

Knowledge Organiser – How is it challenging to be a teenage Muslim or Sikh in the UK today?

Key Words			
Islamophobia	The fear of, hatred of, or prejudice against the religion of Islam or Muslims.	Guru Granth Sahib	The Sikh holy book/scripture. Treated with great respect and considered the final Guru (teacher/leader).
Prejudice	An unfair feeling of dislike for a person or group because of race, sex, religion, etc.	Punjabi	The language used in the Punjab region of India, spoken by the Gurus of Sikhism.
Discrimination	Treating someone or a group unfairly because of prejudice.	Gurmukhi	The text that Punjabi is often written in.
Ummah	The community of Muslims around the world.	Tolerance	Allowing, permitting, or accepting an action, idea, object, or person that one dislikes or disagrees with.
Khalsa	The community of Sikhs around the world.	Diversity	Having a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds, including: different genders, sexual orientations, etc.

Key Ideas		
Islamophobia	Islamophobia can be encountered in many aspects of life in the UK: media outlets (e.g. newspapers), friends, family, famous people. It is illogical because it is prejudicial and treats someone differently based on a characteristic, before they have got to know them.	
The 5 Ks in Sikhism	The 5 Ks are 5 physical symbols worn by Sikhs who have been initiated into the Khalsa. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kesh (uncut hair) • Kara (a steel bracelet) • Kangha (a wooden comb) • Kachera (cotton shorts) • Kirpan (steel sword) 	The 5 Ks date from the creation of the Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699. The 5 Ks taken together symbolise that the Sikh who wears them has dedicated themselves to a life of devotion.
Tolerance and Interfaith Week	Mutual Respect and Tolerance are understanding that we all don't share the same beliefs and values. Respecting the values, ideas, and beliefs of others whilst not imposing our own on others. Examples are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Embracing diversity. • Tackling stereotyping, labelling, prejudice and discrimination. 	THE AIMS OF INTERFAITH WEEK ARE TO: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Strengthen good inter faith relations at all levels • Increase awareness of the different and distinct faith communities in the UK, in particular celebrating and building on the contribution which their members make to their neighbourhoods and to wider society • Increase understanding between people of religious and non-religious beliefs
Radicalisation and extremism	Radicalisation is the process by which a person comes to support terrorism and extremist ideologies. There is no single route to radicalisation. Sometimes there are clear warning signs of radicalisation, in other cases the changes are less obvious. An example of a warning sign might be a strong change in behaviour or a person becoming secretive.	Extremism is the vocal or active opposition to our fundamental values, including democracy, the rule of law, individual liberty, and respect and tolerance for different faiths and beliefs. Extremism can lead to acts of terrorism.
Religious views on terrorism	Terrorism is an action or threat designed to influence the government or intimidate the public. Its purpose is to advance a political or religious cause.	Religious views on terrorism are the same: terrorism is wrong. Religions respect human life and promote its protection. Harming civilians is never okay. "Love thy neighbour" -Christianity "Blessed are the peacemakers" –Christianity "Fight in the cause of Allah those who fight you, but do not transgress limits" –Islam "Hate your enemy mildly, he may become your friend one day" –Islam "Do not harm" –Buddhism