



Term 3 SIKHI

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Overview

Sikhism is one of the world's major religions. It is the **world's 5th largest religion**, with about 28 million followers. It began over 500 years ago.

Sikhs are the people who follow Sikhism. Sikhs believe in one God who guides and protects them. Sikhs see everybody as being equal in God's eyes.

Sikhism was founded by a man called **Guru Nanak**. It is based on what he taught people. They believe that he received messages from God telling them how to live.

Leading a good life and making the right choices are important in Sikhism.

Granth Sahib is the holy book of **Sikhism**. Sikhs worship at home and in Sikh temples called **Gurdwaras**.

Image of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism and the first of the ten Sikh Gurus.



Sikh Beliefs

Guru Nanak



-Sikhs believe that Guru Nanak was born in a small village called Punjab in India. He was born into a Hindu family, but grew up around Hindus and Muslims.

-Sikhs believe that Guru Nanak was spoken to by God, who told him to follow a simple faith, in which everybody was equal. In other religions, some people were thought of as better than others.

-His message was simple: pray to God, be honest, work hard, care for your family and your community. These ideas formed the basis of Sikhism.

Vaisakhi

-Vaisakhi marks the Sikh New Year. At this time, Sikhs remember when Khalsa was created.

-Khalsa was the purified Sikh community created by Guru Gobind Singh, in which all were equal.

-This event takes place in April, and also marks the start of the Harvest.



The Five Ks



- Sikhs often display their commitment to their religion by adhering to the 5 Ks, which are the 'Sikh Articles of Faith.'

1. Kesh - Uncut Hair
2. Kangha - Comb
3. Kara - Steel Bracelet
4. Kirpan - Sword
5. Kaccha - Soldier's shorts

The Five Ks are symbols for different Sikh ideals - each item links to a different belief.

Under the 2010 Equality religion & belief is a protected characteristic

Sikhism Timeline

1469 CE: Birth of Guru Nanak.

1481 CE: Guru Nanak refuses to wear the 'golden thread.'

1500 CE: Nanak travels, spreading the message of equality.

1539 CE: Guru Nanak dies.

1606 CE: Guru Arjan, the 5th Guru, is tortured to death for being a Sikh.

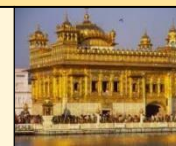
1699 CE: The tenth Guru, Gobind Singh, founds the community of the Khalsa.

1708 CE: Gobind Singh dies. He is the last of the human Sikh Gurus.

1716 CE: The first of the Sikh military leaders - Banda Singh Bahadur. He leads many military campaigns.

Answers to Important Questions and Key Vocabulary

Where and how do Sikhs worship? Why?



-Sikh temples are called Gurdwaras. They are built with a large central dome.
-Gurdwaras have four doors, to show that they are open to all people, as a part of the Sikh belief that everyone is equal.
Before Sikhs worship in a gurdwara, they should take a bath as a mark of respect and cleanliness. Shoes are taken off, and heads are covered.

What is the Sikh holy scripture?



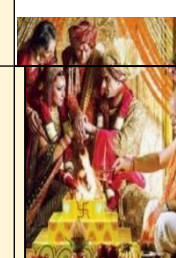
-The Sikh holy text is the Guru Granth Sahib. It is exactly 1430 pages long in its printed form, and all of the hymns in it are in the same order. This helps Sikhs from everywhere to read it the same way. It is treated as a living guru.

Where do most Sikhs live in the world?



-Sikh people are mainly found in the Punjab region of north India, in Asia. In total, there are nearly 23 million Sikhs in India.
-However, there are also populations of Sikhs on every inhabited continent.
-The largest populations of Sikhs in countries outside of India are in the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, and Malaysia. There are very few Sikhs in parts of Africa and Central America.

What are some other Sikh traditions?



-When a Sikh baby is born, the whole community turns out to celebrate! Fathers traditionally tell the news to friends and family, and the baby name is revealed in a ceremony at the gurdwara.
-Sikh names are easily distinguishable. Boys and men are given an extra Sikh name - Singh - meaning 'lion.' Girls and women have Kaur - 'princess.'

Key Vocabulary

Sikh

Guru Nanak

India

Punjab

Granth Sahib

El Onkar

Gurdwara

Gobind Singh

Nishan Sahib

Golden

Temple

Vaisakhi

The Five Ks
Dastaar

Top 10 Facts!

1. Sikhs take their name from 'sikha', meaning disciples.
2. El Onkar ('God is one') is the most powerful teaching in the Sikh religion.
3. Sikhs often sit on the floor together whilst eating, to show that everyone is equal.
4. Most of the hymns sung in Gurdwaras today were written by the Sikh Gurus.
5. To keep their long hair tidy, many Sikhs wrap their hair in a turban /Dastaar- a piece of material.
6. Not all Sikh men and women join the Khalsa. It is a choice and involves an initiation ceremony.
7. The most holy place for Sikhs is the Golden Temple of Amritsar, in Punjab, India.
8. The last Guru, Gobind Singh, decided that there should be no more Gurus.
9. The symbol of Sikhism is known as the Khanda.
10. Sikhs have their own flag. It is known as the Nishan Sahib and is found outside gurdwaras.

Year 7 RE Term 2- What is so radical about Jesus?

Believing – considering Religious beliefs, teachings, sources; questions about meaning, purpose and truth

Key vocabulary

- **Pharisees** A group of Jewish leaders at the time of Jesus who were well respected in society.
- **Sadducees** – A Jewish group in society at the time of Jesus that took roles as priests in the temple in Jerusalem.
- **Teacher of the Law**- A Jewish group at the time of Jesus that were scribes and wrote out the scripture.
- **Temple** The temple in Jerusalem was the centre of Jewish political and religious life. One part of the temple was considered the dwelling place of God on Earth.
- **hypocrite** A person who puts acts in a way that goes against the beliefs or values they claim they have.
- **portray**- how you present or show something.
- **radical**-to challenge current ideas in your time and place.
- **justice** – a concern for fairness and peace in society
- **oppression** –the cruel unjust treatment or unfair use of authority.
- **Exegesis**- to consider a Bible passage in its original context and historical, social and political setting.

Incident or teaching	Source of wisdom	How could this be a radical action?
The Cleansing of the temple Before his death, Jesus goes to the Temple and sees moneylenders exchanging money. He made a whip out of cords and drove out the people and overturned the tables.	¹⁵ And they came to Jerusalem. And he entered the temple and began to drive out those who sold and those who bought in the temple, and he overturned the tables of the money-changers and the seats of those who sold pigeons. Mark Chapter 11 v15-	This is Jesus' only act of violence in the Bible. To cause destruction in the Temple, which was considered the dwelling place of God, would have been almost unthinkable.
The parable of the Good Samaritan Jesus is asked a question by a Teacher of the Law about how to receive eternal life. Jesus tells this parable story to answer the question. Parables were a common teaching tool used by rabbis at the time of Jesus	³⁶ "Which of these three do you think was a neighbour to the man who fell into the hands of robbers?" ³⁷ The expert in the law replied, "The one who had mercy on him." Jesus told him, "Go and do likewise." Luke Chapter 10 v36-37	Jesus was speaking out against the prejudice at the time of Jesus between the Samaritan and Jewish people. Jesus was demonstrating through the teaching in the parable that compassion not ritual is the way to receive eternal life. The audience would have been surprised at who Jesus selected as the hero in the story.