

# RE SRPING 2 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



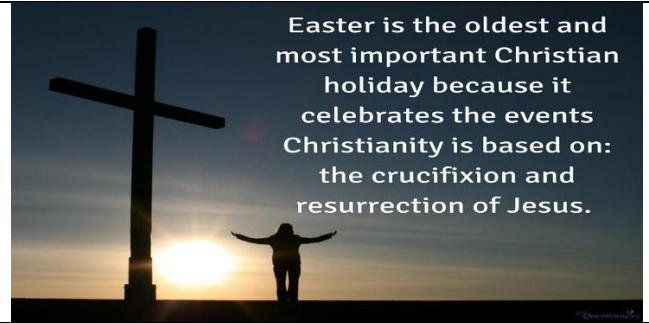
## Year 5 Spring 2 RE Knowledge organiser

### Suffering and Hardship / Easter



Easter is a Christian holiday that celebrates the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead. The Friday before Easter is called Good Friday. It is the day that Jesus was crucified on the cross at Calvary.

**Christianity is an Abrahamic religion meaning that there is only one God (they are a monotheistic religion).**



Easter is the oldest and most important Christian holiday because it celebrates the events Christianity is based on: the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus.

### Key Easter Events

1. Palm Sunday - Jesus enters Jerusalem.
2. Tuesday - he removes sellers from the temple.
3. Wednesday - Judas was bribed to betray Jesus.
4. Thursday (Maunday) - The last supper.
5. Good Friday - Jesus was killed.
6. Easter Sunday - Jesus rose from the dead (was resurrected).

<b>Rescue</b>	To save (someone or something) from danger or harm.
<b>Sin</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 1 : a breaking of a moral law</li> <li>• 2 : an action that is or is felt to be bad</li> </ul>
<b>Lent</b>	A period of fasting and regret for one's sins that is observed on the 40 weekdays from Ash Wednesday to Easter by many churches. When you give up something to apologise for any sins that you may have committed.
<b>Shrove Tuesday (pancake day)</b>	The long build up to Easter is called Lent. The day before Lent begins is called Shrove Tuesday. 'Shrove' means being forgiven for wrong-doings.
<b>Ash Wednesday</b>	The first day of Lent is known as Ash Wednesday. Ashes are something that are left when something is burned. Christians use them as a symbol of being sorry for things they have done wrong and want to get rid of forever.
<b>Palm Sunday</b>	Palm Sunday marks the day Jesus arrived in Jerusalem on a donkey, just a few days before he was betrayed by his friend Judas Iscariot, one of the 12 apostles, put on trial and sentenced to death by crucifixion. The day is called 'Palm Sunday' because the people of Jerusalem threw palm leaves to the floor as a greeting when he arrived.
<b>Maunday Tuesday</b>	On the night before his death Jesus had a final meal with his friends. Before this festival meal for Passover, Jesus surprised his friends by washing the feet of every person, a task that was normally done by a servant. He wanted to show his followers that they should love one another in humble ways.
<b>Crucified</b>	<b>Crucifixion</b> is a way to execute (kill) someone, usually because they have committed a crime. It was used as a capital punishment by the government of Rome. A prisoner was beaten with whips, and made to carry their own cross. They were either tied or nailed to the cross.
<b>Resurrection</b>	The <b>resurrection</b> of Jesus is the Christian belief that he returned to life by a miracle. He died by crucifixion on Friday and rose from his tomb to new life on Sunday morning. This belief is celebrated at Easter.



## Year 6 Spring 2 RE Knowledge organiser

### Justice (rich and poor comparisons)



Charity Gives but  
**Justice**  
Changes

*Isaiah 58:1-10*

Treating someone in a 'Just' way means giving each person what he or she deserves or, in more traditional terms, giving each person his or her due. Justice and fairness are closely related terms that are often today used interchangeably.

<b>Justice (verb)</b>	To act in a just and fair way. Treating people equally, impartially and creating a sense of fairness.
<b>Social justice</b>	<b>Social justice</b> reminds us that everyone deserves equal rights and opportunities and to be treated without prejudice.
<b>Fair trade</b>	<b>Fair trade</b> is a worldwide movement that aims to help farmers and producers in less economically developed countries (LEDCs). The term <b>fair trade</b> means that they receive a <b>fair price</b> for the goods that they produce.
<b>Christian Aid</b>	Christian aid are a partnership of people, churches and local organisations committed to ending poverty worldwide.
<b>Islamic Relief</b>	<b>Islamic Relief UK</b> is an international aid and development <b>charity</b> working to end poverty, illiteracy and disease.
<b>Muslim Aid</b>	Muslim Aid develop long-term development projects aimed at providing sustainable living for poor communities and survivors of natural disasters as well as providing emergency relief.
<b>Zakat</b>	Zakat (Arabic: زكاة) is one of the five most important aspects of Islam. Zakat means giving charity to the poor. Generally, a Muslim is expected to give <i>zakat</i> as long as they are able.

#### Questions we will explore:

- 1) What do we mean by justice?
- 2) What is social justice?
- 3) How do religions promote treating people in a 'Just' way?
- 4) Do you think that Jesus treated people in a 'Just' way?



## Year 7 Spring 2 RE Knowledge organiser

### Who was Gautama Buddha?

#### Gautama Buddha - who was he?

**Gautama Buddha** was born in Nepal. His family name is **Siddhārtha**. Gautama was the person who began the religion of Buddhism. He lived from about 563 BC to about 483 BC. The word 'Buddha' means the 'enlightened one', 'the one who knows'.



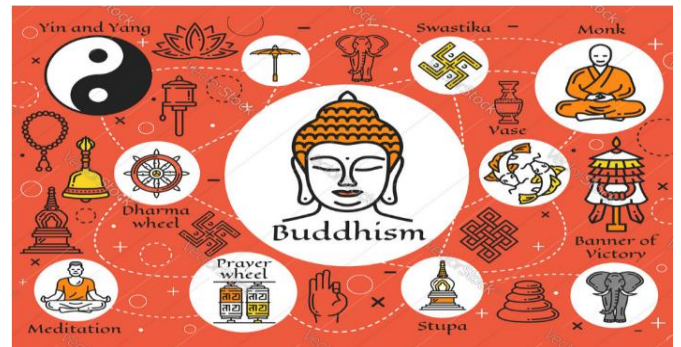
#### Buddhism Facts:

- In Buddhism, the lotus flower is a symbol of enlightenment, which means seeing things as they really are.
- Meditation is a very important part of Buddhism.** Through meditation, Buddhists believe they can calm and clear the mind, making it peaceful.

#### Famous quotes:

*It is easy to see faults in others, but difficult to see one's own - Buddha.*

*Judge nothing, you will be happy. Forgive everything, you will be even happier. Love everything, you will be happiest - Buddha.*



<b>Buddha</b>	This means enlightened one, the one who knows.
<b>Puja</b>	This is the name given to Buddhist worship. This can include: meditation, prayer/chanting, lighting candles or incense and making offerings.
<b>Dissatisfaction</b>	State of not being satisfied or displeased.
<b>Enlightenment</b>	In Buddhism, enlightenment is when a Buddhist discovers the truth about life and ceases to be reborn. Bodhi means Enlightenment. You can become Enlightened by following the Middle Way.
<b>Nirvana</b>	<b>Nirvana</b> is a place of perfect peace and happiness, like heaven. In Hinduism and <b>Buddhism</b> , <b>nirvana</b> is the highest state that someone can attain, a state of enlightenment, <b>meaning</b> a person's individual desires and suffering go away.
<b>Wheel of Dharma (8 fold path)</b>	Each of the 8 spokes stand for one of the Buddhist teaching of the means of attaining Nirvana through rightness of belief, resolve, speech, action, livelihood, effort, thought, and meditation.
<b>4 Nobel truths</b>	The <b>Four Noble Truths</b> comprise the essence of Buddha's teachings, though <b>they</b> leave much left unexplained. <b>They</b> are the <b>truth</b> of suffering, the <b>truth</b> of the cause of suffering, the <b>truth</b> of the end of suffering, and the <b>truth</b> of the path that leads to the end of suffering.
<b>Dharmic religion</b>	These Dharmic religions originate in India.

#### Questions we will explore:

- Who is Gautama Buddha?
- What were his main teachings?
- Can you see any similarities and differences between Buddhism and any other religions?
- What are the 4 noble truths?
- What is the 8 fold path?
- Gautama Buddha would be happy with how things are in the world today - debate for and against this statement.

#### Wesak - an important festival.

**Wesak is the most important Buddhist festival.** It is celebrated on the night of the full moon in April or May, when Buddhists remember the Buddha's birthday and his Enlightenment and is also known as Buddha Day. People decorate their homes with flowers or streamers, meditate, and make offerings.





## Year 8 Spring 2 RE Knowledge organiser

### What does the resurrection of Jesus mean for Christians today?

#### Who was responsible for the death of Jesus?

- **Judas** - he betrayed Jesus to the religious leaders and gave them the opportunity to arrest him.
- **Pilate** - he sentenced Jesus to death even though he thought he was innocent. He knew that the religious leaders were jealous of Jesus but he wanted to prevent a riot.
- **The disciples** - they did not defend Jesus, but instead ran away during his arrest. They were not present at his trials or his crucifixion.
- **The crowd** - it was the crowd, stirred up by the religious leaders, who asked for Barabbas to be released and who shouted "Crucify him!"
- **Religious leaders** - they were jealous of Jesus' popularity. They were angered by the laws that Jesus broke and the criticisms he made of them. They did not believe he was the Messiah and they wanted him dead.
- **God** - it was all part of God's plan of salvation. Jesus had to die for our sins and to bring us back into a relationship with God.

## Resurrection art

The **Resurrection** of Jesus has long been central to **Christian** faith and **Christian** art.



<b>Resurrection</b>	When something comes back to life after death. In this context, Jesus rose from the dead after his crucifixion.
<b>Crucifixion</b>	A Roman method of execution by nailing someone to a cross, often until they die of asphyxiation; used on Jesus and many others.
<b>Easter Sunday</b>	Easter Sunday marks Jesus's <b>resurrection</b> . After Jesus was crucified on the Friday his body was taken down from the cross and buried in a cave tomb. The tomb was guarded by Roman soldiers and an enormous stone was put over the entrance.
<b>Eggs</b>	An egg is a symbol of new life. For Christians, Easter eggs are used as a symbol for the resurrection of Jesus. Christians believe that, through his resurrection, Jesus overcame death and sin. This offers people the promise of eternal life if they follow his teachings.
<b>Second Coming</b>	The Christian belief that at the end of time Jesus Christ will come again to judge us.
<b>Golgotha</b>	Jesus was taken to a place called <b>Golgotha</b> - which means ' <b>The place of the skull</b> ' - for his crucifixion. This is where all crucifixions took place, it was just outside the city wall.

#### Questions we will explore:

- 1) What does Jesus' resurrection mean to Christians?
- 2) What really happened to his body?
- 3) Why is Jesus' resurrection so important to the Christian belief?

Mark records some unusual events which occurred during the crucifixion of Jesus:

1. **Darkness** descended on the whole region even though it was the middle of the day (12 o'clock).
2. After Jesus' death there was an **earthquake**. People rose from the dead. This was a symbol that all those who believed and trusted in Jesus would be brought forgiveness and new life.
3. The curtain hanging in the Holy of Holies (the place in the temple where God was present) was torn in two from top to bottom. The curtain tore from the top, suggesting that it was torn by God as a symbol that the way to Him was open.