Topics	
Guru Nanak and the Sikh Gurus	
Guru Gobind Singh and the formation of the Khalsa (the 5ks)	
Guru Granth Sahib	
Sikh beliefs about God	
The Gurdwara	
Sewa	
Important Sikh symbols	
The Golden temple	

Knowledge organiser: Year 7 Unit 6: Dialogue and encounter

Key words	***Guru:*** A spiritual or religious teacher **Guru Nanak:** The founder of Sikhism ***Gurdwara:*** A Sikh place of worship ***Guru Granth Sahib:*** The Sikh Holy Book ***Khalsa:*** The name given to a special group of initiated Sikhs- founded by Guru Gobind Singh ***Sewa:*** Means 'selfless service'. It is acting selflessly, helping others in a variety of different ways, without any reward or personal gain.
Teacher assessed pieces of work	
Stretch and challenge	Learn more about Sikhism by visiting the following websites. http://www.learnaboutsikhism.com/category/sikh-scriptures http://fateh.sikhnet.com/s/Sikhintro

Dialogue	**Guru Nanak**	**Guru Granth Sahib**	**The Gurdwara**	**Sikh beliefs about God**	**Sewa (Selfless service)**
We have covered some of these dialogue points earlier in your Y7 course, but this is an important reminder of the key ideas so that you can connect to your learning in this unit. **What is a Church Council?** Councils are official gatherings where leaders of the Church meet to discuss and answer important theological questions. **The First Council:** The very first council happened during the time of the apostles—known as the **Council of Jerusalem** (found in Acts 15 and Galatians 2). **Defining Dogma:** Councils make official, authoritative statements that clarify what Catholics believe about faith and morals, which are called **dogmas**. **Splits in History:** Sometimes, disagreements could not be resolved through dialogue, leading groups to break away from the Church. Historical examples include: • **The First Council of Nicaea (325 AD):** Called as a reaction to Arianism. A priest named Arius was teaching that Jesus was created by God the Father and was not fully divine or eternal. Catholics call this heresy **Arianism**. **The Key Debate:** The bishops argued over whether Jesus was *created* by God or if He was *of the exact same substance/nature* as God the Father. **The Outcome:** The bishops firmly rejected Arianism, declaring that Jesus is truly God, "consubstantial" (one in being) with the Father. Even though Christians have split into different groups over history, Jesus wants all Christians to be united as one family, and the Holy Spirit is inspiring us to work together to heal those divisions.	-The founder of Sikhism -One day Guru Nanak had a religious experience- when he returned there was a divine light in his eyes. -He left his job and gave all his belongings to the poor. He left home to begin teaching around the country. -Guru Nanak believed that life should be spent devoted to one God and one must worship and become spiritual rather than worrying about wealth and material things. -Guru Nanak travelled all over India staying in villages and teaching others about his beliefs, many people began to follow him.	The Guru Granth Sahib is the Sikh holy book. To Sikhs, it is more than just a book. It represents the actual word of God and is considered to be the modern-day equivalent of the living Guru. It plays a central role in many areas of a Sikh's life. Sikhs respect the book very highly as it is looked upon as the actual living word of God. This can be seen in how it is stored and used in the Gurdwara.	The Gurdwara is the Sikh place of worship- a Sikh Temple. The name means the 'doorway to the guru'. Worship takes place in the Diwan Hall (prayer hall). Every Gurdwara has a Langar attached to it where food is served to anyone without charge. The term Langar is also used for the communal meal served at the Gurdwaras. Only vegetarian food is served in the Gurdwaras. This ensures that any visitor can eat in the Langar.	Sikhs believe in one God (mono-theism) who they refer to as WaheGuru. The Mool Mantar is the Sikh statement of belief. It is the basis of the whole of Sikhism and contains the key beliefs about Waheguru. He is the creator God is immortal and without form, He is Beyond birth and death. God can be known through the teaching of the Gurus.	It is an important aspect of Sikhism to provide a service to the community, including the Sikh community (Khalsa) and others. All Sikhs should be prepared to give up some of their time, talents and energy to help others. Sikhism teaches that people should try to become less self-centred (manmukh) and more God-centred (gurmukh) and should live their lives in the selfless service of others (sewa). There can be no worship without performing good deeds.