
FOUNDERS AND LEADERS

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Appropriate Pages from Agreed Syllabus

KEY STAGE 1

- ❖ Myself as a special person, Jesus as a leader

KEY STAGE 2

- ❖ Founders and Leaders
- ❖ Faith in Action
 1. Outlines and Suggested Activities
 2. Resources List
 3. Photocopiable Sheets
 4. Teacher Information Sheets



Outline of Schemes of Work

EARLY YEARS AND KEY STAGE 1					
Programmes of Study	Key Questions	Key Words	Activities	Resources	At 1 & 2
Founders and leaders	Can you name an important person? What do you know about a religious leader?	Jesus	Collect favourite books. Make a book. Display Holy books and stories. Enact a scene from a story. Show books which are important to people.	Books. Children's experiences. Artefacts. Play clothes.	1 & 2
KEY STAGE 2					
Founders and leaders	What is a leader? Name leaders and link to religions. What makes a leader? Could you be a leader?	Life of Jesus. Muhammad. Disciples. Prophets. 10 Gurus. Dalai Lama. Mother Teresa. Christian Aid.	Match leaders to faith. Time line. Life stories. Character study. Give pupils responsible jobs/roles.	Story books. Videos. Art.	1 & 2



Mother Teresa

Learning Outcomes

KEY STAGE 1

Founders/Leaders

- name two founders of faith
- hear stories from different traditions



KEY STAGE 2

Founders/Leaders

- name leaders/founders of faiths and the religions they come from
- describe in outline the life of at least one founder



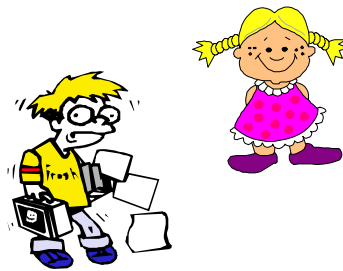
Mahatma Gandhi



Key Stage 1

Myself - Me as a Special Person

- Who am I?
- Things that are special to me
- Name, appearance, eye colour, likes/dislikes.
- What makes me happy?
- What makes me sad?
- What makes me angry?
- What can I do?
- Stories about children eg Samuel, Sophie's Snail, Dick-Smith.
- How do I affect others? Feelings/behaviour regarding everyone as special.



Samuel, Sophie's Snail, Dick-

SUGGESTED ACTIVITIES

- What is a leader? What do they do? - Identify leaders children know - in school, home, from TV - Prime Minister - Community.
- Special people/leaders - children's experiences - whose picture is on their wall at home.
- Jesus as a leader - stories about Jesus as a leader.
- A leader in local community - invite to speak.
- A day in the life of a leader.



Margaret Thatcher



Mikhail Gorbachev

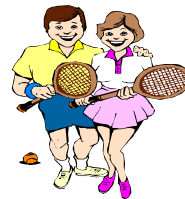
Key Stage 2 - Suggested Activities

FOUNDERS AND LEADERS

1. Qualities of leadership.
 - What is a leader, what is expected from a leader?
2. Jesus - leadership and reactions
 - spiritual leader, not military
 - disciples - training for departure
 - crowds following
 - crowds turning against
3. Guru Nanak - history of person
4. Muhammad - history of person

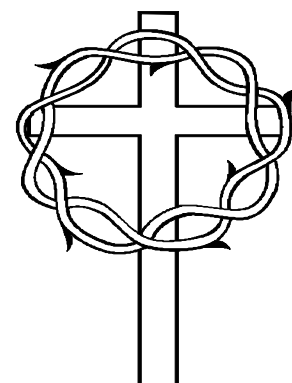
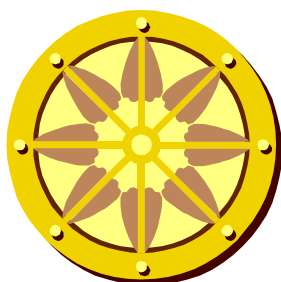
FAITH IN ACTION

1. People who inspire us - pop, sport, etc.
2. 10 Gurus as leaders.
3. Disciples.
4. Community leaders visiting school, trips to workplaces/places of worship eg Vicar, Priest, Imam.
5. Examples of leaders - eg Mother Theresa, Florence Nightingale, Dr Barnardo, Ghandi
6. Examples of organisations
 - how individuals can help eg Oxfam, Christian Aid, Greenpeace, Amnesty International.
 - organise/take part in events which help eg Comic Relief, Band Aid



Resources

Teaching RE: Founders and Leaders 5 - 11		CEM
Sikhism/Islam 'Ideas Bank' series		Folens
Primary RE series: Key Figures 5 - 7	P Emnet and S Hart	Folens
Brainwaves 'Christianity'	C Moorcroft	Folens
In His Service Bhs 1 - 3		RMEP
Junior Steps in RE Yr 3	Mr J Keene	S Thornes
Ideas Bank 'Special People' 7 - 11	L Fidge and J Williams	Folens
Seeking Religion: Jesus	J F Aylett and RD Howler-Storey	Hodder & Strayton
Myself:		
RE First Topics	P Cato and R Washford-Murphy	Folens
A Very Worried Sparrow (OHP)	M Doney	Lion
Blueprints: RE KS2	R Parmiter and Mr Price	Starky Thornes



Mahatma Gandhi



Mahatma Ghandi

An Indian poet, Rabindranath Tagore, gave him the name 'Mahatma'. It means 'Great soul'.

Thinking time!

1. What word means standing up for what you think is right?
2. What is apartheid?
3. Who are the untouchables?
4. What is a vegetarian?
5. What can we do to stop wars?

Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi was born in 1869 in Porbandar, India.

Gandhi practised satyagraha, which means standing up for what you think is right.

He also practised ahimsa, which means 'love that operates through non-violence'. He believed in peaceful protest.

Gandhi grew up in India, worshipping God in the form of **Vishnu**. He studied law in London when he was nineteen, but was always interested in religion and read both the Bible and the **Bhagavad Gita**. His job was in South Africa and it was here that he met apartheid. This experience made him resolve to fight against racial prejudice and injustice, while still following the Hindu belief in ahimsa. Ahimsa, a belief in non-violence, also extends to animals and consequently most Hindus are vegetarian.

The Hindu caste system included the untouchables. Gandhi saw this as unjust and taught people that to think of people as untouchable was racial prejudice, that the untouchables were God's children and that they should be welcomed into temples. He also fought for India's right to govern itself, independent from British rule, but through peaceful methods. Even though some of Gandhi's protests led to him being put in prison, they were often successful in bringing change.

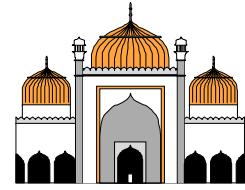
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- ❖ The Imam teaches children Arabic.
 - ❖ The Imam loves to hear people declare their faith.
 - ❖ Sometimes the Imam is invited to parties to celebrate a baby's birth.
 - ❖ The Imam often give talks in schools.
 - ❖ Sometimes The Imam meets with other religious leaders in the community.
 - ❖ The Imam has no priestly role. He is the prayer leader - knowledgeable about the Qur'an. He wears a simple dress.
 - ❖ The Imam has to ensure a constant supply of water so worshippers can wash before going into the prayer hall.
 - ❖ In the mosque the Imam and other teachers give daily lessons in Islam and Arabic to children.
 - ❖ One of the most pleasant duties of the Imam is to observe the declaration of faith by those aspiring to become a Muslim - 'there is no God except Allah and Muhammad - peace be to him - is his servant and messenger'. Muslims believe that Muhammad was the last and true prophet of God (Allah), and through him God revealed his word as recorded in the Qur'an.
 - ❖ The Imam will receive visits from any Muslims who require counselling. This is part of his role. There is a naming ceremony for Muslim babies. Boys are circumcised soon after birth.
 - ❖ Marriages. The Imam ensures the girl receives a gift from her husband; that the marriage is entered into freely; and solemnises the wedding.
 - ❖ At funerals the Imam officiates and prays. Before burial the body is washed and then wrapped in a shroud.

Founders and Leaders

Hinduism - The Brahmin

- ❖ The Brahmin (priest) is in charge of worship in the temple.
- ❖ He will collect offerings.
- ❖ He will read the holy books, written in Sanskrit.
- ❖ The Brahmin will lead prayers.
- ❖ He will look at star charts to choose a name for a baby.
- ❖ The Brahmin will prepare the 'puja tray' (for ceremonies).
- ❖ He will look after the murti (statue).
- ❖ He will invite holy people to give talks at the temple.



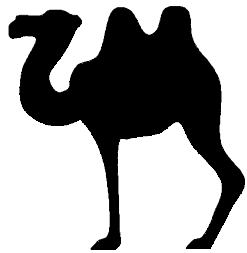


THE LIFE OF MUHAMMAD

- ❖ Born AD 570 in Mecca. Parents died early. Developed love of animals, eg cut a hole in cloak to avoid waking a sleeping kitten.
- ❖ Became a shepherd. In desert, visionary dreams foretold his future importance.
- ❖ At 25 became caravan leader and trader. Became disillusioned with moral and religious decay of Mecca, especially idol worship. He married a widow, Khadijah, and had two sons (who both died young) and four daughters.
- ❖ He had a vision of the angel Gabriel in a cave. Gabriel explained that Muhammad was blessed and was to preach the message of God (Allah).
- ❖ AD 610 began preaching. Taught followers love and brotherhood, to be kind, to love children, and respect elders, always to be truthful, not to harm each other, to lead a humble lifestyle, etc.
- ❖ First wife died AD 619. Rejected by Mecca because of his teaching. Moved to Medina, 200 miles away. When Muhammad was nearly fifty, he began to receive messages from Allah via angels. The Angel Gabriel told him to read the words that he was showing to him, and Muhammad said the words, although he could not read.
- ❖ AD 622 became leading citizen, political and religious leader. (This became first year of Muslim calendar.) Proved himself to be great military leader in battles with the Meccans.
- ❖ AD 632 completed his ministry. Returned to Medina. Died with head on lap of favourite wife, Aisha.
- ❖ Muslims greet each other with 'As-Salamu Alaykum'. (Peace be upon you.)

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- ❖ The Qur'an, the Muslim holy book, is not a life of Muhammad, but a collection of Muhammad's recitations 'There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah'.

To do:- Write a life line for yourself or a member of your family to show some interesting facts about yourself.



Founders and Leaders

THE TEN GURUS

Guru Nanak was the first of ten Sikh Gurus or leaders. He was followed by nine other men who each made their own individual contribution to the establishment of Sikhism.

Angad Dev (1504-1552)	Promoted the Punjabi language, making it available to common people.
Amar Das (1479-1574)	Established the langar, the kitchen in the gurdwara, providing poor people with a source of food.
Ram Das (1534-1581)	Built the Pool of Immortality and founded the city of Amritsar.
Arjan Dev (1563-1606)	Compiled the <i>Adi Granth</i> (the Sikh holy scriptures) and built the Harimandir, the Golden Temple, in Amritsar.
Har Gobind (1595-1644)	Fought against invaders.
Har Rai (1630-1661)	Advocated twice-daily meetings.
Har Krishnan (1656-1664)	Sometimes known as the 'boy Guru', he cared for the sick, risking his life during a smallpox plague.
Tegh Bahadur (1621-1675)	Fought against religious fanaticism and was eventually martyred for his beliefs.
Gobind Singh (1666-1708)	Established the Khalsa and proclaimed that the holy scriptures, to be called the Guru Granth Sahib, would replace the living Gurus as spiritual guide for the faith.

GURU NANAK

Guru Nanak the founder of Sikhism, was born in 1469CE in Talwandi, India (now a part of Pakistan). His family was Hindu and his father was a professional person. Nanak was a clever, sensitive boy who liked to spend his time thinking about God; he also gave up his time and resources to help the poor.

At the age of 30, he went missing for three days near a riverbank and it was assumed that he had drowned. When he reappeared, he began to preach about God and spent the rest of his life sharing his insights with others. He said that he had encountered God and that it had transformed his life and his perception of himself and the world. He taught that God is eternal and is without form or shape. Those who followed Guru Nanak became known as Sikhs, meaning 'disciples', and he is still honoured and revered by Sikhs today.



Guru Nanak taught that all people are equal: 'There is neither Hindu nor Muslim.'

Founders and Leaders

THE TEN GURUS

Each of the ten Gurus helped develop Sikhism in different ways.

❖ Match each Guru with what he did:

Guru Nanak

Encouraged the use of Punjabi.

Guru Angad Dev

Set up the langar system.

Guru Amar Das

Produced the Adi Granth

Guru Ram Das

Founded Sikhism.

Guru Arjan Dev

Established the Khalsa

Guru Har Gobind

Fought invaders.

Guru Tegh Bahadur

Held religious gatherings.

Guru Har Krishan

Established Amritsar

Guru Har Rai

Cared for the sick.

Guru Gobind Singh

Wanted freedom in the way people worship

TITLE OF UNIT: _____

KEY STAGE: _____ **AIMS:** _____

YEAR: _____

Programme of Study	Key Questions	Key Words	Activities	Resources	AT

An Outline of Basic Beliefs and Practices of Major Religions

	PLACES OF WORSHIP	SPECIAL DAY	NAME(S) OF GOD	PROPHETS	FESTIVALS	HOLY BOOK
CHRISTIANITY	Church	Sunday	GOD - The Father; The Son (Jesus); The Holy Spirit	Old Testament Prophets + John the Baptist	Easter - New Life Christmas - Light Whitsun - Holy Spirit Harvest	Bible - Old Testament New Testament
HINDUISM	Manhir (Temple)	No special day Prayers in temple every day	One God in many forms eg Brahma Vishnu, Shiva etc	No Prophets but recognises religious teachers/gurus as providing guidance to people	Diwali - Light; Good Evil; New Year Navaratri - Mother Earth Holl - Spring Raksha Bandhan - Brother/Sister	Vedas Upanishads Mahabharata (which includes the Bhagavadgta)
ISLAM	Mosque	Friday - Day of Special Prayer	Allah	Old Testament; Prophets; Jesus; Muhammad	Ramadan - Fasting Eid-UI-Fltr - End of Fasting Haji - Pilgrimage	Gu'ran
JUDAISM	Synagogue	Friday evening to Saturday evening	Yhwh (Yahweh)	Old Testament Prophets (Moses most important)	Passover (Pesach) - Deliverance Succot - Harvest Rosh Hashanah - New Year Yom Kippur - Atonement Chanukkah - Light Purim - Story of Esther	Torah (First 5 books of Old Testament) Talmud (interpretations)
SIKHISM	Gurdwara	Sunday in Britain but variable elsewhere	One God (Sat Naam - Truth)	10 Gurus Guru-Nanak; Angad; Amar Das; Ram Das; Arjan; Hargobind Singh; Har Rai; Tegh Bahadur; Gobind Singh	Valsakhi - New year Diswal - As Hindu + release of Hargobind Singh from prison Holl - Spring	Guru Granth Sahib
BUDDISM	Temple			Buddah		Vedas