


Cut out the cards and challenge your classmate to a game of dominoes! There are a number of key terms, each of which corresponds to its definition. The key concepts are those that are underlined and the others are terms that will help your understanding of the concepts. Divide the cards equally. You then take turns to 'match up' your card, explaining the link to the last played card. Guru Granth Sahib is first to be placed on the table. Pass if you think you cannot go. The winner is the first to place all cards down.

 <p><b><u>GURDWARA</u></b></p>	<p>The Sikh place of worship; it means 'gateway to the Guru'.</p>	<p><b><u>MUKTI</u></b></p>	<p>Spiritual liberation from the cycle of birth and death.</p>	<p><b>AARDAS</b></p>	<p>A prayer which is said at the start and/or end of a significant task. For example, it is often said during the Amrit Sanskar.</p>
<p><b><u>AMRIT SANSKAR</u></b></p>	<p>The name given to the ceremony that initiates a person into the khalsa.</p>	<p><b><u>SANGAT</u></b></p>	<p>The holy congregation gathered in the presence of the Guru Granth Sahib.</p>	<p><b>AKHAND PATH</b></p>	<p>The continual reading of the Guru Granth Sahib over a 48 hour period.</p>
<p><b><u>GURPURBS</u></b></p>	<p>The celebrations of the anniversary of the birth or death of a Guru. Gurpurbs is also a celebration of the installation of the Guru Granth Sahib in 1604.</p>	<p><b><u>SEWA</u></b></p>	<p>Service to fellow human beings; acts of kindness or charity.</p>	<p><b>ATMA</b></p>	<p>The name given to the non-physical part of us (soul) that is believed to be immortal.</p>
<p><b><u>MOOL MANTRA</u></b></p>	<p>Means 'basic teaching' and these are the first statements of each section of the Guru Granth Sahib.</p>	<p><b><u>VAISAKHI</u></b></p>	<p>The Sikh harvest festival that also marks the day in which Guru Gobind Singh formed the first Khalsa in 1699.</p>	<p><b>DASWANDH</b></p>	<p>Religious duty of giving one tenth of earnings and time toward the common resources of the community.</p>

# Dominoes



<b>GRANTHI</b>	Someone who reads the Guru Granth Sahib at religious festivals or through acts of worship.	<b>HUKAM</b>	The commanded will of God.	<b>KHALSA</b>	The community of fully initiated Sikhs. They have undergone the initiation ceremony of Amrit Sanskar.
<b>GURMUKH</b>	Someone who has become God-centred.	<b>IK ONKAR</b>	This is found at the beginning of the mool mantra and means 'there is only one God'.	<b>LANGAR</b>	The free community kitchen found in all Gurdwaras.
<b>SAHAJDHARI</b>	Means 'slow adopter' and refers to those who follow Sikhism but have yet to be initiated into the khalsa.	<b>JIVAN MUKTI</b>	The belief that a person may achieve spiritual liberation during their lifetime and not only upon death.	<b>SEWA PANTHI</b>	The title given to a Sikh person whose life is dedicated to the service of the Sikh Community.
<b>GURU GRANTH SAHIB</b>	The sacred scripture of Sikhism that is regarded as the revealed Word of God.	<b>KARAH PRASHAD</b>	A sweet substance made from semolina, sugar and ghee served at religious ceremonies in the presence of the GGS.	<b>KARMA</b>	Belief that actions, and the consequences of these, determine whether the atma will be released from the cycle of birth, death and rebirth.
<b>HAUMAI</b>	Pride, ego or self-centredness.	<b>KAUR</b>	Means 'princess' and is the middle or last name of a Sikh female. All Khalsa Sikh females must carry this last name.	<b>SINGH</b>	Means 'lion' and is the middle or last name of a Sikh male. All Khalsa Sikh males must carry this last name.

# Dominoes

<b>KARA</b>	One of the five Ks worn by a member of the Khalsa. This is the bangle that reminds them that God is eternal.	<b>GURU ARJAN</b>	The fifth of ten Gurus who compiled the Adi Granth. He was martyred for refusing to remove Hindu and Islamic references.	<b>ANANDPUR</b>	Known as the 'holy city of bliss' where the Panj Piaras, the first five initiated into the Khalsa, was formed.
<b>KIRPAN</b>	This is the dagger worn to symbolise defence against attack and the protection of those who are oppressed.	<b>GURU GOBIND SINGH</b>	The last of the ten Gurus who organised Sikhs into the Khalsa to fight Mughal oppression and made the GGS the successor.	<b>NIHANG</b>	A Sikh who follows the soldier lifestyle of the time of Guru Gobind Singh. They wear blue robes and reject household comforts.
<b>KACHERA</b>	These are shorts worn to remind them of the clothes worn by soldiers who fought for the faith. They also symbolises continence.	<b>AMRITSAR</b>	Translated as 'pool of nectar', this is their place of pilgrimage where the pool surrounds the Harmandir Sahib.	<b>GURU NANAK</b>	The founder of Sikhism who was well educated in Eastern and Western scriptures and brought together Hindu and Islamic teaching.
<b>KANGA</b>	This is the comb that reminds them that God is there to remove the tangles from their life and can always be turned to.	<b>JANAM SAKHI</b>	The bibliographic account of the life of Guru Nanak or the other Gurus.	<b>GURU TEGH BAHADUR</b>	The ninth of ten Gurus who refused to comply with Mughal authority. This refusal to convert to Islam led to his martyrdom in 1675.
<b>KESH</b>	Uncut hair and beard, symbolising the rejection of pride and the appreciation of God's gift of creation.	<b>GURBANI</b>	The writings of the Gurus.	<b>GURU AMAR DAS</b>	The third of ten Gurus. He started the langar to remove caste distinctions and establish social cohesion.