

**Lincolnshire Locally Agreed Syllabus for Religious Education  
KS2 Compulsory Unit: Life Journey (Christianity)**

- *How do Christians show they belong?*
- *What value does religion bring for religious people?*
- *How does this relate to ideas about community, identity and belonging?*
- *Rites of passage; include other religions, e.g. Amrit in Sikhism*

- **Christianity**

1. **Birth** (baptism – key features, ways in which it is done differently in different denominations of Christianity, ways in which it connects to Christian beliefs about God, the world and human beings)
2. **Initiation** (confirmation – key features, ways in which it is done differently in different denominations of Christianity, ways in which it connects to Christian beliefs about God, the world and human beings)
3. **Marriage** (key features, ways in which it is done differently in different denominations of Christianity, ways in which it connects to Christian beliefs about God, the world and human beings)
4. **Death** (funerals - key features, ways in which it is done differently in different denominations of Christianity, ways in which it connects to Christian beliefs about God, the world and human beings)

- **Sikhism:**

1. **Birth** (visiting the **gurdwara** and singing hymns of thanksgiving from the **Guru Granth Sahib** [the holy book]; choosing of the child's name based on a random opening of the Guru Granth Sahib – name should start with first letter of the first word on the hymn on the chosen page; boy's name must have suffix '*Singh*' and girl's name must have suffix '*Kaur*'; **kara parshad** [sanctified food] distributed to the congregation; the significance of the naming ceremony as showing the child belongs to God and is always in God's presence)
2. **Initiation** (**Amrit** ceremony; linked to the story of the first **Khalsa**; wearing of the 5 Ks and their significance – what they tell us about Sikh beliefs about God and human beings; drinking and sprinkling of **amrit** [sugar water] five times; hymns from the **Guru Granth Sahib** are sung; prayers of thanksgiving; distribution of **kara parshad**)
3. **Marriage** (known as the **anand karaj**; a ceremony of equals – men and women are equal in Sikhism; asking of the consent of both parties; placing of the end of the groom's scarf in the bride's hand; singing of hymns from the **Guru Granth Sahib**; prayer of thanksgiving; distribution of **kara parshad**)
4. **Death** (body of the deceased is washed and dressed by family members; 5 Ks remain with the body; body is cremated and the ashes spread in a holy river in India or a river in the place the person lived; prayers of thanksgiving and the distribution of **kara parshad**)

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- The value of religion: is religion important because it makes certain claims about God, the world and human beings that religious believers accept as the truth? Is religion important because it has social value for the whole of society? Does religion have value because it fosters a sense of community? Etc.