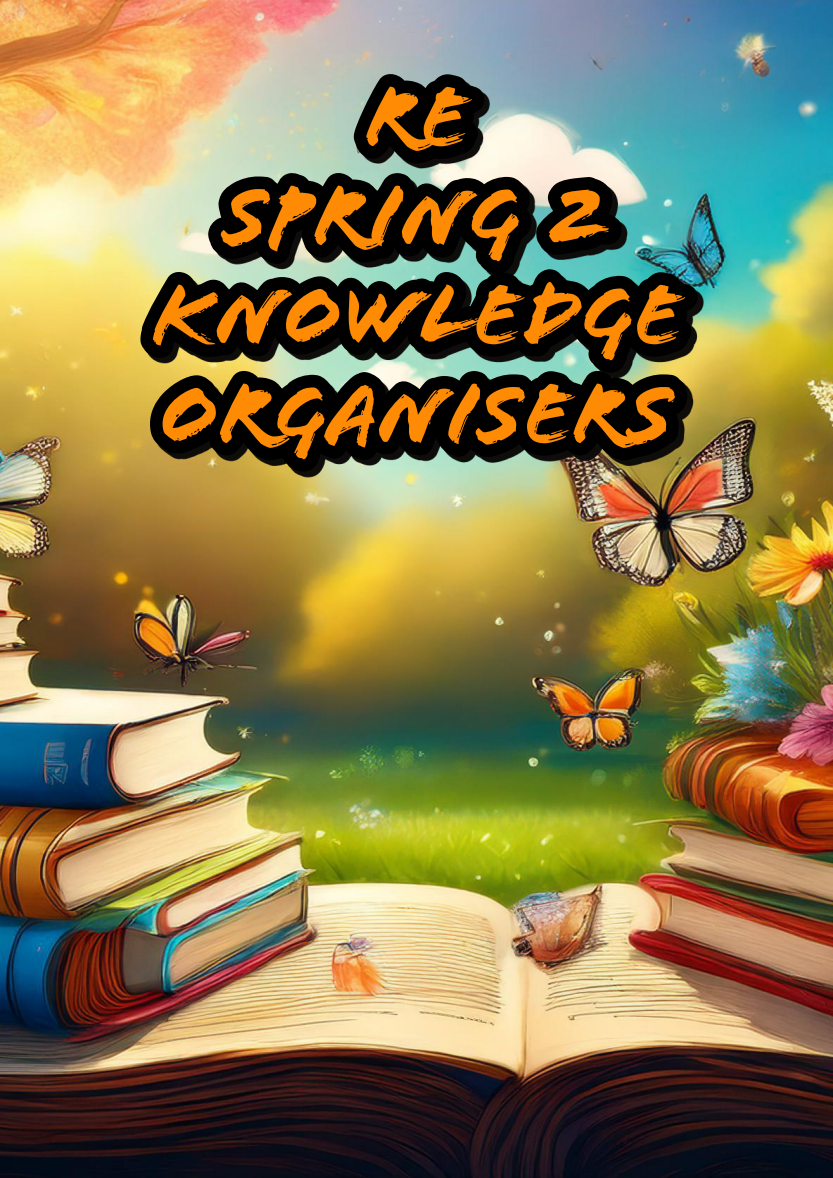


RE SPRING 2 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



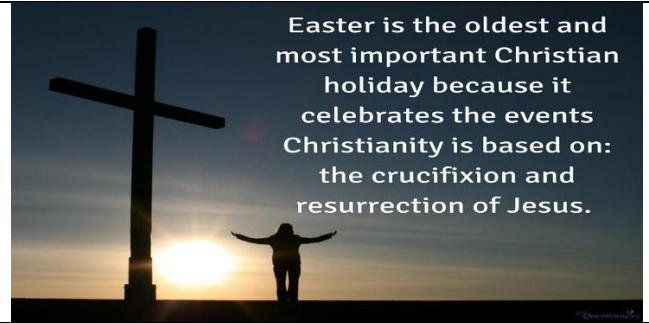
Year 5 Spring 2 RE Knowledge organiser

Suffering and Hardship / Easter



Easter is a Christian holiday celebrating Jesus Christ's resurrection from the dead. The Friday before Easter is called Good Friday. It is the day that Jesus was crucified on the cross at Calvary.

Christianity is an Abrahamic religion, meaning that there is only one God (they are a monotheistic religion).



Easter is the oldest and most important Christian holiday because it celebrates the events Christianity is based on: the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus.

Key Easter Events

1. Palm Sunday - Jesus enters Jerusalem.
2. Tuesday - he removes sellers from the temple.
3. Wednesday - Judas was bribed to betray Jesus.
4. Thursday (Maunday) - The Last Supper.
5. Good Friday - Jesus was killed.
6. Easter Sunday - Jesus rose from the dead (was resurrected).

Rescue	To save (someone or something) from danger or harm.
Sin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1: a breaking of a moral law • 2: an action that is or is felt to be bad
Lent	Many churches observe a period of fasting and regret for one's sins on the 40 weekdays from Ash Wednesday to Easter. When you give up something to apologise for any sins you may have committed.
Shrove Tuesday (pancake day)	The long build-up to Easter is called Lent. The day before Lent begins is Shrove Tuesday. 'Shrove' means being forgiven for wrongdoings.
Ash Wednesday	The first day of Lent is known as Ash Wednesday. Ashes are something that is left when something is burned. Christians use them as a symbol of being sorry for things they have done wrong and want to get rid of forever.
Palm Sunday	Palm Sunday marks the day Jesus arrived in Jerusalem on a donkey, just a few days before he was betrayed by his friend Judas Iscariot, one of the 12 apostles, put on trial and sentenced to death by crucifixion. The day is called 'Palm Sunday' because the people of Jerusalem threw palm leaves to the floor as a greeting when he arrived.
Maunday Tuesday	Jesus had a final meal with his friends the night before his death. Before this festival meal for Passover, Jesus surprised his friends by washing the feet of every person, a task that a servant usually did. He wanted to show his followers that they should love one another humbly.
Crucified	Crucifixion is a way to execute (kill) someone, usually because they have committed a crime. It was used as a capital punishment by the government of Rome. A prisoner was beaten with whips and made to carry their cross. They were either tied or nailed to the cross.
Resurrection	The resurrection of Jesus is the Christian belief that he returned to life by a miracle. He died by crucifixion on Friday and rose from his tomb to new life on Sunday morning. This belief is celebrated at Easter.

Year 7 Spring 2 RE Knowledge organiser

Who was Gautama Buddha?

Gautama Buddha - who was he?

Gautama Buddha was born in Nepal. His family name is Siddhārtha. Gautama was the person who began the religion of Buddhism. He lived from about 563 BC to about 483 BC. 'Buddha' means the 'enlightened one', 'the one who knows'.



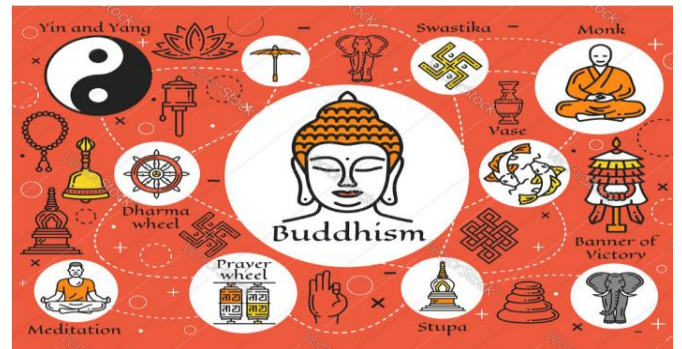
Buddhism Facts:

- In Buddhism, the lotus flower symbolises Enlightenment, which means seeing things as they are.
- Meditation is an essential part of Buddhism. Buddhists believe they can calm and clear the mind through meditation, making it peaceful.

Famous quotes:

It is easy to see faults in others but difficult to see one's own - Buddha.

Judge nothing; you will be happy. Forgive everything; you will be even happier. Love everything, you will be happiest - Buddha.



Buddha	This means enlightened one, the one who knows.
Puja	This is the name given to Buddhist worship, which can include meditation, prayer/chanting, lighting candles or incense, and making offerings.
Dissatisfaction	State of not being satisfied or displeased.
Enlightenment	In Buddhism, Enlightenment is when a Buddhist discovers the truth about life and ceases to be reborn. Bodhi means Enlightenment. You can become Enlightened by following the Middle Way.
Nirvana	Nirvana is a place of perfect peace and happiness, like heaven. In Hinduism and Buddhism, Nirvana is the highest state one can attain, a state of Enlightenment, meaning that a person's desires and suffering disappear.
Wheel of Dharma (8 fold path)	Each of the 8 spokes represents a Buddhist teaching about attaining Nirvana through right belief, resolve, speech, action, livelihood, effort, thought, and meditation.
4 Nobel truths	The Four Noble Truths comprise the essence of Buddha's teachings, though they leave much left unexplained. They are the truth of suffering, the truth of the cause of suffering, the truth of the end of suffering, and the truth of the path that leads to the end of suffering.
Dharmic religion	These Dharmic religions originate in India.

Questions we will explore:

1. Who is Gautama Buddha?
2. What were his central teachings?
3. Can you see any similarities and differences between Buddhism and any other religions?
4. What are the four noble truths?
5. What is the eightfold path?
6. Gautama Buddha would be happy with how things are today - debate for and against this statement.
7. Who was Gautama Buddha?

Wesak - an important festival.

Wesak is the most important Buddhist festival. It is celebrated on the night of the full moon in April or May when Buddhists remember the Buddha's birthday and his Enlightenment. It is also known as Buddha Day. People decorate their homes with flowers or streamers, meditate, and make offerings.



Year 8 Spring 2 RE Knowledge organiser

What does the resurrection of Jesus mean for Christians today?

Who was responsible for the death of Jesus?

- **Judas** - he betrayed Jesus to the religious leaders and allowed them to arrest him.
- **Pilate** - he sentenced Jesus to death even though he thought he was innocent. He knew the religious leaders were jealous of Jesus, but he wanted to prevent a riot.
- **The disciples** did not defend Jesus but ran away during his arrest. They were not present at his trials or his crucifixion.
- **The crowd**—stirred up by the religious leaders—asked for Barabbas to be released and shouted, "Crucify him!"
- **Religious leaders** - they were jealous of Jesus' popularity. They were angered by the laws that Jesus broke and the criticisms he made of them. They did not believe he was the Messiah, and they wanted him dead.
- **God** - it was all part of God's plan of salvation. Jesus had to die for our sins and to bring us back into a relationship with God.

Resurrection art

The **Resurrection** of Jesus has long been central to **Christian** faith and **Christian** art.



Resurrection	When something comes back to life after death. In this context, Jesus rose from the dead after his crucifixion.
Crucifixion	A Roman method of execution by nailing someone to a cross, often until they die of asphyxiation; used on Jesus and many others.
Easter Sunday	Easter Sunday marks Jesus's resurrection . After Jesus was crucified on the Friday his body was taken down from the cross and buried in a cave tomb. The tomb was guarded by Roman soldiers and an enormous stone was put over the entrance.
Eggs	An egg is a symbol of new life. For Christians, Easter eggs are used as a symbol for the resurrection of Jesus. Christians believe that, through his resurrection, Jesus overcame death and sin. This offers people the promise of eternal life if they follow his teachings.
Second Coming	The Christian belief that at the end of time Jesus Christ will come again to judge us.
Golgotha	Jesus was taken to a place called Golgotha - which means ' The place of the skull ' - for his crucifixion. This is where all crucifixions took place, it was just outside the city wall.

Questions we will explore:

1. What does Jesus' resurrection mean to Christians?
2. What happened to his body?
3. Why is Jesus' resurrection so important to the Christian belief?

Mark records some unusual events which occurred during the crucifixion of Jesus:

- Darkness descended on the whole region even though it was the middle of the day (noon).
- After Jesus' death, there was an earthquake. People rose from the dead, symbolising forgiveness and new life for all who believed and trusted in Jesus.
- The curtain hanging in the Holy of Holies (the place in the temple where God was present) was torn in two from top to bottom. The curtain ripped from the top, suggesting that God tore it as a symbol that the way to Him was open.