





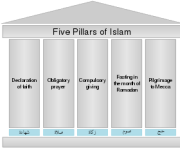
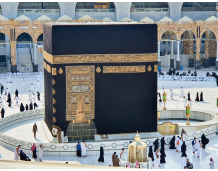









Year 4 RE Knowledge Spring 1

	<p>Death is a part of the life cycle.</p> <p>People can be remembered in a number of different ways to appreciate them being part of our lives.</p> <p>People remember loved ones by photographs, special areas, stories, giving to charity, planting a tree, statues, vigils</p> <p>Different religions may also remember loved ones by carrying out different religious ceremonies such as prayers</p>
	<p>When a person dies they are treated in line with traditions from their religions.</p> <p>In Islam, when a person dies their body is washed 3 times, covered and buried within 3 days.</p> <p>Muslims believe Allah will put bodies back together so no cremation is allowed.</p> <p>Different denominations of christians have different practices on death and funerals.</p> <p>Christians can be buried up to a week later with ceremonies taking place at church with a short service of hymns</p>
	<p>Each of the 6 stages of a Christian funeral is important.</p> <p>The stages are vigil, the entrance, hymns, mass, burial and wake.</p> <p>Christian funerals are an opportunity to say goodbyes to loved ones and celebrate people's lives.</p>
	<p>Each of the 5 stages of an Islamic funeral is Important.</p> <p>The 5 stages are funeral prayer, Ghusl (bathing of the body), , shrouding the body (body covered in white cloth) and burial.</p> <p>At the funeral prayer, people pray that the deceased will be forgiven for sins and have a good afterlife.</p>
	<p>Jewish people say the Shema prayer when they are dying.</p> <p>The stages of a Jewish funeral include Taharah (body being washed), body dressed in Tachrichim (white shroud), men are wrapped in Tallith (white shawl)</p> <p>Rabbi performs prayer in Hebrew (Kaddish).</p> <p>Before the burial, mourners make a tear in their black clothing- the act of Keriah</p>

Year 4 RE Knowledge Spring 2- Islam

	<p>Key features of Christianity story: 7 days, god, Bible, order of creation, reasoning</p> <p>Key features of Islamic story: Allah, Qu'ran, order of creation, reasoning</p> <p>God/Allah created the world. Both stories start with nothing and ended with Earth is created; night and day, land and sea, plants and creatures (man)</p>
	<p>There are 5 pillars (also known as 5 duties) of Islam</p> <p>The 5 pillars are: Shahadah (faith), Salah (praying 5 times), Zakat (giving to the needy), Sawm (fasting), Hajj (pilgrimage)</p> <p>Every Muslim carries out the 5 pillars - It helps them feel that they are members of worldwide Muslim community</p>
	<p>Hajj is making a pilgrimage (journey) to Makkah.</p> <p>Makkah is the most holy Islamic city.</p> <p>In Mecca, muslims pray towards the Kaaba and walk around it 7 times, throw pebbles at the Jamarat and circle again</p> <p>Muslims seek forgiveness from God</p>
	<p>Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar observed by muslims worldwide by fasting, prayer, reflection and community</p> <p>During Ramadan, Muslims request forgiveness for sins and restrain from everyday enjoyment to make amends for mistakes</p> <p>Fasting during Ramadan is no eating or drinking during the daylight hours. At the end of the day families eat together. Some people are exempt from fasting if they are physically unable to do so. At the end of Ramadan is a big celebration called Eid</p>
	<p>There are 25 prophets in Islam. Prophets in Islam are Individuals in Islam who are believed to spread God's message on Earth.</p> <p>Muslims believe the first prophet was also the first human being Adam, created by God</p> <p>In Islam, every prophet preached the same core beliefs, the Oneness of God</p>

Year 4 RE Knowledge Summer 1

	<p>One of Judaism's great figures is the man called Moshe Rabbenu ('Moses our teacher') in Hebrew.</p> <p>Moses led the Jews out of slavery in Egypt and led them to the Holy Land that God had promised them.</p> <p>The escape of the Jews from Egypt is remembered by Jews every year in the festival of Passover.</p>
	<p>When Moses was born, the Israelites were enslaved in Egypt. The Pharaoh was afraid of them because he thought they might take over his country. He ordered his soldiers to kill all the baby boy at birth so they would not grow up and fight him. Moses floated down the river where the Pharaoh's daughter found and rescued him. She brought him back to the palace and raised him as a son.</p> <p>Moses lived in the land of Midian and worked as a shepherd for forty years. One day, in the desert, he heard the voice of God from a burning bush.</p> <p>God asked Moses to lead his people out of enslavement in Egypt to the Promised Land. His brother, Aaron, promised to help him</p>
	<p>The 10 Plagues of Egypt in Order are:</p> <p>water turning to blood, frogs, lice, flies, livestock pestilence, boils, hail, locusts, darkness, and the killing of firstborn children. These plagues are recorded in the Bible, and were sent by God after Pharaoh refused to let the Israelites leave Egypt.</p>
	<p>Passover is a celebration of the story of Exodus. During Passover, Jews remember how their ancestors left slavery behind them when they were led out of Egypt by Moses.</p> <p>Passover is celebrated with a series of rituals. Each ritual symbolises a different part of the story.</p> <p>On the evening before Passover starts, Jews have a special service called a Seder (Order). This takes place over a meal with family and friends at home.</p>
	<p>The 10 Commandments:</p> <p><i>You shall have no other gods before Me</i> <i>You shall not make idols</i> <i>You shall not take the name of the LORD your God in vain.</i> <i>Remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.</i> <i>Honor your father and your mother.</i></p> <p><i>You shall not murder.</i> <i>You shall not commit adultery.</i> <i>You shall not steal.</i> <i>You shall not bear false witness against your neighbor.</i> <i>You shall not covet.</i></p>

*Honour your father and your mother.
 You shall not murder.
 You shall not commit adultery.
 You shall not steal.
 You shall not bear false witness against your neighbour.
 You shall not covet.*

Year 4 RE Knowledge Summer 2



Artefacts signify specialness; a visible link to the community and its history; a symbol of key principles and beliefs, or a sign of commitment and belonging.

Many artefacts are not linked to specific religions, but to other belief groups and **cultural traditions**.

Artefacts: Diva, Cross, Prayer Mat, Prayer beads, Statue of Buddha



Artefacts are filled with meaning and symbolism: they might be used as part of worship, to express identity, gratitude or remembrance, or as a focus for reflection.

Example of artefacts:

Christianity artefacts

Statue of Mary.
 Statue of Jesus.
 Celtic cross.
 'My Mass' Book.

Sikhism - Guru Granth Sahib, Kirpan, Kara and Khanda.

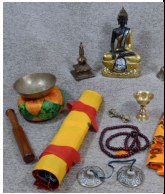


Many muslims believe that if an artist were to try to recreate the living forms of humans, they would be competing with Allah, who created everything. though the Qu'ran does not expressly forbid it.

In the first 4 paintings, important figures are shown-Guru Gobind Singh, Buddha, Goddess Durga and Mary holding Jesus. All are standing or sitting and appear to be praying or meditating. They all look peaceful and are being represented as important.

The last 2 paintings however, do not have any human like figures in. In fact, they consist of symbols and patterns. There are animals in both of these pictures, however the Jewish piece seems to be telling a story- different scenes of Egypt in the background.

Famous artists (**Da Vinci** and **Rembrandt**) have painted artwork linked to **Christianity**






Artefact	Significance
Rupa- Image of Buddha	offerings are made to this image
Flowers	offered to the rupa

Buddhism

Buddhist create shrines in their homes or in the temple. They practise Puja there and worship or meditate in front of the shrines. Each shrine has an image of the Buddha (called a Rupa) and make offerings such as flowers and candles.

Year 5 RE Knowledge Autumn 1

	<p>Individuals can belong to religious and non religious groups but we should all still respect one another.</p> <p>Stereotyping is when to believe unfairly that all people or things with a particular characteristic are the same. This must be avoided in society.</p> <p>Religious or faith leaders offer spiritual and moral guidance, and lead public worship and other religious ceremonies.</p> <p>Religions have many similarities and differences. It is okay to be different and this should be celebrated but we have to respect everyone's beliefs and faiths.</p>
	<p>The Khalsa is a group which committed Sikhs can join to show their devotion to their faith. The Khalsa was created at Vaisakhi in AD1699 by Guru Gobind Singh.</p> <p>The Khalsa shows the respect of five volunteers who were prepared to offer their lives for Waheguru and Guru Gobind Singh. Their commitment is an example of sewa – a willingness to serve others without thought for your own wellbeing.</p> <p>After offering their lives to Guru Gobind Singh, the five volunteers were given amrit, which is a mixture of sugar and water.</p> <p>They became known as the Panj Pyare – the five beloved ones. Guru Gobind Singh declared that all men who were initiated into the Khalsa would be given the name 'Singh', meaning 'lion', and all women who were initiated would be given the name 'Kaur', meaning 'princess'.</p>
	<p>Not all Sikhs share the same characteristics e.g not all Sikhs wear all the 5Ks. Sikhs that are part of the Khalsa must wear the 5Ks.</p> <p>Kesh - Uncut hair. This is considered a gift from god so Sikhs do not cut their hair. Throughout history hair (kesh) has been regarded as a symbol both of holiness and strength.</p> <p>Kara - a steel bracelet. A symbol that a Sikh is linked to the Guru and a symbol of God having no beginning or end.</p> <p>Kanga - a wooden comb. This symbolises a clean mind and body; since it keeps the uncut hair neat and tidy.</p> <p>Kachha - special underwear. It was a particularly useful piece of clothing for Sikh warriors of the 18th and 19th centuries, being very suitable for warfare when riding a horse.</p> <p>Kirpan - a ceremonial sword. The Kirpan can symbolise: Spirituality, Defence of good, Defence of the weak, The struggle against injustice and a metaphor for God.</p>



Guru Gobind Singh Ji formed the Khalsa during a spring harvest festival which is now celebrated as Vaisakhi (the birth of Khalsa).

It is a day to celebrate 1699 - the year when Sikhism was born as a collective faith.

Vaisakhi is important to Sikhs because it is also a key event in Sikh history as people made sacrifices.

The celebration of Vaisakhi starts by replacing the Sikh flag with the Khalsa flag which is called the Nishan Sahib. A procession takes place.



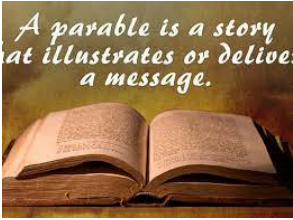



The Gurdwara is not only a place for meditation and prayer. It is the main place for the Sikh community (the sangat) to gather together and it is also a place where Sikhs and the wider community can learn about the faith.

The Gurdwara can often be entered through four doors, which reflects the belief that everyone is welcome.






Within the main hall, the Guru Granth Sahib is placed on the Manji Sahib, a small platform (To show respect to the Guru Granth Sahib).

Each Gurdwara has a langar hall where free food served to Sikh and wider community (everyone is welcome to have the free food)

Year 5 RE Knowledge Autumn 2

 <p><i>A parable is a story that illustrates or delivers a message.</i></p>	<p>A parable is a simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson, as told by Jesus in the Gospels.</p> <p>The purpose of a parable is to teach lessons through stories which are similar to fables. It is important in Christianity as these stories are told by Jesus and give an insight to God's teachings.</p> <p>When the Samaritan saw the man, he took pity on him. He bandaged him and cleaned his wounds. He then put him on the back of his donkey and took him to an innkeeper, whom he paid to look after him.</p> <p>The parable ends with Jesus giving a commandment - love thy neighbor</p>
	<p>Forgiveness is important to Christians as it is a key lesson taught by Jesus - through the story of 'The Prodigal son'</p> <p>In the parable of the Prodigal Son, the father forgives his son when he returns and welcomes him home</p> <p>In the same way, God waits for humans to realise what they have done wrong and ask for forgiveness and welcomes them back when they do.</p> <p>Jesus tells us to, He suffered and died and was resurrected so that we could have forgiveness.</p>
	<p>'Lost sheep' parable - People are precious to God.</p> <p>The shepherd leaves the ninety-nine sheep that are safe to go to find that one lost little sheep</p> <p>The Shepherd does not want anyone to be lost either. Every person is important to God.</p> <p>This parable teaches the Christian community to help those in need to build a stronger society.</p>
	<p>Wise man and foolish man parable- The wise man was like someone who listened to Jesus' instructions and then followed the instructions.</p> <p>Jesus' instructions are always right. When a person builds his life on Jesus' words he is building a strong foundation. He will be strong inside.</p> <p>The foolish man in the parable was like someone who listened to Jesus' instructions but then did not follow them.</p> <p>A person that does not build his life on Jesus' words will not have a strong foundation. He will be weak inside.</p>

Year 5 RE Knowledge Spring 1 - Festivals

	<p>Wesak celebrates the Buddha's birthday and, for some Buddhists, also marks his enlightenment and death. It is also called Buddha Day.</p> <p>Buddhists will visit their local Vihara for services and listen to the teachings of Buddha .</p> <p>Giving to others is an important Buddhist tradition. Buddhists make a special effort to give to people in need at Wesak. (Making links to Sikhism - serving langar -free food - to the people in need).</p> <p>Celebrations vary from one country to another. In Thailand and Indonesia, for example, special Wesak lanterns are made of paper and wood. In China, dancing dragons are incorporated into the celebrations.</p>
	<p>Holi is a Hindu festival and marks the start of spring and celebrates new life.</p> <p>During the celebration of Holi, Hindus celebrate good overcoming evil. This is remembered through the story of Prahlad.</p> <p>The fire represents God in the Hindu faith. Popcorn, chickpeas and coconut are thrown into the fire. They thank god for the elements (water air and fire) as crops need these to grow.</p> <p>Holi is the festival of colour and paint is thrown at each other in happiness. This originated from Krishna (one of the Hindu Gods)</p>
	<p>The word 'Eid' means 'feast' or 'festival' and is celebrated by Muslims. Eid al-Fitr is a joyous three-day celebration that marks the end of Ramadan.</p> <p>They go to a Mosque and pray Eid salah (first prayer), they eat Food together and Read the Quran.</p> <p>Eid-al-Fitr is a time to celebrate the gathering of friends and family to be grateful toward Allah. Reminding the previous month of reflection.</p> <p>Fasting is important for Muslims during Ramadan as it allows them to devote themselves to their faith and come closer to Allah, or God.</p>
	<p>Yom Kippur is the most solemn day in the Jewish calendar. It means Day of Atonement. Yom Kippur is a day to reflect and ask for God's forgiveness</p> <p>In the Jewish faith, on Yom Kippur, God decides what the next 12 months will be like for everyone.</p> <p>Jewish people mark Yom Kippur by fasting for 25 hours. The reason they fast is so that they are cleansing their bodies.</p> <p>Jewish people wear white, as a symbol of purity.</p>
	<p>Easter is celebrated by Christians to mark the death and resurrection of Jesus.</p> <p>Christians go to the Church (Palm Sunday) to learn teachings from the Bible (Read out by the Vicar). Then they have Holy Communion (bread and wine)- Bread is the body of Christ and wine symbolises the blood of Christ.</p> <p>Hot cross buns signify Jesus being crucified on Good Friday. Easter eggs are a symbol of new life and also to represent the empty tomb that Jesus disappeared from.</p>

Year 5 RE Knowledge Spring 2 - Buddhism



Buddhist do not believe in God - Buddhism is a way of life.

Buddhism began in northeastern **India** and is based on the teachings of **Siddhartha Gautama** (Buddha). He was born around the year 580 BCE in the village of **Lumbini** in **Nepal**.

Siddhartha Gautama was born into a royal family and for many years lived within the palace walls away from the sufferings of life; sufferings such as sickness, age, and death. He did not know what they were.

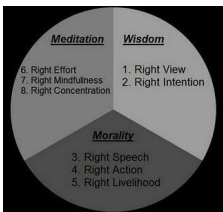
Siddhartha Gautama (**Buddha**) found the path to **Enlightenment**. By doing so he was led from the pain of suffering and rebirth towards the path of Enlightenment.



It is important for the **Buddhist** to follow the **Eightfold path** as it will determine what they are born as in the next life (**reincarnation**)

The 4 noble truths:

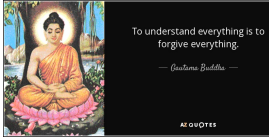
1. The **truth of suffering (Dukkha)** - Accepting that all life is **impermanent** and **imperfect**, and that it involves suffering (**frustration or dissatisfaction**).
2. The truth of the **cause of suffering (Samudaya)** - Knowing that there are things in life that cause suffering, for example desire, which is the need for things to be a certain way.
3. The truth of the **end of suffering (Nirodha)** - Understanding that suffering can be ended if we detach ourselves from **craving** and **desire**.
4. The truth of the path that leads to the **end of suffering (Magga)** - Knowing that there is a way to end suffering: the **Noble Eightfold Path**.



The **Threefold Way** is a shortened version of the **Noble Eightfold Path**.

The **Buddha** taught that the path to nirvana requires three main approaches, which together are known as the **Threefold Way**. These can be summarised as **ethics, meditation, and wisdom**.

The Threefold Way	The Noble Eightfold Path
1. Ethics	1. Right action
	2. Right speech
	3. Right livelihood
2. Meditation	4. Right mindfulness
	5. Right effort
	6. Right concentration
3. Wisdom	7. Right view/understanding
	8. Right intention



Buddhists believe that **atonement**, as well as forgiving others as well as ourselves, is an important step on the path towards a better life and towards enlightenment.

Giving up hatred and forgiving the harm done to us by others allows us to move on and to achieve peace of mind.

Buddhists see forgiveness as an important method, along with **meditation**, of achieving inner peace and right thinking. Buddhists have **integrated** forgiveness into their meditation, thinking thoughts of forgiveness towards others as well as towards themselves.



Buddhists and **Jewish** people both believe in forgiveness but this achieved differently.

Buddhists see **forgiveness** as an important method, along with **meditation**, of achieving **inner peace** and **right thinking**.

Yom Kippur is the most **solemn** day in the **Jewish** calendar. It means Day of **Atonement**. **Yom Kippur** is a day to reflect and ask for God's **forgiveness**.

Year 5 RE Knowledge Summer 1



An inspirational person or thing that motivates mentally or emotionally.

Anne Frank was inspirational and taught many that you should live your life with hope of happiness and to stay positive because you never know when it could be the end.



Anne truly was an example of this behaviour, and never let the thought of being captured by the Nazis get her down.



Both Nelson Mandela and Mahatma Gandhi were fighting for freedom. Both were considered as a man of complete fearless, iron wills and mainly known for their stubborn attitude towards freedom.

After 27 years in prison, Nelson Mandela was freed in 1990 and negotiated with State President F. W. de Klerk the end of apartheid in South Africa, bringing peace to a racially divided country and leading the fight for human rights around the world.

Mahatma Gandhi believed in nonviolent protests to help aid in the freedom of India.

	<p>Both the leaders led people in movements in South Africa and were imprisoned in Fort Prison Johannesburg.</p>
	<p>Lobbying means to influence an issue.</p> <p>Famous people can use lobbying as a way to address an issue or to make changes to people's views.</p> <p>Marcus Rashford and Greta Thunberg used lobbying to address their issues/concerns. Marcus Rashford used his status to make the government understand that free school meals was important for children - especially during covid lockdown.</p> <p>Greta Thunberg has used media platforms to express her views on climate change. Being a young individual she has really caught the attention of the public.</p>
	<p>Malala Yousafzai was born in Pakistan who as a teenager spoke out about girls receiving an education. She gained global attention when she survived an assassination attempt at age 15.</p> <p>Malala Yousafzai became an international symbol of the fight for girls' education after she was shot in 2012 for opposing Taliban restrictions on female education in her home country of Pakistan</p> <p>Malala helped over 90,000 girls and indirectly had an impact on over 10 million girls around the globe, via school enrollment, non-formal education programs, advocacy, and other training.</p>