

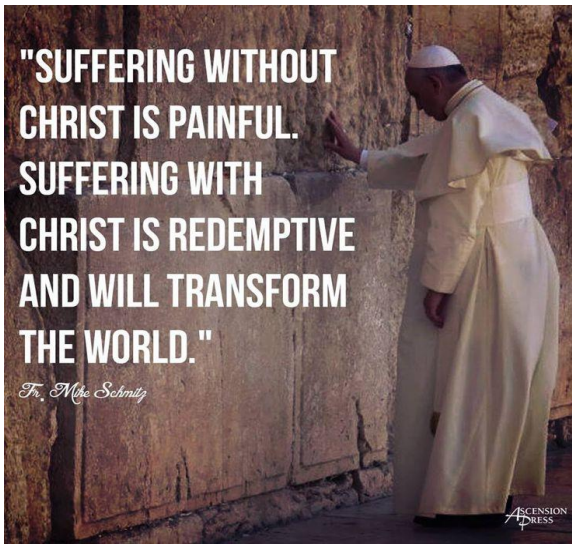
RE SPRING 1 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



The Importance of Hope

How do hope, suffering and God link?

Many believe Jesus suffered and died for our sins so 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 three days without water...but you cannot live 3 minutes without hope!"



Hugo was Jewish - an Abrahamic religion as they believed 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 significant?
- 4) Do all religions believe in an afterlife?
- 5) Does an afterlife give us hope?
- 6) Does God allow suffering to happen?

Does God allow suffering to happen?

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

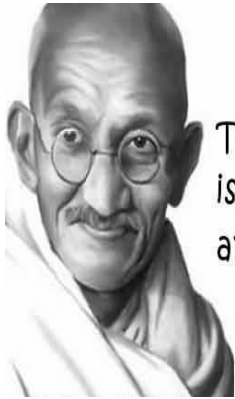
What do you believe?

Year 7 Spring 1 RE Knowledge organiser

Life of a key religious figure - Gandhi

Gandhi - who was he?

Mohandas Gandhi is one of the world's most famous leaders and champions of justice. Many other influential civil rights leaders, including Martin Luther King, Jr. and Nelson Mandela, have followed his principles and firm belief in non-violence. His renown is such that he is mainly called "Gandhi".



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

Mahatma Gandhi

Facts:

Occupation:

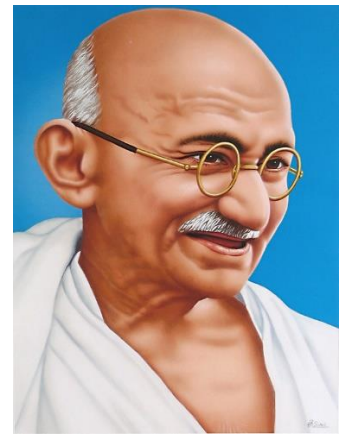
Civil Rights Leader

Born:

2nd October 1869 in Porbandar, India

Died:

30th January 1948 in New Delhi, India
Best known for Organising 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	Peaceful resistance to government by using methods other than violence, i.e. fasting.
Fasting	Abstaining (refraining) from eating.
Boycott	Boycotting is refusing 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 having a strong (good or bad) effect on someone.
Segregation	Segregation is 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 was Gandhi, and what did he believe?
2. What were the critical events in his life?
3. How did he help to achieve peace?
4. How did Gandhi make an impact on apartheid?
5. What did he do?

What did he do?

Gandhi led the fight for Indian independence from the British Empire and organised several non-violent civil disobedience campaigns. During these campaigns, large groups of the Indian population refused to work, sat in the streets, boycotted the courts, and more. Each of these protests may seem small, but when most of the population does them at once, they can have an enormous impact. Life of a critical religious figure - Gandhi.

What are rites of passage?

Ceremonies that mark critical 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 ceremonies when they are born to welcome their children into the religion. When the children are older, they decide to commit to the religion. Rites of passage continue throughout their lives, including weddings and funerals.



Brit Malah	A naming and circumcision ceremony for Jewish boys that takes place at eight days old. Circumcision is a religious obligation for Jewish believers. Men usually attend the ceremony. 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 in which children, when they are older, choose 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 essential to religions?
- Are all religions the same?

Types of Prayer

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

Festivals and religious practice.

You will examine two festivals, why they started, and how they are still celebrated today. This will allow you to explore how religious stories and lessons still impact people's lives today.