



What is the truth of the Baisakhi story?

Sikhism is a monotheistic religion (belief in one god) that originated in India in the Punjab region. It is one of the youngest of the major religions having begun around the end of the 15th Century by Guru Nanak and is the fifth largest organised religion in the world.

Lesson sequence

1. To know key Sikh beliefs about God
2. Understand the Festival of Baisakhi
3. Understand the importance of Baisakhi
- 4 and 5 To know and explain the importance of the 5KS
6. What is the truth of the Baisakhi story

Prior Knowledge

In Year 5 children learnt:

To know what is meant by the term 'Guru'.

To know who the 10 Gurus were and why they are important/inspiration to Sikhs.

To know who Guru Gobind Singh was and why he is important to Sikhs.

To know the teaching of Guru Nanak.

To know how Guru Gobind Singh and why he was important.

To know how he was different to Guru Nanak and how their teaching was similar or different.

To know about the Guru Granth Sahib and its importance.

To know how the teaching of the gurus is reflected by Sikhs today.

Vocabulary revision (vocabulary I have been taught before)

Guru
 Wand Ke Shako
 Selfless Service
 Seva
 Langar
 The 5ks
 The Khalsa
 Kara
 Kanga
 Kachera
 Kesh
 Kirpan
 Gurdwara

Sticky learning

New Knowledge

What is the truth about the Baisakhi story?

To know the symbolism of each of the 5KS and why they are important to Sikhs.

To know that Baisakhi is celebrated the Sikh new year. To know when this is celebrated in the year.

To know what happened on Baisakhi/Vaisakhi Day and the story of Baisakhi.

To know what is meant by 'Khalsa'

To know the meaning of the Panj Pyare (5 beloved ones) and their role in the Khalsa brotherhood.

To know how Baisakhi is celebrated by the Sikh community

New Skills

- Describe and explain different ideas about God with reference to two religions or one religion and a non-religious worldview
- Ask important questions about social issues and suggest what might happen depending on different moral choices
- Consider the challenges of belonging to a religion or other belief system today with reference to their own and other people's views on human nature and society, supporting those views with reasons and examples.
- Use reasoning and examples to express insights into the relationship between beliefs, teachings and world issues, focusing on things that are important to them e.g. expressing their own views about their faith and religious responsibility.



Guru Nanak Founded - 1539	Guru Angad 1539-1552	Guru Amar Das 1552-1574	Guru Ram Das 1574-1581	Guru Arjan 1581-1606	Guru Har Gobind 1606-1644	Guru Har Rai 1644-1661	Guru Har Krishan 1661-1664	Guru Tegh Bahadur 1665-1675	Guru Gobind Singh 1675-1708	Guru Granth Sahib 1708 - onwards
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Key beliefs:

- God is in everything.
- It is a Sikh's duty to serve others (sewa)
- All people should be treated as equals.
- Sikhs should share what they can with others.
- Sikhs should earn their living honestly.

Gurdwara A Sikh place of worship, 'the doorway to the Guru'. Anyone can expect shelter, comfort and food at all gurdwaras, regardless of their religion. The main room of worship is called the Diwan Hall. Sikh services are led by a granthi.

New Vocabulary

Waheguru – God, "Glorious Teacher"

Guru Granth Sahib – the holy book of Sikhism

Khalsa – community of initiated Sikh men and women

Gurpurb – anniversary of a Guru's birth or death

Langar – kitchen, also the communal meal shared after worship

Prasad/parshad - a sweet vegetarian food that is received in cupped hands as a gift of God at the end of worship

Ardas – prayer

Panth – the community of Sikhs worldwide

Panj Piare- Beloved Five

Kaur – princess

Mool Mantar – **Mool'** means 'main' or 'root' and a **mantra** is a **form of chant or verse**

Guru Nanak taught:

- There is only one God. Guru Nanak taught that God is 'neither a man nor a woman'. Sikhs usually use the name Waheguru for God.
- Different religions are different paths to the same one God
- Work hard and earn an honest living • Lead a good life and help others
- We are all equal. Men and women have the same rights/responsibilities
- Always speak the truth

Vaisakhi/Baisakhi

Vaisakhi is one of the most important dates in the Sikh calendar. It is the Sikh New Year festival and is celebrated on April 13 or 14. It also commemorates 1699, the year Sikhism was born as a collective faith. Vaisakhi is a long established harvest festival in the Punjab.

In 1699 the tenth guru, Guru Gobind Singh, chose Vaisakhi as the occasion to transform the Sikhs into a family of soldier saints, known as the Khalsa Panth. known as the Panj Piare, or 'Beloved Five'. Vaisakhi is celebrated in much the same way as gurpurbs. Gurdwaras are decorated and visited. Parades, dancing and singing happen throughout the day. Many Sikhs choose to be baptised into the Khalsa on this day

Visual representations



Khanda - This is the symbol of the Sikh faith.

The Five Ks:

- Kanga – comb
- Kesh – uncut hair
- Kara – bangle
- Kirpan – dagger
- Kachera - shorts



The Golden Temple is the most famous Sikh temple in the world. It is also known as God's Temple or Harmandir Sahib.