephew's wedding. His two older sons also refused. His youngest son, Guru Arjan, went.

### ੲ - ਇਟ (Brick)

- Guru Nanak had a brick wall re-built again and again by Guru Angad (then known as Bhai Lehna).
- Guru Amar Das put himself in a hut with a sign forbidding Sikhs to go through the door. They broke through a back wall.

### ਸ - ਸਤਿਸੰਗ (Satsang)

- Every day from the time of Guru Nanak, the Sikhs used to wake up early in the morning, gather together for satsang, and recite Japji and sing Asa-Di-Var and other shabads.
- They also used to gather for satsang late in the evening after work and sing shabads together.

### ਹ - ਹਰਿਗੋਬਿੰਦ (Hargobind, 6<sup>th</sup> Guru)

- Once, when hunting with a king and attacked by a tiger, Guru Hargobind single-handedly fought and killed the tiger using a sword.

### ਕ - ਕੀਰਤਨ (Kirtan)

- In Sultanpur, Guru Nanak and Sikhs used to sing kirtan in the mornings (before work) and in the evenings (after work).
- All the Gurus following Guru Nanak kept to this tradition.

### ਖ - ਖਾਡੂਰ (Khadoor)

- Guru Angad was born here, and stayed here after becoming Guru.

### ਗ - ਗੜਾ (Fort)

- There were forty Sikhs at the fort of Chamkaur who decided that they no longer wanted to stay as Sikhs. They later changed their minds, came back and died fighting heroically.

### ਘ - ਘੋੜਾ (Horse)

- A Sikh bought a thoroughbred horse for Guru Hargobind. The horse was confiscated by the local officials. The horse stopped eating and would not let anybody ride it. It eventually ended up with Guru Hargobind.

### **ਕ - ਕਾਇਐ (Naiay)**

- This is the lettering used in 'Patti' composed by Guru Amar Das.

### **ਚ - ਚੀਕੜਿ (Mud)**

- Mud went on Guru Angad's (then known as Bhai Lehna) expensive clothes when he went straight into the fields to meet Guru Nanak, after returning from visiting his family.

### **ਛ - ਛੋਹਰਾ (Boy)**

- Guru Harkrishan became Guru at the age of five.

### **ਜ - ਜਹਾਜ਼ੁ (Ship)**

- Guru Tegh Bahadur saved the ship of a Sikh from being wrecked by a storm.

### **ਝ - ਝੱਲ (Madness)**

- When Guru Nanak kept on insisting for the brick wall to be re-built, his sons said he was mad and ignored him. But Guru Angad (then known as Bhai Lehna) kept on rebuilding it and apologising for not being able to follow Guru Nanak's instructions properly.
- Early one morning, Guru Amar Das tripped over a weaver's equipment and his wife who was awoken by this said insulting things about him. She then went on to say insulting things about Guru Angad, and Guru Amar Das was deeply hurt by hearing anything derogatory about his Guru. He spontaneously said that she was mad – she went mad.

### **ਵ - ਵਿਆਨੋ (Knowledge)**

- When a person who had a lot of knowledge from many books challenged Guru Harkrishan to interpret the Bhagavat Gita, one of Guru Harkrishan's humble and simple Sikhs did so.

### **ਟ - ਟਹਕੇਵ (Blossom)**

- Once, Guru Har Rai brushed past a bush of flowers causing petals to fall. He burst into tears at the pain he had caused it.
- Guru Har Rai kept a garden from which a very rare herb was used to cure an illness.

### **ਠ - ਠੌਰੁ (Resting Place)**

- Sajjan had a resting place where Guru Nanak stayed.

### **ਡ - ਡੰਡਾ (Stick)**

- Guru Amar Das sent a Sikh who was lame in one leg to have his leg cured, and the Sikh was chased away.

### **ਢ - ਢਾਕਨ (Screen)**

- At a festival of Baisakhi, Guru Gobind Singh had a tent the opening of which was screened.

### ਨ - ਨਾ (Not)

- Guru Gobind Singh was engaged in a battle. One Sikh was giving water to wounded soldiers on the battlefield from both sides. He said that he could not tell which were Sikhs and which were non-Sikhs; he saw Guru Gobind Singh's face on all the soldiers' faces.

### ਤ - ਤੇਗ ਬਹਾਦਰ (Tegh Bahadur)

- Guru Tegh Bahadur's name means 'Brave Sword'.

### ਥ - ਥਾਹ (Depth)

- Guru Arjan had a well dug in a town. From that well Guru Arjan pulled out a religious water pot that a person had lost a few years before in the Ganges.

### ਦ - ਦੇਗ (Cooking Pot)

- Guru Tegh Bahadur was known as 'Degh Bahadur' (Brave Cooking Pot) because of his immeasurable kindness and service in feeding the hungry.

### ਧ - ਧੁਰਮ (Darkness)

- Wherever the Gurus went, they brought light (i.e. They took away the darkness).

### ਨ - ਨਗ (Jewel)

- Guru Gobind Singh gave a steel bracelet to a person. That person was grumbling to a Sikh about the expensive gifts he had given and what he had received in return. The Sikh sold all their jewellery and bought the steel bracelet from that person.

### ਪ - ਪਰੋਸਨਹਾਰ (Food Server)

- Gurus worked with Sikhs in the free kitchens serving food to the gathered people.

### ਫ - ਫੰਕ (Slice)

- There was a slice of a broken clay pot used for storing butter. Guru Har Rai used it as a metaphor to explain to a Sikh about how one absorbs the teachings in Guru Granth.

### ਬ - ਬੱਮਚੂ (Bumchu)

- Guru Nanak passed by Bumchu Rivulet (in Pemoshubu, Arunachal Pradesh).

### ਭ - ਭਰਾ (Brother)

- Guru Arjan was sent to his uncle's home, in place of his father, for a wedding. Guru Arjan sent letters to his father, Guru Ram Das, requesting to return home from his uncle's home. His brother intercepted the letters and returned the message that Guru Arjan should stay at their uncle's home.

### ਮ - ਮਸਾਜਨੀ (Ink-Pot)

- All scriptures were written by hand, using pen and ink.

### ਯ - ਯਕੀਨ (Confidence)

- Guru Ram Das was supposed to have four sons, but he let an old couple have one of them as they knew they were not supposed to have any; because they had the confidence that whatever they ask for from the Guru would be given.

### ਰ - ਰਾਮਦਾਸ (Ram Das)

- Guru Ram Das, when asked by one of Guru Nanak's arrogant sons why he had such a long white beard, said that it was to wipe that son's feet with.

### ਲ - ਲੰਗਰਿ (Free Kitchen)

- Unless they had eaten food in the free kitchen, people were not allowed to enter the company of Guru Nanak (or the following Gurus).

### ਵ - ਵਾਜਾ (Musical Instrument)

- Guru Angad directed Sikhs to learn to play musical instruments, when the two paid musicians doing that were thrown out of the congregation for insulting the name of Guru Nanak.

### ੜ - ਝਾੜਿ (Quarrel)

- There was a Sikh who quarrelled with the others and said that he would only listen to Guru Angad. Guru Angad directed him to go into the jungle, make a funeral pyre, light it and throw himself into it.

### ਸ - ਸ਼ਿਕਾਰ (Hunt)

- Guru Har Rai hunted animals like the Guru before him, his grandfather Guru Har Gobind. However Guru Har Rai did not kill the animals, but instead kept them as pets.

### ਖ - ਖੱਡਾ (Pit)

- Wherever the Gurus went, they would arrange places for satsang, set up free kitchens, have wells dug, and create reservoirs (which started out as pits).

### ਗ - ਗਰੀਬ (Poor)

- Guru Har Rai rode to the home of a poor woman and, whilst remaining on horseback, ate the food she had prepared for him.

### ਜ - ਜ਼ਫਰਨਾਮਾ (Zafarnama)

- Zafarnama is the 'Letter of Victory' sent by Guru Gobind Singh to Aurangzeb.

### ਫ - ਫਨ (Hood)

- When Guru Nanak was young, he was seen lying on the grass, being shaded by the hood of a cobra.

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