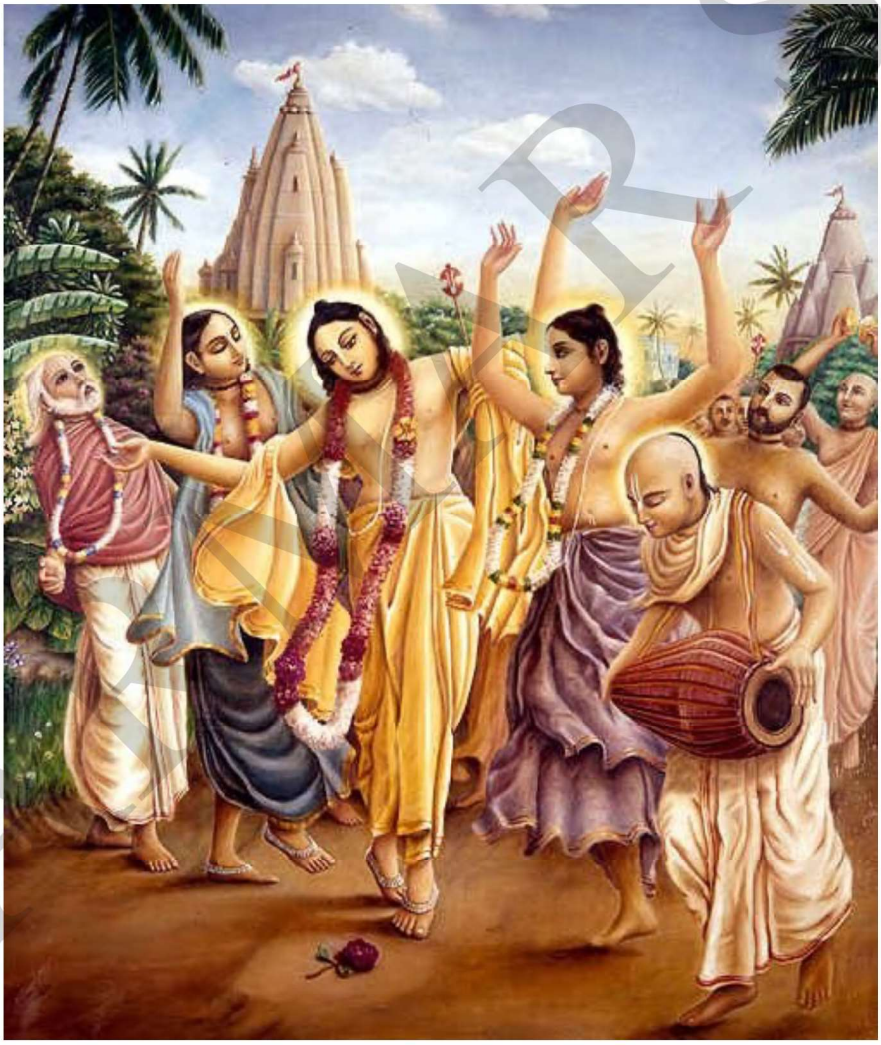
BHAKTI AND SUFI MOVEMENTS



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Main Features of Bhakti Movement

- Discarded rituals and sacrifices
- Monotheistic (worship of single God)
- God has either form or it's formless
  - Saguna
    - Shiva → Followers → Nayanars
    - Vishnu → Alvars
      - 1st female alvar: Andal (Propounder of Bhakti Movement)
  - Nirguna

Bhakti Movement

Philosophy	Founder
Vishishtadvaita	Ramanuj Acharya
Dvaitadvaita/Bhedabhed	Nimbark Acharya
Dvait → Dualism	Madhva Acharya (South-India)
Shuddhadvaita	Vallabhachairya

- Vishishtadvaita → Atma is part of Brahman
- Nimbark Acharya → Propounder from North-India
- Shuddhadvaita
  - Advaita + Non dualism
  - Believed:
    - The world is realistic
    - Idolistic worship

Sri Shankaracharya

- Believed:
  - This life and world is a myth
  - Didn't believe in idol worship

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Bhakti Movement Saints

Kabir (1440–1510)
- Disciple of Ramananda
- Kabir's Doha: Criticises Hindu or Islamic Dharma
- Belonged to Nirguna sect
- Preachings compilation: Bijaka

Ramananda (14–15 century)
- Belonged to Nirguna sect from North India
- Disciple: Kabir Das

Ramanujacharya (1017–1137)
- Founder of Vishistadvaita

Guru Nanak (1469–1538)
- He belonged to Nirguna sect
- He belonged to Khatri community

Vallabhacharya (1479–1531)
- Gave Shuddhadvaita philosophy
- Gave the philosophy of "Pushti Marg"
- He said: Ram and Krishna are Avatar of Vishnu

Vidyapati (14–15 century)
- He composed Padavali—Love Ballads of Radha and Krishna

Chaitanya (1486–1533)
- He propounded Bhakti Movement in Bengal (Bengal Vaishnavism)
- King of Gaudiya (Gaudiya Vaishnavism)

Purandar Das (1480–1564)
- Father of Carnatic music (South Indian Music)

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Mirabai (1498–1546)

- Disciple of: Vallabhacharya
- Daughter-in-law of Rana Sanga of Mewar
- She was a Rathore princess
- Bhakt of Krishna → Spent all her life in Bhakti of Krishna

Surdas (1483–1563)

- He was blind
- Belonged to Agra
- Dedicated his lifetime in Bhakti of Krishna

Tulsi Das (1532–1623)

- Bhakt of Ram
- Famous writings: Ramcharitramanas, Kavitawali, Gitawali

Dadu Dayal (1544–1603)

- Bhakti Saint → Belonged to Nirguna sect
- Founder of Dadu Panth

Sankaradeva (1449–1568)

- Spread Bhakti Movement across Assam
- Introduced Sattriya dance in Assam
- He gave Borgeet

Thyagaraja (1767–1847)

- From Tamil Nadu
- Bhakt of Rama

Bhakti Saints of Maharashtra

Jnanesvara/Jnanadeva (1271–1296)

- Founder of Bhakti Movement in Maharashtra
- Wrote commentary on Bhagvad Geeta → Bhavarthadipika
- Composed Abhangas

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Namadeva (1270–1350)

- Founder of Varkari sect

Vithala → Vishnu

- Lord Vishnu is worshipped as 'Vithala' in Maharashtra

Ramdas (1608–1681)

- Wrote: Dasabodha (Compilation of his sermons)

Bhakti Saints of Karnataka

Basavana

- Founded Lingayat/Virshaiva sect
- He was initially a Jaina and a minister in the court of a Chalukya king in the 12th Century
- He was a believer of Lord Shiva (believed in single God)
- He was against caste system/Vedic rituals

Sikh Gurus

Era of Sikhism

- From the birth of Nanak Dev in 1469, through the life of Guru Gobind Singh.
- At the time of Guru Gobind Singh's death in 1708, he passed the title of Guru to the Sikh scripture, Guru Granth

Three Things to Abolish Untouchability

- Langar: Community kitchen
- Pangat: Eating
- Sangat: Decision making

1. Guru Nanak Dev –1469 to 1539

- Founded the Sikh faith
- Born in: Nankana Sahib (present day: Pakistan)
- Death: Kartarpur (Pakistan)
- He started the institution of Guru Ka Langar
- He was the contemporary of Mughal emperor – Babur

2. Guru Angad Dev (1539 to 1552)

- Invented and introduced the Gurmukhi (written form of Punjabi) script.
- Compiled the writings of Nanak Dev in Guru Granth Sahib in Gurmukhi Script.

3. Guru Amardas Sahib (1552 to 1574)

- Introduced the Anand Karaj marriage ceremony for the Sikhs
- Established Manji & Piri system of religious missions for men and women respectively
- Developed Mall Akhara
- He was the contemporary of Mughal emperor – Akbar

4. Guru Ram Das – 1574 to 1581

- Founded the city of Amritsar.
- He started the construction of the famous Golden Temple at Amritsar, the holy city of the Sikhs
- He requested the Muslim Sufi, Mian Mir to lay the cornerstone of the Harmandir Sahib

5. Guru Arjan Dev – 1581 to 1606

- He compiled the Adi Granth, the scriptures of the Sikhs.
- He completed construction of Sri Darbar Sahib (Golden Temple)
- Jahangir ordered his execution. Thus, he was hailed as Shaheedan-de -Sartaj (The crown of martyrs)



Sri Harmindar Sahib Golden Temple

Gold plating done by Maharaja Ranjit Singh

6. Guru Har Gobind Sahib (1606 to 1644)

- Son of Guru Arjan Dev and was known as a "Soldier Saint".
- First Guru to take up arms to defend the faith.
- He waged wars against Mughal rulers Jahangir and Shah Jahan.
- He was executed by Jahangir
- He established Akal Takht

7. Guru Har Rai Sahib (1644 to 1661)

- He gave shelter to Dara Shikoh, the eldest son of Mughal Ruler Shah Jahan, who was later persecuted by Aurangazeb
- Avoided conflict with Emperor Aurangzeb and devoted his efforts to missionary work.

8. Guru Har Krishan Sahib (1661 to 1664)

- Guru Har Krishan was the youngest of the Gurus (at the age of 5 years)
- He was contemporary of Aurangazeb and summoned to Delhi by him under framed charges of Anti-Islamic Blasphemy
- Died of Smallpox

9. Guru Tegh Bahadur Sahib (1665 to 1675)

- He established the town of Anandpur
- He opposed the forced conversion of the Hindu Kashmiri Pandits by Mughal ruler Aurangazeb and he was constantly persecuted and executed for this.

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- He was executed by Aurangzeb in 1675

10. Guru Gobind Singh Sahib – 1675 to 1708

- He established Khalsa Panth in 13 April 1699 (on Baisakhi), changing the Sikhs into a saint-soldier order for protecting themselves.
- Last Sikh Guru in human form and he passed the Guruship of the Sikhs to the Guru Granth Sahib
- He was assassinated by two Afghans, sent by Wazir Khan (Mughal ruler of Sirhind)
- He was succeeded by Banda Bahadur (not a Sikh Guru) who was killed by Farrukhsiyar

Guru Granth Sahib

- Guru Granth Sahib (also known as the Adi Granth) is the scripture of the Sikhs
- The Granth was written in Gurmukhi script and it contains the actual words and verses as uttered by the Sikh Gurus
- It is considered the Supreme Spiritual Authority and Head of the Sikh religion, rather than any living person

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Sufi Movement

Origin

- Land of Kafir (where only Hindu stayed
  - Converted to
    - Land of Islam
    - Dar-ul-Herb

How?

- Through Jihad (religious war)
  - Mujahid (attains jannat on Jihad)

Khwaja Ali Hujjwiri (11th Century)

- Also known as "Data Ganj Baksh"

Shaikh Bahauddin Zakaria (1182-1262)

- Founded the leading Khanqah in India at Multan
- Founder of Suhara-Wardi Order
  - Religious gathering

- The Naqshbandi Silsila is a chain of succession in the Naqshbandi Sufi order of Sunni Islam

Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti (1141-1236)

- Founder of the Chisti order

Other Saints of Chisti Order:

- Sheikh Hamiduddin Nagauri (1192-1274)
- Khwaja Qutubuddin Bhaktiyar Kaki
  - Disciple: Qutubuddin Aibak started Qutub Minar on his name (1206)



- Ajmer Sharif built in honour of Khwaja Moinuddin Chisti
- Mohammad Bin Tuglaq was the first to visit Ajmer Sharif

Baba Jariuddin/Ganj-i-Shankar (1175-1265)

- Popularly known as Baba Farid

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Shaikh Nizamuddin Auliya (1236-1325)

- Popularly known as Mehboob-i-illahi

Syed Muhammad Gesu Daraz

- Popularly known as Bandanawaz

Shaikh Nasiruddin Mahmud

- Later he was known as Chirag-i-Delhi

Shaikh Badruddin Samarkandi (13th Century)

- Founded Firdausi Order

Sufi words and their meanings

S.No.	Sufi Words	Meaning
1.	**Tasawwuf**	Sufism
2.	**Shaikh/Pir/Murshid**	Spiritual teacher
3.	**Murid**	Disciple
4.	**Khalifah**	Successor
5.	**Khanqah**	The hospice (Residential place)
6.	Sama	Musical recital
7.	Raksa	Dance
8.	Fana	Self annihilation
9.	Ziyarat	Pilgrimage to the tombs of Sufi Saints

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