

Knowledge and
Understanding of
Sikhism

KS1 – KS2



Knowledge and Understanding of Sikhism

Key Stage 1

Schools are required to include a comprehensive study of Sikhism at KS2. At KS1 pupils may be introduced to Sikhism as part of their overall study of RE or themes within it. They may study topics such as those below.

<p>General skill development</p> <p>In Y1 pupils should be able to: Recall, talk about and notice, respond to questions and talk about ideas.</p> <p>In Y2 pupils should be able to: Recall and name, retell and suggest meanings for and recognise similarities and differences.</p>	
<p>Beliefs and Authority</p> <p>Including: core beliefs and concepts; sources of authority; writings and leaders.</p>	<p>Worship and Spirituality</p> <p>Including: prayer and worship; festivals; making decisions.</p>
<p>By the end of KS1 pupils could be able to:</p> <p>Talk about how Sikhs believe God is the Creator of the world and all life.</p> <p>Name some of the key figures such as Guru Nanak, retelling some stories and suggesting reasons why they might be important.</p>	<p>By the end of KS1 pupils could be able to:</p> <p>Talk about some Sikh festivals and celebrations such as: Vaisakhi and Diwali</p> <p>Suggest why Langar is an important duty for Sikhs and how this is linked to sewa.</p> <p>Talk about Sikh rites of passage with reference to the Guru Granth Sahib; eg: Baby-naming: Guru Granth Sahib is allowed to fall open; first letter of the top left page is the first letter of the baby's name.</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary</p> <p>Sikhi, Guru, Gurdwara, Langar, Sewa, Guru Nanak, Guru Granth Sahib.</p>	

Key Stage 2

Schools are required to include a comprehensive study of Sikhism at KS2. Many of the topics below are best covered in a discrete study of the Sikh faith; others may be included in more generic or comparative units.

<p>General skill development</p> <p>In Y4 pupils should be able to: describe and make links; explain and give reasons; describe and show understanding; explore and describe similarities and differences; reflect and give examples.</p> <p>In Y6 pupils should also be able to: compare and contrast views; give a considered response; explain a range of opinions and give reasons; weigh up different points of view; summarise and apply a range of ideas.</p>	
<p>Beliefs and Authority</p> <p>Including: core beliefs and concepts; sources of authority; writings and leaders.</p>	<p>Worship and Spirituality</p> <p>Including: prayer and worship; festivals; making decisions.</p>
<p>By the end of KS2 pupils should be able to:</p> <p>Know that Guru Nanak taught there is one God, and that God is eternal, non-corporeal and omnipresent. Give some reasons how the Mool Mantar is the statement of faith for Sikhs.</p> <p>Know that Panjab is a region in north India and be able to explain that Panjab is special to all Sikh people because Guru Nanak and the Sikh gurus lived and taught there.</p> <p>Understand that Guru Nanak is very important to Sikhs because his teachings and example are the foundation of Sikhism. Summarise Guru Nanak's teachings as devotion to God, selflessness and equal treatment for everyone.</p> <p>Summarise the story of Guru Nanak's three-day disappearance and his encounter with God. Explain why this encounter makes Guru Nanak extra-special for Sikhs. Compare and contrast with stories of divine encounter from other religions e.g. Moses.</p> <p>Understand the meaning of the word 'guru' ('light' overcoming 'dark', i.e. wisdom overcoming ignorance) and explain how it</p>	<p>By the end of KS2 pupils should be able to:</p> <p>Give reasons why Amritsar, is a special place of pilgrimage for Sikhs Explain why Sikhs, from all over the world, want to visit the Harmandar (Golden Temple).</p> <p>Give reasons why Sikh people use the 5 Ks as symbols of their faith. Understand and explain the symbolism of each of the 5 Ks.</p> <p>Explain the Langar and how this is an expression of sewa and inclusivity; eg by cultivating a sense of community and everybody welcome.</p> <p>Explain the meanings of the story of Guru Nanak's encounter with Bhai Lalo (poor carpenter) and Malik Bhago (wealthy tax collector) and identify how these are similar to other stories they know from different religions and how these are applied to believers' lives.</p> <p>Recognise, name and explain the Ik Onkar symbol.</p> <p>Explain why Sikhs do not make or worship</p>

<p>applies to God, Guru Nanak, the Ten Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib.</p> <p>Know that the tenth guru, Guru Gobind Singh, nominated the Adi Granth as the final Guru, which then became known as the Guru Granth Sahib. Understand that the Guru Granth Sahib is the Sikh scripture. Explain how scripture is different to other types of religious writing in religions. Know that the poems in the Guru Granth Sahib are sung (known as kirtan), rather than spoken.</p> <p>Know that the tenth guru, Guru Gobind Singh, instigated the Khalsa (means 'pure'), also known as Amrit, initiation in 1699. Summarise the story of the Panj Pyare. Explain why the story is very important to Sikhs, and remembered.</p> <p>Explain what each of the 5 K's symbolises. Reflect on how a Sikh person might decide they wanted to initiate as a Khalsa Sikh; and understand that not all Sikhs take initiation.</p>	<p>statues of the Ten Gurus.</p> <p>Know that the Guru Granth Sahib is kept at the Gurudwara. Describe the typical layout of a Gurdwara. Explain the protocols for entry. Explain, giving reasons, the treatment of the Guru Granth Sahib. Reflect on why Sikhs begin each day with a reading (vak) from the Guru Granth Sahib, which is the 'divine command of the day' (hukam), and how this might make them feel throughout the day.</p> <p>Recognise, name and explain the different components of the Khalsa symbol. Describe what happens during Amrit initiation. Explain why Sikh surnames are normally Singh (meaning Lion) for men, and Kaur (meaning princess) for women.</p> <p>Reflect on what it might be like to wear a kara (steel bangle) as a reminder of God's presence.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Key Vocabulary</p> <p>India, Panjab, Sikh, Guru Nanak, guru, eternal, non-corporeal, omnipresent, shishya (disciple), Ten Gurus, Guru Arjan, Adi Granth, Guru Granth Sahib, scripture, hukam, vak, kirtan, Guru Gobind Singh, Khalsa, Panj Pyare, 5 Ks, kara.</p>	