

BILSTON CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY



RE SIKHISM PROGRESSION OF KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS

Key vocabulary in Sikhism.

This list is not exhaustive but an expectation that most children will be familiar with these terms and their meaning by the end of the relevant Key Stage.

Our Core Christian Values of Friendship, Trust, Service, Forgiveness, Courage, Compassion, Justice, Generosity, Truthfulness, Respect, Perseverance and Thankfulness are a golden thread that runs through all we teach. These core values are found in the religions and beliefs of faiths taught in our school.

EYFS	KS1	KS2
<p><u>General language of religious study</u></p> <p>Religion – a group of beliefs / way of life</p> <p>Prayer – a communication to God</p> <p><u>Sikhism</u></p> <p>Sikhism- the religion of Sikhs</p> <p>Sikh- a person who follows the Sikh faith</p> <p>Gurdwara- Sikh place of worship</p> <p><u>Non religious/world views</u></p> <p>Non-religious – having no religion – not religious / connected to a church</p>	<p><u>General language of religious study</u></p> <p>Celebration – do something special or enjoyable for an important event.</p> <p>Festival – gathering of people to celebrate something.</p> <p>Symbol – a mark or sign that represents an idea / belief. Faith – trusting in something or someone.</p> <p>Belief – a firm thought that something is true Belonging – to be connected with.</p> <p>Worship – to honour or respect.</p> <p>Holiness – set apart for the service of God or of a divine being.</p>	<p><u>General language of religious study</u></p> <p>Spiritual – inner sense of relationship to a higher power that is loving and guiding.</p> <p>Commitment – doing what needs to be done regardless of your talents or your mood.</p> <p>Moral values – standards that help an individual choose between right and wrong.</p> <p>Pilgrimage – a journey to a holy place</p> <p>Ritual – a ceremony or series of acts that is always performed the same way.</p> <p>Symbol – a mark or sign that represents an idea / belief.</p>

	<p>Sacred – something treated with great respect</p> <p><u>Sikhism</u></p> <p>Guru- spiritual teacher</p> <p>Guru Nanak- the founder of Sikhism</p> <p>Guru Granth Sahib-Sikh holy text</p> <p>5 K's</p> <p>Kirpan-a small sword worn by Sikhs</p> <p>Kanga- wooden comb to hold hair in place</p> <p>Kara-a steel bangle to remind them to behave well.</p> <p>Kesh- Sikhs do not cut their hair, to show obedience to God</p> <p>Kachera-shorts worn as underwear;</p> <p><u>Non-religious worldviews</u></p> <p>Humanist – Humanists do not believe in a god. They believe it is possible to live a good and fulfilling life without following a traditional religion.</p> <p>Golden Rule – a general rule for how to behave that says that you should treat people the way you would like other people to treat you</p>	<p>Community – can be made up of a large or small group of people.</p> <p>Life after death – an existence after death.</p> <p>Compassion – caring about others and treating them with kindness.</p> <p>Sacred text – writing for the worship of a deity.</p> <p>Devotion – deep love or loyalty</p> <p>Role model – a person who serves as an example by influencing others.</p> <p><u>Sikhism</u></p> <p>Sagun- the belief that God is everywhere and in everything.</p> <p>Nirgun- the belief that God is above and beyond everything.</p> <p>Nam Japna-duty to keep God in mind at all times.</p> <p>Kirt Karna- the duty of earning an honest living and avoiding crime, begging and gambling.</p> <p>Vand Chhakna-the duty of giving to charity and caring for others.</p> <p>Shabads- sacred hymns in the Guru Granth Sahib.</p> <p>Khanda- main symbol of the Sikh faith</p>
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	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
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Autumn 1							<p>SACRE</p> <p>Christian Aid, Khalsa Aid and Islamic relief- Can they change the world?</p> <p>Show that they understand some similarities and differences between the work of the two charities and give simple reasons for this;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Use the terminology of Islam and Christianity to explain the impact of some projects of each of the two charities;• Apply the ideas of generosity and charity to my own attitudes to money;• Apply the ideas of fairness, justice and equality for myself;
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Autumn 2							
Spring 1		<p>SACRE</p> <p>How and why are some books holy? Special stories of Christians, Sikhs and Muslims</p> <p>Retell a story from the Muslim religion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retell as story from the Christian religion • Recall that the Qur'an was revealed to Prophet Muhammad • Respond sensitively to simple questions about the stories they have heard 					
Spring 2							

Summer 1	<p>Theme: Stories</p> <p>Key Question: What can we learn from stories?</p> <p>Religions: Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism</p>	<p>Beginning to learn about the Sikhs.</p>	<p>Exploring Key Leaders: Sikhs and Hindus</p>	<p>Hindu, Sikh, Jewish and Islamic Prayer what difference does it make?</p>
	<p>Lesson 1- The Boy who Cried Wolf</p> <p>Lesson 2- The Crocodile and the Priest (Sikh)</p> <p>Lesson 3- Bilal and the Beautiful Butterfly (Muslim)</p> <p>Lesson 4- The Gold Giving Serpent</p> <p>Lesson 5- Best Friends</p>	<p>SACRE</p> <p>Name some Sikh artefacts and symbols</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ♣ Identify and recall a Sikh story ♣ Talk about being generous and meeting generous people ♣ Talk about why Sikhs like to share and why they like to share 	<p>SACRE</p> <p>Use a developing religious vocabulary to describe key aspects of Guru Nanak's life and teachings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make links between Sikh and Hindu beliefs about following the way of God and the example of other people; • Describe how Guru Nanak is honoured (but never worshipped) in Sikhism; • Describe how Hindu people try to live by following the teaching and example of Hindu leaders and traditions; • Ask questions about the importance of leaders, role models and inspiring examples for all of us, making links between their own and others' responses 	<p>SACRE</p> <p>Explain how prayer is connected to belief about God for Jews, Hindus and Muslims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Express their own views about the idea that 'prayer is the most important religious ritual' referring to Jewish, Hindu and Muslim understanding

<p>ry from Asia)</p> <p>Lesson 6- The Lost Coin(Christian parable)</p> <p>OUTCOMES</p> <p>To be able to talk about stories from other religions.</p> <p>To speak in simple terms about what we can learn from stories.</p>						
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Summer 2				<div data-bbox="898 147 1150 285" style="border: 1px solid black; background-color: #d9ead3; padding: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>What do we celebrate and why? (Christian, Muslim, Sikh, Hindu)</p> </div> <p>Show that they understand some ways in which these festivals can have an impact on believers today</p> <p>Describe three ways in which Christian/Muslim/Sikh actions at these festivals show their devotion to God</p> <p>Devise four thoughtful questions about what makes a festival special, and suggest ways in which celebrations like this might or might not have some value in their own lives</p>			
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