



## Highsted Knowledge Organiser

### Religious Education

#### Year 7 Terms 3 & 4: Sikhism

What I need to know	Key Vocabulary
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Origins of Sikhism</li> <li>- Core beliefs regarding God</li> <li>- Who the 10 human Gurus were</li> <li>- The nature of the 11<sup>th</sup> and final Guru, the Guru Granth Sahib</li> <li>- The formulation of the Khalsa</li> <li>- The 5Ks of Sikhism</li> <li>- The features of a Gurdwara</li> <li>- The importance of pilgrimage and the significance of the Golden Temple as a pilgrimage site for Sikhs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sikhism/Sikh</li> <li>Monotheistic/Monotheists</li> <li>Pilgrimage</li> <li>Gurus</li> <li>Guru Granth Sahib</li> <li>Gurdwara</li> <li>Seva</li> <li>Langar</li> <li>Khalsa</li> <li>5Ks – Kesh, Kara, Kanga, Kaccha, Kirpan</li> </ul>
<p><b>Origins of Sikhism:</b> Founded approximately 500 years ago in a place called the Punjab, which covers parts of India and Pakistan in South Asia</p>	
<p><b>Core Beliefs regarding God:</b> Sikhs are monotheists, meaning that they believe in one god. Everyone is equal in God's eyes. Your actions are important, but there is not the belief in heaven/hell or reincarnation as seen in many other religions</p>	
<p><b>10 Human Gurus:</b> Guru means 'teacher'. Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism and the first of ten human Gurus.</p>	
<p><b>The Guru Granth Sahib:</b> There were 10 human Gurus, but the Guru Granth Sahib is a book that was given the status of the 11<sup>th</sup> and final Guru by Guru Gobind Singh in 1708. It is a collection of hymns, poems and other writings and is treated with great respect, in the same manner of the previous Gurus.</p>	
<p><b>The formation of the Khalsa:</b> The Khalsa was formed by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699. It is a group into which committed Sikhs can be initiated to show their devotion to their faith.</p>	
<p><b>The 5ks of Sikhism:</b> These are worn by members of the Khalsa. They consist of Kara (steel bracelet), Kesh (uncut hair), Kanga (comb), Kaccha (long cotton shorts) and kirpan (steel sword/dagger)</p>	
<p><b>The features of a Gurdwara:</b> Gurdwara means 'home of the Guru' or 'door to the Guru'. All people are welcome and equality is always expressed in relation to gender, wealth and age. Every Gurdwara has a kitchen – the 'Langar' – where anyone can eat. Sikhs will volunteer to help with the preparation and serving of food there.</p>	
<p><b>Pilgrimage:</b> A pilgrimage is a journey to a place of particular significance to people of a religion. For Sikhs, the Golden Temple at Amritsar is the main pilgrimage site.</p>	
<p>Challenge question To what extent is gender equality evident in Sikhism? How does the treatment of men and women compare/contrast to the other main world religions?</p>	
<p>Suggested reading: The British Sikh Report 2020: An insight into the British Sikh Community <a href="http://British.sikhreport.org">British.sikhreport.org</a></p>	