



## RE Knowledge Organiser

Year 5 Autumn 1

# Belonging: How, why and where do Muslims worship?

Before:

Now:

Next:



## Islam

Muslims believe that there is only one God called Allah. They believe Allah is the only ruler of the universe. Muslims believe in the prophet Muhammad and he is so respected that people say “peace be upon him” after his name is spoken.

Muslims’ place of worship is called a mosque. Mosques often have a domed roof and they are decorated with patterns and words from the Qur’an. Muslims take off their shoes before going into a mosque and wash before they pray.

Ramadan is a holy month of worship for Muslims. During the festival, Muslims fast in the daylight hours and only eat after the sun has set, study the Qur’an and partake in prayer.

Hajj is the name Muslims give to the special pilgrimage to Mecca.

## Key Questions

What do mosques look like?

How do Muslims worship in mosques?

What is a pilgrimage? Why is it important?

What do Ramadan and Eid celebrate?

How are Ramadan and Eid celebrated?

Why are some occasions sacred?

## Vocabulary

**Muslim:** a follower of the religion of Islam.

**Worship:** showing regard with great respect or devotion.

**Mosque:** the place of worship for Muslims.

**Quran (Qur’an):** the holy book of Islam.

**Ramadan:** a holy month of worship for Muslims.

**Eid:** a Muslim festival.

**Beads:** a string of beads to represent each of Allah’s 99 names.

**Minaret:** the tall tower on a mosque used to call Muslims to prayer.

**Mihrab:** the direction Muslims should face when praying (towards Mecca).

**Hajj (pilgrimage):** a journey to Mecca which Muslims are expected to take at least once in their lifetime.

**Mecca:** the birthplace of the Prophet Mohammed.





## RE Knowledge Organiser

Year 5 Autumn 2

### Believing: How do sacred texts help people understand God?

Before: Texts to understand God and the world

Now: Texts to understand God

Next: Islamic texts



#### Christianity

The Bible contains 66 books, written by around 40 authors. It is split into two parts: The Old Testament and The New Testament.

Matthew, Mark, Luke and John wrote four Gospels in The New Testament. They retell events from Jesus' life.

Christians celebrate Christmas which is when Jesus was born. Christians believe that Jesus was the son of God.

The Christingle service is when communities and children remember the reason why they celebrate Christmas and give thanks to God. Christingle candles are made of a variety of symbolic parts.



#### Key Questions

Have you read a part of the Bible before?

Have you heard of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John?

How do Christians celebrate Christmas?

Do you know the Christmas story?

#### Vocabulary

**God:** who Christians believe is the creator of the universe, including the heavens and the Earth.

**Bible:** the Christian holy book which is laid out in chapters and verses.

**Jesus Christ:** The Son of God and the founder of Christianity.

**Christmas:** a Christian festival which celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ.

**Apostles:** the primary disciples of Jesus according to The New Testament.

**Gospels:** the four books of the bible that contain details of the life of Jesus Christ, written by Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.





## RE Knowledge Organiser

Year 5 Spring 1

### Behaving: How do Christians respond to global issues?

Before:

Now:

Next:



#### Christianity

The Christian sacred text is the Bible. In the Bible, it stays that God gave human beings a special responsibility after creation to cultivate the land and look after it. He said that humans have been given everything they need to survive on Earth.

However, Earth belongs to God and must be returned to God unspoiled.

Christians believe that humans must take care of the world and all the creatures and people who live in it.

#### Key Questions

What issues does the planet currently face?

How can people prevent damage to the world?

What is charity?

How do charities make a difference?

How do Christian charities respond to climate change?

#### Vocabulary



Earth

Bible

Wildlife

Poverty

Christian Aid

Charity

Housing

Discrimination

Draught

Climate change





## RE Knowledge Organiser

Year 5 Spring 2

### Belonging: How and why are religious and spiritual ideas expressed?

Before:

Now:

Next:



## Christianity

Christians celebrate Easter in Spring time to mark the end of Jesus' life on Earth. Holy Week is celebrated in the week leading up to Easter Sunday. Even though Easter marks when Jesus died, Christians celebrate him and the meaning of his life on Earth at this time.

Religious and spiritual beliefs are expressed in a variety of ways, including through poetry, music and art. The events surrounding Jesus' death have been depicted in many ways.



## Key Questions

What happened during Holy Week?

What feelings are associated with Holy Week?

How did the disciples feel when Jesus resurrected?

What symbols can be seen in art?

How do you think the people felt in this piece of artwork?



## Vocabulary

Holy Week

Palm Sunday

Maundy Thursday

Good Friday

Last supper

Symbols

Resurrection

Depiction

Betrayal

Mourned



## RE Knowledge Organiser

## Year 5 Summer 1

### Belonging: What do people believe about Life after Death?

Before:

Now:

Next:



### Islam

Jannah is an eternal place for Muslims, which is based on the Islamic idea of paradise. There are different levels of paradise. The highest one is the fir daws where the prophets and most truthful people live. The Qu'ran says that these people will be greeted by angels and will join their loved ones who have already passed away (if they have also entered Jannah). Everyone will be the same age and will not want anything (including food, water and shelter).



### Christianity

Some Christians believe that heaven is a physical place where they will go. Others believe that it is a state of being in the presence of God. The Bible tells us that heaven is where God lives with the angels and Jesus Christ. Most Christians believe that the soul lives on after death and that in heaven, bodies are perfect and eternally free from old age, disease and illness.

### Key Questions

What makes you, you?

What do Muslims believe about life after death?

What do Christians believe about life after death?

How are these beliefs reflected in the ways in which these religions mark death?



### Vocabulary

**Soul:** the spiritual part of a human. It is separate to their body.

**Funeral:** ceremony held by Christians once a person has died.

**Salat al-Janaza:** ceremony held by Muslims once a person has died.

**Adhan:** the Muslim call to prayer.

**Day of Judgement:** the day when Allah decides if a person goes to heaven or hell.

**Jannah:** a special place for Muslims, based on the Islamic idea of paradise.

**Heaven:** a special place for Christians.



## RE Knowledge Organiser

## Year 5 Summer 2

### Behaving: How do religious families & communities practise their faith?

Before:

Now:

Next:



### Islam Traditions and Customs

There are **Five Pillars of Islam**, which are the most important duties for Muslims. **Shahadah**: Muslims say a declaration of faith. **Salah**: Muslims pray five times a day. Before prayer, they must wash themselves and then face Mecca whilst praying. **Zakat**: Muslims must donate to charities. **Sawm**: Muslims fast for one month during a time called Ramadan. **Hajj**: Muslims have to travel to Mecca once in their lifetime, if they can afford to. Muslims are also educated on the role of **Mohammed** and take part in an **Aqiqah** ceremony as babies.



### Christian Traditions and Customs

Christians believe that they should put God first. They follow the **Ten Commandments** to tell them how to live their lives. Christians come together to **worship** in church during **Sunday service** and also during Christian **festivals** and celebrations, such as Easter, Christmas, baptisms and marriages.

### Key Questions

What might it mean to grow up in a Christian family?

How is Islam practised and passed on in families and communities?

How does our family life influence the way we live?

What traditions and customs are prevalent in the Christian and Islam faiths?

Do we have any traditions and customs at Long Meadow School?

### Vocabulary

**Traditions** – something repeated time and time again.

**Custom** – an action or way of behaving that is usual among people in a particular group or place.

**Daily practices** – making time to complete a task daily.

**Branch** – a division within a religion.

**Denomination** – a division within a branch that unites a number of local congregations.

**Aqiqah ceremony** – birth and naming ceremony for a Muslim.

**Five pillars of Islam** – obligatory acts of worship for all Muslims.

**Resolution** – the action of solving a problem.