

Religious symbol:



Who is followed?

A Sikh believes in equality of all men and women. And a duty to society and family in everyday life.
 Guru Nanak— First Guru in the 15th century (trying to promote peace and brotherhood of Hindu's and Muslims).
 9 Gurus were followed over 200 years.

Religious Book:

Guru Granth Sahib—the special book (the last Guru after the final living Guru in human form—Guru Gobind Singh died)

Place of worship:

Sikh Temple called a Gurdwara (doorway to God)
 The Golden Temple is also referred to as "*Darbar Sahib*" or "Harmandir Sahib", and is one of the oldest worship places for the Indian Sikh.



Religious celebrations / traditions:

Vaisakhi— Sikh New Year Festival— 13th/ 14th April
 celebration of the birth of the Khalsa brotherhood.— clear identity and code of conduct to live by led by the 10th Guru-Guru Gobind Singh. He baptised the first Sikh's using sweet nectar called Amrit.

Bandhi Chhor Diwas— celebration of the 6th Guru 's freedom from prison (Guru Hargobind) He rescued 52 Hindu Kings held captive by Mughal Emperor

Sikh's celebrate by lighting their homes with lights and candles— lighting divas

Important teachings:

The Five K's— articles that Sikh's wear as ordered by the 10th Guru— Guru Gobind Singh

- 1 Kesh (long hair protected by a dastar or turban (mostly men wear the turban)
2. A Kangha (a small wooden comb to be used twice a day)
3. A Kara (an iron bangle to be worn on the hand used most)
4. A Kachera (a specific undergarment for men and women)
5. A Kirpan (a short dagger)

Countries where the religion is practiced:

Sikhism is the 5th largest religion in the world.
 Followed in India.

Vocabulary:

Topic related vocabulary:

Guru	teacher
Guru Granth Sahib	Special book
Guru Nanak	founder
Gurdwara Sikh Temple	Doorway to God
Vaisakhi	Sikh New Year Festival
Bandhi Chhor Diwas	Candles lit
Guru Gobind Singh	10th Guru—last human Guru
The Five K's	Articles worn (Kesh, Kangha, Kara, Kachera and Kirpan)

