

Knowledge Organiser

Subject: RE and RL

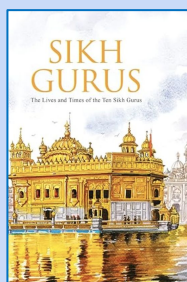
Topic: How did the first five Sikh Gurus shape Sikhism?

Year Group: 4



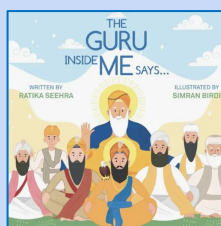
Key Text

The Guru Granth Sahib is the central religious scripture of Sikhism, regarded by Sikhs as the final, sovereign, and eternal living Guru. It is written in Gurmukhi script and contains the teachings of the Sikh Gurus and various other saints from different backgrounds, showing the universal message of equality and unity. It is treated with utmost respect, and its teachings guide Sikhs in their daily lives. It is kept in a special place in the Gurdwara (Sikh place of worship) and is read from every day.



Sikh Gurus: The Life and Times of the Ten Sikh Gurus" by Om Books Editorial Team: In this book the teachings of each Guru can be linked directly to the key concepts being taught in the unit, such as equality, service, and community.

The Guru Inside Me Says by Ratika Seehra: In this book encourages children to look inward and find the Guru's teachings within themselves. This approach fosters personal connection and reflection, making the lessons more meaningful and deeply rooted in their daily lives.



Key Vocabulary

Anand Karaj: The Sikh wedding ceremony, meaning "ceremony of bliss."

Gurdwara: The Sikh place of worship, meaning "doorway to the Guru."

Guru: A teacher or spiritual guide; in Sikhism, there are ten human Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib, which is the eternal Guru.

Guru Granth Sahib: The holy scripture of Sikhism.

Granthi: The person who reads the Guru Granth Sahib in the Gurdwara

Khanda: A symbol of Sikhism, featuring a double-edged sword

Karah Parshad: A sweet offering distributed in the Gurdwara.

Key Concepts and Questions

Key concepts

Equality: All human beings are equal in the eyes of God.

Service: Selfless service (**Sewa**) to others is a core principle.

Community: The importance of community and sharing (Langar).

Spiritual Guidance: The teachings of the Gurus guide Sikhs in their spiritual journey.

Key questions

Why is the Guru Granth Sahib considered a living Guru?

How does the practice of Langar demonstrate the principle of equality?

What can we learn from the life and teachings of Guru Nanak?

How does participating in Sewa help build a strong community?

Why is it important for Sikhs to respect the Guru Granth Sahib?

Lavan: The hymn sung during the Sikh marriage ceremony.

Langar: The community kitchen in a Gurdwara where a free meal is served to all visitors, symbolizing equality.

Naam Karan: The Sikh naming ceremony.

Sewa: Selfless service to others.

Sikh: A disciple or learner in Punjabi.

First five Sikh Gurus

1. Guru Nanak Dev Ji (1469 – 1539)
2. Guru Angad Dev Ji (1504 – 1552)
3. Guru Amar Das Ji (1479 – 1574)
4. Guru Ram Das Ji (1534 – 1581)
5. Guru Arjan Dev Ji (1563 – 1606)

School Vision Links

Learning about Sikhism helps children grow spiritually and aligns with our school's vision by instilling values such as respect, humility and community service. Through understanding the principles of Sikhism, children learn the importance of living a life dedicated to helping others and fostering a sense of equality and unity. The emphasis on selfless service (Sewa) and the practice of Langar in Sikhism teaches children how to serve others in their daily lives, promoting the idea of contributing positively to society. This reflection on selflessness and generosity nurtures their moral development and encourages them to act in ways that benefit the community. Moreover, learning about Sikhism supports the holistic development of children, enriching their spiritual and moral outlook and fostering a deeper sense of connection and responsibility towards others. This understanding helps children reflect on their own beliefs and encourages them to live a life of service, gratitude, and positive action, in line with our school's vision.

School Values Links

Hope

Dignity

Wisdom

Community

Hope: Sikhism teaches the importance of faith and trust in God's will, inspiring hope.

Dignity: The concept of equality in Sikhism promotes the dignity of every individual, irrespective of their background.

Wisdom: The teachings of the Sikh Gurus provide wisdom that guides Sikhs in living a righteous and fulfilling life.

Community: The practice of Langar and Sewa emphasizes the importance of community and helping others.

Cross Curricular Links

English: VIPERs skills during religious literacy lesson.

History: Learning about the historical context of Sikhism and the lives of the Gurus.

Literature: Reading and interpreting hymns and texts from the Guru Granth Sahib.

Art: Creating art projects based on Sikh symbols like the Khanda.

PSHE: Discussing themes of equality, community service, and respect.

Key Information and Dates

Religious Literacy Text

Daily Prayers: Sikhs perform daily prayers, including reciting from the Guru Granth Sahib.

Sewa: Engaging in selfless service to help others.

Langar: Serving and eating together in the community kitchen to promote equality

1469: Birth of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism, in Punjab.

1539: Guru Nanak appoints Guru Angad as his successor.

1604: Compilation of the Adi Granth (later Guru Granth Sahib) by Guru Arjan.

1699: Formation of the Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh, the tenth Guru.

1708: Guru Gobind Singh declares the Guru Granth Sahib as the eternal Guru.

The Beginning of Sikhism.

The Taste of Truth.

The Guru's Kitchen.

How Ram Das Became Guru.

These texts introduce the origins and foundational principles of the faith, helping children grasp the historical and spiritual context of Sikhism. They enrich children's knowledge and appreciation of Sikhism, enhancing RE lessons in an engaging and meaningful way.

