



RE Knowledge Organisers



Year 1: Caring



What should I already know?

- How we show we care.
- What kinds of things we care about, for example, family, friends, pets.

Specific Vocabulary

- Caring – displaying kindness or concern for others.
- Gurdwara – a place of worship for Sikhs.
- Langar – the free kitchen in the Gurdwara.
- Prashad – a food offering.
- Receive – to be given something.

Sticky Knowledge

- The 5 Ks of Sikhism – Kesh (uncut hair), Kara (a steel bracelet), Kanga (a wooden comb) Kaccha (cotton underwear) and Kirpan (steel sword).
- Sikhs meet in the Gurdwara.
- The Langar is inside the Gurdwara. A Langar is a free kitchen where anyone of any faith can go inside and share a free vegetarian meal.
- Sikhs show they care by inviting people of any faith who are in need food into the Gurdwara to share their food.
- People of faith receive food rather than take food.



Year 1: Belonging



What should I already know?

- Who and what we can belong to (our family, our friends, school, clubs).
- Why we celebrate special moments in life (baptism, marriage).

Specific Vocabulary

- Belonging – is a sense of fitting in or feeling like you are a part of a group.
- Baptism – is a special ceremony that welcomes children into Christianity and to living a life as a Christian.

Sticky Knowledge

- The water in a Baptism ceremony is a symbol of being cleansed and made ready for a new life for God.
- The light from the candle is a symbol of the light of Christ and the flame symbolises the flame of faith which should burn throughout the lives of Christians.



Year 1: Celebrations



What should I already know?

- We celebrate special moments/achievements in life (birthdays, graduating from university, weddings, baptisms etc.)

Specific Vocabulary

- Celebration – a social gathering or enjoyable activity held to celebrate an important event or day.
- Special - better, greater, or otherwise different from what is usual.
- Achievement – a thing done successfully with effort, skill, or courage.
- Memories - something remembered from the past.

Sticky Knowledge

- Christians celebrate festivals such as Harvest, Christmas and Easter to give thanks to God.
- Christians get married in a church. The couple make promises to each other called vows. After the wedding ceremony there is a big party called a Wedding Reception.



Year 1: Families



What should I already know?

- We belong to our families (revisit from Belonging in the Autumn Term).
- How we show we care about our family/members of our family (revisit from Caring in the Autumn Term).
- Every person is part of a family. Our families are a really important part of who we are.

Specific Vocabulary

- Family – A family is two or more people who are connected by biology, adoption, marriage, or strong emotional bonds. Families can look very different from each other, but all family members usually love and care for each other very much.
- Values – the worth, importance, or usefulness of something.
- Needed – something necessary or desired.

Sticky Knowledge

- Families can look very different from each other, but all family members are valued and needed.
- Christians believe that they are like a big family because people belong to God and are like brothers and sisters to each other.
- This is because Jesus told his followers (Christians) that they should all love each other.



Year 1: Answers



What should I already know?

- The difference between making the right choice and making the wrong choice.

Specific Vocabulary

- Right choice – a choice that is the best or most suitable one.
- Wrong choice – a choice that is not the best or most suitable one.
- Behaviour – how you act, especially towards other people.
- Moral - the lesson about right and wrong learned from a story or event.

Sticky Knowledge

- Members of faith communities learn how to make the right choices in life from reading religious stories.



Year 1: Worship



What should I already know?

- Members of faith communities meet in religious buildings.
- Sikhs meet in the Gurdwara.
- Christians meet in a church.

Specific Vocabulary

- Believer – a person with religious faith.
- Faith community- a community of people sharing the same religious faith.
- Worship – to honour or respect a divine being such as God or Guru Nanak.
- Religious building – a place of worship.

Sticky Knowledge

- In religious buildings, members of faith communities meet together for worship to -
- Pray
- Listen to readings from their holy book
- Listen to religious talks
- To show that they belong to a community



Year 2: Caring for the Natural World



What should I already know?

- How people show they care for each other through their actions and words.
- How Sikhs show they care by inviting people of any faith who are in need food into the Gurdwara to share their food.

Specific Vocabulary

- Caring – displaying kindness or concern for others (revisit from Year 1).
- The natural world – all of the animals, plants, and other things existing in nature and not made or caused by people.
- Environment - the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives.

Sticky Knowledge

- Christianity teaches believers that they need to look after and take responsibility for the natural world.
- This is because Adam and Eve were given the earth by God to look after it and care for it so Christians must do the same.



Year 2: Valuing New Life



What should I already know?

- How we show who and what is important to us.
- How Christians welcome a new baby into their faith (revisit from Year 1).

Specific Vocabulary

- Important – something that has great meaning or value.
- Special – something that is better, greater, or different from others; unique.

Sticky Knowledge

- The birth of Jesus is important to Christians because they believe that Jesus was a special baby because he was God's son.
- After the Angel came and told them of Jesus' birth, the shepherds travelled all the way to Bethlehem to see the newborn baby and afterwards told everyone what they had seen and heard.
- The Wise Men did not return to Herod and did not tell him where baby Jesus was as they were warned in a dream that he intended to harm the baby.



Year 2: Worship and Ceremonies



What should I already know?

- In religious buildings, members of faith communities meet together for worship to - pray, listen to readings from their holy book and listen to religious talks to show that they belong to a community.

Specific Vocabulary

- Actions – something that is done for a particular purpose.
- Gestures - is a form of nonverbal communication. Unlike verbal communication, which uses words, gestures use movements of the body.
- Rituals – a ceremony or series of acts that is always performed the same way.

Sticky Knowledge

- Christians make gestures with their hands by raising them in prayer, to make the sign of the cross, share peace by shaking hands, holding a bible, breaking bread etc.
- Christians make gestures with their bodies by standing or kneeling, bowing their heads, processing in church with a cross, lighting a candle for prayer.
- Muslims make gestures with their hands by using prayer beads (subha).
- Muslims make gestures with their bodies by removing their shoes for prayer, washing before prayer (wudu), standing in rows for prayer, moving through prayer positions (rak'ahs).



Year 2: Belonging to a Group



What should I already know?

- We can belong to lots of different groups (our families, our school, our class, brownies, cubs, dance, football, a faith group etc).
- Christians show that they belong to Christianity by being baptised (revisit from Year 1).
- Muslims show that they belong to Islam by having a Aqiqah ceremony (revisit from Year 1).

Specific Vocabulary

- Belonging – is a sense of fitting in or feeling like you are a part of a group (revisit from year 1).
- Baptism – is a special ceremony that welcomes children into Christianity and to living a life as a Christian (revisit from Year 1).
- Aqiqah – is a welcoming ceremony which is usually held on the seventh day after the baby is born that welcomes children into Islam and to living life as a Muslim.

Sticky Knowledge

- Children of religious parents feel it is a great privilege that their family belongs to a faith community. This is because for them the concept that a child is a gift from God is central and it is therefore important to welcome babies into the faith community.
- An important part of the Aqiqah is when the baby's hair is cut or shaved off. Prayers are said for the baby.
- The baby's hair is then weighed and this weight in gold or silver is given to charity.
- The baby is also given a name which is usually chosen from the Qur'an.



Year 2: Storytelling through Sacred Writings



What should I already know?

- Members of faith communities take meaning and learn how to make the right choices in life from reading religious stories.
- The Creation Story.
- The birth of Jesus.

Specific Vocabulary

- Behaviour – how you act, especially towards other people.
- Moral - the lesson about right and wrong learned from a story or event.
- The Bible – the book of sacred writings believed by Christians as coming from God.
- Psalms – a sacred song or hymn.
- The Qur'an – the book of sacred writings believed by Muslims as coming from God (Allah).

Sticky Knowledge

- The impact that religious stories have on how members of faith communities choose to lead their lives and how they can demonstrate the teachings they have read in practice.



Year 2: Showing Kindness and Goodness



What should I already know?

- What qualities make a person good.
- Examples of people who are good (people from the community for e.g. teachers, nurses, doctors, police, firemen and women, vets, religious leaders).

Specific Vocabulary

- Kindness – being friendly, generous and considerate.
- Goodness – being morally good or virtuous.
- Qualities – a distinctive attribute possessed by someone.
- Attributes – a quality regarded as an inherent part of someone.
- Characteristics – a quality belonging to a person which serves to identify them.

Sticky Knowledge

- Members of faith communities often learn how to be good and set an example from reading religious stories.
- Members of faith communities are influenced by the qualities and attributes of characters in religious stories and seek to exemplify similar qualities and attributes in their daily lives.



Year 3: Exploring Living by Rules



What should I already know?

- What rules are, why we have them and what they are in place to do (keep us safe).
- At Manor Hill, we have school rules which apply to everyone and individual class rules which each class make up together.
- Rules at home are different to our rules at school.

Specific Vocabulary

- Rules - instructions that tell you what you are allowed to do and what you are not allowed to do.
- Moral code - is a set of rules that a person or group follows in order to live a just and good life.
- The Ten Commandments - In Christianity, believers follow The Ten Commandments, which are a set of rules God wanted Christians to live by and uphold.
- The Five Pillars - In Islam, believers follow The Five Pillars which are five basic rules that all Muslims must follow.
- The Five K's - In Sikhism, believers show their commitment to Sikhism by wearing the 5 Ks, which are symbols of Sikh ideals (revisit from Year 1).

Sticky Knowledge

- Rules are put in place for your safety and wellbeing, but also to ensure everyone is treated fairly.
- Different religions have different rules, but one rule that is expressed in all religions is 'always treat others as you would like them to treat you'.



Year 3: Religion in the Home



What should I already know?

- Customs and practices we have in our own homes, for example grandparents coming for tea on a specific day, eating meals at the table, bedtime routine etc.

Specific Vocabulary

- Custom – is a common way of doing things. It is something that many people do, and have done for a long time.
- Practice - the act of doing something again and again in order to learn or improve.
- Traditions - the handing down of information, beliefs, or customs from one generation (e.g. grandparents) to another (e.g. you).

Sticky Knowledge

- In Christianity, Christians might close their eyes and put their hands together when praying to feel closer to God and to make sure they are really listening to what is being prayed for.
- In Judaism the Shabbat meal is very special to Jewish people because it's a time for families to come together and share special customs.
- Most Hindus will have a small shrine at home so that all members of the family can take part in daily worship.
- All Muslims try to pray five times a day because they believe that this is what God wants them to do. Muslims believe this connects them to other Muslims around the world as well as to those who have come before them.



Year 3: Symbols of Worship



What should I already know?

- The cross is a symbol of worship in Christianity.

Specific Vocabulary

- Gestures - is a form of nonverbal communication. Unlike verbal communication, which uses words, gestures use movements of the body (revisit from year 2).
- Rituals – a ceremony or series of acts that is always performed the same way (revisit from year 2).
- Symbols - something that stands for something else.
- Love – when you really care about someone or something.
- Peace – a state of harmony, quiet or calm that is not disturbed by anything at all, like a still pond with no ripples.
- Justice – fairness in the way that people are treated.

Sticky Knowledge

- An action, person, place, word, or object can have symbolic meaning.
- A bible is symbolic for Christians, rosary beads are symbolic for Catholics, a prayer mat is symbolic for Muslims etc.)
- Christians express love, peace and justice in everyday life through their actions and words.



Year 3: Sharing Special Food



What should I already know?

- Sikhs show they care by inviting people of any faith who are in need food into the Gurdwara to share their food (revisit from Year 1).
- Special food is eaten on for e.g. Christmas Day, Easter, birthdays.

Specific Vocabulary

- Tradition - the handing down of information, beliefs, or customs from one generation to another.
- Easter – Easter is a Christian holiday celebrating the resurrection of Jesus Christ. According to Christian history, Jesus was crucified on a Friday (Good Friday) and rose again three days later on Easter Sunday.
- Pesach – In Judaism, Passover, or Pesach, celebrates the freedom of the Jews from slavery in ancient Egypt. Thousands of years ago the early Jews, called Israelites, moved to Egypt, where they became slaves of the Egyptians.

Sticky Knowledge

- Passover is an important festival celebrated by Jewish people. Passover celebrates when the Jewish people were freed from slavery in Egypt. The evening before Passover begins, there is a special time called Seder, this means order. The Seder happens during a meal with family and friends. An important part of the Seder is the Seder plate. It has sections that hold special Seder food. They all represent something from the story of Passover.
- Easter is a Christian celebration. Christians believe that Jesus died on the cross on Good Friday and returned to life two days later on Easter Sunday. Because of this, at Easter, Christians also celebrate new life.
- Many people celebrate Easter with Easter eggs. A lot of the time, the eggs are made of chocolate but sometimes, they are real eggs. Eggs are an important part of Easter because they remind Christian people of new life. They also remind Christians of the stone used at the entrance of Jesus' tomb.
- Normally, hot cross buns are eaten at the end of Lent. This is because they are made with foods that traditionally wouldn't have been eaten during Lent. The cross decoration on top of the bun reminds Christians of the crucifixion of Jesus. It is tradition to eat hot cross buns on Good Friday but lots of people will have them at any time during Easter.
- Many people will eat a special dinner on Easter Sunday. Usually, family and friends will get together to celebrate. The dinner is usually a roast dinner with roast lamb, potatoes and vegetables.



Year 3: The Beginning of the World



What should I already know?

- The Creation Story.
- Members of the Christian faith believe that Adam and Eve were given the Earth by God for them to look after it and care for it.

Specific Vocabulary

- Create – to bring something into existence.
- Creation – the action or process of bringing something into existence.
- Creator – a person or thing that brings something into existence.
- Origin – the point or place where something begins.

Sticky Knowledge

- Some people believe that the natural world has a creator, God.
- Some people think this is literally true. Other people believe religious stories have something important to say but aren't literally true.
- Other people do not believe that there is any kind of God who created the natural world preferring scientific explanations instead.
- Every person, whether religious or not is entitled to their own personal belief and to have that belief respected by others.



Year 3: Religious Leaders



What should I already know?

- Members of faith communities are influenced by the qualities and attributes of characters in religious stories and seek to exemplify similar qualities and attributes in their daily lives.

Specific Vocabulary

- Leader – a person who leads a group, organisation or country.
- Qualities – a distinctive attribute possessed by someone (revisit from Year 2).
- Attributes – a quality regarded as an inherent part of someone (revisit from Year 2).
- Temptation – the desire to do something, especially wrong or unwise.
- Reflection – serious thought or consideration.
- Right – morally good, justified or acceptable.
- Wrong – unjust, dishonest, or immoral.

Sticky Knowledge

- Religious leaders lead by example in order for their beliefs and teachings to be accepted and practiced by people who believe in the same ideas.
- They were and still are highly respected amongst their faith communities for their beliefs and teachings.



Year 4: Environment: Harvest



What should I already know?

- It is important to look after and take responsibility for our environment. Our environment is the surroundings or conditions in which we live (revisit from Year 2).
- Christianity teaches believers that they need to look after and take responsibility for the natural world, this is because Adam and Eve were given the earth by God to look after it and care for it so Christians must do the same (revisit from Year 2).

Specific Vocabulary

- Harvest – to collect what has been planted and grown in the ground.
- Creator – is a person who creates something.
- Provider – is a person who provides something (e.g. I am a teacher, I provide you with an education).
- Sukkot – the Jewish Harvest festival which is held in autumn.
- Sukkah – a hut like structure.
- Lammas – meaning ‘loaf mass’ is a wheat festival celebrated at the start of the harvest season.

Sticky Knowledge

- In Christianity, believers are taught that God is the creator of the world and provider for human needs.
- Harvest is a time when people give thanks for the food they receive. Harvest festivals are held all over the world.
- In Christianity, believers celebrate Harvest by praying, singing and decorating the church; baskets of food are brought to give thanks to God and the food is often given to those who need it.
- In Judaism, believers celebrate Sukkot by creating Sukkah. A Sukkah is a hut like structure which Jewish people build to remember the time after God freed them from slavery in Egypt. After they left Egypt, the Jewish people wandered in the desert for forty years, trying to find a place to settle. Along the way, they built temporary homes out of dry palms and branches to live in.



Year 4: Landmarks in Life



What should I already know?

- Landmarks in life include birth ceremonies, birthdays, coming of age, marriage, death/funeral.
- A baby being baptised into Christianity is an important landmark to Christians (revisit from Year 1).
- An Aqiqah is an important landmark to Muslims because it is a ceremony that welcomes the new baby into Islam (revisit from Year 1).

Specific Vocabulary

- Landmarks in life – a point at which an important change takes place.
- Confirmation – is when a Christian is old enough to understand and make promises to God themselves. They promise to follow God and live their life in a Christian way. Confirmations can happen at any age but you must already be baptised and old enough to understand the promises you are making.
- The Sacred Thread Ceremony (Upanayana) - is a ceremony for boys in some Hindu communities to confirm they are of an age to take on religious responsibility. In some Hindu communities, the male participant's head is shaved for the ceremony, symbolising a cleansing from their old ways of living. New clothes are put on after bathing. Gifts and blessings from family and friends are often received.

Sticky Knowledge

- Confirmation is an important landmark in life for a Christian because they confirm the promises (to lead a Christian life) that were made when they were baptised as a baby by their parents and godparents for themselves.
- The Sacred Thread Ceremony is an important landmark in life for a Hindu boy because it marks his entrance into Hinduism. During this ceremony the boy will receive the sacred thread which he has to wear from his left shoulder to his right and crossing his chest.



Year 4: Commitment: Lent



What should I already know?

- Lent is the period of six weeks leading up to Easter, the most important festival in the Christian calendar.
- Christians give up something they enjoy for Lent, for e.g. chocolate.

Specific Vocabulary

- Belief – A belief is a firm thought that something is true, often based on revelation. Belief is usually a part of belonging to a religion. It is different to scientific knowledge that can be tested, but belief is not able to be tested.
- Values – the worth, importance, or usefulness of something.
- Temptation – to try to get (someone) to do something wrong or not wise by offering or seeming to offer something very desirable.
- Commitment – doing what needs to be done regardless of your talents or your mood. Even if you are sad, mad, tired or something better comes along you still need to follow through on a commitment.

Sticky Knowledge

- Lent is a time of preparation for Easter, when Christians think especially about Jesus' death and how it brings them forgiveness for the wrongs they have done.
- A lot of people use Lent as a way of testing their willpower - often giving up things like chocolate or other sweet treats before Easter. Millions of people do this as a sign of sacrifice, and Christians do it to represent Jesus Christ's sacrifice when he went into the desert to pray and fast for the 40 days before later dying on the cross.
- Shrove Tuesday (also known as Pancake Day) happens on a different day every year to mark the start of Lent. The tradition of Pancakes comes from families using up all ingredients in their cupboards so that they can start Lent the next day. The ingredients - eggs, flour and milk - used to be very common things for people to give up for Lent, so it made sense to use them all up.
- Ash Wednesday is the first day of Lent.



Year 4: Study of a Chosen Religion: Buddhism



What should I already know?

- There are many different religions in the world including Christianity, Sikhism, Islam (prior learning).

Specific Vocabulary

- Diversity – Diversity means differences. People may be different in many ways, including race or ethnicity, age, disabilities, language, culture, appearance, or religion.
- Buddha – The teacher and creator of Buddhism.
- Meditate – When Buddhists close their eyes and breathe deeply, trying to empty their minds of thoughts.
- Enlightenment – Breaking the Buddhist cycle of rebirth and reaching Nirvana.
- Eightfold Path – The rules laid out by Buddha which will lead to Nirvana.
- Nirvana – Perfect peace with no suffering.

Sticky Knowledge

- Buddhists live by five rules: Never take the life of a living creature. Do not steal. Be faithful to your partner. Do not lie. Do not drink alcohol.



Year 4: Thinking about God



What should I already know?

- Members of the Christian faith believe God is the creator of the natural world.

Specific Vocabulary

- Name – a word by which a person or thing is known, addressed or referred to.
- Title – a name that describes someone's position or job.
- Qualities – a distinctive attribute possessed by someone (revisit from Year 3).
- Attributes – a quality regarded as an inherent part of someone (revisit from Year 3).
- Character – the qualities and attributes distinctive to an individual.
- Respect – a feeling of deep admiration for someone or something due to their abilities, qualities or achievements.

Sticky Knowledge

- The most important qualities and attributes members of the Hindu faith would use to describe God.
- To compare and contrast qualities and attributes associated with God within and between different faiths.



Year 4: Features and Patterns of Worship



What should I already know?

- That each religion has its own important symbols of worship.
- For example:
- The Bible is an important symbol of worship in Christianity.
- Rosary Beads are an important symbol of worship to Catholicism.
- A Prayer Mat and a headscarf are important symbols of worship in Islam.

Specific Vocabulary

- Common Cause – is a interest, goal or aim shared by a group of people.
- Features – a distinctive attribute or aspect of something.
- Patterns – something that is repeated in the same way each time it is done.
- Worship - to honour or respect a divine being such as God or Guru Nanak.

Sticky Knowledge

- To describe important aspects of worship for members of faith communities and make links within and between faiths.
- To identify similarities and differences of practice within and between faiths.
- To compare and contrast reasons why ways of worship vary within and between faiths.