

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER
Year 3 Religious Education
Main Beliefs and Festivals



Key Skills

- Research the main beliefs in Sikhism
- Know the 10 Gurus and what they stood for
- Understand and retell The Story of Khalsa
- Learn about Sikh festivals and how they are celebrated (Diwali).

Vocabulary

Guru	Spiritual teacher.
Gurdwara	A Sikh place of worship .
Khalsa	community that considers Sikhism as its faith a special group of initiated Sikh
Diwali	Sikh festival of light
Vaisakhi	Sikh festival which celebrates the founding of the Sikh.
Nagar Kirtan	The procession during Vaisakhi

Vaisakhi

Vaisakhi, also called Baisakhi, is the festival which celebrates the founding of the Sikh community, the Khalsa, in 1699. It is a spring festival which happens on the 13th or 14th April every year.

On Vaisakhi, Sikhs go to the Gurdwara in the morning for a service. Afterwards, they have a procession through the streets with lots of singing, chanting and colourful clothes. The procession is called the **Nagar Kirtan**.

In the evenings, Sikhs have a special meal with family and friends.

The 10 Gurus

1. Guru Nanak 1469-1539
2. Guru Angad 1504-1552
3. Guru Amar Das 1479-1574
4. Guru Ram Das 1534-1581
5. Guru Arjan 1563-1606
6. Guru Hargobind 1595-1644
7. Guru Harrai 1630-1661
8. Guru Krishan 1656-1664
9. Guru Teg Bahadur 1621-1675
10. Guru Bibind 1675-1708

Diwali

Diwali is known as the 'festival of light' and is celebrated annually as the new year. It is held in late October/early November. The word Diwali means row of lighted lamps. The return of Rama and Sita's return to Rama's Kingdom is celebrated, after 14 years of being banished. Diwali is a time for celebrating good over evil, and lamps are lit to help Lakshmu find her way into people's homes.