Sikhism



This week, we are looking at Sikhs



LO: to understand the origins of Sikhism.

PYRAMIDS
STONEHENGE
ROMAN EMPIRE
WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR
HENRY VIII
GOTAMA
BUDDHISM
JESUS
CHRISTIANITY
?
HINDUISM
MUHAMMAD
ISLAM
ABRAHAM
JUDAISM
GURU NANAK
SIKHISM
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Sikhism started in the Punjab region of India. This area was originally home to Hindus, however Muslims later settled there. This led to many conflicts between the Hindus and Muslims.

Sikhism was created by a man called Nanak in an attempt to avoid the continued conflict, by bringing together the two religions.



What do Sikhs believe?

Sikhs believe in one God who guides and protects them. They believe everyone is equal before God. Sikhs believe that your actions are important and you should lead a good life.

- Keep God in your heart and mind at all times
- Live honestly and work hard
- Treat everyone equally
- Be generous to those less fortunate than you
- Serve others



1. Guru Nanak Dev ji



2. Guru Angad Dev ji



3. Guru Amardas ji



4. Guru Ramdas ji



5. Guru Arjan Dev ji



6. Guru Hargobind ji



7. Guru Har Rai ji



8. Guru Harkrishan ji



9. Guru Tegh Bahadur ji



10. Guru Gobind Singh ji

These 10 gurus are the spiritual masters of Sikhi, who established this religion over the course of about two and a half centuries, beginning in 1469.

The year 1469 marks the birth of Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism. He was succeeded by nine other gurus until, in 1708, the *Gurushi*p was finally passed on by the tenth guru to the holy Sikh scripture, Guru Granth Sahib, which is now considered the living Guru by the followers of the Sikh faith.

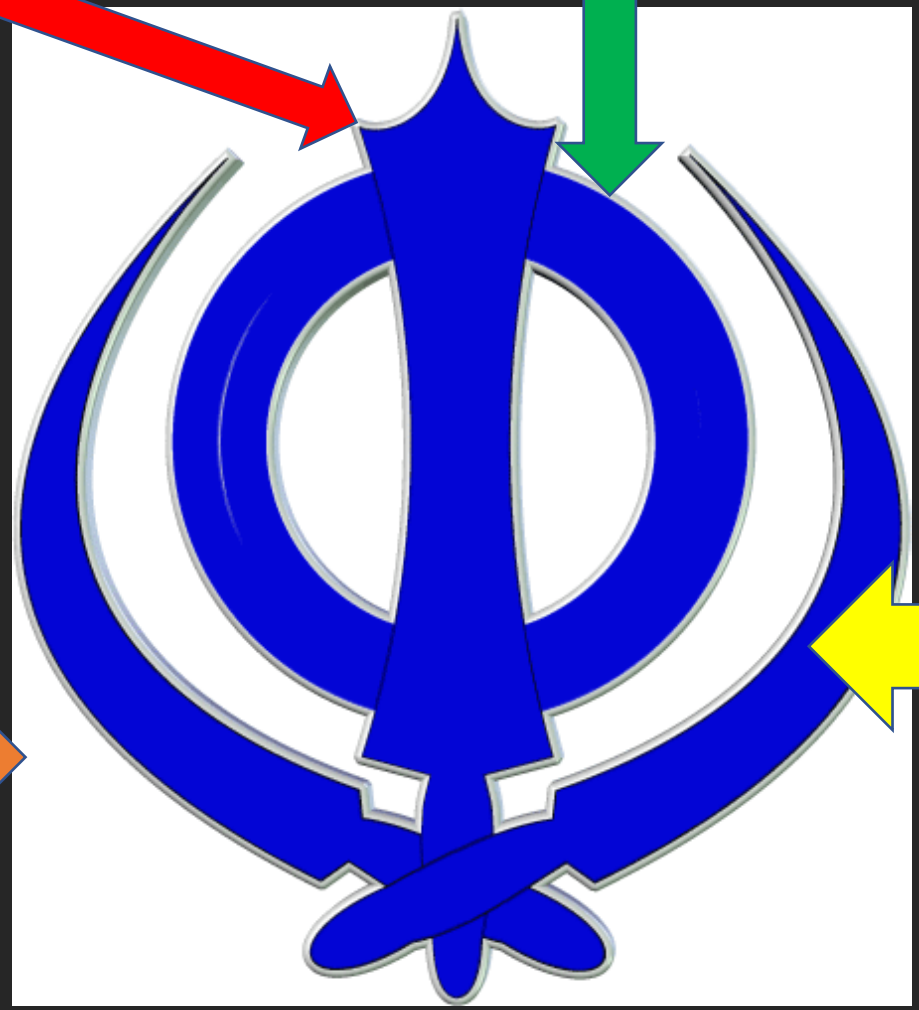
LO: to know the meaning of key Sikh symbols.



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The circle is what is called the Chakra. This shows the balance between the parts of the Khanda. It also symbolises having no beginning or end.

The double-edged sword is the creative power of God which controls the destiny of the whole of creation. It is sovereign power over life and death.



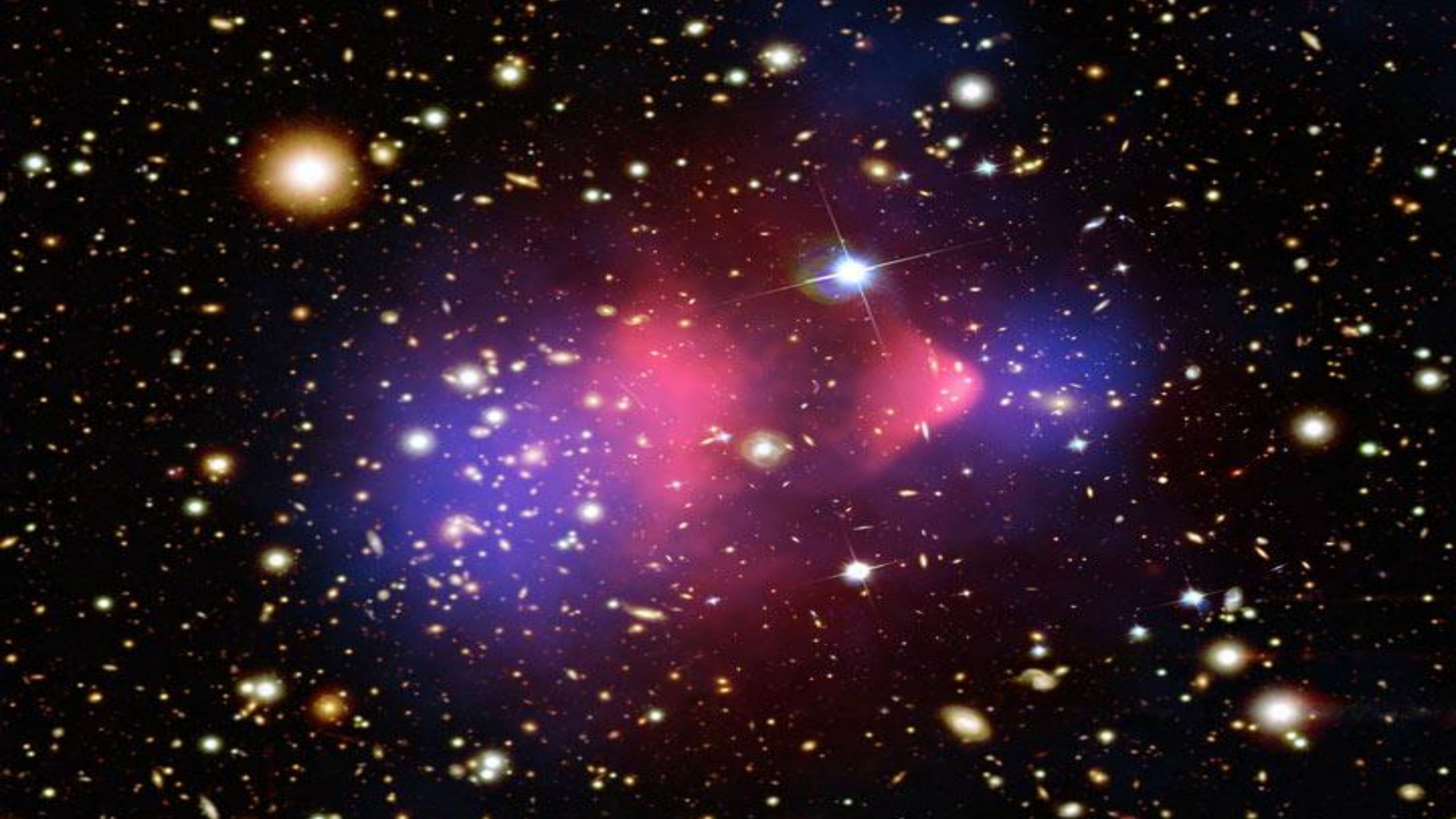
On the left side is the sword of spiritual sovereignty, Piri

On the right side is the sword of political sovereignty, Miri.

Ik Onkar

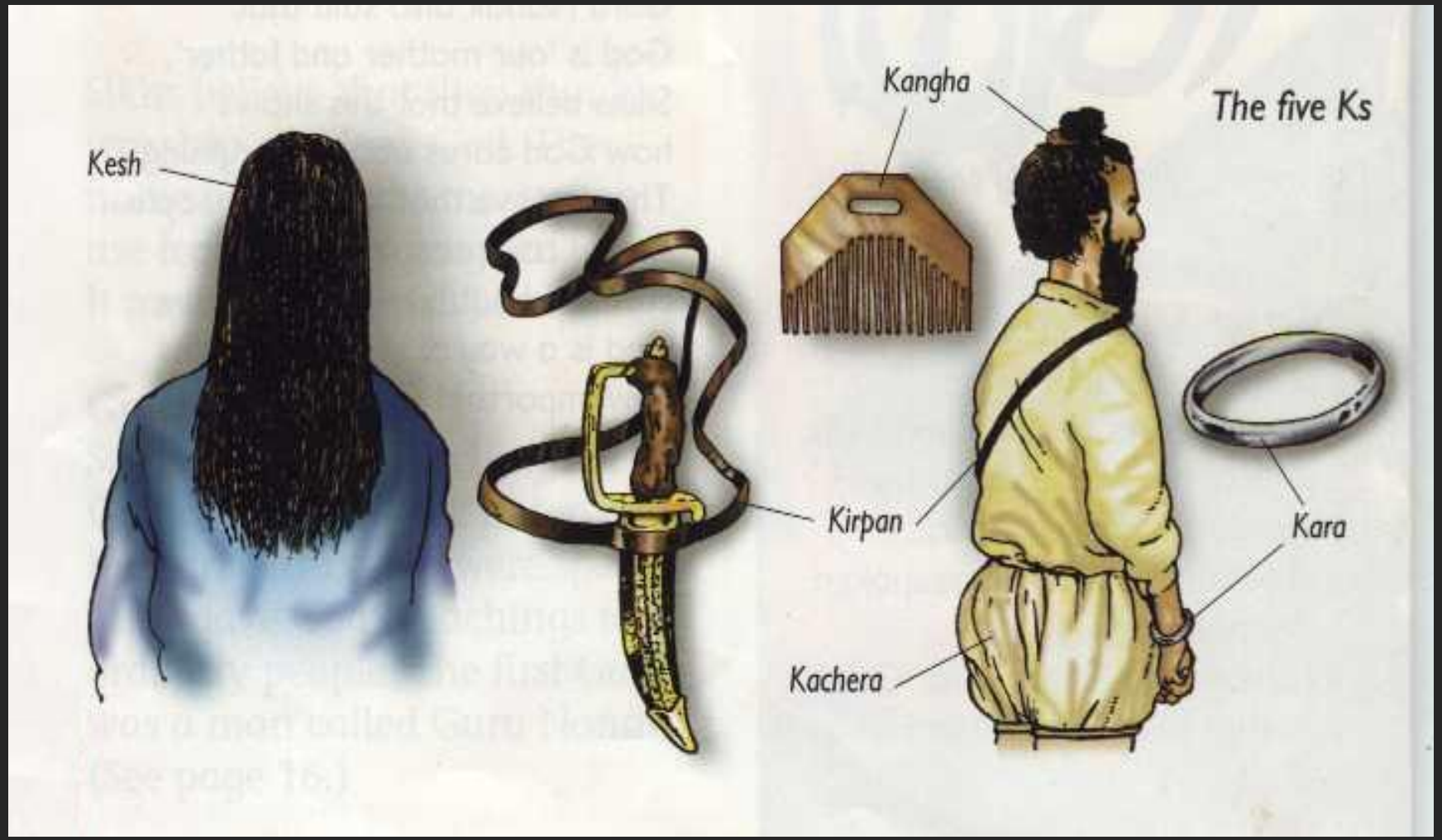


"One With Everything" – the symbol of the unity of God – they see God as genderless and more as the universe as a whole than a person



LO: to know the 5 Ks in Sikhism.

The 5K's



KESH



- What is it? Uncut hair
- It symbolises acceptance of Gods will.

- Sikhs believe that hair is a gift from God and therefore must be kept long and never cut. It must be kept clean and protected normally by a turban. Staying the way God created you.

KANGHA

- What is it? Wooden comb
- It symbolises to be clean before God, both physically and spiritually.
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- The Kangha is used twice a day and kept in the hair when not in use.



KARA

- What is it? Metal bracelet.
- Symbolises God the never ending circle.



- The Kara is like a handcuff to God to remind Sikhs to be good and to think before doing any action. It reminds Sikhs of God who is like a circle with no beginning or end. (Eternal)

KACHERA

- What are they? Traditional white shorts.
- They symbolise chastity and readiness to defend the faith.

- Kachera is worn by both men and women to show equality. They are normally white to show cleanliness. (show that they are clean/fresh)



KIRPAN

- What is it? Small dagger/sword.
- Its symbolises freedom and sacrifice.

- The Kirpan should never been drawn in anger. It is there to reminds Sikhs of harder times in their past. Sikhs should stick up for what's right and help the weak and needy.

