



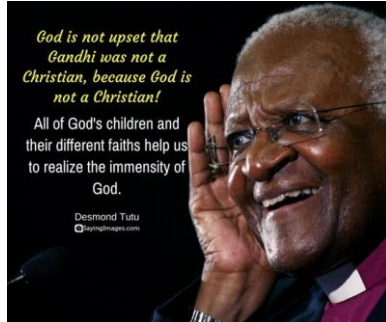
**RE
SUMMER 2
KNOWLEDGE
ORGANISERS**

Year 5 Summer 2 RE Knowledge organiser

Values and beliefs - inspirational Leaders

An inspirational leader: Archbishop Desmond Tutu

He has done many, many kind and caring things. He had always shown great bravery and courage in standing up for what he knew was right, even when he was the only person to do so. He wanted to make life fairer for people who had black skin and bring peace to his country, where there was lots of fighting. Desmond Tutu has continued to work hard to bring peace and fairness to people who have found life unfair, perhaps because they were sick or poor. Those people could not speak out for themselves, but he spoke for them. Desmond Tutu has said some sage things that we can learn from. i.e., in God's family, there are no outsiders or enemies.



An inspirational leader: Pope Francis II

The Pope himself is the bishop of Rome, Italy. He rules Vatican City, which lies within Rome's borders but is a separate country.

As an individual and a religious leader, he has been known for his humility, concern for people with low incomes, and commitment to dialogue to build bridges between people of all backgrounds, beliefs, and faiths.

He was elected in 2013 to be the Pope at the age of 76. He chose the name Pope Francis in honour of Saint Francis of Assisi.

Inspirational	Someone who makes someone else want to do something or gives someone guidance on what to do/how to behave positively or reassuringly.
Apartheid	Apartheid means "separation" or literally "apartness" when people are treated differently because of things like race, religion and gender.
Pope	The pope is the head of the Roman Catholic church (a branch of Christianity).
Injustice	Lack of justice or fairness. Only some people are treated equally.
Preach	To deliver a sermon or gospel.
Sermon	A sermon is a religious discourse delivered in public, usually by a clergy member as part of a worship service.
Saint Francis of Assisi	Saint Francis of Assisi gave up all material goods to live a simple life of poverty. He preached to people about the life of Jesus and was also known for his love of nature. It is thought that he could tame wild animals.
Pilgrims	Someone who has travelled to a holy place to show their devotion.
Coat of arms	A coat of arms is a unique design painted on a shield. Each symbol on the coat of arms will represent something important to that person, country or company.

Year 6 Summer 2 RE Knowledge organiser

Belief in action

How can people's beliefs change how they act?

- In Christianity, there are the Ten Commandments—how do you think this may impact Christians' behaviour?
- Buddhists are vegan and dedicate much of their lives to meditation—how is this different from other religions?
- In several religions, people can only eat certain foods.
- In a number of religions, workers are required to give a portion of their wages to charity or to support others.
- In some religions, the job they choose may be affected by their religion, i.e. Buddhists could not be a butcher as this would involve harming an animal...
- Can you think of any others?

Shabbat

- Jewish weekly day of rest. It starts on Friday at sunset and ends on Saturday at nightfall.
- It is a day of worship, celebration and family.
- They have a blessing over a cup of wine and some bread.
- It is a reminder that God created the world in 6 days and rested on the seventh.

Sabbath

- Christian celebration.
- Takes place on a Sunday.
- Again, this is a reminder that God made the world in 6 days and rested on the seventh day.
- Christians rest from working, and this is a time when they spend extra time with family, in prayer, and meditation.



Blessing	A favour or gift bestowed by God, thereby bringing happiness. The invoking of God's favour upon a person.
Recreation	Something done for fun and relaxation.
Bible	The Christian holy text.
Sacred	Devoted to God or religion, like to religion or used for religious purposes.
Torah	The Jewish holy text.
Commandment	God given a rule for his followers to follow.
Abrahamic religions	Judaism and Christianity are Abrahamic religions – they believe in one God and (monotheistic view).

Questions we will explore:

- 1) Should shops be open on the Sabbath or during Shabbat?
- 2) Why are these days special?
- 3) Debate - would opening shops on these days go against their beliefs?



Year 7 Summer 2 RE Knowledge organiser

Religion and the environment

- Do religious believers feel more obligated to look after the future of the planet than atheists? – Debate...



What are we doing to the planet?

- Many believe God created the Earth for us, and we should look after it.
- No believers feel they should be looking after the planet for their children.
- Some people wonder why God is not helping us...but why should God have to clean up the mess we have made?
- Others believe God has given us free will – so we have chosen to treat the Earth as we have.



Torah	The Torah includes passages that refer to God's creation of the world needing to be looked after.
Buddhism/teachings (Dharmic)	Buddhist teaching revolves around teaching people to be responsible for their actions. To look after the planet and all living things.
Hindu Dharma (Dharmic)	They believe certain parts of the planet are sacred and should be looked after. They believe the world has enough for everyone but not for everyone's greed.
Judaism (Abrahamic)	Statements promoting their care for the Earth are found in the Jewish scriptures. They have set up charities to improve the Earth for future generations.
Muslims/Qur'an (Abrahamic)	They believe that they must look after the planet (khalifa). Allah will judge you by how you have behaved or treated the Earth when he sees you in heaven.
Sikhi (Dharmic)	Believe that God gave us everything we needed and that we should only take what we need and not take more than we need.
Religions working together	The Worldwide Fund for Nature (sacred Earth) meets to discuss problems facing the planet. The eight main religions meet to raise awareness of what we are doing to the planet.

Questions we will explore:

- How do Buddhists look after the planet?
- How do Christians look after the Earth?
- How do Jewish believers look after the Earth?
- How do Sikhs look after the Earth?
- How do Muslims look after the Earth?

What do religions do to look after the planet?

The Worldwide fund for nature (sacred Earth).

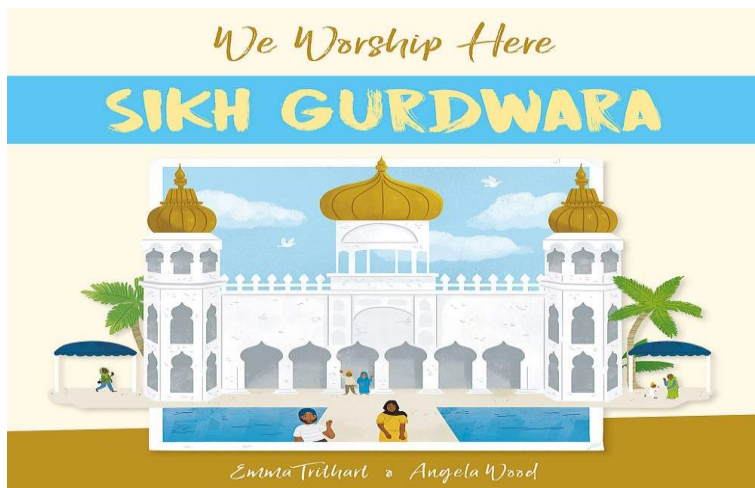


"I feel that we, as humans, it is our duty to protect wildlife and treat them as other creatures that God has created. I am appealing not only to Muslims but humanity to really look after the animals, the wildlife, the plants. All these are for us to use, but at the same time protect them. And in the long run, by doing so, we are protecting ourselves, our existence."

Prof. Abdulghafur El-Busaidy
National Chairman of the Supreme Council of Kenya Muslims

Sikhi place of worship - Gurdwara

What makes a Gurdwara special to Sikhs?



Langar is the term used in Sikhism for the community kitchen in a Gurdwara, where a free meal is served to all visitors without distinction of religion, caste, gender, economic status, or ethnicity.

Guru Granth Sahib	Sikhi holy book is treated with the same respect as they would give a human, and the book is placed high as a mark of respect. It is covered with a cloth to keep it clean.
Chaur	A fan is waved over the holy text as a mark of respect.
Langar	A free communal kitchen that feeds not only Sikhs but anyone who needs a meal free of charge. It is run by the community using donations.
Nishan Sahib	A flag outside of unique places of worship shows the traditional symbol of Sikhism.
Four doors	A Gurdwara will have four doors; this shows that people are welcome wherever they are from.
Sermon	A service with singing and hymns is followed by religious talk or readings called a sermon.
Guru Nanak	Guru Nanak started the Sikh faith and was the first Guru.



Inside the Gurdwara

