

Sikhism: A Journey of Faith and Community

Learning objective: To understand the core beliefs, practices, and places of worship within the Sikh faith, as aligned with the Year 4 Religious Education curriculum.

Use these flashcards to explore the key concepts of Sikhism. Read the question on the front, think about your answer, and then check the definition provided after the vertical bar.

Who was the founder of the Sikh faith?

Guru Nanak, who taught the importance of equality, honesty, and service to others.

What is the name of the Sikh holy scripture?

The Guru Granth Sahib, which Sikhs treat with the utmost respect as their living Guru.

What is a Gurdwara?

A Gurdwara is the Sikh place of worship, which translates to 'Gateway to the Guru'.

What is the 'Langar'?

The Langar is the community kitchen found in every Gurdwara, where free vegetarian meals are served to everyone regardless of their background.

What does the term 'Seva' mean?

Seva means selfless service, performed without any expectation of reward to help the community and show love for humanity.

What are the '5Ks' worn by initiated Sikhs?

The five physical articles of faith: Kesh (uncut hair), Kara (steel bracelet), Kanga (wooden comb), Kachera (cotton undergarments), and Kirpan (ceremonial sword).

What is the Khalsa?

The Khalsa is the community of committed Sikhs who have dedicated their lives to the faith and its principles.

What is the significance of the Khanda symbol?

It is the emblem of the Sikh faith, featuring a double-edged sword, a circle, and two crossed swords, representing divine knowledge and justice.

Why do Sikhs remove their shoes and cover their heads in the Gurdwara?

To show respect, humility, and equality before the Guru Granth Sahib.

Explain the Sikh belief in equality.

Sikhs believe that all human beings are equal in the eyes of the Creator, regardless of gender, race, or status.