



RE Knowledge Organiser

Year 1 Autumn 1

Believing: Who am I?

Before:

Now:

Next:



Religions



Christianity: Christians believe in Jesus, read the Bible and go to church.

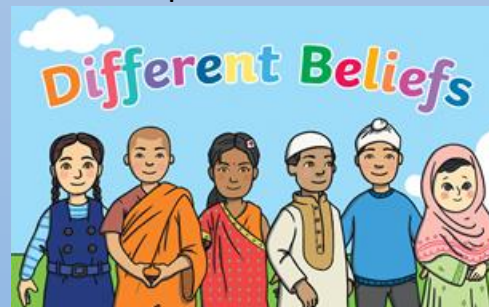
Judaism: Jews believe in the Torah and go to synagogue.

Hinduism: Hindus believe there are many images of God and worship in a Mandir.

Islam: Muslims read the Quran and pray in a mosque.

Buddhism: Buddhists believe in Buddha and worship in a temple.

Sikhism: Sikhs believe in Guru Nanak and worship in a Gurdwara.



Key Questions

What makes you similar and different to others?

Do you have a faith or religion?

What is special about you?

What is your strength?

How does your family love, protect, provide and care for you?

Vocabulary

Diversity: involving people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders.

Individual strengths: the skills and actions you do well as a person.

Love: a feeling of deep affection.

Protect: keep safe from harm or injury.

Religion: the belief in and worship of a superhuman power.

God: a superhuman spirit or being worshipped by humans.

Unique: unlike anything else.

Special: not ordinary or usual.





RE Knowledge Organiser

Year 1 Autumn 2

Belonging: How and why are religious celebrations important to people?

Before:

Now: Nativity and Hanukkah

Next: symbols to express meaning



Christianity

Christians celebrate Christmas which is when Jesus Christ was born. This is also known as the Nativity story. Christians celebrate Christmas by spending time with family, at church and presents.



Judaism

Jews celebrate Hanukkah. Hanukkah is an 8-day festival marking the victory of the Maccabees which meant they were now free and not ruled over by the Greeks. The Maccabees only had enough oil for the Temple's menorah to last 1 day but miraculously it burned for 8 days.



Key Questions

Why do Christians celebrate Christmas?

How do Christians celebrate Christmas?

Why do Jews celebrate Hanukkah?

How do Jews celebrate Hanukkah?

Vocabulary

Bethlehem: the town where Jesus was born.

Shepherds: worshipped Jesus and told Mary and Joseph the angel's message.

Wise men: the men who found Jesus in a stable and gave him gold, frankincense and myrrh.

Angel Gabriel: the angel that visited Mary.

Hanukkah: the Jewish festival of lights.

Maccabees: a group of Jewish people who battled the Greeks.

Menorah: a special lamp with 9 candles.

Dreidel: a spinning top game.

Gelt: money.



RE Knowledge Organiser

Year 1 Spring 1

Belonging: What does it mean to belong? How and why do symbols express meaning?

Before: importance of celebrations

Now: meaning and symbols

Next: Jewish festivals



Judaism

People who follow Judaism are known as Jews. Judaism began 2000 years before Jesus was born. Jews believe that God spoke to a man named Abraham, this is when Jews believe that Judaism started. Jews go to synagogues to pray and their special book is called the Torah.

The star of David, a Yad (a pointer tool), a Shofar, a Tefillin, a Menorah and a Mezuzah are all symbols of the Jewish religion.



Key Questions

What is Judaism?

Who are Jewish religious leaders?

What are some Jewish symbols?

What do Jews do to show they belong to the Jewish faith?

What happens on Shabbat?

Vocabulary

Abraham: who Jews believe was the first Jew.

Torah: the Jewish holy book.

Sabbath: the Jewish day of rest.

Hebrew: a language spoken by Jews in former times.

Synagogue: the Jewish place of worship.

Rabbi: a Jewish religious teacher or leader.



Dreidel: a small four-sided spinning top game played traditionally by children during Hannukah.

Kiddush cup: the cup from which wine is drunk from on the eve of Sabbath or of a festival.

Challah bread: a special bread.

Havdalah candle: candle symbolising the light of Shabbat.





RE Knowledge Organiser

Year 1 Spring 2

Belonging: How and why do the Christian community celebrate Easter?

Before:

Now:

Next:



Christianity

Christians believe Jesus was the son of God. Christians celebrate Christmas, when Jesus was born, and Easter which is the time that Jesus died.

Christians observe Lent, which is when Jesus gave up food and made sacrifices in order to connect with God in preparation for his teachings. Christians mark this by giving something up which they like for 40 days until the celebration of Easter.



Key Questions

What is Lent?

Why did Jesus make sacrifices and stay in the desert for 40 days?

Why do Christians celebrate Easter?

How does the Christian community celebrate Easter?

How are symbols used during Easter celebrations?

Vocabulary

Jesus

Temptation

Desert

Church

Symbols

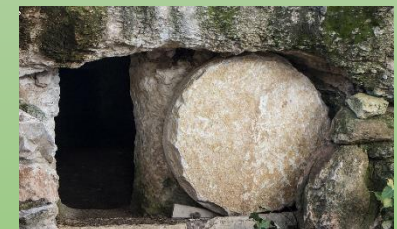
Resurrection

Cross

Heaven

Tombstone

Traditions





RE Knowledge Organiser

Year 1 Summer 1

Believing: How and why are some books and stories sacred and important in religion?

Before:

Now:

Next:

Sacred books and stories

The Bible is a holy book for Christians. It is treated with respect by those who use it. Christians believe that the words in the Bible are important and were revealed by God.

The Torah is a holy book for Jews. The Torah is written in Hebrew and Jews learn to read it. It is kept in a synagogue and is treated with great respect. Jews are not allowed to touch it, instead they point to words using a special stick called a yad.



Key Questions

Whose holy book is The Torah?

Whose holy book is The Bible?

Why are these books important in religion?

What can we learn from stories?

Can you remember any religious stories?

Vocabulary

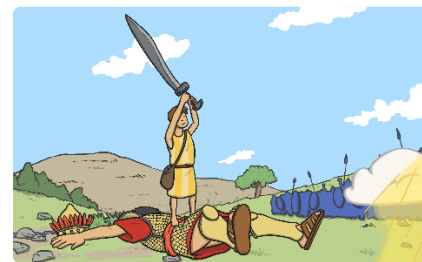
Torah: The holy book followed by Jews.

Bible: The holy book followed by Christians.

Scared: Very special and treasured.

Holy: Something pure and perfect.

Parable: A story which helps people to remember a particular lesson.





RE Knowledge Organiser

Year 1 Summer 2

Behaving: What and how can people learn from leaders and teachers including religious leaders and teachers?

Before:

Now:

Next:

Learning from leaders and teachers

Christians **admire** Jesus and believe he was the son of God. Christians believe the stories **Jesus** shared with his disciples were messages from **God**. In Christian churches, **priests** hold services and lead worship. In Jewish synagogues, **Rabbis** lead worship and provide spiritual guidance.

In this unit, we will think about **right** and **wrong behaviours** and about the people who help us to make the **right choices** and **decisions**. We will consider what traits makes a **good person**.

Key Questions

Who do you admire and why?

Who are the people who help you decide what is right and wrong and how do they help you decide?

How can these people help you even when they are not with you?

How can we tell if a person is a good person?

Do you always do what you think is right? Why?

Vocabulary

Priest: The person who holds services and leads worship in a Christian church.

Rabbi: The person who leads worship and provides spiritual guidance in a Jewish synagogue.

Right: Morally good, justified or acceptable.

Wrong: Unjust, dishonest or immoral.

Behaviour: The way in which we act, especially towards others.

Decision: When we make our mind up about something.

Samaritan: A person from Samaria or a person who helps other people.

