



Focus Religion:
Sikhism & Multidisciplinary RE - Questions, Methods and Findings of Theologians and Psychologists

Year: 6

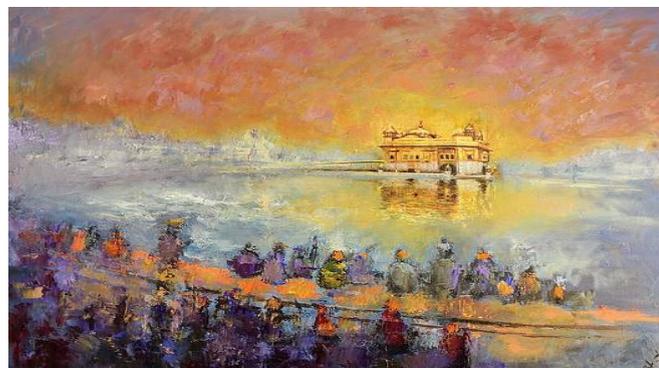
Religious Education

What should I already know to help me make connections and comparisons in my learning?

- Sikhism originated in India and Sikh communities have lived in Britain for a long time.
- Remembering God, honest work, and sharing what you have; are three important principles in Sikhism.
- The Guru Granth Sahib can be found in a gurdwara, a Sikh place of worship.
- That being committed to Sikhism (or any religion) can bring both challenge and inspiration.
- That a Sikh place of worship is a Gurdwara 'door to the guru'.
- Guru Granth Sahib is the sacred scripture of Sikhs. The Sikhs do not regard this as their "holy book" but as their "guru", guide or master.
- Turbans are an important part of the Sikh identity. Both women and men may wear turbans. Sikhs regard their turbans as gifts given by their beloved gurus, and their meaning is deeply personal.
- That people share many different religious or non religious views and worship in different ways. I should be respectful and aware of this.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- You can study ideas of God using different disciplines
- psychology can tell us about people's ideas of God- what they think God is like, these ideas may not match official religious teachings
- theology uses the Bible to explore ideas of God, with a focus on how Jesus shows Christians what God is like



Vocabulary

Religious Literacy	Religious literacy combines general knowledge about a religion as well as what different people within the religion say. This includes 'people literacy', 'historical literacy' and 'cultural literacy'.
Three Pillars of Sikhism	The three basic guidelines for Sikhs listed above *
Dastar bandi	Turban tying ceremony. Held when a male Sikh is between 11 to 16 years old.
Humanism	A way of thinking about the world. A set of ethics or ideas about how people should live and act. Main view is that humans deserve respect.
Architecture	The design of buildings.
Moral Code	Written set of rules showing righteous behaviour.
Righteous	To be right, especially in a moral way.
Atheist	A person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods.
Agnostic	A person who is not committed to believing in either the existence or the nonexistence of God or a god.
Psychology	a study of people's thoughts, feelings and behaviours
Theology	What people think about God

Key Questions

- What does it mean to be a Sikh in Britain today?
- Why do some people think God exists?

