

Year 5 Spring 1 RE Knowledge organiser

Religious Diversity and Happiness





Humanism

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

- Do as you would be done by.
- Treat other people as you would like to be treated yourself.
- Don't treat others as you wouldn't like to be treated.
- You should always ask yourself what would happen if everyone did what you are doing.



Happiness	A state of being happy and content with your life and what you have.
Humanism (Secular view)	Humanism is more a way of thinking than a religion. It is about putting humans and living things at the centre of importance. Humanists focus on moral values and treating people equally.
Buddhism	Buddhism is a religion founded by Siddhartha Gautama. Buddhism teaches people how to end their suffering by cutting out greed, hatred and ignorance. When people do bad things, they will get bad consequences. When people do good things, they will get good consequences. Good and bad things do not cancel out.
Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha)	Gautama Buddha was born in Nepal. His family name is Siddhartha. Gautama was the person who began the religion of Buddhism.
4 Nobel truths	The Four Noble Truths contain the essence of the Buddha's teachings. It was these four principles that the Buddha came to understand during his meditation under the Bodhi tree. The truth of suffering (Dukkha), The truth of the origin of suffering (Samudāya), The truth of the cessation of suffering (Nirodha) and The truth of the path to the cessation of suffering (Magga).
8 fold path	The Eightfold Path is the path to the end of suffering. It can be summed up in three <u>categories</u> : <u>wisdom</u> , <u>virtue</u> , and <u>concentration</u> . It asks for the Right view and the right intention, as well as other things. It also asks for the right speech.

Questions we will explore:

- 1) What is happiness?
- 2) Can you teach happiness?
- 3) Is happiness a choice?
- 4) How does religion link to happiness?
- 5) How do Buddhists find happiness?
- 6) How do Humanists find happiness?

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?

Year 6 Spring 1 RE Knowledge organiser

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

<u>Life of a key religious figure - Gandhi</u>

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 <u>civil rights</u> 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.

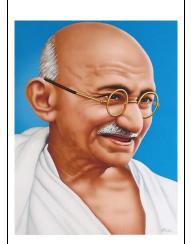
Mahatma Gandhi

Facts:

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

<u>Famous quotes.</u>

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 where they 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.

Year 8 Spring 1 RE Knowledge organiser

Where are we going? (Rites of Passage)

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	Bar Mitzvah (boys aged 13) and Bat Mitzvah (girls aged 12) commit to their
Mitzvah	Jewish religion. They are seen as an adult in the eyes of Judaism.
Baptism or	This is a Christian ceremony performed on babies. The parents are welcoming
christening	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	Religious circumcision is most prevalent in the religions of Judaism and Islam.
circumcision	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.