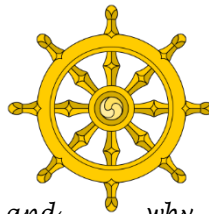




NATIONAL CURRICULUM

What should I already know?

- 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 - Gurdurb 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.



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?

- Recognise that the Guru Granth Sahib is a collection of Sikh scriptures that are the sacred words for Sikhs. Study the development from the oral tradition to the written, research the fifth Guru Arjan who compiled the holy book, built the Golden Temple and was the first Sikh Martyr. Discover that this is the holy Book for Sikhs and treated as a living Guru. Understand how it is treated by Sikhs. Make links with the way Sikhs feel about their Holy Book and a personal book from home/school.
- Recognise and describe how Sikhs aspire to make a pilgrimage to The Golden Temple and or one of the five Takhts at least once in their lifetime. Understand what makes the Golden temple more special than other Gurdwaras. Be able to create a PowerPoint presentation about the Golden temple
- Recognise that community gatherings can be an expression of faith. Discover that Sikhs believe the Gurdwara is open to all and Langar Savar (worship) means sharing food with others. Be able to write a menu/recipe for a Sikh friend. Sample some Sikh food to taste, festival sweets etc.
- Describe the traditions for marking Baisakhi and understand why this day is so special.
- Be able to describe the qualities of an inspiring leader or role model and link this with Sikh responses to stories about the ten Gurus. Give examples of people you find inspiring, and what special qualities they have, making links with the qualities of some of the Gurus.

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 - the Sikh New Year festival - is one of the most important dates in the Sikh calendar. It marks the start of the Punjabi New Year, but it is also a day to celebrate 1699 - the year when Sikhism was born as a collective faith.



SCHOOL KEY DRIVERS

| Language | Possibilities | Diversity |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Armpit • Chakar • Gurdwara • Guru Nanak • Gurpurbs | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To visit a gurdwara which is the Sikh place of worship. • To be able to meet a leader and ask them all about the festivals | <p>To understand different cultures and beliefs.</p> |

| | | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• <i>Khanda</i>• <i>Kirpan</i>• <i>Langar</i>• <i>Mool Mantar</i>• <i>Nam Japna</i>• <i>Nishan sahib</i>• <i>Takht</i>• <i>Shabads</i>• <i>Vaisakhi</i>• <i>Vand Chanka</i> | <p><i>including the special qualities that they have.</i></p> | |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------|--|