

Year 4 RE Knowledge Organiser: Sikh Rites of Passage



The Sikh symbol is called the Khanda.

What? - Key Vocabulary

Gurdwara	A Sikh place of worship.
Disciple	A follower of a teacher, leader or philosopher.
Khanda	An emblem of Sikhism
Spiritual	Relating to or affecting the human spirit or soul as opposed to material or physical things.
Khalsa	A special group of initiated Sikhs.
Naam Karan	The Sikh naming ceremony.
Guru Granth Sahib	The central holy religious scripture of Sikhism, regarded as Sikhs as the final and eternal Guru.
Reincarnation	The belief that life is a cycle of birth, death and rebirth. When humans die, they are reborn into a new body.
Ceremony	A formal religious occasion celebrating an important event



The Five Ks of Sikhism

What? - Core Knowledge

Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism and is the first of the ten Sikh Gurus.

Sikhs believe in one creator God.

Sikhs believe that the way to live a good life is to live as part of a community, being honest and caring for other people.

The Naam Karan is the ceremony Sikhs hold in order to name their children.

Amrit Sanskar is a ceremony of initiation into the Khalsa.

The first Amrit Sanskar took place in 1699 in India when Guru Gobind Singh asked a gathering of Sikhs if they were prepared to die for God.

Sikh wedding celebrations can last for several days. They start on the evening before the wedding ceremony with the Barat.

Sikh wedding ceremonies can take place in a gurdwara or anywhere where the Guru Granth Sahib has been installed.

A special banquet is held to celebrate the marriage, this can sometimes be on the same day as the wedding ceremony but sometimes the day after.

The final rite of passage for a Sikh is their funeral ceremony called Antam Sanskar, this is a celebration of life rather than mourning as Sikhs believe the soul never dies.

Sikhs believe in reincarnation.