

Emscote Infant School Knowledge Organiser Year 2 RE Spring Term



Jigsaw RE Knowledge Organiser

Religion /Worldview: Sikhi	Enquiry Question: Does taking part in Baisakhi help Sikh children feel a sense of belonging?	Age: 5-7 Enquiry 3
In this unit, the children learn about the Sikh festival of Baisakhi (or Vaisakhi) and how the Khalsa began.		

This knowledge organiser is a guide, offering key information to point the teacher in the right direction as to the beliefs underpinning the particular enquiry. The summaries must not be taken as the beliefs of ALL members of the particular religion.

Core Knowledge (see also background information documents)	Link to other aspects of belief	Personal connection / resonance
<p>Guru Gobind Singh (the 10th Guru) introduced many of the customs Sikhs practice today. He formed the Khalsa, which is a group of baptised Sikhs who have fully dedicated themselves to their faith, in 1699 at Baisakhi (or Vaisakhi). This is celebrated on the 13th or 14th April every year and is now the most important festival in the Sikh religion.</p> <p>The main symbol of Sikhi is known as the Khanda which is a combination of three symbols in one.</p> <p>1)The Khanda. This is double-edged sword that represents the belief in one God.</p> <p>2) The Chakkar. This a circle representing God. A circle is continuous (no beginning or end), reminding Sikhs to remain within the rule of God.</p> <p>3) Two crossed kirpans or swords. This represents political power and spiritual authority.</p> <p>It can be found on the Nishan Sahib and on the canopy which covers the Guru Granth Sahib.</p> <p>The Nishan Sahib is a flag which is placed outside every Gurdwara. It is triangular, saffron coloured and includes the Khanda. Nishan means sign. Sahib means master. It was first introduced by the 6th Guru, Guru Har Gobind. There is always a flagpole in front of every Gurdwara where the Nishan Sahib flies. The flagpole is dressed in orange robes. The flag also displays the Khanda, the Sikh symbol.</p> <p>Ik Onkar : Ik means one. Onkar means supreme reality or being. Translated into English it is equivalent to: There is only one God. It is the first line of the Mool Mantar Prayer (An important Sikh prayer). The Ik Onkar symbol can be found in many Gurdwaras and Sikh homes. It helps Sikhs to focus when they are meditating and praying.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Showing commitment to the faith by wearing the 5Ks. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What do I believe about showing a commitment? Are there any special events or festivals in my life?

Key Terms and definitions	History/Context	Impact on believer/daily life	Spiral curriculum link
<p>Khalsa – group of baptised Sikhs</p> <p>The Khanda – symbol of Sikhi</p> <p>Nishan Sahib – flag placed outside a Gurdwara</p> <p>Ik Onkar- first line of the Mool Mantar Prayer – there is only one God.</p> <p>Baisakhi/Vaisakhi – Sikh New Year</p>	<p>Before 1699, Sikhs from all over the Punjab region of India used to gather to celebrate the spring harvest and the beginning of a new year. They would be grateful for all they had received. In 1699, this changed when Guru Gobind Singh emerged from the tent and asked for the heads of people willing to show their faith and then created the Khalsa and the symbol of Sikhi – the Khanda.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some Sikhs choose to join the Khalsa on Vaisakhi which is a choice and a commitment to love God with all their hearts and if necessary, sacrifice whatever they have for God. Many Sikhs celebrate Baisakhi in these ways. They take an early bath. They wear new colourful clothes and visit the Gurdwara to participate in the special prayer at the beginning of the day. 	<p>This enquiry builds on the initial learning about the life of Guru Gobind Singh in the last enquiry. The Khalsa is revisited in many further enquiries, especially the 9-11 enquiry on commitment.</p>

Home learning ideas/questions: How does celebrating together give us a sense of belonging?