

**RE
SUMMER 2
KNOWLEDGE
ORGANISERS**



Year 5 Summer 2 RE Knowledge organiser

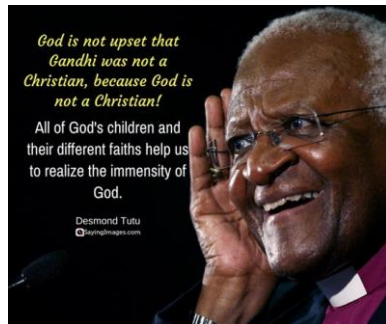
Values and beliefs – inspirational Leaders

An inspirational leader: Archbishop Desmond Tutu

He has done many, many kind and caring things. He has always shown great bravery and courage in standing up for what he knew was right, even when he was the only person to do so. He wanted to make life fairer for people who had black skin and bring peace to his country where there was lots of fighting. Desmond Tutu has continued to work hard to bring peace and fairness to people who have found life unfair, perhaps because they were sick or poor.

Those people could not speak out for themselves, but he spoke for them. Desmond

Tutu has said some very wise things that we can learn from .i.e. *In God's family, there are no outsiders, no enemies.*



An inspirational leader: Pope Francis II

The pope himself is the bishop of Rome, Italy. He rules Vatican City, which lies within Rome's borders but is a separate country. Throughout his life, both as an individual and a religious leader, he has been known for his humility, his concern for the poor, and his commitment to dialogue as a way to build bridges between people of all backgrounds, beliefs, and faiths. He was elected on 2013 to be the Pope, at the age of 76. He chose the name Pope Francis in honour of Saint Francis of Assisi.

Inspirational	Someone that makes someone else want to do something or that gives someone guidance on what to do/how to behave in a positive or reassuring way.
Apartheid	Apartheid means "separation" or literally "apartness". When people are treated differently because of things like race, religion and gender.
Pope	The pope is the head of the Roman Catholic church (a branch of Christianity).
Injustice	Lack of justice or fairness. Not everyone is treated equally.
Preach	To deliver a sermon or gospel.
Sermon	A sermon is a religious discourse delivered in public usually by a member of the clergy as a part of a worship service.
Saint Francis of Assisi	Saint Francis of Assisi gave up all material goods to live a simple life of poverty. He preached to people about the life of Jesus and was also known for his love of nature. It is thought that he could tame wild animals.
Pilgrims	Someone who has travelled to a holy place to show their devotion.
Coat of arms	A coat of arms is a unique design painted on a shield . Each symbol on the coat of arms will represent something that has an important meaning to that person, country or company.

Year 6 Summer 2 RE Knowledge organiser

Belief in action

How can people's beliefs change how they act?

- In Christianity they have the 10 commandments – how do you think this may impact on the behaviour of Christians?
- Buddhists are vegan and dedicate a lot of their lives to meditation – how is this different to other religions?
- In a number of religions, they can only eat certain foods.
- In a number of religions, they have to give a portion of their wage to charity or to support others.
- In some religions, the job they choose may be affected by their religion i.e. Buddhists could not be a butcher as this would involve harming an animal...
- Can you think of anymore?

Shabbat

- Jewish celebration.
- Jewish weekly day of rest. Starts on Friday at sunset and ends Saturday at nightfall.
- It is a day of worship, celebration and family.
- They have a blessing over a cup of wine and some bread.
- It is a regular reminder that God created the world in 6 days and rested on the seventh.

Sabbath

- Christian celebration.
- Takes place on a Sunday.
- Again, this is a reminder that God made the world in 6 days and rested on the seventh day.
- Christians rest from working and this is a time where they spend extra time with family, in prayer and meditation.



Blessing	A favour or gift bestowed by God , thereby bringing happiness. the invoking of God's favour upon a person.
Recreation	Something done for fun and relaxation.
Bible	The Christian holy text.
Sacred	Devoted to God or religion, like to religion or used for religious purposes.
Torah	The Jewish holy text.
Commandment	A rule given by God for his followers to follow.
Abrahamic religions	Both Judaism and Christianity are Abrahamic religions – they believe in one God and (monotheistic view).

Questions we will explore:

- 1) Should shops be open on the Sabbath or during Shabbat?
- 2) Why are these days special?
- 3) Debate - would opening shops on these days go against their beliefs?



Year 7 Summer 2 RE Knowledge organiser

Religion and the environment

- Do religious believers feel more obligated to look after the future of the planet than atheists? – Debate...



What are we doing to the planet?

- Many believe that God created the Earth for us and we should be looking after it.
- Even none believers feel they should be looking after the planet for their children.
- Some people wonder why God is not helping us...but why should God have to clean up the mess we have made?
- Others believe God has given us free will – so we have chosen to treat the Earth the way we have.



Torah	The Torah includes passages where it refers to Gods creation of the world needing to be looked after.
Buddhism/teachings (Dharmic)	Buddhist teaching revolves around teaching people to be responsible for their actions. To look after the planet and all living things.
Hindu Dharma (Dharmic)	They believe certain parts of the planet are sacred and should be looked after. They believe the world has enough for everyone but not for everyone's greed.
Judaism (Abrahamic)	Within the Jewish scriptures where there are statements promoting them to look after the Earth. They have set up charities to improve the Earth for future generations.
Muslims/Qur'an (Abrahamic)	Believe it is their duty to look after the planet (khalifa). Allah will judge you when he sees you in heaven by how you have behaved or treated the Earth.
Sikhi (Dharmic)	Believe the world God gave us everything we needed, that we should only take what we need and not take more than we need.
Religions working together	The Worldwide fund for nature (sacred Earth) meets to talk about problems facing the planet. The 8 main religions met to open people's eyes to what we are doing to the planet.

Questions we will explore:

- How do Buddhists look after the planet?
- How do Christians look after the planet?
- How do Jewish believers look after the planet?
- How do Sikh's look after the planet?
- How do Muslims look after the planet?

What do religions do to look after the planet?

The Worldwide fund for nature (sacred Earth).

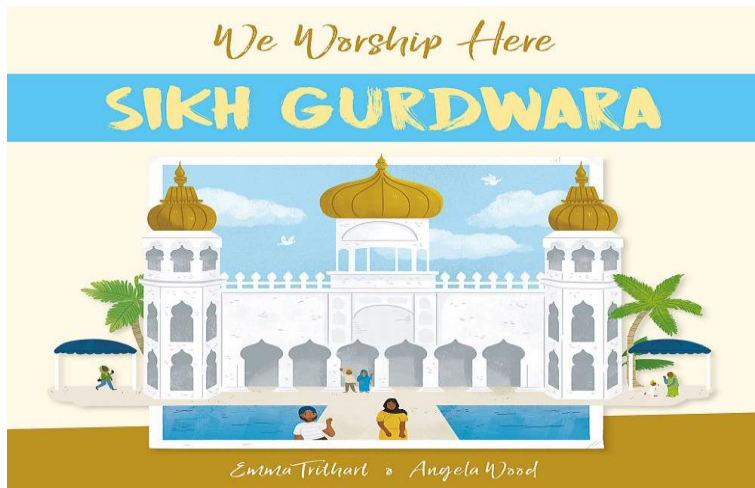


"I feel that we, as humans, it is our duty to protect wildlife and treat them as other creatures that God has created. I am appealing not only to Muslims but humanity to really look after the animals, the wildlife, the plants. All these are for us to use, but at the same time protect them. And in the long run, by doing so, we are protecting ourselves, our existence."

Prof. Abdulghafur El-Busaidy
National Chairman of the Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims

Sikhi place of worship - Gurdwara

What makes a Gurdwara special to Sikhs?



Langar, is the term used in Sikhism for the community kitchen in a Gurdwara where a free meal is served to all the visitors, without distinction of religion, caste, gender, economic status or ethnicity.

Guru Granth Sahib	Sikhi holy book – treated with the same respect as they would give a human the book is placed high as a mark of respect. It is covered with a cloth to keep it clean.
Chaur	A fan which is waved over the holy text as a mark of respect.
Langar	A free communal kitchen that feeds not only Sikhs but anyone that needs a meal free of charge. It is run by the community using donations.
Nishan Sahib	A flag that is seen outside of special places of worship. The flag shows the traditional symbol for Sikhism.
Four doors	A Gurdwara will have 4 doors; this shows that people are welcome wherever they are from.
Sermon	A service with singing and hymns is followed by religious talk or readings called a sermon.
Guru Nanak	Guru Nanak started the Sikh faith and was the first Guru.



Inside the Gurdwara

