



St Leonard's CofE Primary School

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

YEAR 5 KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



KEY THINGS I ALREADY KNOW / KEY FACTS...

Judaism: Students learn about important ideas like the Torah, which is the sacred text, and the celebration of Shabbat, a day of rest and worship. They also understand the role of Moses, a key figure in Judaism, and can identify synagogues (places of worship) and Jewish symbols. This helps them appreciate Jewish traditions.

Islam: Students explore key beliefs, such as the Five Pillars of Islam, which are important practices for Muslims. They learn about the significance of the Prophet Muhammad and gain a basic understanding of Muslim traditions and practices, broadening their knowledge of world religions.

Sikhism: Students discover important concepts, like the role of the Guru Granth Sahib, the sacred scripture, and the value of community service (known as Sewa). They also learn about the principles of equality and brotherhood, laying the foundation for a deeper understanding of Sikh beliefs and practices.

Hinduism: Students learn about key ideas, such as the belief in many deities (gods), the importance of sacred texts like the Vedas, and the role of rituals and festivals. They recognize the diversity in Hindu practices and cultural expressions, helping them understand the richness of Hinduism.

WHY ARE SACRED TEXTS SO IMPORTANT TO PEOPLE OF FAITH?

KEY VOCAB / ESSENTIAL VOCAB	QUESTIONS I CAN ANSWER
Judaism <i>Tanakh:</i> Canonical collection of Jewish texts <i>Torah:</i> Most important religious document in Judaism	What have you discovered about sacred books that makes them similar to each other? What have you discovered about sacred books that makes them different from each other?
Islam <i>Quran (Koran) Surah:</i> Holy book of Islam. <i>Ayah:</i> A verse or a line from the Quran.	In some faiths the Holy Book is given the same respect and treatment as a Holy Person. Why is that? Why do people of faith read Holy Books?
Sikhism <i>Guru Granth Sahib:</i> central religious scripture of Sikhism <i>Gurbani:</i> Sacred hymns and writings composed by the Sikh Gurus	If you discovered an ancient scripture how would you feel? Why? What three things have you discovered about Holy Books that have interested you?
Hinduism <i>Vedas:</i> Large body of ancient sacred texts. <i>Upanishads:</i> Collection of ancient Hindu texts that explore the philosophical concepts	

SIGNIFICANT PEOPLE

Judaism

Abraham: Known as the father of the Jewish people; he made a special agreement with God.

Moses: Led the Israelites out of Egypt and received the Torah (the Jewish holy text) from God.

Islam

Muhammad: The last prophet who received messages from God, which are written in the Quran.

Abu Bakr: The first leader (caliph) after Muhammad's death; he helped spread Islam.

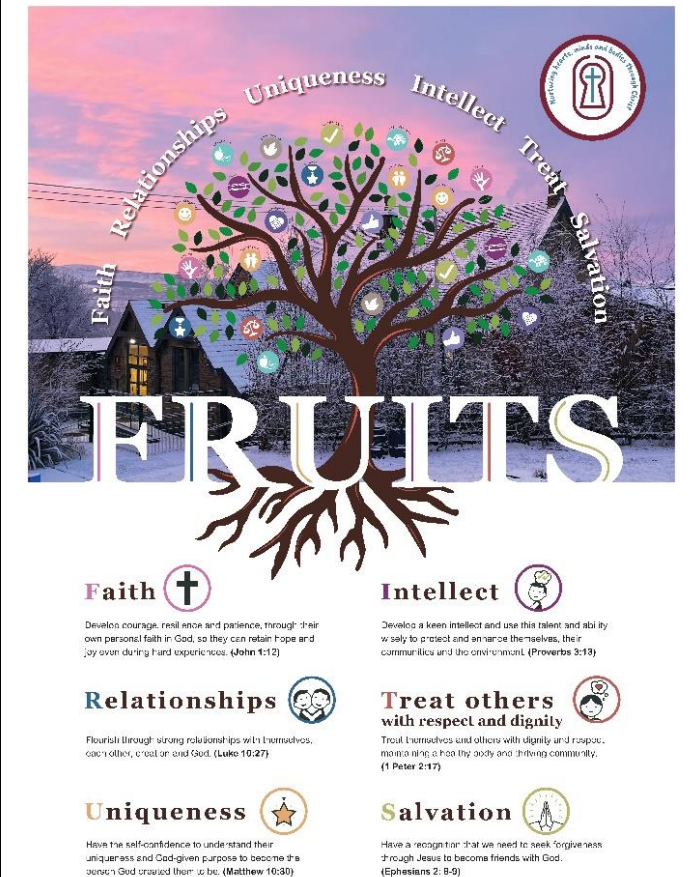
Sikhism

Guru Nanak: The founder of Sikhism who taught about one God and the importance of equality.

Guru Gobind Singh: The tenth Guru who established the Khalsa, a group of committed Sikhs.

Hinduism

Gautama Buddha: Although he founded Buddhism, he is also respected in Hinduism for his teachings on peace and understanding.



FRUITS

Faith - we demonstrate Faith through the exploration of spiritual beliefs and rituals inherent in each tradition

Relationships - are fostered through collaborative learning, encouraging respect and understanding among diverse perspectives.

Uniqueness - by valuing individual experiences and interpretations of texts.

Intellect - is engaged by analysing the philosophical and ethical teachings within scriptures

Treat Others with Respect - is paramount, creating an inclusive environment that affirms all beliefs

Salvation - is explored through discussions on redemption, morality, and the ultimate purpose within each faith, promoting mutual appreciation and dialogue.



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