

Medium Term Plan: Supporting Implementation of LTP/Progression Grid

Subject: LKS2 Year B RE and World Views – Sikh Dharma

Key Question (to be used all year): How should we live our lives?

Focus Question (for this investigation): How do Sikhs express their beliefs and values?

PoS aims from Lancashire SACRE:

Key features = The 5 Ks, Equality, the Gurdwara, symbols, commitments

This unit gives pupils the opportunity to explore how Sikhs convey their beliefs and commitments in the way they live their lives and through symbols which are observable expressions of faith. In their preaching and example, the Gurus revealed a way of life which was God centred. It is a life of religious, moral and social commitment. In outward and visible signs, Sikhs show themselves to be committed to following the teachings of the Gurus.

Sikhs are expected to demonstrate their commitment to their beliefs in the way they live their daily lives. Sikh belief perceives the world as the abode of God and as the place in which to practice Sikh dharma (religious, moral and social commitment). Sikhism teaches that all human beings should engage themselves in righteous actions and behaviour and work for a just social order.

Foremost amongst Sikh principles are: • the complete equality of men and women everywhere; • sewa: service to God, to the community of Sikhs and to the community at large; • kirat karna: earning one's living by one's own efforts and by a livelihood which is honest; • vand chakna: sharing one's time, talents and earnings with the less fortunate.

How these influence the Sikh way of life will be explored within this unit.

Pupils should also have opportunities to reflect on important questions such as how humans show commitments to their values and communities, and issues of equality and justice.

Prior Learning (what pupils already know and can do)

- Children have previously discussed Dharma and Dharmic religions in KS1 and in LKS2
- The origins of Sikhism (LKS2 Year A)- who was Guru Nanak and why he is important to Sikhs.

Long-term Learning (what pupils MUST know and remember) End Goals

- To read and understand the story of Guru Nanak and how his teaching leads Sikhs to believe in equality for all
- To recognise the symbol of the Khanda and explain how the Khanda is an important symbol for Sikhs representing justice
- To know how Sikhs wear the 5 Ks to show their religious commitment
- To know that the Sikh place of worship is called a **Gurdwara** which means 'Gateway to the Guru'
- To recognise that there are 10 gurus and each story teaches Sikhs something different about how to live their lives. Guru means teacher
- To know that the Sikh community of men and women is known as the **Khalsa**
- To understand that the foremost principles of Sikhism are:
 - The equality of men and women
 - Service to God, the Khalsa and the community they live in (sewa)
 - Earning an honest living
 - Sharing talents, time and earnings with those less fortunate
- To use subject specific language to describe how and why Sikhs show their religious commitments

Disciplinary knowledge (on-going for the year)

- Describe what a believer might learn from a religious teaching/ story (the 10 gurus)
- Make links between ideas about morality and sources of authority
- Describe the impact religion has on believers' lives (outward symbols and treatment of others)
- Explain the deeper meaning and symbolism for specific religious practices (5 Ks, Langar and Khanda)
- Consider the range of beliefs, values and lifestyles that exist in society
- Discuss how people make decisions about how to live their lives
- Reflect on their own personal sources of wisdom and authority

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Key Vocabulary

- Guru Nanak- the founder of Sikhism
- Guru Granth Sahib- the Sikh holy book
- Gurdwara- the Sikh place of worship, where the holy book (or Guru Granth Sahib) is kept.
- The 5 K's- in order to become a Sikh, people must follow the 5 ks.
- The Khanda- the symbol of Sikhism, reflecting the belief in one eternal God and standing up for justice.
- Sikh Khalsa- the community of Sikh men and women, meaning the 'Community of the Pure.'

Session 1: How do people show their beliefs, values and commitments in public? Who was Guru Nanak?

Children will discuss how people show their beliefs in public (religious and non-religious acts of commitment). They will learn or recap the main features of Sikhism.

Suggested activities

- **Shared understanding** = Discuss the different ways that people might show their beliefs, values and commitments in public. Refer to uniforms, jewellery, clothing etc.
- Look at images of people wearing various uniforms and discuss how wearing that uniform might impact a person's sense of identity and purpose. How might it also influence behaviour (consider the impact of being seen as a representative of a community rather than just as an individual)
- **Beliefs and Values** = Introductory video: [What is Sikhism - Bing video](#) Re-cap (from LKS2 Year A) or briefly teach the origins of Sikhism <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zsjpyrd/articles/zkjpkmn> . Sikhism is a Dharmic religion (founded in the Indian subcontinent with religious, moral and social commitments)

Vocabulary = identity, Sikhism

Session 2: What is the Khanda and the 5 Ks? How do these reflect Sikh beliefs?

Children learn about the Khanda and the 5Ks of Sikhism.

Core knowledge

- To recognise the symbol of the Khanda and explain how the Khanda is an important symbol for Sikhs representing justice
- To know how Sikhs wear the 5 Ks to show their religious commitment
- To use subject specific language to describe how and why Sikhs show their religious commitments

Suggested activities

- Investigate the Sikh symbol (the Khanda) and explain how it reflects Sikh beliefs and values in one eternal God and standing up for justice. It is made up of 3 images - [The Khanda, which is a double-edged sword. This represents the belief in one God. The Chakkar is a circle representing God without beginning or end and reminding Sikhs to remain within the rule of God. Two crossed kirpans representing spiritual authority and political power.](#)
- Investigate the symbolism of the 5Ks that are worn by members of the Sikh Khalsa: [The Five Ks - Bing video](#) (Kara, Kachera, Kirpan, Khalsa, Kesh and Kanga)
- Children may draw and label the 5 K's. Discuss why Sikhs wear them- to display a commitment to following Sikhism.

Vocabulary = *Khanda, symbolism, 5Ks* - Kara, Kachera, Kirpan, Khalsa, Kesh and Kanga

Session 3: What do Sikhs learn from the stories of the Gurus?

Children learn about or recap what a guru is and how the Guru Nanak taught Sikhs to believe in equality for all.

Core knowledge

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- To read and understand the story of Guru Nanak and how his teaching leads Sikhs to believe in equality for all
- To recognise that there are 10 gurus and each story teaches Sikhs something different about how to live their lives. Guru means teacher

Suggested activities

- Discuss how there were ten gurus- the stories about these Gurus teach Sikhs about what it means to be a good Sikh. Guru Nanak was the first of the ten.
- Guru means teacher
- [Religious Studies KS2: The Ten Gurus in Sikhism - BBC Teach](#)
- Be able to simply retell the story of Guru Nanak - [The story of Guru Nanak | Religious Studies - Stories for Collective Worship - YouTube](#)
- Create a mind map to show or discuss the key beliefs taken from these stories e.g. equality of all, service to the community and charity/sharing

Vocabulary = Guru, equality

Session 4: What is the Gurdwara? How does visiting the Gurdwara help Sikhs to live a good life?

Children will learn that the Gurdwara is the place of worship for Sikhs. They will learn how visiting the Gurdwara supports Sikhs to live a good life.

Core knowledge

- To know that the Sikh place of worship is called a **Gurdwara** which means 'Gateway to the Guru'
- To use subject specific language to describe how and why Sikhs show their religious commitments

Suggested activities

- Learn about the Gurdwara: <https://www.truetube.co.uk/film/charlie-and-blue-go-gurdwara>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/religious-studies-ks2-the-gurdwara/z4qc8xs>
- The Sikh place of worship is called a **Gurdwara** which means 'Gateway to the Guru'. A Gurdwara is any building where the Guru Granth Sahib is kept.
- In the UK, Sikhs usually go to the Gurdwara on **Sundays**. During the services they listen to teachings based on the Guru Granth Sahib. They also chant and say prayers from the gurus. These are called **Keertan**.
- The service ends in a **langar** (a shared meal). Everyone is welcome to share the meal.
- You could organise a visit to a Gurdwara or invite in a Sikh to talk to the class.
- Complete a photo and label matching activity in small groups. How do Sikhs show respect whilst visiting the Gurdwara?

Vocabulary = Gurdwara, Keertan, Langar

Session 5: What is the Khalsa and how does this story guide Sikhs in their life?

Children will learn about the Khalsa and will investigate the manner in which members of the Khalsa behave in their lives and communities due to their faith. Children will learn about the main principles of Sikhism that are adopted in the khalsa.

Core knowledge

- To know that the Sikh community of men and women is known as the **Khalsa**
- To understand that the foremost principles of Sikhism are:
 - The equality of men and women
 - Service to God, the Khalsa and the community they live in (sewa)
 - Earning an honest living
 - Sharing talents, time and earnings with those less fortunate
- To use subject specific language to describe how and why Sikhs show their religious commitments

Suggested activities

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- Recap and find look at the part about the Khalsa - [What is Sikhism - Bing video](#)
- The Sikh community of men and women is known as the **Khalsa** which means the 'Community of the Pure'.
- Identify that being part of this community is very important to Sikhs.
- Watch video clip to learn the story of the Khalsa [BBC Two - My Life, My Religion, Sikhism, The Khalsa](#)
- Learn about the Langar and why sharing food is an important part of Sikh hospitality and service (sewa). Explain that this concept extends out into the wider community and that many Gurdwaras are involved in projects to feed the homeless, support food banks and provide aid to those in need.
<https://www.blogpreston.co.uk/2018/10/preston-sikh-community-to-feed-city-at-the-markets/>
<https://www.khalsaaid.org/>

Vocabulary = langar, Khalsa, Sewa,

Session 6: How should we live our lives?

Children will reflect upon their learning from this unit and will consider what other people can learn from the values of Sikhism.

Suggested activities

- Recap and consolidate learning by asking the unit question - How do Sikhs express their beliefs and values?
- **Personal understanding** = Discuss the personal beliefs, values and commitments that they might want to express – and appropriate ways of doing this.
- Talk about the importance of seeing value in all people and how believing that all people are equal would have an impact on a person's behaviour. Are the Sikh values of equality and justice good values to live your life by – should we be committed to these as human values?

Vocabulary = commitment, values, equality, justice

Future learning this content supports: