

Do religions change or stay the same?

Key Vocabulary

Equality - being equal
Gender - male, female or other
Race - shared physical or social qualities
Social status - a person's importance
Khalsa - a group of Sikhi individuals
Ik Onkar - one God
Langar - the community kitchen in a Gurdwara (Sikh temple) where free vegetarian food is served to everyone, regardless of their background or faith
Hijab - a scarf wrapped around the head
Samsara - the cycle of birth, death and rebirth
Bhavachakr - Wheel of Life - see above
Rosehill Circle - group of friends (Humanists)
Renaissance - a period in history known for a revival in classical learning (language, logic, history)
Reformation - both Catholic and Protestant churches were formed in this period of time
Enlightenment - a period in time with reason, science and individualism



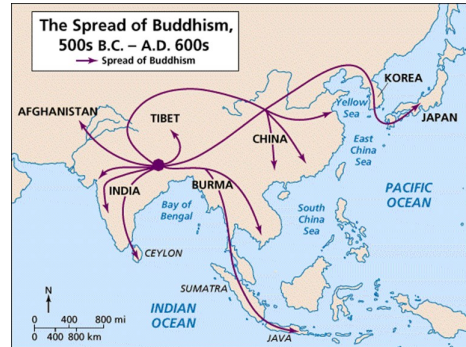
The founder of Sikhi, Guru Nanak Dev Ji



Ik Onkar



hijab



Key questions to complete...

What might be a reason for more non-religious people in the 2021 census?

What word is used to describe a modern-day "meal for anyone and everyone"?

What difficulty did Olympic Gold Medalist Ibtihaj Muhammad face?

What is samsara?

Why helps you to decide how to behave?

Key Information

Guru Angad Dev Ji, the second Guru, introduced the Gurmukhi script to make religious teachings accessible to all, regardless of their social or educational background.

Guru Amar Das Ji, the third Guru, established the institution of Langar (community kitchen), where people from all walks of life sit together and share a meal as equals, breaking down barriers of caste and social hierarchy.

Guru Gobind Singh Ji, the tenth and final Guru, further emphasised the equality of all human beings by initiating the Khalsa, a community of Sikhs who are committed to upholding justice and equality.

Three time periods of history that really shaped Christianity:

