

RE SPRING 1 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



Religious Diversity and Happiness



Humanists percent a secular/world view (not religious). These are some of the rules of Humanism:

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Questions we will explore:

- ## Assessment:

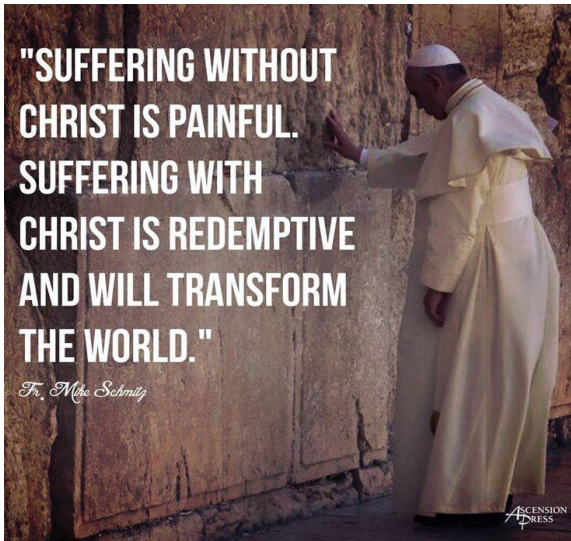
Create a drama based on what you have learnt exploring:

- What is happiness?
- How do our actions effect our happiness?
- Does religion link to happiness?
- How do people find happiness through Humanism and Buddhism?

The Importance of Hope

How do hope, suffering and God link?

May believe Jesus suffered and died for our sins so that we could be at one with God.



Rabbi Hugo Gryn

After surviving the Holocaust and never giving up hope, Hugo promoted tolerance and compassion between all people.

One key message his father taught him was: "You and I have had to go for over a week without food and another time almost 3 days without water...but you cannot live 3 minutes without hope!"



Hugo was Jewish - an Abrahamic religion as they believe in one God (a monotheistic religion).

Afterlife	What happens when we die? Different religions believe different things about this. Some believe in heaven and hell; others believe in reincarnation.
Moral Evil	Suffering caused by other humans.
Natural Evil	Suffering caused by something other than humans i.e. natural disasters.
Holocaust	The Holocaust was a period in history (during World War Two) where millions of Jewish people were murdered because of who they were and what they believed.
Rabbi Hugo Gryn	Hugo was a survivor of the Holocaust. He learnt the importance of hope as a young boy in the slave labour camps. He was imprisoned in the same barracks as his father.
Suffering	Suffering is to feel or endure pain, illness, or injury. It means to experience something unpleasant.
Hope	"Hope is the power to believe that anything is possible — a fresh start, a second chance, or to wish upon a miracle. With hope there is that window of opportunity or new light for reassurance that the possibilities are endless and as long as you believe, anything can happen!" - Sarah

Questions we will explore:

- 1) What is hope?
- 2) Why do we have suffering?
- 3) Why is hope important?
- 4) Do all religions believe in an afterlife?
- 5) Does an afterlife give us hope?

Does God allow suffering to happen?

Some people believe that there cannot be a God, as if there were, why would he let people suffer? Others feel that God gave humans freewill to act how they wish and that this is what ultimately leads to suffering...

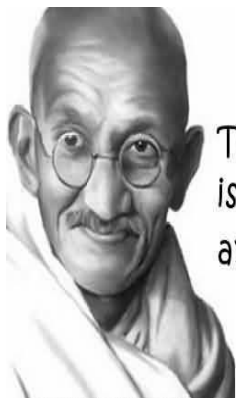
What do you believe?

Year 7 Spring 1 RE Knowledge organiser

Life of a key religious figure - Gandhi

Gandhi - who was he?

Mohandas Gandhi is one of the most famous leaders and champions for justice in the world. His principles and firm belief in non-violence have been followed by many other important civil rights leaders including Martin Luther King, Jr. and Nelson Mandela. His renown is such that he is mostly just referred to by the single name "Gandhi".

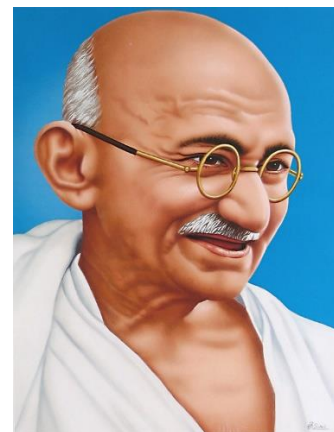


The essence of all religions is one. Only their approaches are different.

Mahatma Gandhi

Facts:

- **Occupation:** Civil Rights Leader
- **Born:** October 2, 1869 in Porbandar, India
- **Died:** January 30, 1948 in New Delhi, India
- **Best known for:** Organizing non-violent civil rights protests



Famous quotes.

Gandhi once said, "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth, would make the whole world blind and toothless."

Non-violent protest	A peaceful resistance to government by using methods other than violence i.e. fasting.
Fasting	Abstaining (refraining) from eating.
Boycott	Boycotting is to refuse to buy, use, or go to, in order to make a protest or bring about a change.
Apartheid	Apartheid means 'apart-hood' or 'the state of being apart' and was the system of racial inequality, segregation and discrimination in South Africa that was started after World War II. They cut the rights of all black citizens so that they were not equal to other citizens in the country.
Impact	What 'impact' did Gandhi have on the world around him? Impact means to have a strong (good or bad) effect on someone, something.
Segregation	Segregation the practice or policy of separating a race, class, or group from the rest of society.
Hindu Dharma (Dharmic religion)	Gandhi is part of the Hindu Dharma faith. The Dharmic religions originate from India.

Questions we will explore:

1. Who is Gandhi and what did he believe?
2. What were the key events in his life?
3. How did he help to achieve peace?
4. How did Gandhi make an impact on apartheid?

What did he do?

Gandhi led the fight for Indian independence from the British Empire. He organised several non-violent civil disobedience campaigns. During these campaigns, large groups of the Indian population would do things like refusing to work, sitting in the streets, boycotting the courts, and more. Each of these protests may seem small by themselves, but when most of the population does them at once, they can have an enormous impact.

What are rites of passage?

Ceremonies that mark important transitional periods in a person's life, such as birth, puberty, marriage, having children, and death. Rites of passage usually welcome or mark a significant event in the believers' religious journey. Many religions have a ceremony when they are born to welcome the child into the religion and another when the children are older when they decide to commit to the religion. Rites of passage continue throughout their life including things like weddings and funerals.



Brit Malah	A naming and circumcision ceremony for Jewish boys that takes place at 8 days old. Circumcision is a religious obligation for Jewish believers. The ceremony is usually attended by men. A family friend or relative holds the child (Sandek) whilst the Mohel performs the ceremony.
Bar and Bat Mitzvah	Bar Mitzvah (boys aged 13) and Bat Mitzvah (girls aged 12) commit to their Jewish religion. They are seen as an adult in the eyes of Judaism.
Baptism or christening	This is a Christian ceremony performed on babies. The parents are welcoming them into their new religion.
Confirmation	Confirmation is a Christian ceremony that takes place when the children are older and choose for themselves to commit to the religion.
Aqiqah	This is a Muslim ceremony - on the seventh day after birth, the child's head is shaved. This is called Aqiqah and is performed as part of the naming ceremony.
Religious circumcision	Religious circumcision is most prevalent in the religions of Judaism and Islam. Circumcision of baby boys is an optional surgical procedure to remove the layer of skin (called the foreskin or the prepuce) that covers the head (glans) of the penis. It is most often done during the first few days after birth

Debates:

- Should children have religious ceremonies at the wishes of their parents, or should they be left to decide for themselves when they are old enough?
- Are rites of passage are essential to religions?
- Are all religions the same?

Types of Prayer

Different religions pray in different ways including: silent prayer, group prayer, meditation, leaving offerings, dance and chanting.

Festivals and religious practice.

You will look at 2 separate festivals, why they started and how they are still celebrated today. This will allow us to explore how religious stories and lessons still impacts on lives today.