

Key threads this term

Places of worship Holy books, and stories	Rites of passage	Festivals and Celebrations	Similarities and differences within and between religions	Share their own beliefs, viewpoints and ideas
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Whole-school definition of RE

To encourage all learners to be thoughtful about their own beliefs and world views in the light of the religions and beliefs we study.

Did you know?

- Sikhs worship in a Gurdwara
- Sikhs sacred text is called the Guru Granth Sahib
- Prayers are usually sung or chanted
- A holy day that Sikhs celebrate is called 'Vaisakhi'
- Sikhs often wear the 'Five K's' which are kesh, kanga, kara, kaccha and kirpan.

What do Sikhs celebrate?



Prior knowledge (what we all ready know)

- Sikhs believe that the Sole Lord created the world and everything in it.
- The Sole Lord created plants, animals and people.



New vocabulary

- Guru Nanak** – the founder of Sikhism
- Kesh** – uncut hair as a symbol of respect for the perfection of God's creation.
- Kanga** – a small wooden comb
- Kara** – a steel or cast iron bangle
- Kaccha** – loose undergarments
- Kirpan** – a sword/knife of any size, carried by Sikhs
- Meditate** – to think about one thing, usually in silence
- Mala** – a string of prayer beads
- Community** – a group of people living in the same place or having similar ideas
- Pledge** – a promise to do something

New Knowledge (what we are going to learn)

- Sikhism is 500 years old and was founded by Guru Nanak.
- Sikhs have 'core beliefs' that can be seen below.
- Sikhs believe that everyone is equal.
- Sikhs meditate because it helps them to think about God.
- Sikhs believe that people should work hard and live honestly.
- Sikhs believe that people should share with others.