



Year: LKS2
Term: Summer 1

Sikhism:
Unit 2.3 Who is inspiring?
Unit 2.4: What do we celebrate and why?

Essential prior knowledge for topic

LKS2 – Autumn 2 Cycle A - In LK2 children will have learnt:
Festival of lights
LKS2 – Spring 2 Cycle B – In Year 1 children will have learnt:
What can we learn from a Synagogue/Gurdwara/Mandir?

Key Knowledge (facts and skills) for unit

Children will know:

KQ1: Who are Sikhs? (2.3) **Mindmaps Identify:**

- **Significant figures:** Guru Nanak (1469–1539) as the founder of their faith and Guru Gobind Singh (1666–1708), the tenth Guru, as the Guru who formalised their religion / **Key leaders:** 11 Gurus, God- Waheguru
- **Sources of wisdom and stories:** First Guru – Guru Nanak / Milk and the Jasmine Flower, Duni Chand and the Silver Needle
- **Festivals:** Vaisakhi (April). Bandi Chhor Divas (October/November) Gurburbs
- **Place of worship:** Gurdwara
- **Religion in our area:** Wolverhampton 2011 census: Sikh is the second-biggest group at 9.1%

KQ2: Who leads Sikh people? In the local community? More widely? (2.3)

- Sikh Granthi to speak about their role
- Local leaders lead worship and conduct ceremonies and rituals such as wedding ceremonies
- Key leaders: 11 Gurus, God- Waheguru
- Characteristics of key leader / inspirational person

KQ3: What do the stories of the Guru Nanak teach us? (2.3)

- Guru Nanak calling / Guru Nanak had a message from God
- Inspirational people
- Debate – what makes a good leader?

KQ4: How does following the example of the Guru Nanak make a difference to Sikh's lives? (2.3)

- Stories often teach Sikhs a lesson
- How you pray or chant the name of God
- What you do with your money, if you want to copy the Guru's generosity
- Who your friends are
- What you celebrate
- Habits -spiritual practice, and to being a volunteer cook at the gurdwara

KQ5: Are the Gurus of the Sikhs still important today?

- **Visit Gurdwara** – interview a Sikh

KQ6: How and why do Sikhs celebrate Guru Nanak's Birthday? (2.4)

- Continuous reading of the Guru Granth Sahib; a street procession of the Guru Granth Sahib; banners are put up at the gurdwara to show the celebration is going on; gurdwaras are decorated with flowers and lights; Sikhs dress up in smart or new clothes and join together for special services; sometime firework displays are arranged
- 23 million people in the world today follow Guru Nanak
- Represents equality and fairness

KQ7: How and why do Sikhs celebrate Vaisakhi / Baisakhi? (2.4)

- Story of Vaisakhi / Baisakhi
- Sikhs visit the gurdwara, covering their heads and removing shoes as a sign of respect. They demonstrate the equality of all, symbolised through the shared meal (Langar). Five men take on the role of the first Sikhs (Panj Piare), the five Beloved Ones. The flagpole is washed with milk for the new year. The Guru Granth Sahib Ji is read from cover to cover over the two days
- Processions through the streets, with music, singing, chanting of the scriptures and prayers

Enquiry outcomes

KQ1: Who are Sikhs? (2.3)

KQ2: Who leads Sikh people? In the local community? More widely? (2.3)

KQ3: What do the stories of the Guru Nanak teach us? (2.3)

KQ4: How does following the example of the Guru Nanak make a difference to Sikh's lives? (2.3)

KQ5: Are the Gurus of the Sikhs still important today? Guru Nanak

KQ6: How and why do Sikhs celebrate Guru Nanak's Birthday? (2.4)

KQ7: How and why do Sikhs celebrate Vaisakhi / Baisakhi? (2.4)

Key Vocabulary

Guru: A spiritual leader / a teacher

Guru Nanak: The founder of Sikhism

Guru Granth Sahib: The Sikh holy book

Khanda: Symbol of the Sikh faith

Gurdwara: A Sikh place of worship
Vaisakhi: A festival which celebrates the founding of the Sikh community, the Khalsa.

Leader: Someone who inspires motivation in followers

Gurburbs: Festivals to celebrate the