

Colney Heath School ~RE

Topic: Belonging to a community, individual commitment and religious leadership. Different ideas about God and gods, creation and ultimate questions .Communicating through sacred spaces and prayer. Good Friday , Jesus death and resurrection.

Year: 4
Spring term.
Sikhism

Identity and belonging Ultimate questions
 Prayer, worship and reflection; (Beliefs and practices - Easter)

What should I already know?	
The difference between Christian, Sikh and Islamic ways and traditions of celebrating festivals and marking important events in life. That people may go on a pilgrimage to different places for spiritual or religious reasons and know some destinations.. Children will know some names and features of some religious places of worship and some key figures in Sikhism and Christianity. Know that symbolic actions in worship can communicate and express meaning beyond words. The symbolic significance of the 5K's, the Kanda and the importance of Sewa for Sikhs. Christians believe God sent his son to earth in human form, this is called incarnation , God is three in one called the Holy Trinity Father Son and Holy Spirit. . Sikhism and Christianity believe in one God.	
Vocabulary	
Bandi Chor Divas	Bandi Chhor Divas "Day of Liberation" is a Sikh holiday during Diwali. On this day, Guru Hargobind was released from prison by the Mughal Emperor Jahangir who freed 52.
Sikh Khalsa	The Sikh Khalsa Army also known as Khalsa or simply Sikh Army was the military force of the Khalsa, formed in 1598 by Guru Hargobind.
Akhand path	The continuous, front to back, reading of the Siri Guru Granth Sahib (Sikh sacred teachings and songs). This reading is an important and extremely meaningful meditative practice for Sikhs. Akhand Paths are read in honor of major life events like marriages, funerals, and births.
Diwali	Diwali, which for some also coincides with harvest and new year celebrations, is a festival of new beginnings and the triumph of good over evil, and light over darkness.
Faith	A firm belief in something for which there is no proof.

Diagrams
 <p align="center">Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism.</p>
 <p align="center">The Catholic Pope.</p>
 <p align="center">Vicar.</p>
<p align="center">Commitment: Birth of the Khalsal</p>


Vocabulary	
Commitment	Making a commitment involves dedicating yourself to something, like a person or a cause. Some commitments are large, like marriage.
Salvation	Salvation is the act of delivering (or keeping away) from evil or saving from sin
Resurrection	The resurrection of Jesus is the Christian belief that God raised Jesus after he was killed (his crucifixion). For Christians, His resurrection is the guarantee that all the Christian dead will be resurrected in heaven.
Easter	Easter is the most important festival in the Christian calendar. It celebrates Jesus rising from the dead, three days after he was crucified.
Holy Trinity	The Christian belief that: There is One God, who is Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. Christians believe that God took human form as Jesus Christ, that people can know God the Father in Heaven, and that God is present today through the work of the Holy Spirit.
The Pope	The head of the Roman Catholic church. The pope rules the church much as a king rules a country.
Priest /vicar	A Christian leader who has the authority to lead or perform religious ceremonies.

Gurus	Teacher'. Guru Nanak is the founder of Sikhism. Sikhism is still based on his teachings and those of the nine Sikh Gurus who followed
Granthi	a person responsible for reading the Sikh holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib in the Gurdwara.

Holy week	Last week in Jesus` life.
Good Friday	The day Jesus died on the cross.
Reflection	Serious thought and consideration, sometimes aided through prayer.

Diagrams



Lamps and candles being lit at Behala Gurdwara on the night of Bandi Chor Divas Where the Guru Granth Sahib is read.



How the environment aids prayer and reflection.

The Granthi in the Gurdwara and the inside of the Church.

By the end of our project, we will know that

Some people identify and define themselves by belonging to a community. This means different things for different people but it does shape many people's lives. Some religious festivals (e.g. Easter, Diwali, Bandi Chor Divas) bring a community together to express its shared commitment to their faith. The impact of a religious leader on their followers. Different ideas about God and gods, creation and ultimate and challenging questions about meaning, purpose and truth. Different ideas about God/gods and different responses to the creation story. The role and meaning of places of worship, understanding why they play a significant part in a religious community or in the home. Architecture can express how a community communicates through prayer, worship and reflects. The nature of prayer and different forms of worship including the Akhand Path for Sikhs.