

Religious Education Knowledge Organiser

Year 1

Autumn 1

How do we know we belong?

Substantive Knowledge - to know what a family is and it could be a religious family, that faith is trusting and believing in someone or something and involves following a set of beliefs or rules. Also to know that symbols are used in religions and humanism and to know some of the things a follower of a religion may do.

What is a family?



Family can be your parents, grandparents, brothers or sisters as well as extended family as aunts and uncles. No two families are the same.



Some families are followers of a religion. They may lead their lives a little differently. Some children at school may be part of a faith family.

What does it mean to have faith?

In Christianity, having faith is seen as a gift from God.

You can define faith as "belief in a god or in the teachings of religion'. All religious followers have faith as they follow and believe in a god.

The Characteristics of Faith

- ❑ Faith is a gift from God.
- ❑ We can never go wrong with placing our faith in God
- ❑ Faith is an ongoing process; the more our faith deepens, the happier we are and the more committed we are to Jesus.
- ❑ Faith is necessary for salvation. It's not enough just going through the motions.
- ❑ Grace makes it possible for us to have faith.
- ❑ Faith is the beginning of eternal life.

What is religion?

Sikhism



Buddhism



Hinduism



Islam



Judaism



Christianity



Religion is a fundamental set of beliefs and practices that are followed by a large number of people.

Why do religions use symbols?



Fish



Menorah



Khanda

Symbols are used in religion for many reasons. For example, some are used to show others their faith, some are used to remind the wearer of their faith.



Allah



Dharmachakra



Swastika

What things may a follower of religion do?



volunteer



Daily and weekly rituals



Donate money



pray

Followers of religion will act according to their chosen religion’s rules. They will all pray, give donations and volunteer. Each religion has a different set of rituals that followers will take part in. Special festivals may include fasting, painting of bodies or giving presents.

Portable knowledge - What we need to know - Some people are religious and have a faith. At Ebbsfleet Green, some children are religious and there are different religions.

Core Vocabulary

belong - to be a member of a group

religious - to believe in a religion

acceptance - the act of accepting something or someone

What is significant about light?

Substantive Knowledge - To know that light is symbolic in many religions and to be able to recall the importance of orange marigolds in Hinduism. To also know the relevance of light in the Rama and Sita story and that Hindu's believe in one God that takes many forms.

Light is symbolic in many religions.

Sacred texts use the theme of blindness to describe those who are spiritually lost or who are at risk of taking the wrong path in life. Light symbolises a spiritual awakening or 'seeing the light'. It also is a symbol for life, happiness and can be associated with being a perfect being.



Diya Lamp which is lit during Ramadan.

Hinduism and Yellow/Orange Marigolds.



Yellow/Orange marigolds

The marigold symbolises the vibrancy (high energy, brightness) and positivity of life. The saffron/orange coloured flower is offered to God as a symbol of surrender to the supreme power and helps a person to receive the blessing of the lord.

Rama and Sita



Rama and Sita and Ravana.

In the forest the evil demon Ravana seizes Sita and takes her to his island home of Lanka. Rama follows a trail of Sita's jewellery and then meets Hanuman, the monkey-king. Hanuman uses his magic power of flight to discover where Sita is and then, with Rama, they raise an army of animals and march on Lanka.



Rama kills Ravana with a magic arrow and then, their exile over, he returns to Ayodhya with Sita and Lakshman. The people light their way home with little lamps left outside their homes.

What is the message of Rama and Sita?

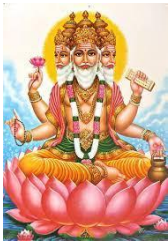
In the story, Rama, Sita and Hanuman represent goodness and light, whilst Ravana represents darkness and evil. As Ravana is defeated by Rama and his army, the message is that with persistence and dedication, goodness will win over bad. Ever since, people light lamps (diva lamps) at Diwali to remember that light triumphs over dark and good triumphs over evil.

Diwali celebrations.



Hindus belief in one God.

Hindus believe that Brahman is the one true ultimate / supreme being. However, they also believe that there are many deities. These deities are different aspects of Brahman and each one shows Hindus a part of what Brahman is like.



Brahma



Vishnu



Shiva

The three main ones are

Brahma the creator - in Hindu creator stories , Brahma brought the universe into being.

Vishnu the preserver - god of light and enlightenment

Shiva the destroyer - often pictured dancing and with four arms.

Portable Knowledge - what we need to know.

Orange symbolises purity (cleanliness)

Light is symbolic and it shows Hindus the way to God.

Core vocabulary

Diwali - Hindu festival of light

Divya - heavenly and divine being

Supreme - highest in rank or authority

What more can we find out about Diwali?

Substantive Knowledge - Hindus believe in one God and he has visited Earth in different forms, to know the significance of the Ramayana and recall the story of Rama and Sita. To also know the rituals of the Aarti Ceremony and what a Puja Tray is.

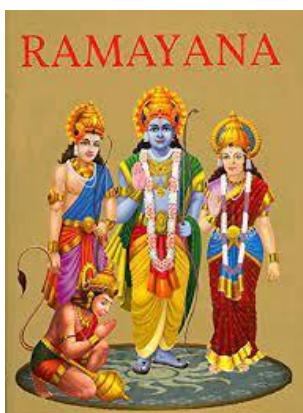
Hindus and one God.

Hindus believe that Brahman is the one true ultimate / supreme being. However, they also believe that there are many deities. These deities are different aspects of Brahman and each one shows Hindus a part of what Brahman is like. The god of preservation Lord Vishnu descends on earth every time the unrighteous overpower the world. To maintain the cosmic order, God has taken different avatars and helped His creation survive and grow.



Vishnu, who has appeared on Earth in many forms.

What is the significance of Ramayana?



The Ramayana is an all-popular epic in South and Southeast Asia. It is the story of King Rama who must save his kidnapped wife, Sita. Along the way, it teaches Hindu life lessons. The most important life lesson to learn from the Ramayana is that truth always wins and the good will always win against evil.

The story of Rama and Sita

In the forest the evil demon Ravana seizes Sita and takes her to his island home of Lanka. Rama follows a trail of Sita's jewellery and then meets Hanuman, the monkey-king. Hanuman uses his magic power of flight to discover where Sita is and then, with Rama, they raise an army of animals and march on Lanka.

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What is the Aarti Ceremony?



Aarti lamp

Aarti worship is one of the main ceremonies and can take place during Diwali. During the worship, an aarti lamp is passed around in front of worshippers and sacred images. Hindus then wave their hands over the flame and then over their heads to gain blessings from God.

What is a Puja Tray?

A tray that is used during worship. Items that are used during worship are kept on it.



Puja Tray

Objects Used in Puja			
Each shrine contains a puja tray, which holds several important items.			
Bell – The worshippers ring the bell to let God know that they are ready to worship.		Incense and incense holder – The incense burns and gives off a pleasant aroma, which purifies the air around the shrine.	
Kum kum powder – When mixed with water, this powder makes a red paste. Hindu worshippers use it to mark their foreheads as a sign of respect to the gods. They also mark the foreheads of the gods on their shrine.		Deva lamp – The lamp is lit as a symbol of God's presence.	
Water containers and spoon – To show respect, water is offered to the gods on a spoon.			

Portable knowledge - What we need to know.

The Aarti Ceremony takes place during the Hindu festival of Diwali (and most other Hindu ceremonies). Hindus wave lights in front of an image of God.

Core Vocabulary

Brahman - a member of the highest Hindu caste - God or supreme being

Puja tray - a ceremonial tray used during worship

Aarti ceremony - an important ceremony in the Hindu faith

Deity - a god or goddess

Religious Education Knowledge Organiser

Year 4

Autumn 1

How is peace important to all religions?

Substantive Knowledge - Peace is a period of time when there is no war or disturbance. Martin Luther King was a lead Civil Rights campaigner in the U.S.A. Ghandi was a Hindu Civil Rights campaigner in India. As-salaam means, 'peace be with you,' in Islam. Humanists do not believe in a God but in the ability of human beings

What is the meaning of peace?

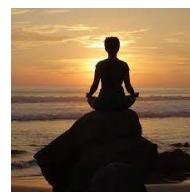
Secular peace - freedom for all members of society regardless of their beliefs.



Peace symbol

Spiritual peace - an inner state of well being and calm.

It can also be a period of time when there is no war or disturbance.



What is the meaning of 'Blessed are the Peacemakers'?

Children of God are peacemakers. They help bring people to God and they do their best to get along with everyone.

Peacemakers try to stop people fighting and Christians believe that when you go to make peace, Jesus will go with you. Jesus taught this message because when you make peace, you reflect the likeness of God.



Jesus giving his peace.

Peaceful resolutions to conflicts.

The Good Friday Agreement was signed on April 10, 1998. It was an accord (agreement) between representatives of Ireland and the British government of Northern Ireland. The Good Friday Agreement brought an end to the period known as the Troubles in Northern Ireland.



Tony Blair and Bertie Ahern sign the Belfast Agreement.

International Law - The body of rules and customs by which sovereign states are guided in their relations with each other is called international law. It is based only on mutual consent of sovereign states, and it is effective either because the nations of the world recognize that it is to their best interests to accept it or because stronger nations are able to force their point of view upon weaker ones.



United Nations

Why do we use the restorative approach at Ebbsfleet Green?



Restorative approaches can change the emotional atmosphere in a school and lead to more positive relationships between pupils and between pupils and staff.

Why do Christian places of worship promote peace?

The idea in the Bible is that peace with God will lead to peace with other human beings. Peace means much more than simply not being at war. At the heart of the Christian message is the belief that the life and death of Jesus gives people peace with God and peace within themselves.

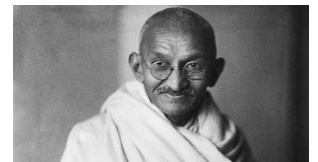


Martin Luther King



Dr Martin Luther King Jr. wanted people to be treated equally whatever the colour of their skin. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. gave powerful speeches and led peaceful protests. He gave a famous speech to lots of people in Washington in 1963. In it, he said he had a dream that life for his children could be different from how it had been for him. During his life, he was arrested and sent to prison 29 times. Dr Martin Luther King Jr. never gave up the fight for equal rights, and made a real difference.

Gandhi



Gandhi wanted India to rule itself.

In the 1930s Gandhi led a famous protest called the Salt March. Afterwards, he was arrested.

Some people think that they should fight if they feel something is unfair. Gandhi didn't believe in fighting.

He showed his peaceful actions could work.

Significance of ahimsa

Ahimsa more commonly pronounced as ahinsa, is the practice of non-violence and compassion towards any living being. Gandhi said 'Ahimsa means not injuring any living being whether by body or mind. I may not, therefore, hurt the person of any wrong-doer or bear any ill-will to him and so cause him mental suffering'.

What is the significance of peace pagodas?



Peace Pagodas are designed to provide a focus for people of all races and creeds to help unite them in their search for world peace.

As-salaam is a greeting used in Islam which means 'Peace be with you'.

A peace pagoda.

What is the significance of the Peace Garden in the Imperial War Museum?

The design is loosely based on a Dharma Wheel and has, as a centerpiece, a Kalachakra Mandala carved in black limestone. Outside the Dharma Wheel are four sculptures to represent gateways for the elements of earth, water, air and fire. The garden includes a stone wall with carvings that consist of the word 'Peace'. In front of the wall are 50,000 pebbles each representing 10 British and Commonwealth lives lost during WW2. The trees include an oak and 2 cypresses symbolising remembrance and white rose bushes named 'Remember'.

What is a Humanist?

Humanists do not believe in a god. They believe it is possible to live a good and fulfilling life without following a traditional religion. They do not follow a holy book either. Instead, Humanists value traits like reason and rely on science to explain the way things are. Humanists believe that people have one life to live - there is no afterlife. As a result they focus on being happy and making the most of their life. They also believe they have a duty to support others.

Portable knowledge - What we need to know.

Peace is a period of time when there is no war or disturbance. Martin Luther King was a lead Civil Rights campaigner in the U.S.A. Ghandi was a Hindu Civil Rights campaigner in India. As-salaam means, 'peace be with you,' in Islam. Humanists do not believe in a God but in the ability of human beings

Core Vocabulary

Peace - a time of no war or disturbance

Conflict - a serious disagreement or argument, fighting

Injustice - lack of fairness or justice

Ahimsa - respect of all living things and avoidance of violence

Religious Education Knowledge Organiser

Year 5

Autumn 1

Why is the natural world significant to Hindus?

Substantive Knowledge - To know that ahimsa is the belief that Hindus should respect all living things and believe in nonviolent protest. This is why many Hindus are vegetarian. The 4 Ashramas are the stages in a Hindu's life. Hindus believe in the universe's endless cycle of creation, preservation and destruction which the 4 Ashramas mirror.

How does nature influences Hindus?

Hindus believe that God can be seen in a person or an animal. They believe that God is in everybody. They also believe that some rivers are sacred and have the power to wash away sins. Hindus believe that all living things have souls with cows being considered as sacred. This is why committed Hindus are vegetarians. Ahimsa more commonly pronounced as ahinsa, is the practice of non-violence and compassion towards any living being.

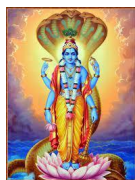


Ahimsa

Many forms of Brahma.



Brahma



Vishnu



Shiva

The three main ones are

Brahma the creator - in Hindu creator stories , Brahma brought the universe into being.

Vishnu the preserver - god of light and enlightenment

Shiva the destroyer - often pictured dancing and with four arms.

Four stages of a Hindus life.

The First Ashrama: "Brahmacharya" or the Student Stage

The Second Ashrama: "Grihastha" or the Householder Stage

The Third Ashrama: "Vanaprastha" or the Hermit Stage

The Fourth Ashrama: "Sannyasa" or the Wandering Ascetic Stage



The universe's endless cycle of creation, preservation and destruction.

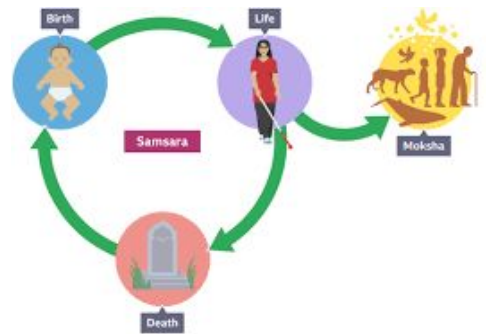
The soul (atman) is born into a particular place in society, with duties to fulfil (dharma).

Good or bad karma attaches to the soul, depending on a person's choices.

At death, the soul is released from the body.

After death, the soul is reincarnated. This reincarnation is considered good or bad, depending on karma.

Moksha is the ultimate goal for Hindus. They escape from being born again and enter blissful union with Brahman.



Endless cycle of life, preservation and death.

How are these all connected?

Hindus should care for all other living beings, such as plants, trees and animals. This means treating them with respect and looking after the environment. They should also worship and pray so that they are thinking about God. They should read and learn the scriptures so that they can understand their religion and its teachings better. Hindus should also consider how they are treating people who are in need of help and support, and they should look after them in the best way they can. They should live their lives with the ultimate aim of achieving freedom from samsara, or moksha. All Hindus should live their lives in such a way that they are always considering moral choices and making the best decisions they can. They should live their lives with the ultimate aim of achieving freedom from samsara, or moksha.

Portable knowledge - What we need to know.

Ahimsa is the belief that Hindus should respect all living things and believe in nonviolent protest. Many are vegetarian. There are 4 stages in a Hindu's life. Hindus believe in the universe's endless cycle of creation, preservation and destruction which the 4 Ashramas mirror.

Core Vocabulary

Brahma - Hindu God - the Creator

Ashramas - four stages of a Hindu's life

Preservation - keeping something/someone alive

Ahimsa - principle of non-violence, in thoughts, words and actions.

Religious Education Knowledge Organiser

Year 6

Autumn 1

What is the significance of The Hajj to Muslims?

Substantive Knowledge - To know the significance of pilgrimages and to recall the preparations for The Hajj. To know the key aspects of the Hajj, it's stories and to know the religious relevance of Mecca. To know who built the Kaaba and the relevance of Mount Arafat and Eid ul Adha.

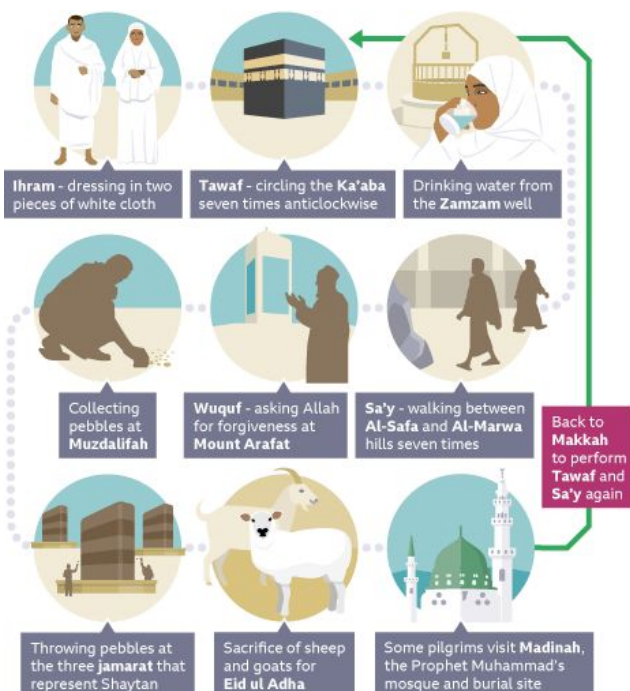
Significance of pilgrimages and The Hajj.

A pilgrimage is a religious or spiritual journey that someone may try to go on during their lifetime. The Hajj is the fifth of the Five Pillars of Islam. It is considered a sacred journey that every adult Muslim must make at least once in their lifetime, if they are physically able to. They travel to the Ka'ba (House of Allah) to renew their faith, develop a closer relationship with God and seek forgiveness for their sins. As everyone is taking part together, everyone is equal and there is a great sense of unity.



The Ka'ba

What are the key aspects of The Hajj and why are they significant to Muslims?



On the journey, Muslims change their clothes for two white cloths and enter the state of Ihram. This shows equality as everyone, regardless of their ethnicity, nationality or socio-economic status, is dressed in a similar way.

The pilgrims arrive at the Great Mosque, a spiritual place for Muslims as it is viewed by many as Allah's house. Here they circle the Ka'ba seven times, which is called Tawaf.

A drink is taken from the Zamzam well in remembrance of Hajira's search for water. This shows Muslims' dependence on Allah.

The pilgrims visit the hills of Safa and Marwah, and run between the two seven times to replicate the actions of Hajira. She was determined, as all Muslims must be, and they must never give up.

Muslims stop at Mount Arafat, the place where Muhammad gave his final sermon, and they pray while hoping to be forgiven for their sins. This is where the Day of Judgement will take place.

Muslims spend the night at Muzdalifa, a valley between Arafat and Mina. At Muzdalifa they collect pebbles, which are required for the following day.

They then travel to Mina, where they stone the Devil. They throw pebbles at three stone pillars constructed to represent the Devil. Ibrahim is said to have done this. It is important that Muslims show that they reject the Devil.

Id-ul-Adha is the Feast of Sacrifice, which is celebrated by all Muslims, not just those completing Hajj.

What stories are related to The Hajj?

God told the prophet Ibrahim to take his family to Arabia. Having run out of water and being unable to find any, they prayed to God and water miraculously sprang from the ground. This is called the Zamzam well. Ibrahim was commanded to build the Ka'ba as a shrine dedicated to Allah. Muhammad restored the shrine much later so it was a place to only worship Allah.



Zamzam well

Mecca and the Great Mosque.



Mecca is the birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad. The Kaaba is located in the center of the Great Mosque in Mecca and universally considered by Muslims to be the most sacred spot on Earth. Thus, Mecca is a deeply spiritual destination for Muslims all over the world and is considered the heart of Islam.

Mecca and the Great Mosque

Mount Arafat and Eid ul Adha

Mount Arafat is a granite hill about 20km southeast of Makkah in the plain of Arafah. It is often called the “Mountain of Mercy,” because it is the hill upon which Prophet Ibrahim was prepared to sacrifice his son Ismail before Allah mercifully substituted a ram for sacrifice in place of the boy.



Mount Arafat

Eid ul Adha marks the end of the Hajj but is celebrated by Muslims throughout the world. The day begins with a special prayer (Salat al-Eid) followed by a sermon called a khutbah. Traditionally this is followed by the sacrifice. The rest of the day is spent visiting houses of families and friends.



Eid ul Adha

Portable knowledge - What we need to know.

A pilgrimage is a religious journey usually to a holy place. The Hajj is a pilgrimage to Mecca which Muslims strive to take once in their lifetime. It involves preparation and a set of rituals which must take place.

Core Vocabulary

Pilgrimage - a journey, usually to a holy place

The Hajj - a pilgrimage all Muslims are expected to take at least once

Mecca - holiest city in Islam

Ka'ba - stone building at the centre of Islam's most important mosque