

Grade: 3

Lesson Number: 3

Course: Virṣā

Title: Bidhī Cand (ਬਿਧੀ ਚੰਦ)

Standards

Standard 1: Cultural Narratives

- Students learn folk tales of Pañjāb.
 - *Students read selected stories from Tales of the Pañjāb by Flora Steel and selected passages from Sundarī by Bhāī Vīr Singh. Other folk tales include that of Dulā Bhaṭī, Pūran Bhagat, Rājā Rasalu, Sucā Singh Surmā, Ūdham Singh, as well as those of the more recent history.*

Objectives

1. Students will learn about Bidhī Cand.
2. After reading the story, students will create a web— displaying pictures, phrases, words that are associated to Bhāī Bidhī Cand.

Prerequisites

- None.

Materials

- Story of Bidhī Cand (resources attached)
- Web (resources attached)
- Plain white paper – enough for entire class
- Chart paper or Dry Erase Board
- Markers
- Line paper
- Pencils/ Pens
- Color Pencils

Advanced Preparation

- The information about Bhāī Bidhī Cand has been provided for you. Please make sure you take a look so that you can conduct the discussion and answer any questions that the students may have.

Engagement (20 minutes)

- Greet the students; allow them to get settled.
- Teacher will write ‘Robin Hood’ on the board and ask students to generate ideas about what they know about this person.
- Next, write ‘Bhāī Bidhī Cand’ on a piece of chart paper and see if students can share any thoughts on this person.
- Teacher will have students sit in a large circle or semi-circle and prepare to read the story of Bhāī Bidhī Cand.

Exploration (30 minutes)

- Students will listen to the story.
- The class will have a brief discussion about Bhāī Bidhī Cand, the discussion should include what Bhāī Bidhī Cand was like, his accomplishments, etc...
- Next, the teacher will pass out the white paper to students.
- Ask students to write “Bhāī Bidhī Cand” in the middle of the paper. They can put a box around his name or do something else to make it stand out.
- Then, the students will need to think back about the life of Bhāī Bidhī Cand and write down things that really stood out in their mind about this Sikh hero.
- They may write words, phrases and draw quick pictures.
- Students should have 10-15 words, phrases and pictures for their web.
- Finally, pass out lined paper to students and ask them to write an explanation about what they are sharing about the life of Bhāī Bidhī Cand in their web.

Explanation/Extension (10 minutes)

- If time allows, have students share their web and explanation with their peers in a whole group setting.

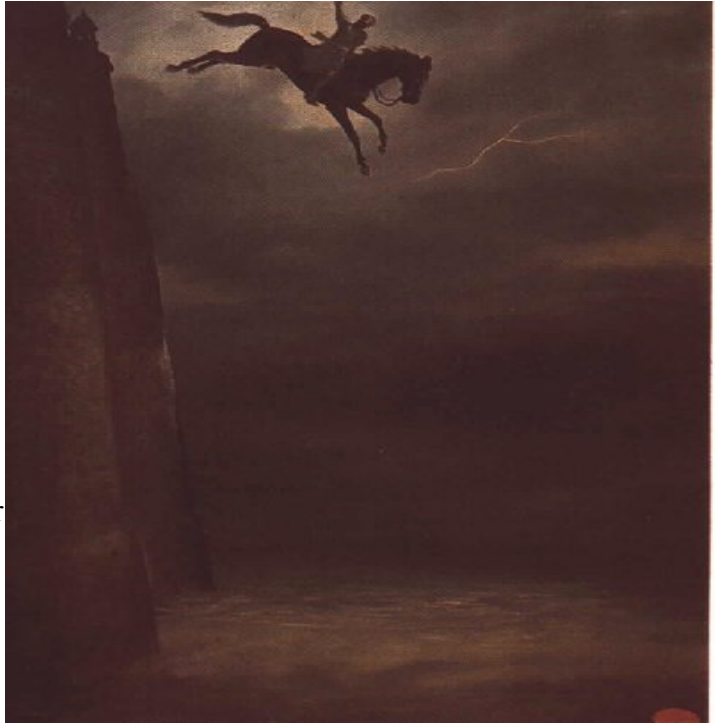
Evaluation (On-going)

- Teacher should display the webs and student writing.

Teacher Resources

Bhāi Bidhī Cand (ਭਾਈ ਬਿਧੀ ਚੰਦ)

When the name Bidhī Cand comes to mind, we associate it with a warrior during the times of Gurū Hargobind; though he was a great warrior, he was also a great religious person. He was born in the village Sursingh (ਸੁਰਸਿੰਘ) which is south of Amritsar. While Bidhī Cand was young, he got mixed up with a bad crowd and became a bandit. He came into the company of Bhāi Adah who led Bidhī Cand to Gurū Arjan's darbār (ਦਰਬਾਰ). Bidhī Cand was changed instantly; he had no desire to return to his previous life of living like an outlaw. He wanted to dedicate the rest of his life to the service of the Gurū. In 1606 Gurū Arjan was taken to Lahaur (ਲਾਹੌਰ) to be martyred; Bidhī Cand was one of the five Sikhs that accompanied him. Then, Gurū Hargobind chose him to be a commander of his armed forces. Bhāi Bidhī Cand worked hard.



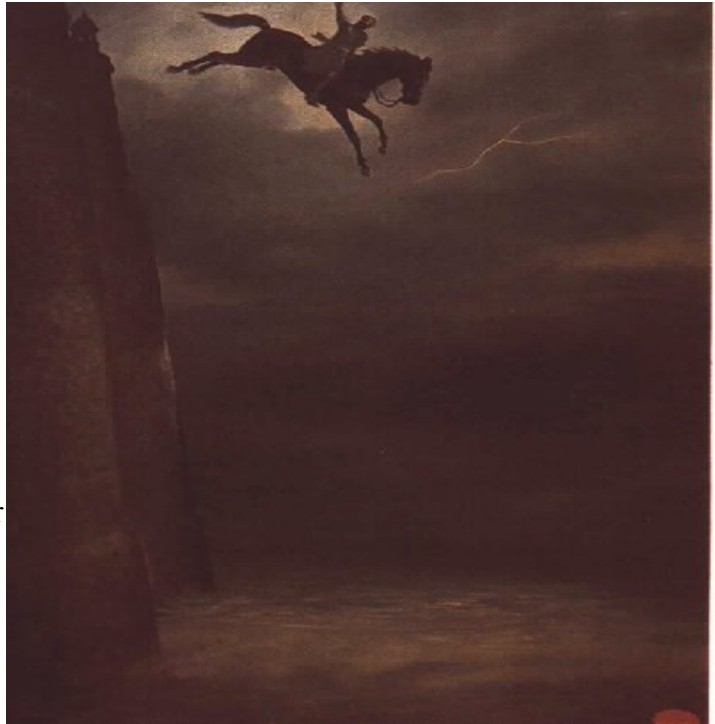
Bhāi Bidhi is also known for his brave recovery of Dilbāg (ਦਿਲਬਾਗ) and Gulbāg (ਗੁਲਬਾਗ). These were two horses that were being brought from Kābul (ਕਾਬੁਲ) as an offering for Gurū Hargobind. However, they were seized by Mughals and taken to the governor of Lahaur. Bidhī Cand disguised himself as a hay-seller and then as an astrologer in order to rescue these horses and take them back to the Gurū.

Bhāi Bidhī Cand spent his entire life in the service of the Gurū. Though he was a great warrior and commander in the Sikh forces, Gurū Hargobind sent him out to the eastern provinces to spread the message of Sikhī (ਸਿਖੀ); he spent the rest of his life doing this.

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