



NATIONAL CURRICULUM

What should I already know?

- Recognise that the Guru Granth Sahib (a collection of Sikh Scriptures) are the sacred words for Sikhs. Describe the development from oral tradition to written, learn about the fifth Guru Arjan who compiled the holy book, built the golden temple and was the first Sikh martyr. Be able to write a biography of Guru Arjan. Think about a book which is special and make links with the way Sikhs feel about their holy book.
- Use religious language to describe some Sikh worship and artefacts. Find out about how worship is carried out in the Gurdwara, involving: hymns, prayers, preparations (removing shoes, covering heads...) Reading from the Guru Granth Sahib. Listen to Sikh music. Compile a report 'How do Sikhs worship in the Gurdwara?'
- Describe the outward signs and symbols used to express belonging to the Sikh faith. Research the Panji Kakke - 5ks: Kesh (uncut hair), Kangha (comb), Kara (steel wrist band) Kachera (short trousers) Kirpan (sword) Explore what each represents and why it is worn, and about the founding of the Khalsa.
- Recognise and describe the Sikh holy days - Gurupurbs and Melas. think about times when they might have experienced similar feelings or celebrated similar things?
- Be aware of shared rights and responsibilities. Examine different rules in various contexts e.g. school, sports and board games. Be able to discuss ways in which they themselves might serve others: individually, as a class, as a school, locally and globally. Make links to how Sikhs believe about equality, tolerance and service.



Key beliefs

Special Symbols: The Sikh main symbol is the Khanda. The Khanda is three symbols in one. The name is derived from the central symbol, Khanda, a special type of double-edged sword which confirms the Sikhs' belief in one God.



Special Places

The gurdwara is a community centre as well as a place of worship, offering food, shelter and company. Food is offered to everyone so people can eat and spend time together (langar).



The most famous and important place of worship in the Sikh religion is the Sri Harmandir Sahib, located in India, known as The Golden

**What will I know by the end of this unit?**

Be able to describe how the Holy book is treated by Sikhs and be able to write a list of rules of how the Guru Granth Sahib must be treated.

Recognise why some places are special E.g. the Golden Temple of Amritsar and the five Takhts, which are linked with the Gurus, to the worldwide Sikh community and why. Be able to locate places on a map and label the five Takhts and why they are significant for Sikhs: Amritsar, Anandpur, Nanded, Patna, Nankana Sahib (Tahwandi Sabo).

Understand the Sikh values of sharing, service, earning ones living by honest means, acceptance of Gods will, equality of gender, race and creed. Recognise some Sikh prohibitions; not eating ritually slaughtered meat, tobacco, alcohol, drugs. Look at areas of community service by Sikhs. Be able to discuss what prohibitions the pupils should have in their own lifestyles and why. Suggest how these compare with Sikhs.

Further develop an understanding of the Sikh holy days - Gurpurbs and Melas. Discover the traditions for marking: The birthday of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh. Be able to design a poster to illustrate the significance of Sikh festival/ Holy Day. Make links with similar experiences in their family life.

Explore and investigate how the Gurus' stories teach and inspire Sikhs. Be able to understand the term 'Martyrdom' and describe the qualities of someone who inspires you.

Be aware of injustice between nations. Look at global events and campaigns: Live aid, the trade justice movement, Make poverty History campaign. Be able to investigate global examples of equality and inequality e.g. Fair-Trade movement, and discuss how a Sikh might respond to both the issues and some of the work which people are doing in this area.

Temple. Its doors open from all the sides to people of all faiths. Sikhs will also take a pilgrimage to Armistar to visit the Five Takhts.

**Special festivals:**

Vaisakhi is the Sikh New Year and is celebrated on the 13th or 14th of April. Guru Amar Das first introduced the celebration. It is the date of the founding of the Sikh community - the 'Khalsa'.



**SCHOOL KEY DRIVERS**

Language	Possibilities	Diversity
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Armpit</li> <li>• Chakar</li> <li>• Gurdwara</li> <li>• Guru Nanak</li> <li>• Gurpurbs</li> <li>• Khanda</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To visit a gurdwara which is the Sikh place of worship.</li> </ul>	<p>To understand different cultures and beliefs.</p>

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>Kirpan</i></li><li>• <i>Langar</i></li><li>• <i>Mool Mantar</i></li><li>• <i>Nam Japna</i></li><li>• <i>Nishan sahib</i></li><li>• <i>Takht</i></li><li>• <i>Shabads</i></li><li>• <i>Vaisakhi</i></li><li>• <i>Vand Chanka</i></li></ul> |  |  |
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