

RE Knowledge Organisers



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Term 1: Diwali


RE
Year R -
Diwali (Hinduism): celebration


New celebration information


- Diwali is a celebration.
- It is called the festival of light.



Key Vocabulary

	When you do something special for an important event.
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	A belief in a god or gods and things you do because of this.
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	A day or time of year when people celebrate a special event.
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RE
Year 1 - Diwali (Hinduism): religion and followers

New celebration information

Before Diwali people will clean and decorate their houses and temples.

Special things people may do during Diwali:


- wear special jewellery and new clothes
- have feasts and give gifts
- set off fireworks

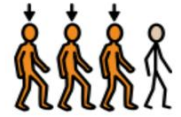


Key Knowledge - religion and followers

- The main people who celebrate Diwali are called **Hindus**.
- Their religion is **Hinduism**.
- Other people from different religions or no religion may celebrate Diwali too.

Key Vocabulary

	A belief in a god or gods and the things you do because of this. People can believe in different gods and some people may not believe in any gods.
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	The followers of a religion are the people that believe in it. They may do special activities to show this.
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RE
Year 2 - Diwali (Hinduism): holy books and gods

New celebration information

- Before Diwali people will clean and decorate their houses and temples. They use lots of candles and oil lamps to bring light.

Special things people may do during Diwali:


- wash themselves with special oils
- say a special prayer called Puja




Key Knowledge - books and gods

- Hindus have more than one special book. Some of these are called the **Vedas**.
- The main Hindu god is called **Brahman**.
- Hindus believe:
 - Brahman is everywhere at the same time
 - Has unlimited power
 - There is a bit of Brahman in everyone
- Hindus believe there are also other less powerful gods and goddesses who have different roles. For example, a god of compassion and love, a goddess of learning.

Key Vocabulary

	Someone or something who people believe is more powerful than human beings. Different people believe in different gods and goddesses. Some religions believe in one God and others believe in many gods.
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	A special book linked to a religion. It is very special to the religion's followers and usually tells them important stories and rules to follow.
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RE

Year 3 - Diwali (Hinduism): religious places and worship practices



New celebration information

- Diwali celebrates the victory of light over darkness, good over evil.
- Lakshmi is the main goddess worshipped during Diwali.
- The story of Rama and Sita is told at Diwali.

Key Knowledge - religious places and worship practices

- Hindus worship in a **temple** called a **Mandir**.
- People can go to the Mandir anytime to **pray** and **sing**.
- Hindus also worship at home.
- Some homes have a special room with a shrine to particular gods.
- Hindu worship is called **puja**. They worship every day.
- During worship Hindus may say prayers, light a lamp, burn incense, make offerings and ring a bell.

Key Vocabulary

	<p>Doing something that shows you love or appreciate someone or something. Acts of worship can include praying, singing and many more.</p>		<p>When followers of a religion talk to their god(s) and goddess(es).</p>
	<p>A building used for worshipping gods and goddesses in some religions.</p>		<p>A special place where you worship or praise someone or something. In a home this may be a special table or room and it often has special religious objects like pictures or candles.</p>

RE

Year 4 - Diwali (Hinduism): creation story and key beliefs



New celebration information

- Diwali takes place every year in autumn between October and November (the date changes each year).
- It lasts for 5 days.
- The festival was first celebrated in India but is now celebrated around the world.

Key Knowledge - creation story and key beliefs

- There are various creation stories in Hinduism.
- But most Hindus believe that Brahman (the main god) takes on many forms, especially in the form of these three gods:



Brahma



Vishnu



Shiva

- Brahma the **creator** of the world and all creatures.
- Vishnu the **protector** of the world (he must return to the earth in troubled times and restore balance of good and evil).
- Shiva the **destroyer** of the universe. Shiva destroys the universe so it can be recreated.
- They believe that life is a constant cycle of birth, life and death; when Shiva destroys the universe, it allows Brahma to create it all over again.

Key Vocabulary

	<p>An idea or feeling you have that something is true or correct. Different people can have different beliefs.</p>
	<p>Creation stories and beliefs are what people believe about how the world and all the things in it were made. Different religions believe different things about creation.</p>




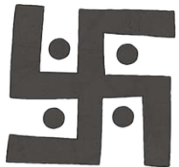


New celebration information

- Diwali takes place every year in autumn between October and November (the date changes each year).
- It last between 5-7 days
- The festival was first celebrated in India but is now celebrated around the world.
- Diwali is known as the 'festival of lights' because houses, shops and public places are decorated with small oil lamps called 'diyas'.

Key Knowledge - symbols and meanings

- Symbols are very important in Hinduism.
- **Mudras** are hand gestures or ways to position the body.
- **Murti** are icons, statues or drawings.

Key Vocabulary

 Aum/Om	The most important symbol in Hinduism. Represents Brahman or god.		Represents how people should always become kind and good.
 trident	The symbol of the Lord Shiva. The three points represent the three aspects of god: creator, protector and destroyer.	 lotus flower	The Swastika represents success, good fortune and prosperity. It is the second most important symbol in Hinduism.



New celebration information

For many people this five day festival honours **Lakshmi**, the goddess of wealth. Lamps are lit and windows and doors are left open to help Lakshmi find her way into people's homes.



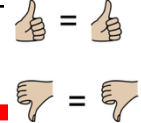
Other ways that Hindus celebrate the festival include:

- Spring-cleaning the home
- Wearing new clothes
- Exchanging gifts (often sweets and dried fruits) and preparing festive meals
- Decorating buildings with fancy lights
- Huge fireworks displays

Key Knowledge - after life beliefs

- Most Hindus believe that humans are in a cycle of death and rebirth. This means that when a person dies their soul is reborn in a different body.
- Some believe that rebirth happens as soon as a person dies.
- Some believe that that the soul may go to another place for a period of time before they are reborn.
- Hindus believe in karma. They believe that good or bad actions in life will decide their rebirth, and whether they have a positive or negative next life.
- Some believe that humans may be reborn in animal form.

Key Vocabulary

 rebirth/reborn	A new or second birth. Being born again after death.
	The spiritual part of a person that some people believe gives life to the body. In many religions they believe the soul lives forever even when the body dies.
	The belief that our actions in the past affect us, either positively or negatively, and that what we do in the present time will affect our future. For example, being kind in this life will give you good karma in your next life.

Term 2: Christmas

RE
Year R - Christmas (Celebration)

New celebration information

- Christmas is the celebration of the birth of baby Jesus.



Key Vocabulary



celebration

When you do something special for an important event.



religion

A belief in a god or gods and things you do because of this.



festival

A day or time of year when people celebrate a special event.

RE
Year 1 - Christmas (Religion and followers)



New celebration information

On Christmas Eve Christians will go to midnight mass.

Special things people may do during Christmas:

- Hang Christmas stockings for Santa on Christmas eve.
- Sing Christmas carols and give gifts,
- Have parties and cook food.

Key Knowledge - religion and followers

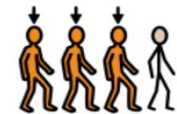
- The main people who celebrate Christmas are called Christians.
- Their religion is Christianity.
- Other people from different religions or no religion may celebrate Christmas too.

Key Vocabulary



religion

A belief in a god or gods and the things you do because of this. People can believe in different gods and some people may not believe in any gods.



followers

The followers of a religion are the people that believe in it. They may do special activities to show this.

RE
Year 2 - Christmas (Holy books and Gods)

New celebration information

- Before Christmas will clean and decorate their houses and temples. They use lots of candles and oil lamps to bring light.

Special things people may do during Christmas.

- Go to mass in a church
- Wrap presents
- Sing Christmas carols.



Key Knowledge - books and gods

- Christians have one special book called the **Bible**.
- Christians believe that there is one God revealed in three forms
 - God the father
 - The son
 - The Holy spirit
- Christians believe that in raising Jesus from the dead, God showed that Jesus's message of love was more powerful than death.

Key Vocabulary



god/goddess

Someone or something who people believe is more powerful than human beings. Different people believe in different gods and goddesses. Some religions believe in one God and others believe in many gods.



holy book

A special book linked to a religion. It is very special to the religion's followers and usually tells them important stories and rules to follow.

RE
Year 3 - Christmas







New celebration information

- Christmas celebrates the birth of Christ.
- Christians celebrate Christmas using the Gregorian calendar.
- The story of Mary and Joseph is told on Christmas.

Key Knowledge - religious places and worship practices

- Christians worship in Church.
- Christians go to church to **pray** and **sing**.
- Christians also worship at home.
- Some Christians go to church on Sundays or Saturdays.
- Christians read from the bible during worship.
- During worship Christians say prayers, music and sermons.

Key Vocabulary

 worship	Doing something that shows you love or appreciate someone or something. Acts of worship can include praying, singing and many more.	 pray	When followers of a religion talk to their god(s) and goddess(es).
church 	A building used for worshipping gods and goddesses in some religions. In Christianity its called a church.	 altar	A special place where you worship or praise someone or something. In a home this may be a special table or room and it often has special religious objects like pictures or candles or a cross in Christianity.

RE
Year 4 - Christmas

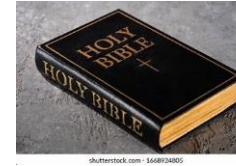


New celebration information

- Christmas is celebrated every year in December on the same day which is the 25th of December (the date does not change like in other religions.)
- It lasts for a day but preparations can happen before.
- Christmas is celebrated around the world.
- Christians celebrate Christmas as the Birth of Christ.



Key Knowledge - creation story and key beliefs

- Christians believe that God created the world in seven



- Christians believe God created man in his own image.
- Christians believe that creation is an intentional act of divine love and purpose.
- Christians believe in salvation.
- They believe in the **Trinity**- That is God the father, son and the Holy Spirit.

Key Vocabulary

 belief	An idea or feeling you have that something is true or correct. Different people can have different beliefs.
 creation	Creation stories and beliefs are what people believe about how the world and all the things in it were made. Different religions believe different things about creation.

RE

Year 5 - Christmas



New celebration information

Christianity has many symbols that express faith. These symbols represents Christian traditions and beliefs. These symbols all have a unique meaning Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus Christ.

Key Knowledge - symbols and meanings

- Symbols are very important in Christianity.
- The cross represents the crucifixion of Jesus (when Jesus died on the cross).
- The Dove represents the holy spirit.

Key Vocabulary

	The most important symbol in Christianity is the cross. It represents Jesus's Sacrificial death for humanity's sin.		A collection of scriptures and religious text that is sacred in Christianity.
	The dove represents the Holy Spirit. Peace and purity.		The three crosses represent rebellion, repentance and redemption.

RE

Year 6 - Christmas



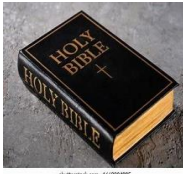


New celebration information

- Christians believe in Jesus Christ
- They believe that Jesus Christ was crucified for our sins.
- Christians believe Jesus died and resurrected after 3 days

Key Knowledge - after life beliefs

- Christians believe that there is life after death.
- Death is not the end.
- The future holds a judgement.
- They believe in immortality.

Key Vocabulary and Phrases

<p>Afterlife -Many religions including Christianity have specific ideas of what happens to the body and soul after death.</p>	<p>Life after death -Christians believe that death is not the end of our existence. They believe that there will be a day of judgement. If you have lived a good life you will go to heaven.</p>
<p>Immortality-Christians believe in the immortality of the soul and that it is divine resurrection or recreation of the living body. They believe the soul will live on forever in heaven.</p>	<p>Second coming- Jesus will return to earth as a physical body and everyone will be resurrected.</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">    </div>

Term

3: Ramadan & Eid Al Fitr

RE
Year R - Ramadan & Eid Al Fitr (Islam): celebration

New celebration information

- People celebrate Ramadan and Eid

Key Vocabulary

 celebration	When you do something special for an important event.
 religion	A belief in a god or gods and things you do because of this.
 festival	A day or time of year when people celebrate a special event.

RE
Year 1 - Ramadan & Eid Al Fitr (Islam): religion and followers

New celebration information

- During the month of Ramadan, Muslims won't eat or drink during the hours of daylight. This is called **fasting**
- At the end of the month Muslims celebrate Eid.

Key Knowledge - religion and followers

- The main people who take part in **Ramadan** and celebrate **Eid** are called **Muslims**.
- Their religion is **Islam**.

Key Vocabulary

 religion	A belief in a god or gods and the things you do because of this. People can believe in different gods and some people may not believe in any gods.
 followers	The followers of a religion are the people that believe in it. They may do special activities to show this.

RE
Year 2 - Ramadan & Eid Al Fitr (Islam): holy books and gods



New celebration information

- Muslims will often have a meal called **suhoor** before sunrise and another called **iftar** after sunset
- Eid is a celebration of the end of the 29 or 30 days of fasting for Ramadan..
- Eid al-Fitr is a time to share special food with your family.

Key Knowledge - books and gods

- Muslims have one special book. This is called the **Quran**.
- Muslims remember the time of Ramadan when the Qur'an was given to Muhammad
- Muslims believe in only one God called **Allah**.
- Before Muslims touch the Quran, they need to wash their hands.

Key Vocabulary

 god/goddess	Someone or something who people believe is more powerful than human beings. Different people believe in different gods and goddesses. Some religions believe in one God and others believe in many gods.
 holy book	A special book linked to a religion. It is very special to the religion's followers and usually tells them important stories and rules to follow.

RE
Year 3 - Ramadan & Eid Al Fitr (Islam): religious places and worship practices





New celebration information

- Many Muslims wake up before the sun has risen so that they can eat a meal called Suhur. Then, they do not eat or drink at all throughout the day. An evening meal called Iftar is eaten once the sun has set.
- Fasting is believed to make a Muslim's faith stronger. It also, gives Muslims a greater understanding of what life is like for people around the world who are hungry and thirsty every day.

Key Knowledge - religious places and worship practices

- Muslims worship in a building called a **Mosque**.
- People can go to the **Mosque** anytime to **pray**.
- Muslims can also pray at home.
- Muslims must pray in a certain direction, which is towards the **Ka'bah**.
- The **Ka'bah** is known as the house of God to Muslims.
- Muslims have five mandatory prayers they must complete every day.

Key Vocabulary

 worship	Doing something that shows you love or appreciate someone or something. Acts of worship can include praying, singing and many more.	 pray	When followers of a religion talk to their god(s) and goddess(es).
 Mosque	The holy building that Muslims go to, to pray at.	 Ka'bah	The holy building that Muslims pray towards.

RE
Year 4 - Ramadan & Eid Al Fitr (Islam): creation story and key beliefs




New celebration information

- Helping others and doing good deeds is an important part of Ramadan. Sometimes, this means giving money to charities or people that need help. Iftar is a very important meal during Ramadan. This is the time when Muslims will break their fast and are able to eat again.
- As the sun goes down, Muslims will break their fast with something small, like dates and water. Then, they will say the Maghrib prayer. Once the sun has completely gone down, they will eat a larger meal.
- Eid al-Fitr is the festival that marks the end of Ramadan and the fast. It lasts for three days.

Key Knowledge - creation story and key beliefs

- There is only one creation story in Islam.
- Muslims believe that Allah created everything such as the earth, sun, moon, humans and creatures.
- When Allah wanted to create something, he would say 'be' and it would become.
- Allah ordered the angels to go to Earth and to bring seven handfuls of soil, all different colours. Allah used this soil to create a man.
- Muslims believe in life after death
- Muslims refer to the afterlife as '**akhirah**'.

Key Vocabulary

 belief	An idea or feeling you have that something is true or correct. Different people can have different beliefs.
 creation	Creation stories and beliefs are what people believe about how the world and all the things in it were made. Different religions believe different things about creation.
	Akhirah is what Muslims refer to as afterlife.

RE

Year 5 - Ramadan & Eid Al Fitr (Islam): symbols and meanings

New celebration information

- Going to mosque is an important part of both Ramadan and Eid. Muslims will pray in a room called a 'musallah'. Everyone must take off their shoes inside the mosque. The special prayer during Ramadan is called the 'Taraweeh'.
- They will often buy new clothes and decorate their hands with henna designs.
- There will be special prayer services at the mosque and people will say special prayers in their homes.
- Muslim people will say 'Eid Mubarak!', which means 'Have a blessed Eid!'.

Key Knowledge - symbols and meanings

- Certain colours have become very symbolic in Islam.
- The two most popular colours are green and white.
- The colour green is mentioned in the Quran many times as the colour of clothing in paradise.
- The star and crescent symbol is the symbol most associated with Islam.
- The symbol is not an official symbol of Islam but was used to be on the flag of the Ottoman Empire, which was the dominant Muslim power for nearly 700 years. It is now linked with Islam.

Key Vocabulary

Star and crescent



The star and crescent symbol is the symbol most associated with Islam.

RE

Year 6 - Ramadan & Eid Al Fitr (Islam): after life beliefs

New celebration information

- It is a month when Muslims try to live especially good lives, so they will often try to give up any bad habits and stop doing things they know are wrong
- Muslims will visit their families and have a large feast for lunch or dinner. Some people will also celebrate with a firework display on the first night of Eid. The rest of Eid is then spent seeing family and helping others.
- In some parts of the world, Eid Al-Fitr is known as 'sweet Eid' because many Muslims like to celebrate the end of fasting by enjoying sweet treats, such as biscuits and pastries.

Key Knowledge - after life beliefs

- Muslims believe that when we die, we remain in our graves until the end of the world.
- On the last, everyone who has ever lived will be resurrected and brought before God for judgement.
- If they have lived a bad life and sinned, they will end up in **Jahannam** (hell). If they have lived a good life, they will enter **Jannah** (heaven).
- Jannah is described in the Qur'an as a garden, whilst **Jahannam** is believed to be place of fire.

Key Vocabulary

Jahannam

The name of the place where Muslims will end up after they die if they have had a bad life.

Jannah

The name of the place where Muslims will end up after they die if they have a good life.

Term 4: Wesak/Vesak




RE
Year R - Wesak/Vesak (Buddhism) celebration



New celebration information

- Sikhs celebrate Wesak/Vesak.
- Vesak is celebrated in May.
- Vesak is also known as Buddha day.
- People give and receive presents.
- Vesak is a harvest festival.
- During Vesak Sikhs worship at the Gurdwara.

Key Vocabulary

 celebration	When you do something special for an important event.
 religion	A belief in a god or gods and things you do because of this.
 festival	A day or time of year when people celebrate a special event.

RE
Year 1 - Vaisakhi - religion and followers




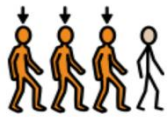
New celebration information

- They also have a parade.
- They sing and dance and read scriptures.
- Many Sikhs choose to be baptised on this day.

Key Knowledge - religion and followers

- The main people who take part in **Wesak/Vesak** and celebrate are called **Buddhists**.
- Their religion is **Buddhism**.

Key Vocabulary

 religion	A belief in a god or gods and the things you do because of this. People can believe in different gods and some people may not believe in any gods.
 followers	The followers of a religion are the people that believe in it. They may do special activities to show this.

RE
Year 2 - Wesak/Vesak (Buddhism): holy books and Gods





New celebration information

- Wesak/Vesak celebrates Buddha's birthday and death. It is also Buddha day.
- Wesak/Vesak is celebrated on the full moon in May.
- Wesak/Vesak is a very colourful and happy celebration. Homes may be cleaned and decorated by followers.
- In many countries, Buddhists will visit their local temple for services and teaching.

Key Knowledge – holy books and Gods

- The holy book of Buddhism is called Tripitaka or Pali canon. It is written in ancient Indian language called Pali.
- Meditation is a big part of Buddhism, getting closers to the different gods and the holy books.
- People spend time thinking about the Buddha's teachings through the holy books.
- Special books need to be kept off the floor and treated with the upmost respect.
- Worshippers should always bow to the statue of Buddha.
- Buddhists do not believe in a god as the creator or ruler of the universe.
- They do acknowledge the existence of various types of supernatural beings who can influence the human realm.

Key Vocabulary

 god/goddess	Someone or something who people believe is more powerful than human beings. Different people believe in different gods and goddesses. Some religions believe in one God and others believe in many gods.
 holy book	A special book linked to a religion. It is very special to the religion's followers and usually tells them important stories and rules to follow.

RE
Year 3 - Wesak/Vesak (Buddhism): religious places and worship practices







New celebration information

- Wesak/Vesak celebrates Buddha's birthday as well as his death however, many prefer to refer to it as Buddha day.
- Wesak/Vesak is observed on the full moon in May.
- In many countries, Buddhists will visit their local temple for services and teaching of Buddha and the way in which he lived his life and became a great leader and teacher.

Key Knowledge - religious places and worship practices

- Buddhist worship in a temple
- Buddhist have different places for worship and they serve different purposes such as: Temple, Vihara (where the monks live), Shrine, Stupa, Meditation hall
- All Buddhist temples contain an image or statue of Buddha.
- A **Lectern** is a type of book and from here the head monk may give a talk to worshippers.
- The wheel of life is a Buddhist symbol which can be seen in every temple.
- Temples also have a silent area for meditation called a courtyard or meditation area.
- Buddhist can also worship at home as well
- Buddhist indulge in many different practices and rituals such as: ceremonies, festivals, different types of meditation, retreats and chanting sutras together.
- In a Buddhist home, there will be one room or area used as a shrine with a statue of Buddha, incense and candles.

Key Vocabulary

 worship	Doing something that shows you love or appreciate someone or something. Acts of worship can include praying, singing and many more.	 pray	When followers of a religion talk to their god(s) and goddess(es).
 temple	A building used for worshipping gods and goddesses in some religions. Buddhist go to a Temple or a shrine.	 shrine	A special place where you worship or praise someone or something. In a home this may be a special table or room and it often has special religious objects like pictures or candles.

RE
Year 4 - Wesak/Vesak (Buddhism): creation story and key beliefs



New celebration information



- Wesak is Buddha's celebration of his birthday
- During Wesak/Vesak worshippers wear white to celebrate and as a sign of purity.
- The 'Bathing the Buddha' ceremony is also often included. Water is poured over the shoulders of the Buddha as a reminder to purify their own minds from greed, hatred and ignorance.

Key Knowledge - creation story and key beliefs

- Buddhist worshippers follow the teachings of Buddha who was born over 2,000 years ago. Buddha means 'the **enlightened** one/teacher'
- Buddha (teacher) name was **Siddhartha Gautama** - a young man who was wealthy and rich and decided to live a life of solace and strip back the wealth to find enlightenment. Buddha then taught others (the eight noble wheel) about life.
 - Buddhists believe in not killing anything and often tend to be vegetarians.
 - Buddhists believe in Karma — the idea that our actions have consequences and can affect who or what we are in the next life.
 - Buddhist believe that suffering was caused by the desire to 'want things' and this can be tackled by not wanting things.
 - Nirvana is the end of everything that is not perfect. It is perfect peace, free of suffering.
 - Key beliefs about life:
 - Dukkha — nothing is perfect
 - Anicca — everything in life is changing all the time
 - Anatta — there is no soul but a life force (Karma) which passes on to the next



Key Vocabulary

 belief	An idea or feeling you have that something is true or correct. Different people can have different beliefs.
 creation	Creation stories and beliefs are what people believe about how the world and all the things in it were made. Different religions believe different things about creation.



New celebration information

- Wesak is Buddhas celebration of his birthday
- During Wesak/Vesak worshippers wear white to celebrate and as a sign of purity.
- The 'Bathing the Buddha' ceremony is also often included. Water is poured over the shoulders of the Buddha as a reminder to purify their own minds from greed, hatred and ignorance.

Key Knowledge - symbols and meanings

- Symbols are very important in Buddhism.
 - Many symbols and pictures represent special meanings and purposes.
 - Buddhist symbols represent certain aspects of the Buddha's Dharma (also known as teaching). Buddhism is a religion that relies on the use of many different symbols which help Buddhist followers to navigate through life in prayer, meditation and life.
- There are two main groups in Buddhism (also known as denominations): **Theravada** and **Mahayana**.

Key Vocabulary

	<p>The most important symbol in Buddhism. Represents the wheel of life.</p>	<p>lotus flower</p>	<p>As the lotus (also known as The Padma) flower grows from the mud, it symbolises purity, renunciation and divinity. The lotus flower can also be found in Hinduism too!</p>
	<p>The Shrivasta (The Endless Knot) This is a symbol of the never ending cycle of rebirths.</p>		<p>The Shankha (The Conch Shell) This symbolises the blessings received when a person turns to the right.</p>
	<p>The Matsyayugma (The Golden Fish) This is a symbol of utility and happiness.</p>		<p>The Chattra (The Parasol) This symbolises protection from suffering and illness.</p>



New celebration information

- Wesak is Buddhas celebration of his birthday
- During Wesak/Vesak worshippers wear white to celebrate and as a sign of purity.
- The 'Bathing the Buddha' ceremony is also often included. Water is poured over the shoulders of the Buddha as a reminder to purify their own minds from greed, hatred and ignorance.
- Special **Wesak lanterns** are made of paper and wood by people all over the world.

Key Knowledge - after life beliefs

Buddhist funerals are not completely sad occasions, because the belief is that the dead person has passed into the next rebirth and hopefully will experience a happier and more fulfilled life. The family hope to improve the future birth of the dead person through prayer and offering food to the monks. Ceremonies are held for the benefit of the deceased person but also for the benefit of friends and family left behind.

There may be a sermon which will emphasise the Buddhist teachings of impermanence - (**anicca**) and non-self - (**anatta**) and of the inevitability of death.

- Buddhists believe there is a cycle of birth, life, death and rebirth. They believe this goes on and on.
- **Buddhists**, Hindus and Sikhs all believe in the idea of reincarnation (rebirth).
- They believe that unless someone gains enlightenment, they will be reborn when they die.
- Freedom (emancipation) from the cycle of birth, death and reincarnation is considered to be the ultimate goal.
- They also believe that their energy passes into another form.
- Prayers are offered for the deceased at different stages after death, sometimes 30 days or a year later.

Key Vocabulary

<p>freedom</p>	<p>Freedom (emancipation) from the cycle of birth, death and reincarnation is considered to be the ultimate goal of all Dharmic religions (reincarnation).</p>
<p>rebirth/reborn</p>	<p>A new or second birth. Being born again after death.</p>
<p>karma</p>	<p>The belief that our actions in the past affect us, either positively or negatively, and that what we do in the present time will affect us in the future. For this life will give you good karma if...</p>

Term 5: Baisakhi/Vaisakhi

RE

Year R - Baisakhi/Vaisakhi (Sikhism): celebration



New Celebration information

- Sikhs celebrate Vaisakhi.
- A Guru is a guide or leader of the Sikh Faith.
- Vaisakhi celebrates how everyone is equal.
- Vaisakhi celebrates harvest and New year of the Sikh community.
- They wear colourful clothes and drink Amrit.

Key Vocabulary

 <p>celebration</p>	<p>When you do something special for an important event.</p>
 <p>religion</p>	<p>A belief in a god or gods and things you do because of this.</p>
 <p>festival</p>	<p>A day or time of year when people celebrate a special event.</p>

RRE

Year 1 - Vaisakhi: religion and followers




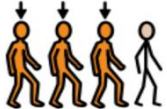
New celebration information

- Vaisakhi is celebrated in spring.
- It is a harvest festival that started in India.
- It is celebrated by the Sikhs
- Vaisakhi is celebrated with a lot of food.
- Sikhs go to the Gurdwara for celebration.
- They also have a procession in the streets singing and dancing.

Key Knowledge - religion and followers

- The main people who take part in **Baisakhi/Vaisakhi** and celebrate are called **Sikhs**.
- Their religion is **Sikhs**.

Key Vocabulary

 <p>religion</p>	<p>A belief in a god or gods and the things you do because of this. People can believe in different gods and some people may not believe in any gods.</p>
 <p>followers</p>	<p>The followers of a religion are the people that believe in it. They may do special activities to show this.</p>

RE

Year 2 - Baisakhi/Vaisakhi (Sikhism): holy books and Gods





New celebration information

- In 1699, Sikhs from all over the Punjab gathered together to celebrate the local harvest festival of Vaisakhi. The tenth guru, Guru Gobind Singh, came out of a tent carrying a sword.
- A young man stepped forward and went into the tent. Then Guru Gobind Singh came out of the tent alone with his sword covered in blood and asked for another volunteer.
- All the men came out of the tent alive and wearing turbans. The five men became known as the Panj Piare or 'Beloved Five'.
- Guru Gobind Singh then baptised all the men into the Khalsa. He said some prayers and sprinkled them all with sugar water called amrit. These five men became the first members of the Khalsa.

Key Knowledge – holy books and Gods

- The Guru Granth Sahib Ji (the holy book of Sikh) is made up of teachings and wisdom for Sikhs to follow:
- It contains 5867 sacred hymns or Shabads. It also contains prayers, poems and writing from different scholars.
- It is made up of 1430 pages and every copy is identical.
- The language the Sikh holy book is written in is called Gurmukh.
- Sikhs believe there is only one God, which is genderless and eternal. They refer to God as Waheguru.

Key Vocabulary

 <p>god/goddess</p>	<p>Someone or something who people believe is more powerful than human beings. Different people believe in different gods and goddesses. Some religions believe in one God and others believe in many gods.</p>
 <p>holy book</p>	<p>A special book linked to a religion. It is very special to the religion's followers and usually tells them important stories and rules to follow.</p>



New celebration information

- On Vaisakhi, Sikhs go to the Gurdwara in the morning for a service.
- Afterwards, they have a procession through the streets with lots of singing, chanting and colourful clothes. The procession is called the Nagar Kirtan.
- In the evening, Sikhs have a special meal with family and friends.

Key Knowledge - symbols and meanings

- Sikhs can pray at the **Gudwara** Temple
- In the gurdwara, Sikhs pray in the main prayer hall.
- Before entering the prayer hall, they take off their shoes, wash their hands and cover their heads.
- They then walk towards the **Guru Granth Sahib (the Eternal Guru)**, bow in front of it and touch the floor to show respect.
- They may also give a donation. In the hall, Sikhs sit on the floor to show respect to the Eternal Guru.
- Sikhs can also pray at home.
- Most Sikhs do not have a copy of the Guru Granth Sahib in their home.
- At home, Sikhs meditate on God’s name.
- They may also use a set of prayer beads known as a *mala*, which has 108 knots tied into it. They will repeat ‘Waheguru’ as they pass the beads through their fingers.

Key Vocabulary

 temple	A building used for worshipping gods and goddesses in some religions. Buddhist go to a Temple or a shrine.	 pray	When followers of a religion talk to their god(s) and goddess(es).
 mala	A <i>mala</i> , is a beaded object Sikhs use when praying.	 god/goddess	Someone or something who people believe is more powerful than human beings.





New celebration information

- Vaisakhi is historically the time when people would give thanks for the harvest of crops that they had planted in the winter.
- Vaisakhi is a predominantly Sikh festival and a celebration of the Punjabi New Year. It is celebrated on the 13th or 14th of April each year and marks the end of winter and the beginning of spring.
- At Vaisakhi, Sikhs may go to the gurdwara, the place where they worship. Processions are held in the streets and people dance, sing and eat delicious food.

Key Knowledge - after life beliefs

- Sikhs believe that **Waheguru** created the universe, the world and every life form within it.
- Sikhs believe that before the universe existed, there was only Waheguru, and it was because of '**the will of God**' or **Hukam** that the universe was created.
- They believe in the oneness of creation - that Waheguru created the world and is part of this creation. Therefore, Sikhs believe that they have a duty to respect and protect the world.
- There are no creation stories in Sikhism, unlike in other religions.
- Sikhs believe that the universe was created approximately 15 billion years ago.
- Many Sikhs accept scientific theories of the creation of the world.

Key Vocabulary

 creation	Creation stories and beliefs are what people believe about how the world and all the things in it were made. Different religions believe different things about creation.
 belief	An idea or feeling you have that something is true or correct. Different people can have different beliefs.

RE

Year 5 - Baisakhi/Vaisakhi (Sikhism): symbols and meanings









New celebration information

- Vaisakhi, also called **Baisakhi**, is the festival which celebrates the founding of the Sikh community, the **Khalsa**, in 1699.
- Vaisakhi has been celebrated in Punjab and large parts of northern India for many hundreds of years.
- Vaisakhi is a **spring** festival which happens on the **13 or 14 April** every year.

Key Knowledge - symbols and meanings

- Sikhs are initiated into an order called the 'amrit pahal' It is a rite that involves drinking a nectar called amrit, prepared using a mixture of sugar and water that has been stirred with a double-edged sword.
- This is read by the Guru Granth Sahib, the Sikh scripture that is seen as the embodiment of the guru, recite a formal prayer, and agree to adhere to guidelines for behavior and practice.
- All those initiated wear symbols with religious significance, known as the five K's: kesh, kanga, kachera (cotton undershorts), kirpan and kara (a steel bracelet). Each has its own symbolic meaning. The kirpan, for example, symbolises one's commitment to protect the defenceless and defend their faith. The five K's also set the Khalsa apart from all others, serving as an outward expression of commitment to the Sikh faith.

Key Vocabulary

	amrit		kara (a steel bangle)
	kachera (special cotton underwear)		Kanga (khanga) (a wooden comb)
	kirpan (a ceremonial sword)		Kesh (hair)

RE

Year 6 - Baisakhi/Vaisakhi (Sikhism): after life beliefs





New celebration information

- Vaisakhi, also called **Baisakhi**, is the festival which celebrates the founding of the Sikh community, the **Khalsa**, in 1699.
- Vaisakhi is a **spring** festival which happens on the **13 or 14 April** every year.
- It was originally a harvest festival in the Punjab until it became Sikhism's most important festival.
- At Vaisakhi, Sikhs may go to the gurdwara, the place where they worship. Processions are held in the streets and people dance, sing and eat delicious food.

Key Knowledge - after life beliefs

- Many Sikhs today believe Baisakhi is seen as formative turning point in the Sikh faith.
- Sikhism teaches that the soul **reincarnates when the body dies**.
- For Sikhs, only the physical body dies and the soul lives on through reincarnation. The highest form of reincarnation is as a human.
- Sikhs do not believe in an afterlife that is either heaven or hell.
- Sikhs believe that good or bad actions in this life determine the life form into which a soul takes rebirth.
- In Sikhism, the focus of meditation is to remember the divine Enlightener by calling out the name "**Waheguru**," either silently or aloud.
- Once the soul achieves mukti (liberation), it is united with Waheguru (The Wonderful Lord).
- Some Sikh teachings have stated that a human can be reborn over eight million times before they are liberated.

Key Vocabulary

 rebirth/reborn	Samsara (life, death and rebirth)
	Waheguru (The Wonderful Lord).

Term 6: Rosh Hashana

RE

Reception - Rosh Hashanah (Judaism) : Celebrations



New celebration information

- Rosh Hashanah is one of the most important. It is the Jewish New Year.
- Rosh Hashanah celebrates new year and new beginnings.
- Rosh Hashanah lasts for 2 days.
- It is celebrated in Autumn.
- Rosh Hashanah means (Head of the year).

Key Knowledge-

- Jews celebrate Rosh Hashanah.
- They do not work during the Rosh Hashanah.
- They worship in a special building called a Synagogue.
- They ask for forgiveness from God.
- They eat together and light candles.
- They eat sweet food like apples and honey.
- They eat special bread called Challah
- Jews also say prayers during Rosh Hashanah to ask for forgiveness for anything they might have done wrong.

Key Vocabulary

Synagogue		Synagogue is a special place where Jews go to pray.
Challah		Special bread that is dipped in honey. Challa bread is round, and it symbolises continuity of life.



RE

Year 1- Rosh Hashanah (Judaism) : Religion and followers



New celebration information

- Rosh Hashanah is celebrated by Jews.
- It is an important festival that marks the Jewish New year.
- Rosh Hashanah is celebrated in Autumn, but the days change every year.
- They pray and learn about God during Rosh Hashanah.
- They Blow a special horn called a " Shofar".
- The shofar signals the start of the new year.

Key Knowledge -

- Jews believe that there is only one God.
- Rosh Hashana is a celebration of the creation of the world.
- Jewish people visit lakes or rivers to say special prayer.
- Jewish people practice their faith through worship and prayer at home or at the Synagogue
- Celebrating festivals and being part of the community is an important withing Judaism.

Key Vocabulary

Shafar		An ancient horn used to signal the start of Rosh Hashanah.
Judaism	Jewish people believe in only one God.	



RE

Year 2 - Rosh Hashanah (Judaism) : holy books and Gods

New celebration information

- There are many holy days in Judaism. **Rosh Hashanah** is one of the most important. It is the Jewish New Year.
- Rosh Hashanah occurs in September or October, depending on the lunar calendar, which lasts for two days.
- It is a time for Jewish people to reflect on their year, including their good deeds and their bad deeds.

Key Knowledge – holy books and Gods

- Jews believe that there is only one God.
- The Jewish holy book is called the Torah
- The Torah begins with the story of the creation of the world. It goes on to explain and interpret the laws of God, including the Ten Commandments.

Key Vocabulary



god/goddess

Someone or something who people believe is more powerful than human beings. Different people believe in different gods and goddesses. Some religions believe in one God and others believe in many gods.



holy book

A special book linked to a religion. It is very special to the religion's followers and usually tells them important stories and rules to follow.







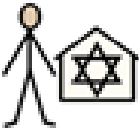
New celebration information

- During Rosh Hashanah, symbolic food is eaten.
- The festival begins on the first day of Tishrei, the seventh month of the Hebrew calendar, which falls during September or October.
- The words 'Rosh Hashanah' mean 'the head of the year'.

Key Knowledge - symbols and meanings

- Jews worship God in a synagogue. Jewish people attend services at the synagogue on Saturdays during Shabbat.
- Shabbat (the Sabbath) is the most important time of the week for Jews. It begins on Friday evenings and ends at sunset on Saturdays. During Shabbat, Jews remember that God created the world and on the seventh day he rested. Jews believe God's day of rest was a Saturday.
- The services in the synagogue are led by a religious leader called a rabbi, which means 'Teacher' in Hebrew.

Key Vocabulary

Synagogue		 god/goddess	When followers of a religion talk to their god(s) and goddess(es).
Shabbat		 pray	Someone or something who people believe is more powerful than human beings.
Rabbi			





New celebration information

- Jewish people don't go to work during Rosh Hashanah.
- They will visit the synagogue, which is the place where Jewish people go to pray and learn about God.
- A special horn called a 'shofar' is blown to signal the start of the new year.
- Family meals are an important part of Jewish life. At Rosh Hashanah, families eat together, light candles and say prayers.

Key Knowledge - after life beliefs

- Jews believe in a 7-day creation story.
- On the first day, God created the heavens and the earth. He created light and separated it from darkness.
- On the second day, God created the sky.
- On the third day, God separated the land and water and created grass, trees and flowers.
- On the fourth day, God created the sun, moon and stars.
- On the fifth day, God filled the seas with fish and other water animals, and He filled the sky with birds.
- On the sixth day, God created all the other animals. He also created man and gave him great mental ability. God also gave man the power of speech and the responsibility to look after the animals on Earth.
- On the seventh day, everything was created and God rested. Jews believe that they should work for six days and rest on the seventh day, Shabbat. By doing this, Jews show that they believe in God as the creator of the world.

Key Vocabulary

 creation	Creation stories and beliefs are what people believe about how the world and all the things in it were made. Different religions believe different things about creation.
 belief	An idea or feeling you have that something is true or correct. Different people can have different beliefs.







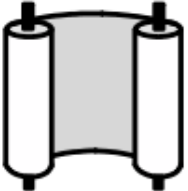

New celebration information

- Rosh Hashanah means '**head of the year**' and is a special festival that celebrates Jewish New Year.
- Jewish people don't go to work during Rosh Hashana.
- A week after Rosh Hashanah has finished, there is another Jewish festival called Yom Kippur.
- They will visit the synagogue, which is the place where Jewish people go to pray and learn about God.
- A special horn called a 'shofar' is blown to signal the start of the new year.

Key Knowledge - symbols and meanings

- There are many symbols that are important to Jewish people. One of the most important being the Star of David.
- Jewish symbols carry deep spiritual and cultural significance, reflecting the rich history and diverse traditions of the Jewish people.
- These symbols often embody profound meanings, connecting the past to the present and conveying values such as faith, identity, and resilience.
- The **mezuzah** can be found on the door frames of many Jewish homes. It is placed on a slight angle on the right-hand side of every door frame in the house. The only door frame in the house that it is not placed on is the bathroom door.
- The mezuzah is a piece of parchment scroll with the Shema prayer inscribed on it which is kept in a small case. The Shema prayer is important to Jews because the words describe God asking Jews to remember his commands in both their heads and hearts.

Key Vocabulary

	<p>Shofar</p> <p>An ancient musical horn typically made of a ram's horn, used for Jewish religious purposes.</p>		<p>Kippah</p> <p>The golden brown twisted loaf of Jewish bread known as a challah dates back to when the Jewish people left Egypt and wandered in the desert for 40 years; the Torah says that during their journey a bread-like substance called manna fell from the heavens.</p>
	<p>Menorah</p> <p>The menorah is a seven-armed candelabra that represents the state of Israel as a "light upon nations."</p>		<p>Challah</p> <p>The golden brown twisted loaf of Jewish bread known as a challah dates back to when the Jewish people left Egypt and wandered in the desert for 40 years; the Torah says that during their journey a bread-like substance called manna fell from the heavens.</p>
	<p>Torah</p> <p>Hebrew bible called the torah (holy book) – Torah meaning instructions and law.</p>		<p>Star of David</p> <p>The Star of David is one of the main symbols of Judaism. In Hebrew, it is called Magen David which means 'Shield of David.' It gets its name from King David who ruled over ancient Israel.</p> <p>The star is made of two equilateral triangles. The points on the triangle represent G-d, Torah (the law given by G-d) and Israel.</p>

RE

Year 6 – Rosh Hashana (Judaism): after life beliefs



New celebration information

- Rosh Hashanah means '**head of the year**' and is a special festival that celebrates Jewish New Year.
- As part of meals during Rosh Hashanah, people eat special food Sweet food like apples and honey make people think about the good things ahead in the new year. Sweet food like apples and honey make people think about the good things ahead in the new year
- Family meals are an important part of Jewish life. At Rosh Hashanah, families eat together, light candles and say prayers

Key Knowledge - after life beliefs

- Resurrection is the belief that, at some time in the future, the dead will be raised by the almighty to live again in some way. It is often associated with the coming of the Messiah.

Key Vocabulary

Gehenna	This is an equivalent to Hell. A place described to be located beneath earth and full of fire. People who do not follow the mitzvot (rules) and choose not to follow the Almighty are sent there.
Gan Eden	This is viewed as a paradise where the holy and righteous may go after the resurrection. These are the people who followed the Almighty's mitzvot (rules).
Sheol	This is a waiting place where souls can wait until the resurrection occurs.