

What should I already know?

A religion is where someone believes in a higher deity.

Being a part of a religion takes commitment.

Different religions have different expectations and rules for someone to show their commitment.

Christianity, Judaism, Sikhism and Buddhism are all religions.

Key Vocabulary:

Puja: Literal meaning is "worship"

Puja Tray: A tray containing worship items.

Mantra: Short prayer repeated several times a day.

Brahman: The ultimate reality and the source of everything.

Purusharthas: Goals/aims of Human life

Dharma: means "the intrinsic quality of the self"

What am I going to learn?

1) There are many ways of showing commitment - it is up to you to decide whether you think one is better than the other.

2) For many Hindus, religion is more a matter of practice than of beliefs.

3) Hindus have a variety of ways of showing commitment to God - both at home and in the Temple including Puja and prayer.

What is the best way for a Hindu to show commitment to God?

1)What is the best and worst way of showing commitment to something?

2) What do you think is the most important thing for a Hindu to do to show commitment to God?

What do you think is the least important?

3)Why do you think different Hindus have different ways of showing commitment to God?



RE Knowledge organiser

Year 5: Autumn term 2

What should I already know?

Christians celebrate Christmas and during this time remember his birth.

The Nativity story comprises of Jesus being born in Bethlehem, alongside Mary, Joseph and the three wise men.

Christians read and follow the Holy Bible which comprises of several stories about Jesus and the miracles he performed.

Key Vocabulary:

Advent: The period beginning on the 4th Sunday before Christmas. Literal translation is "coming" so this is a time of preparation.

Incarnation: The Christmas belief that God took human form in Jesus Christ.

Is the
Christmas
story true?

1) Why might different people find different "truths" in a story?

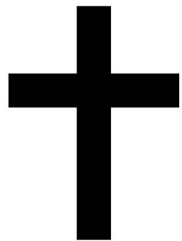
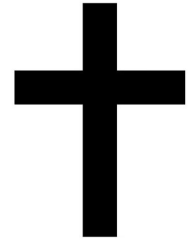
2) What does Incarnation mean? Why is this important to the Christmas story?

3) Do you think the Christmas story is true?



What am I going to learn?

- 1) The Nativity story has different versions and accounts in the Bible.
- 2) Some will look at the Nativity story in different ways - some will find it to be historically inaccurate, scientifically inaccurate. However, others will find meaning in the story.
- 3) Some stories can be "true" in different ways.
- 4) Your own opinion is vital when looking at Bible stories - you must decide whether you take them literally!



What should I already know?

Hinduism is a religion.

Brahman is the source of everything and is a Hindu belief.

Hindus have a variety of ways of showing commitment to God including Puja and Mantra.

For many Hindus, practice is more important than belief.

Key Vocabulary:

Brahman: The ultimate reality

Trimurti: The three deities (See below)

Brahma/Shiva/Vishnu - The names of the three deities.

Ganesha: Hindu deity portrayed with an elephant's head and is a sign of strength.

Lakshmi: Goddess of fortune

Atman: The real self/soul.

How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?

What am I going to learn?

- 1) The Hindu belief of Brahman influences Hindu's daily lives.
- 2) Individuals have multiple traits to their character including kindness and friendship. Some of these are traits we get from our ancestors.
- 3) We all play different roles in our lives eg. Brother, son, uncle. In each of these roles, we act differently.
- 4) Hindus believe in many deities. Each have a role and help Hindus find the universal God Brahman.

1) As a son/daughter, what traits do you usually show? How does this change when your role changes?



2) How does Brahman impact Hindu daily lives?

3) How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything? Whats your opinion?



RE Knowledge organiser

Year 5: Spring term 2

What should I already know?

Christians believe Jesus was God incarnate and was the saviour of humanity.

Easter is a time of remembrance for Christians - they remember Jesus' death and resurrection.

Christians believe that Jesus died as a sacrifice for human - he died so that we could be all forgiven from our sins.

Key Vocabulary:

Holy week: The week from Palm Sunday to Easter Sunday.

Pilate: He convicted Jesus of treason and sentences him to be crucified.

Herod: Roman King at the time of Jesus' crucifixion.

Mount of Olives: Site at the Garden of Gethsemane.

Garden of Gethsemane: Place where Jesus was arrested

How significant is it for Christians to believe God intended Jesus to die?

What am I going to learn?

- 1) Having a purpose is where you are driven to do something meaningful whereas destiny suggests that everything is pre-planned before you are born.
- 2) Most Christians believe it was God's plan for Jesus to die.
- 3) Some Christians believe that Jesus died as a consequence of Holy Week.
- 4) It is up to you to decide whether you think Jesus's death had meaning and whether it was his purpose or his destiny.

1) What is the difference between purpose and destiny?

2) Why do you think most Christians believe God intended for Jesus to die?

3) Do you think it was Jesus' purpose to die or was it his destiny?



RE Knowledge organiser

Year 5: Summer term 1

What should I already know?

Brahman is the source of everything and everyone.

Hindus believe in several deities which all help them to find the ultimate God Brahman.

Hindus show commitment to God in a variety of ways including Puja and Mantra.

Most Hindus believe practising their faith is extremely important

Key Vocabulary:

Karma: The action of cause and effect.

Samsara: The cycle of birth, death and rebirth.

Moksha: Ultimate liberation from the cycle of birth and death.

Bhagavad Gita: "The Song of the Lord"

Upanishads: Sacred text.

Atman: The real self/soul

Sadhu: Holy man

Do beliefs in
Karma, Samsara
and Moksha help
Hindus lead good
lives?

What am I going to learn?

- 1) Every action - be it good or bad - has a consequence.
- 2) Hindus believe our actions collect Karma and depending on how well we live our lives, will be a consequence of what life we live next.
- 3) Hindus believe the soul has multiple lives and can return as a plant or animal.
- 4) Other religions have different views on life after death. Christians believe in the concept of heaven/hell.

1) What do you think happens after we die?

2) What is the difference between Hindu and Christians beliefs of the after life?

3) What is your opinion on the Hindu belief in Karma, Samsara and Moksha?



RE Knowledge organiser

Year 5: Summer term 2

What should I already know?

Christians believe Jesus was God incarnate and was the saviour of humanity.

Churches are the core of the Christian community - Christians go to Church to pray and for other events such as mass, weddings or funerals.

If you are part of a religion, you are usually expected to show a form of commitment.

Key Vocabulary:

Ten commandments: Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai.

Confirmation: Rite of initiation normally carried out through anointing, the laying on the hands, and prayer, for the purpose of bestowing the Gifts of the Holy Spirit.

Lord's prayer: Also known as the "our father". A prayer that Jesus taught his disciples.

What is the best way for a Christian to show commitment to God?

1) Why might people show different levels of commitment to something?

2) What do you think Christians should do to show their commitment to God? What practice is most important?

3) Why are some ways of showing commitment better than others?



What am I going to learn?

1) There are various ways for one to show commitment to a cause they are interested in.

2) Christians have many ways they can show commitment to God including: Going to church, prayer, following the Ten commandments and more...

3) There are different degrees of commitment and it is up to you to decide how much commitment you put into things.