

YEAR 4 Unit C2 – How does the life of Guru Nanak teach about respect and equality?

Teacher's note:

This unit is part of a scheme of work designed to deliver the Agreed Syllabus. It has been written by a joint Enfield & Hackney curriculum development group.

The teaching objectives and learning outcomes are based on Agreed Syllabus level descriptions which are nationally agreed.

Teaching and learning activities plan for the two attainment targets for religious education - learning **about** and learning **from** religion. The planning promotes the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of all pupils whether or not they are from a religious tradition.

On the right of this page is the full KS2 Sikhism programme of study from the Agreed Syllabus. The material picked out in **bold** features in this unit. Within each unit some of the content picked out in **bold** is a *major* focus, other content is a *minor* focus. A *minor* focus, and material alluded to by the teacher in one unit, will normally be revisited more fully in other units during the key stage.

Model individual, paired, group and whole class activities and tasks are included in the planning which teachers will need to adapt and differentiate to meet pupil needs

This unit begins with a 'Big Question.' Each of the subsequent sessions is designed to cumulatively develop religious knowledge and understanding so that pupils can respond to that 'Big Question.' Each of the sessions has its own 'question' which focuses teaching and learning. There should be no attempt to try to cover the whole of a religion during the unit. The 'Big Question' has been carefully chosen to contribute to pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development and to make links with whole school emphases eg community cohesion.

Schools are required to report pupils achievement in RE in terms of the Enfield Agreed Syllabus level descriptions. To support teachers in their assessment of pupils' progress, this unit incorporates an assessable activity.

Agreed Syllabus - KS2 Sikhism programme of study:

- **make connections between narratives about key events from the lives of the Gurus (eg Guru Nanak, Guru Har Gobind, Guru Gobind Singh) and their teachings about God and how to be a good Sikh, contained in the Guru Granth Sahib**
- **make connections between the teachings of the Gurus that Sikhs should share what they have with others (vand chhakna) and some ways in which this is practised eg in the Gurdwara**
- make connections between Sikhism and other religions in relation to, for example, **teachings about loving God and a responsibility to serve others (eg sewa, langar) which motivate individuals, communities** and Sikh aid agencies (eg Khalsa Aid)
- make connections between the existence of well-established Sikh communities in Britain and the building of traditionally-designed Gurdwaras in London and other cities
- make connections between the story of Guru Gobind Singh at Baisakhi and the commitments Sikhs make today eg the Khalsa, the 5 Ks, taking amrit, the implications of being named Singh and Kaur
- **make connections between key Sikh stories (eg Bhai Khanaya, Bhai Lalo) and beliefs relating to honesty, and to equality**

Teaching and learning should involve pupils in developing the skill of:

- **using specialist vocabulary in communicating their knowledge and understanding of Sikh beliefs and teachings, practices and symbols**

Teaching and learning should involve pupils in using and interpreting:

- a range of sources including the Sikh scriptures, **stories from the Sikh tradition, the Gurdwara, artefacts, songs, pictures and symbols**, festival food; the media and ICT/ the internet, to gain knowledge and understanding of Sikh beliefs, teachings and practices

How does Guru Nanak's childhood show that he is special to Sikhs?

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<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVES Children should learn:</p> <p>Sikhs believe Guru Nanak was 'special' from the moment of his birth</p> <p>even as a child, Guru Nanak began to help others to understand God better</p>	<p>TEACHING ACTIVITIES SESSION 1 Starter activity (10 minutes): Start the DVD. The picture of Guru Nanak for this activity is on the title page.</p> <p>This man was and still is very special, holy for Sikhs. He is called Guru Nanak.</p> <p>Display the questions for the task. Read through the questions as a class.</p> <p>I want you to look for all the clues in this picture that tell us about what sort of person Guru Nanak was. Look carefully at the picture, in particular at the way Guru Nanak is sitting, at his face and hands, at what he is wearing and at the things around him – this will give you clues to answer the following questions: <i>What sort of person do you think he was?</i> <i>What clues are there to show that Guru Nanak was a holy man?</i> <i>How can you tell that Sikhs today regard him as someone special, someone very important?</i></p> <p>Pupils in pairs interrogate the picture to find clues to answer the three questions. They will not be required to record their answers to this introductory activity.</p> <p>The teacher leads feedback, ensuring that key points are covered (see points to note column).</p> <p>Introduce DVD (session 1) which covers the childhood and youth of Guru Nanak. Key characters are: Nanak, his sister, Nanaki, and their mother and father Mardana, a Muslim boy. It is Mardana who is narrating the episode, Nanak's close friend and life-long companion.</p> <p>Pupils need to watch carefully, looking for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • clues that Nanak was 'special', from the moment of his birth and throughout his childhood • clues that Nanak began to teach his family and neighbours to treat everybody with respect and equality while he was still a boy <p>Play DVD session 1.</p> <p>As a whole class discuss the clues pupils have observed.</p> <p>Independent activity Pupils use the writing frame (attached) to record some of the events from the early life of Guru Nanak which Sikhs believe indicate that he was special and that teach them about respect and equality. This is a cumulative, assessable activity.</p>	<p>POINTS TO NOTE Resources: Y4 Guru Nanak DVD (supplied with this unit). Attached writing frame for session 1, page 1.</p> <p>The symbolism of the picture introduces the following key points:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • halo around his head indicates that Sikhs regard him as holy • wearing saffron coloured clothing which is often worn by monks and holy men in India • sitting cross-legged, a position in which people in India pray/meditate/teach • hand raised, palm outwards as a sign of peace • children unfamiliar with bearded men may not immediately notice, but his smiling eyes and mouth suggest he is friendly and kindly • his manner suggests he is peaceful, calm, welcoming • beads in his hand are used for prayer/meditation in many traditions • seated on a cushion with a back rest and flowers at his feet, suggesting he is a special person • he has been painted with a beautiful garden behind him, a peaceful place to pray and think about God • he has removed his shoes, in many traditions people remove their shoes before praying <p>The DVD (episode 1) introduces the following clues to show that Nanak was special:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mardana says "I often heard tell that the stars sang at his birth" • Mardana says "I could always see God's light in his eyes – and so could his sister ..." • Nanak tells his teacher "I only want to learn about God" • Nanak tells his father that there is only One God ("He, though God is neither male nor female") • Nanak spends a lot of his time thinking about God and praying • Miracles seem to happen when Nanak is around. eg the crops revive after the cows have trampled/eaten them • Nanak says "Why has God done my work? Because he wants me to do his. Heaven is calling me." <p>The clue that Nanak began to teach his family and neighbours to treat everybody with respect and equality while he was still a boy is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On his way to school, Nanak gently touches a poor woman's baby. His father is shocked because they are outsiders - 'untouchables.' But this doesn't matter to Guru Nanak and he smiles kindly at the woman and her baby.
<p>LEARNING OUTCOMES Children:</p> <p>explain how pictures of Guru Nanak symbolise that he is special to Sikhs</p> <p>give examples from Sikh stories that Guru Nanak was a special child.</p>		

Why is Guru Nanak a good role model for Sikhs?

<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVES Children should learn:</p> <p>Guru Nanak believed he was sent by God to show people how God wants them to live</p> <p>events in Guru Nanak's life teach Sikhs to treat others with respect and equality</p> <p>to reflect on people who are positive role models</p>	<p>TEACHING ACTIVITIES SESSION 2</p> <p>The teacher names a positive role model and talks about some of that person's positive qualities, eg Nelson Mandela who has spent his whole life trying to bring equality to the black people of South Africa, Rosa Parks who instigated a peaceful protest against segregation in Alabama. These are people who stood up for equality, like Guru Nanak. (In the video Guru Nanak refers to 'hypocrisy.' <u>Briefly</u> explain to pupils that a hypocrite is someone who claims to believe in something but doesn't act according to her/his beliefs.)</p> <p>Recap on what they learnt about Guru Nanak from the DVD episode 1: What do they already know about Guru Nanak which suggests Sikhs regard him as a role model?</p> <p>Explain that during the DVD children need to look for examples of Guru Nanak being a role model for Sikhs, eg:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • an event in his life which shows that Guru Nanak believed he was sent by God to show people how God wants them to live • examples of what Guru Nanak taught about treating others equally with kindness and respect <p>Play DVD extract for session 2</p> <p>Use whole class discussion after the DVD to discuss what clues they noticed and to ensure that the key events and teachings are consolidated (see points to note). Pupils use page 2 of the writing frame (attached) to re-tell the Bhai Lalo story and make links to his teachings about equality and respect.</p> <p>Plenary (Attainment Target 2) discussion</p> <p>Guru Nanak is a role model for Sikhs today. That means he is a good example of how they should grow up to love God, be good Sikhs and how they should treat other people.</p> <p><i>Can you think of people who are examples to you of how you should live? Is everyone we meet or learn about on TV a good role model to follow?</i></p> <p>The teacher may need to model an answer.</p> <p>Sometimes there are people who are a bad example of how to live and we have to decide not to follow or copy them. Again the teacher could model an answer.</p> <p><i>How can you be a positive role model for the new Y3 or for your peer group? How can you make a difference and influence people for the better?</i></p> <p><i>You might have heard some stories from other religions about people who are believed to be special and sent by God as a good example of how to live. What are their names?</i></p> <p>Page 3 of the writing frame (attached) is relevant to this discussion. This could be used in session 5.</p>	<p>POINTS TO NOTE Resources:</p> <p>Y4 Guru Nanak DVD (supplied with this unit). Attached writing frame for session 2, page 2.</p> <p>An event in Guru Nanak's life which shows that he believed he was sent by God to show people how God wants them to live</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • is when he disappeared in the water for 3 days and heard God telling him "It is time for you to begin the work for which you were born. Go Nanak, spread love, glorify my name and destroy hypocrisy. Be merciful as I am merciful. My name is God and you are my divine Guru." <p>Examples of what Guru Nanak taught about treating others equally with kindness and respect include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • giving food to a poor woman and her child • Bhai Lalo is a poor man whom Guru Nanak chooses to eat with because he has earned his bread honestly and by hard work. In contrast, the rich man has earned his wealth by exploiting others. • the story of Bhai Lalo teaches people that their good deeds make a difference to them when they die • people should feed the hungry, clothe the naked and house the poor. • he tells the rich man "If you do something, do it well. Do not cheat. Do not lie." • he encourages the rich man to give food to an untouchable and he explains "God made her and God's spark is in her." <p>In the discussion of children's own role models, teachers should make clear that there can be good role models and bad role models. People aren't good role models just because they are famous eg a pop/film/sports star</p> <p>Good role models might be pop/film/sports stars who have, for example, stood up against racism or tried to make the lives of children better or worked to protect the environment</p>
<p>LEARNING OUTCOMES Children:</p> <p>explain how events from the life of Guru Nanak teach Sikhs to treat others with respect and equality</p> <p>explain ways in which each of us can be a good influence in the lives of others</p>		

How did Guru Nanak put his teachings about equality into action?

<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVES Children should learn:</p> <p>to explore race equality in the school setting</p> <p>Guru Nanak taught that all humans are created by One God and so in God's sight all people are equal</p> <p>Guru Nanak taught that people should show their beliefs in their actions</p>	<p>TEACHING ACTIVITIES SESSION 3 Whole class:</p> <p>Our school teaches children that we should treat each other with respect. <i>What are some of the ways in which we can show respect for others? What are some of the things we shouldn't do?</i></p> <p><i>What does the word equal mean?</i> Our school believes there should be race equality. <i>What do you think that means?</i></p> <p><i>What examples can you remember in the life of Guru Nanak where he shows respect for others and treats them equally?</i> Guru Nanak explains why he believes all people are equal. Listen carefully to his explanation in the next clip of video.</p> <p>Play the DVD extract for session 3.</p> <p>Guru Nanak believed he was sent by God to teach people how to live good lives. <i>So did this mean he didn't have to work as hard as others?</i></p> <p>Guru Nanak says actions speak louder than words. <i>So what did he do to show people how to live good lives?</i></p> <p><i>What is Guru Nanak's explanation for why all people should be treated equally and with respect? What are your reasons for believing all people are equal and should be treated with respect?</i></p> <p><i>What example did you see of his family learning to live this way?</i></p> <p>Individual activity Pupils use writing frame for session 3, page 4 (attached) to begin to identify the impact of Sikh teachings on the lives of believers in Kartarpur.</p> <p>Extension (Attainment Target 2) activity On the cut out silhouette of a woman or man, is the wording: 'Guru Nanak taught Sikhs that all people are equal and worthy of respect because "We are all children of the same Father (God). Man or woman, rich or poor. Hindu or Muslim."'</p> <p>On the other side of the silhouette, pupils respond to the prompt: 'I show that I believe all people are equal by</p> <p>These could be displayed hanging from a branch or stapled to a tree trunk which bears the same quotation from Guru Nanak .</p>	<p>POINTS TO NOTE Resources: Y4 Guru Nanak DVD Attached writing frame for session 3, page 4.</p> <p>Sikhs believe Guru Nanak taught by action and example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • touching an 'untouchable' woman and her child (previous DVD episode) • sitting down to eat with his Hindu family and Muslim friends • he worked alongside others in the fields and building homes • his father and mother were not given special treatment • established a village based on his principles where "everyone's bread brought forth milk not blood." This is a reference to the Bhai Lalo story at the end of the previous DVD extract. Guru Nanak taught that Sikhs should earn their living without exploiting others but by treating them fairly and sharing what they have earned honestly with others. <p>Guru Nanak taught Sikhs "We are all children of the same Father (God). Man or woman, rich or poor. Hindu or Muslim." For Nanak all humans should be treated with respect because all were created equal by the One God and contain the 'spark' or essence of God.</p> <p>The whole class discussion before and after viewing the DVD requires children to provide examples of how Guru Nanak put this teaching into practice. The AT2 independent activity at the end of the session engages children in reflecting upon their own commitment to equality and how they can put it into action.</p>
<p>LEARNING OUTCOMES Children:</p> <p>explain how Guru Nanak's words and actions made a difference to the lives of others</p> <p>explain the reasons Guru Nanak gave for treating all humans equally with respect</p>		

How do Sikhs put Guru Nanak's teachings on equality into action?

<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVES Children should learn:</p> <p>Sikhs show their love for God in the way they live their lives</p> <p>Seva involves Sikhs in serving God through serving others</p> <p>The langar is an example of Sikhs putting service and equality into action</p>	<p>TEACHING ACTIVITIES SESSION 4</p> <p>Watch the DVD extract for session 4 until Simranjit tells us that all the Gurus' teachings are written down in the Guru Granth Sahib (the Sikh holy book) and that it begins with the words 'Ik Onkar' - there is only One God. Pause the DVD here.</p> <p>Using the children to recall them, display a list of Guru Nanak's teachings eg on a flipchart.</p> <p><i>What are some of the ways people 'share what they have with others?'</i></p> <p>Return to the DVD and watch to the end of the extract.</p> <p>Simranjit and her friends recite Guru Nanak's important prayer, called the Mool Mantar. <i>What does the first line of the Mool Mantar teach Sikhs about God?</i></p>	<p>POINTS TO NOTE Resources: Y4 Guru Nanak DVD Attached writing frame for session 4, page 5.</p> <p>Guru Nanak taught:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is only One God • remember and obey God • earn an honest living • lead a good life • share what you have with others <p>The first three lines of the Mool Mantar are: "There is one God (Ik Onkar) Whose name is Truth. Creator of all things." Guru Nanak taught that all people, men, women, rich, poor, Hindu, Sikh or Muslim are children of the same father, God. In God's sight all people are equal – "there is no Hindu, no Muslim".</p>
<p>LEARNING OUTCOMES Children:</p> <p>list some of Guru Nanak's key teachings about God and how to live</p> <p>give examples of how Sikhs put Guru Nanak's teachings into practice</p>	<p><i>What is a langar and why does every gurdwara have one?</i></p> <p><i>How do you think that the langar shows that Sikhs still follow Guru Nanak's teachings on equality?</i></p> <p><i>Are there other things Simranjit, her family and her Sikh community, do to show that they try to treat others with respect and equality?</i></p> <p>Individual activity Pupils use writing frame for session 4, page 5 (attached) to begin to identify the impact of Sikh teachings on the lives of believers in Sikh communities today.</p>	<p>Simranjit tells us that in every gurdwara there is a langar where Sikhs cook, eat and share a meal. Anyone, Sikh or non-Sikh, can come to the langar throughout the day, for a free meal. The food is always vegetarian so that everybody can eat it, whatever their religion. Guru Nanak set up the first langar. He wanted to make sure that everybody could have something to eat no matter who they were – regardless of wealth, status, religion, ethnicity or gender. Sitting side by side, on the floor, when eating in the langar is another way of expressing equality. Today, Sikhs take pride in volunteering to donate, cook and serve a meal in the langar. Simranjit says this is a way of thanking God for all God has given them and of living according to the teachings of Guru Nanak. In gurdwaras in London, visitors will often see the poor and homeless eating a meal in the langar.</p> <p>Simranjit also tells us about sewa, service to others. Guru Nanak taught that this is one way of coming closer to God. Sikhs will do their sewa in many ways and you see examples of this on the DVD, for example cleaning the shoes Sikhs have removed before entering the prayer hall, washing up after langar, serving the meal.</p> <p>Examples of equality in the gurdwara include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • both women and men reading the Guru Granth Sahib during the worship • all worshippers sitting on the floor regardless of status (although it is culturally traditional for women and men to sit on separate sides, this is not a religious requirement) • in the langar both men and women cooking, serving, clearing and washing up etc

How does the life of Guru Nanak teach about respect and equality?

<p>LEARNING OBJECTIVES Children should learn:</p>	<p>TEACHING ACTIVITIES SESSION 5</p> <p>Teachers could use the Teachers Notes for the Writing Frame (attached) to revisit sessions 1 to 4 and the unit 'Big Question.'</p> <p>Pupils are given an opportunity to return to their writing frames and revise or add any further details, explanations or answers.</p> <p>If page 3 of the writing frame, relating to role models, was not used at the end of session 2, recap class discussions about role models so that pupils can record their own responses.</p> <p>Peer assessment Group pupils of similar ability and then provide checklists or 'I can' statements for pupils to assess their own or each other's work.</p> <p>Teacher assessment Teachers use the differentiated outcomes for this unit to validate/assess pupils' work and to give them feedback specific to RE and to the unit 'Big Question'</p>	<p>POINTS TO NOTE Attached Teachers Notes for the Writing Frame (Sessions 1 – 4)</p> <p>Level descriptions, Agreed Syllabus page 48.</p> <p>'I can' statements specific to this unit</p>
<p>LEARNING OUTCOMES Children:</p>	<p>Teachers' report the levels achieved at the end of this unit to the RE subject leader.</p>	

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'How does the life of Guru Nanak teach about respect and equality?'

Differentiated outcomes

During this unit children have opportunities to show their knowledge, understanding and skills. When working at the differentiated levels, children could give the following evidence.

Children working at level 2 could:

- use religious words to identify a key Sikh belief about God
- retell an event from the life of Guru Nanak and suggest reasons why the story is important to Sikhs
- show awareness that Guru Nanak is a 'role model' for Sikhs and suggest other positive role models, eg a key figure from another religious tradition
- identify some features of Sikh community life (eg langar)
- recognise some ways in which their school promotes respect and equality

Translated into 'I can' attainment statements for use with children the above outcomes might be shared with pupils as:

I can

- say something that Sikhs believe about God
- tell a story from Guru Nanak's life and say why it's important to Sikhs
- talk about role models and how Guru Nanak is a role model for Sikhs
- recognise the 'Ik Onkar' and say what it means
- say what happens in the langar
- talk about school rules for treating others with respect

Children working at level 3 could:

- use a developing religious vocabulary to talk about the Sikh belief that Guru Nanak was sent by God to show them how to live, and identify special figures, like Guru Nanak, in other religions
- make links between some events in the life of Guru Nanak and Sikh teachings about equality and respect for others
- identify some ways in which Sikhs try to live their lives by Guru Nanak's example and teachings
- talk about ways in which they can treat people equally, with respect, at home and at school

Translated into 'I can' attainment statements for use with children the above outcomes might be shared with pupils as:

I can

- use religious words to explain why Sikhs try to follow Guru Nanak's example
- talk about a figure, like Guru Nanak, in another religion
- describe what Sikhs learn about respect and equality from a Sikh story about Guru Nanak's life
- describe how Sikhs put some of Guru Nanak's teachings into practice at the gurdwara
- talk about how I can behave with respect and treat people equally

YEAR 4 Unit C2

‘How does the life of Guru Nanak teach about respect and equality?’

Children working at level 4 could:

- make connections between Sikh stories of miracles that happened around Guru Nanak and the reverence with which Sikhs remember him
- illustrate their explanations of Guru Nanak’s teachings about respect and equality and service to others (*sewa*) with references to the Mool Mantar, the story of Bhai Lalo and some ‘sayings’ of Guru Nanak
- make connections between the impact of Guru Nanak’s teachings on the lives of individual Sikhs and how their own beliefs influence their actions and decisions.

Translated into ‘I can’ attainment statements for use with children the above outcomes might be shared with pupils as:

I can

- make links between Sikh stories of miracles that happened around Guru Nanak and the way he is remembered by Sikhs today
- give examples of some sayings of Guru Nanak, his prayer the Mool Mantar and the story of the Guru and Bhai Lalo and use them to explain his teachings about respect, equality and service to others
- show what I’ve learnt about Sikhs trying to put their beliefs and teachings into practice, by talking about how my own beliefs and values influence my actions and decisions

Vocabulary

In this unit children will have an opportunity to use words and phrases related to:

- religion in general, *eg belief, worship, prayer, miracle*
- Sikhism, *eg Guru Nanak, Guru Granth Sahib, Ik Onkar, sewa, gurdwara, langar, Mool Mantar*
- religious and human experience, *eg respect, equality, honesty, community, commitment*

'How does the life of Guru Nanak teach about respect and equality?'
Writing frame for sessions 1 – 4

Clues that Guru Nanak was 'special' from the moment of his birth are ..

Some examples of Nanak teaching his family and neighbours to treat everybody with respect and equality are

This is what happened in the story about Guru Nanak meeting Bhai Lalo ...

What the Bhai Lalo story teaches Sikhs about equality and respect for others is

Guru Nanak is a good role model for Sikhs. A good 'role model' is someone who

Guru Nanak is a good role model for Sikhs because

My own good role model in life/in my religion is

I think that she/he is my role model because ...

I could be a good role model for others in the way I ...

Guru Nanak said “We are all children of the same Father (God). Man or woman, rich or poor, Hindu or Muslim.” I think he meant

At Kartarpur (‘Creator Town’) Guru Nanak put his teachings about respect and equality into action by

A special word for Sikhs is 'Ik Onkar.' This means

Guru Nanak taught Sikhs that they serve God by serving others (sewa). Sikhs show love for God and respect for others in the langar by

I / my school / my community try to promote equality by

'How does the life of Guru Nanak teach about respect and equality?'
Teachers' notes for writing frame (sessions 1 – 4)

Clues that Guru Nanak was 'special' from the moment of his birth are ..

- Mardana said he and Nanak's family could see God's light in his eyes
- He was an unusually thoughtful pupil, spending a lot of time thinking about God and praying
- Nanak tells his father that there is only One God ("He, though God is neither male nor female")
- Miracles seemed to happen when Nanak was around. eg the crops revive after the cows have trampled/eaten them
- Nanak told his friend that he felt God had special work for him to do

Some examples of Nanak teaching his family and neighbours to treat everybody with respect and equality are

- On his way to school, Nanak gently touches a poor woman's baby. She is an 'untouchable.' His father disapproves. But Guru Nanak smiles kindly at the woman and her baby.
- Nanak gives away food to poor people at the shop where he works

Guru Nanak is a good role model for Sikhs. A good 'role model' is someone who

- Provides a good example of how to live and treat others.

Guru Nanak is a good role model for Sikhs because

- Sikhs believe he was sent by God to show people how God wants them to live
- Sikhs still tell stories about the life of Guru Nanak which teach them to treat others equally with kindness and respect
- In his life he put his teachings into practice eg he set up Kartarpur ('city of God') where everyone was equal and earned their living by honest work

This is what happened in the story about Guru Nanak meeting Bhai Lalo ...

- Guru Nanak arrived at a new town
- A rich man invited him to share a fine meal with him
- And a poor man offered to share his simple food with the Guru
- Guru Nanak picked up a piece of bread (chapatti) from each man and squeezed them
- From the rich man's bread came blood
- From the poor man's came milk
- Guru Nanak explained that the blood showed that the rich man had earned his money by treating others unfairly
- The milk showed that the poor man had earned his money honestly
- Guru Nanak chose to eat with the poor man
- Guru Nanak encouraged the rich man to others, including to an 'untouchable' woman/outside

What the Bhai Lalo story teaches Sikhs about equality and respect for others is

- Sikhs should lead a good life, and earn their living with honesty not by cheating, lying or by treating others unfairly
- Sikhs believe that God wants them to share what they have with others
- All humans have in them the spark of God and so all people are equal

My own good role model in life/in my religion is

- children from religious backgrounds might suggest eg Muslims, the Prophet Muhammad; Christians, Jesus; Hindus, Rama or Krishna
- Good role models might be pop/film/sports stars who have, for example, stood up against racism or tried to make the lives of children better or worked to protect the environment

I think that she/he is my role model because ...

- Children give positive reasons for their choice (see above)

I could be a good role model for others in the way I ...

- For example, behaviour in the classroom and the playground, making new children feel welcome, standing up for others if they are being teased or bullied, contribution to charities, positive participation in the life of the school,
- participation in community activities eg raising money for good causes through brownies, scouts, and at the madrassah or sunday school

Guru Nanak said “We are all children of the same Father (god). Man or woman, rich or poor, Hindu or Muslim.” I think he meant

- all people should be respected and treated with equality by humans because they were made equal by God
- Hindus, Muslims and people of other religions should respect each other if they all believe in God and try to live good lives

At Kartarpur (‘Creator Town’) Guru Nanak put his teachings about respect and equality into action by

- Setting up a community where everyone would put God’s will into practice
- By encouraging everyone to earn their living honestly
- Encouraging people to share what they had with others
- Working alongside others in the fields and building homes
- Sitting down to eat with his Hindu family and Muslim friends
- Not treating his parents as more important than others

A special word for Sikhs is ‘Ik Onkar.’ This means

- There is only One God

Guru Nanak taught Sikhs that they serve God by serving others (sewa). Sikhs show love for God and respect for others in the langar by

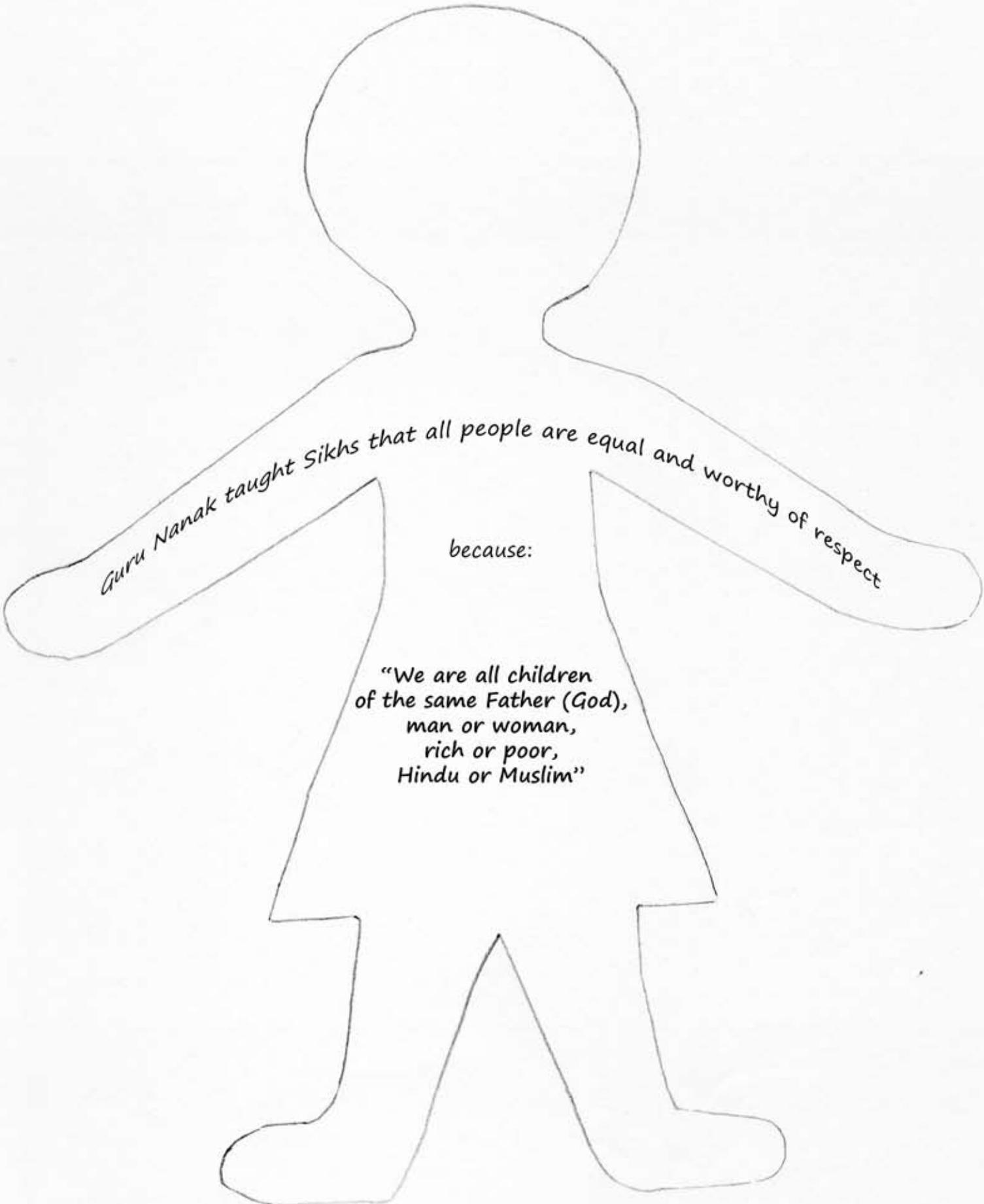
- Contributing ingredients for a meal at the gurdwara langar
- Cooking a vegetarian meal so that everyone can eat it
- Serving the meal to all who come to the gurdwara, including non-Sikhs
- Clearing away and washing up for others
- Sitting side by side on the floor to eat – everyone is on the same level, no one is more important than anyone else

In addition, Sikhs do sewa in whatever way they can, including cleaning the shoes left outside the prayer room

I / my school / my community try to promote equality by

Personal responses for example ...

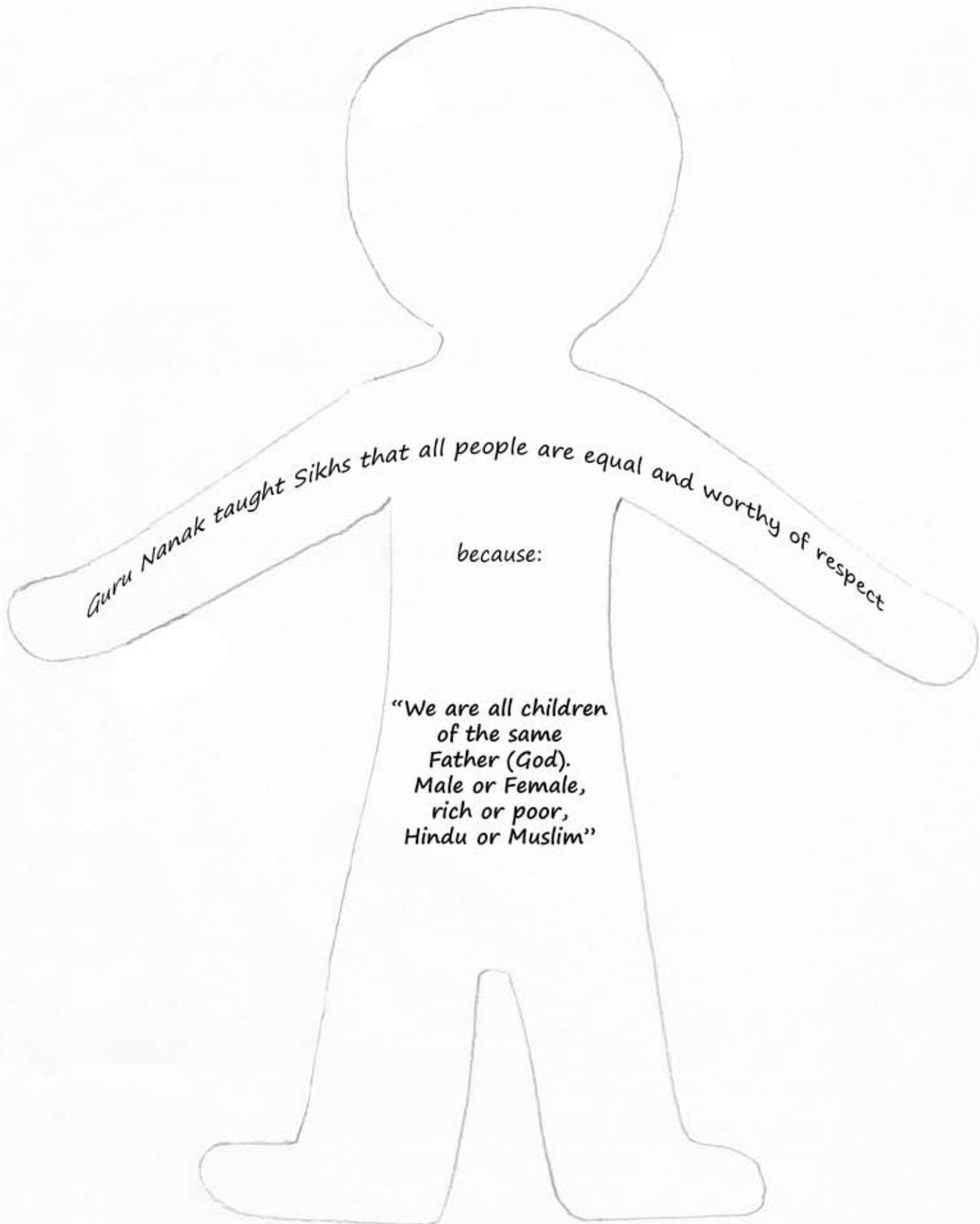
- Keeping to the school behaviour /golden rules
- Not using racist or sexist language
- Showing respect for others in RE when they discuss other people’s beliefs and values
- School celebration of religious festivals and community events



Guru Nanak taught Sikhs that all people are equal and worthy of respect

because:

*"We are all children
of the same Father (God),
man or woman,
rich or poor,
Hindu or Muslim"*



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