

SIKHISM Part 2 Unit 3: The Guru Granth Sahib, The Final Guru

Lambeth



<p>What this unit contains</p>	<p>There were 10 human Gurus. The Guru Granth Sahib, the final Guru - its contents, use and central place in the Gurdwara. Akhand Path – special reading of the Guru Granth Sahib. Beliefs taught through the Guru Granth Sahib.</p>		
<p>Where the unit fits and how it builds upon previous learning</p>	<p>This unit builds on work covered in previous units. It extends understanding about the contents, use and significance of the Guru Granth Sahib.</p>		
<p>Extension activities and further thinking</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Link the dates of the Gurus to other significant world events. ➤ Consider how it might have changed Sikhism if one of the Gurus had been a woman. ➤ Research how the Gurus lived under religious persecution. 		
<p>Vocabulary</p> <p>Ik Onkar sacred text Mool Mantra Granthi Guru Akhand Path Guru Gobind Singh immortal Sikh Gurmurkhi Guru Granth Sahib Gurdwara Sikhism</p>	<p>SMSC/Citizenship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Equality of all - gender, race and creed. ➤ Beliefs about creation. ➤ Beliefs in a divine creator. ➤ Having a personal set of beliefs and values. 		

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Unit 3 Session 1

Learning objectives	A T 1	A T 2	Suggested teaching activities	Sensitivities, points to note, resources
<p>Pupils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ know the chronology and names of the 10 human Gurus; ➤ know the significant contribution of each of the Gurus to the development of Sikhism. 	<p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p>		<p>Before the lesson set up a Guru Timeline with details / biographies of each on handouts and blank Guru information sheets on which to record collected information for Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh and sheets with detailed information about the remaining Gurus.</p> <p>Examine a poster or picture of the Gurus and point out to the pupils Gurus that they have already found out about.</p> <p>Set the class into groups with each group given the task of recalling what is already known about one of Guru Nanak and Guru Gobind Singh. Feedback and complete the appropriate Guru information sheet with the class as a shared activity.</p> <p>Play a 'Which Guru am I?' game: put pupils into small groups and give each group one or two clues about the life of a Guru. Their task is to find out which Guru they have been linked to and if they cannot find which Guru it is they can come to the teacher to ask for further clues.</p> <p><i>By the end of the lesson the class should be able to complete the timeline showing the sequence of the Gurus, their names and dates and making some comment on the Guru's lives.</i></p>	<p>Resources Poster / picture of the Gurus. 'Celebrate Sikh festivals' Teaching RE Sikhism - CEM. 'What do we know about Sikhism?' (Pages 10 & 11). Guru Information Sheets - for all but the 2 Gurus known already, e.g. name, dates, and relationship to previous Guru (these must be devised by teachers at an age and ability appropriate level for their pupils.). A picture from the poster could be attached. Faiths CD Rom – Espresso & LgFL – Sikhism</p> <p>Websites http://www.sikhs.org/10gurus.htm http://www.sikh-history.com/sikhhist/gurus/ http://www.sikh.net/sikhism/gurus/ http://www.sikh.com.au/sikhgurus/</p> <p>Guru Information sheet</p> <p>N.B. pupils should not be encouraged to draw the Gurus</p>

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Unit 3 Session 2

Learning objectives	A T 1	A T 2	Suggested teaching activities	Focus for assessment	Sensitivities, points to note, resources
<p>Pupils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ know that the Guru Granth Sahib is the final Guru; ➤ know how the Guru Granth Sahib is treated with respect in the Gurdwara and at home; ➤ know that the Guru Granth Sahib is treated as a living Guru. 	<p>√</p>	<p>√</p>	<p>Watch the part of the Pathways of Belief Video that introduces the Guru Granth Sahib as the final Guru. Explain that Guru Gobind Singh had said there would be no more human Gurus. Show the film footage from the Faiths CD Rom.</p> <p>Discuss how you might treat a very special guest coming to stay in your home. Draw out from the discussion issues such as extra special comfort, respect, best chair etc.</p> <p>Draw parallels with the way the Guru Granth Sahib is treated in the Gurdwara - a throne on which to sit, a special place of rest etc.</p> <p>Assessment task Record knowledge and understanding about the Guru Granth Sahib and/or make a model or a labelled diagram of the resting places of the Guru Granth Sahib in the Gurdwara showing this information.</p>	<p>Assessment levels <i>Level 2 Attainment target 1</i> Pupils use religious words and phrases to identify some features of religion and its importance for some people. They begin to show awareness of similarities in religions. Pupils suggest meanings for religious actions and symbols. They identify how religion is expressed in different ways.</p> <p><i>Level 3 Attainment target 1</i> Pupils use a developing religious vocabulary to describe some key features of religions, recognising similarities and differences. They make links between beliefs and sources, including religious stories and sacred texts. They begin to identify the impact religion has on believers' lives. They describe some forms of religious expression</p>	<p>Resources Video Pathways of belief - Sikhism</p> <p>Faiths CD Rom – Espresso & LgFL - 'Holy Book'</p>



Unit 3 Session 3

Learning objectives	A T 1	A T 2	Suggested teaching activities	Sensitivities, points to note, resources
<p>Pupils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ know that the Guru Granth Sahib is written in Gurmukhi; ➤ know that the Mool Mantra at the beginning of the holy book, tells people what Sikhs believe about God: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ there is one God, ▪ God is the supreme truth. 	<p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p>		<p>Investigate the Ik Onkar Symbol.</p> <p>Explain that this is a word in the written language Gurmukhi, the start of the words written down in the Guru Granth Sahib. It means 'There is only one God'. Draw the symbol.</p> <p>Give out the Mool Mantra sheets and read the words.</p> <p>Use the words to work out and then record a clear set of Sikh beliefs about God alongside their symbol, e.g. Sikhs believe that God made everything, God doesn't tell lies...</p>	<p>Resources Ik Onkar Symbol Mool Mantra sheet</p> <p>N.B. Do not attempt to draw God or the Gurus</p>



Unit 3 Session 4

Learning objectives	A T 1	A T 2	Suggested teaching activities	Sensitivities, points to note, resources
<p>Pupils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ know that it takes 48 hours to read the Guru Granth Sahib from start to end without any breaks; ➤ know that this sort of continuous reading is called an Akhand Path; ➤ know that the Akhand Path can take place in the Gurdwara or in a home. 	<p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p> <p>√</p>	<p>√</p>	<p>The non-stop continuous reading of the whole of the Guru Granth Sahib from beginning to end in approximately 48 hours by a group of five competent readers is called an Akhand Path. Each reader is relieved after 2 hours by another reader in such a way that a break in reading is not caused. Reading of the whole of the Guru Granth Sahib from beginning to end with no restriction on time is called SahejPath.</p> <p>Recall the special name of a reader of the Guru Granth Sahib - a Granthi. This person can be a man or a woman.</p> <p>Read the short passage from the Guru Granth Sahib around the class with one reader starting, another joining in and taking over as the first drops out and so on.</p> <p>Show the section of video explaining how the Akhand Path – reading of the complete Guru Granth Sahib – takes place in a Gurdwara during the celebration of Guru Nanak’s Birthday. Listen to a tape or website recording of readers reading some actual text. Talk about how important it is to keep up to speed and how skilled it is to do that.</p> <p>Read the text around the class again and add information from the reading to the sheet on Sikh beliefs started in the previous lesson.</p>	<p>Resources Text Extract: Equality statement – a text extract from the Guru Granth Sahib in English CD Rom – ‘Faiths’ –Sikhism film footage ‘Celebrations’ part 1</p>



Unit 3 Session 5

Learning objectives	A T 1	A T 2	Suggested teaching activities	Sensitivities, points to note, resources
<p>Pupils should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Know that the Guru Granth Sahib contains Sikh teaching on equality between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ men and women, ▪ people of different races, ▪ all people. 	√	√	<p>Read and discuss the text extract exploring what it says about equality.</p> <p>Design and make a personal symbol of equality. Write a caption either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ I made this symbol because..... <p>or</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ My symbol stands for / represents..... <p>Then everyone should record:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Equality is important to Sikhs, it means.....to me. 	<p>Resources Equality text extract. Modelling materials Paper for recording or short response sheet.</p>

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Unit 3 Session 6

Learning objectives	A T 1	A T 2	Suggested teaching activities	Sensitivities, points to note, resources
Pupils should: ➤ know and share those beliefs and values that are special to them.	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	✓ ✓ ✓ ✓	Each pupil should share with the class a belief or value that is most significant to them. On good quality paper and in best handwriting record that value / belief. Bilingual pupils might like to record this in their home language as well as in English. Examine Guru Gobind Singh's prayer and compare individual statements with Sikh beliefs. Collate individual and Sikh beliefs and values into a class special book. Devise a list of rules for handling the book. Compare this with rules for handling the Guru Granth Sahib.	Resources Paper. Guru Gobind Singh's Prayer.



Unit 3 Session 1 Activity Sheet 1

Guru Information sheet

Guru.....

Birth

End of life on earth

Became a Guru aged.....

Relationship to previous Guru.....

Significant Facts: 1.....

2.....

3.....

4.....



Unit 3 Session 3 Information Sheet 1

Ik Onkar

There is Only One God".

The first two words in the Guru Granth Sahib, this is one of the cornerstones of Sikhism.

They appear at the beginning of the Mool Mantra written by Guru Nanak describing the qualities of God in the Japji.





Unit 3 Session 3 Information Sheet 2

The Mool Mantra

The Guru Granth Sahib begins with the 'Mool Mantra', which contains Guru Nanak's description of God:

*There is one and only God,
Whose name is Truth,
God the creator is without fear, without hate, immortal,
Without form and is beyond birth and death
And is understood through God's grace.*

(Guru Granth Sahib p.1)

This sets out the Sikh belief that there is only one God, who is the creator of all humanity. Sikhs believe that people can understand God by acting upon the Gurus' teachings. God's acceptance of the sincerity of our actions is called his grace.

In Gurmukhi script, the Mool Mantra opens with Ik Onkar, meaning 'One God'.



Unit 3 Information Sheet 3

The Guru Granth Sahib being read in the Golden Temple at Amritsar





Unit 4 Session 6 Information Sheet 4

A Prayer of Guru Gobind Singh

*You, O God, are in the water,
You are in the dry land
You are in the river, you are in the sea,
You are in the tree, you are in the leaves,
You are in the earth, you are in the sky...
You are space, you are time...
You are unborn, you are fearless,
No one can touch you;
No one can destroy you...
Only you exist!*



Unit 3 Session 4 Factsheet 5 Equality

The following Shabad expresses the Sikh idea that all human beings are equals:

*God first created Light.
From the Lord's play all living creatures came
and from the Divine Light the whole creation sprang.
Why then should we divide human creatures
Into the high and the low?*

*Friend, be not in error:
Out of the Creator creation comes.
Everywhere in creation the Creator is.
The Lord's Spirit is all pervading!*

*The Lord, the Maker, has moulded one mass of clay
Into vessels of diverse shapes.
Free from taint are all the vessels of clay
Since free from taint is the Divine Potter.*

*The True One pervades all things.
All things come to pass as the Lord ordains.
He who has understood the Divine Will
Recognises only the One Reality -
And he alone is what a person ought too be.*

(Guru Granth Sahib p. 1349)



Unit 3 Session 4 Information Sheet 5 - Equality

Explanation:

God (the 'Divine Potter') creates all materials from the same material ('clay'). They may all be different ('vessels of diverse shapes'), but they are all without fault ('free from taint'). Therefore it is wrong to judge that some people are better or worse than others.

Everything that happens is according to God's will ('as the Lord ordains'). Anyone who understands this is a true follower of God.







Unit 4 Information Sheet 6

The Gurus

The word "Guru" means teacher, honoured person, religious person or saint.

Sikhism has a very specific definition of the word Guru. The honour of being called a Sikh Guru applies only to the ten Gurus who founded the religion starting with Guru Nanak in 1469 and ending with Guru Gobind Singh in 1708. Now it refers to the Sikh Holy Scriptures, the Guru Granth Sahib.

The Sikh Gurus		
 The First Guru	Guru Nanak Dev	1469 to 1539
 The Second Guru	Guru Angad Dev	1504 to 1552
 The Third Guru	Guru Amar Das	1479 to 1574
 The Fourth Guru	Guru Ram Das	1534 to 1581
 The Fifth Guru	Guru Arjan Dev	1563 to 1606
 The Sixth Guru	Guru Hargobind	1595 to 1644
 The Seventh Guru	Guru Har Rai	1630 to 1661
 The Eighth Guru	Guru Harkrishan	1656 to 1664
 The Ninth Guru	Guru Tegh Bahadur	1621 to 1675
 The Tenth Guru	Guru Gobind Singh	1666 to 1708



Unit 3 Session 1 Activity Sheet 2

Which Guru am I – Possible clues

- ❖ He invented the present form of writing the Punjabi language.
- ❖ This Guru compiled a biography of Guru Nanak.
- ❖ He collected Guru Nanak's hymns together.
- ❖ This Guru earned his own living by twisting coarse grass into strings used for cots.
- ❖ He became the Guru in 1552 when he was in his seventies.
- ❖ He passed on his Guru -ship to his son in law.
- ❖ This Guru started the system of holding two annual gatherings of his disciples from all over the country.
- ❖ This Guru set up his base at Goindwal.
- ❖ This Guru appointed three women as preachers.
- ❖ He established the city of Amritsar
- ❖ This Guru was succeeded by his youngest son.
- ❖ Under this Guru every Sikh was supposed to contribute 10% of his income to the common fund.
- ❖ The building of the temple at Amritsar was started by this Guru.
- ❖ This Guru built a temple at Taran Taran.



Unit 3 Session 1 Activity Sheet 2 Continued – Which Guru am I – Possible Clues?

- ❖ He was the first Guru to wear 2 swords to fight for spiritual and earthly good.
- ❖ He arranged to 52 Hindu princes to be released from prison.
- ❖ This Guru encouraged his followers to trade in horses from Central Asia
- ❖ Under this Guru the Adi Granth was compiled as the sacred book of the Sikhs.
- ❖ This Guru included in the Granth hymns of twenty-two Muslim and Hindu saints.
- ❖ This Guru was imprisoned and tortured at Lahore fort.
- ❖ This Guru died as a martyr.
- ❖ He became Guru aged 11.
- ❖ He had a personal bodyguard of 57 horsemen and kept 700 horses, 60 gunmen and 500 infantry men.
- ❖ The Guru was imprisoned in the Gwalior fort along with other political prisoners.
- ❖ He was grandson of Guru Hargobind.
- ❖ He lived at Kiratpur where disciples and visitors came to see him.
- ❖ This Guru was the youngest of the five sons of Guru Hargobind.