Beech Hill Primary School Knowledge Organiser



Topic: RE: Learning about Religion	Year group	Term Spring
Belonging - Christianity and Judaism	Year 2	6 sessions

Background knowledge

Pupils relate their own understanding of belonging to what believers from different religions understand about belonging. They look at how Jewish people and Christians in particular express their sense of belonging, community and identify. Children will identify similarities and differences between the religions.

Key idea: That religious people belong to faith communities and express their sense of common identity in particular ways.

What should I already know?

- I can remember and talk about a religious story.
- I can talk about a belonging ceremony. (Christian)
- I can recognise religious art, symbols and words and talk about them.
- I can talk about religious celebrations.

R.E. Agreed Syllabus / Key Skills Th	he Journey
To explore a range of religious stories and sacred writings and talk about their meanings. To name and explore a range of celebrations, worship and rituals in religion, noting similarities where appropriate. To identify the importance, for some people, of belonging to a religion and recognise the difference this makes to their lives. To explore how religious beliefs and ideas can be expressed through the arts and communicate their responses. To identify and suggest meanings for religious symbols and begin to use a range of religious words. I can describe belonging and talk about people who are important to me.	 I can describe different groups I belong to and how belonging is expressed. I can create a family tree showing all of the people who are important to me. I can explain how Jewish people show they belong to their faith. I can express meanings for religious symbols in Judaism. I can identify similarities and differences between Christianity and Judaism. To prepare for Harvest celebrations in Church.

I can talk about belonging ceremonies. (Christianity and Judaism)

I can talk about and look for similarities in different celebrations, Judaism and Christianity.

I can recognise some Christian and Jewish symbols and talk about their use and meaning. I can talk about religious celebrations Christian and Jewish.

I know why we have a Harvest festival.

Outcomes

An overview of what children will know / can do

Working towards: I can understand the concept of belonging from my own experience. I can retell what happens at a baptism, explaining some of the reasons why this is done and with support explain what it means. I can talk about symbols of belonging to the Jewish faith.

Expected: I can retell what happens at a service of infant baptism. I can give a simple explanation of some of the symbolism associated with baptism. I can reflect on my own sense and understanding of belonging. I can talk about what belonging means to Christians and Jewish people. I know how Christians and Jewish people express their sense of community and identity through worship I can describe some of the key elements of Christian and Jewish worship.

Exceeding: I can understand what it means to belong from my own experience and describe how this feels. I can confidently retell what happens at a Christian baptism and Jewish welcoming ceremony, explaining some of the reasons why this is done and what it means. I can explain some of the ritual and symbolism within Christian and Jewish and welcoming ceremonies and why they are important. I can make connections between my own experience of belonging and Christian and Jewish beliefs and practices related to it.

Key Vocabulary

Religion - the belief in or worship of God or God, e.g. Christianity

Jesus - Christians believe he is the son of God.

Christianity - one of the 6 major world religions. The belief in God and Jesus being God's son

Feelings - how you feel towards others e.g. hope, love, joy, peace, forgiveness, anger, hatred, jealousy

Belonging - fitting in, feeling like you are an important member in a group

Commitment - a promise to do something.

Dedication - A Dedication is a Christian ceremony that dedicates the infant to God and welcomes the baby into the church.

During this ceremony, the parents also dedicate themselves to raising the child as a Christian.

Baptism - is a ceremony performed by most Christian churches. It is done as a cleansing symbol; showing that the person being baptised has become a follower of Jesus. Christening - A christening is a Christian blessing which usually involves baptism. Cross - a symbol of Christianity. Christian Worship - involves praising God in music, speech, readings from scripture, prayers of various sorts, a sermon and various holy ceremonies.

Prayer - Words spoken to God, a strong hope or wish.

Hymn - a song or poem of praise.

Bible readings - the main sacred writings of Christianity.

Star of David- main symbol of Judaism Kippah - Skull cap

Tallit - a prayer shawl.



Important people or places

Christians sometimes wear a cross to show that they are Christians. The cross is a Christian symbol. Some Christians wear the cross like a badge to show that they belong to a group or family called Christians. The cross is a reminder of how much God loves them.

Baptism has been a symbolic way of joining the Church from the very start of Christianity. Water is used in baptism, and is a symbol of washing away sin and the start of a new life. Many denominations baptise infants. Although ceremonies are similar, there are some important differences between them.

John the Baptist was baptizing in water and so when Jesus was baptized, water was used. ... The water also is symbolic of our dirty sinful self being washed away by Jesus' death and resurrection. This is why baptism must be by full immersion.

According to the Bible, water baptism is a symbolic act whereby a new Christian identifies with Christ's death, burial, and resurrection. Water baptism is a public profession of a person's repentance and faith in Jesus Christ and a way of giving outward testimony to an inward work of God.

The most important teaching of Judaism is that there is one God, who wants people to do what is just and compassionate. Judaism teaches that a person serves God by learning the holy books and doing what they teach. These teachings include both ritual actions and ethics. Judaism teaches that all people are made in the image of God and deserve to be treated with dignity and respect.

The symbol or emblem of the Jewish people is the Magen David (Shield of David), also known as the Star of David.

The Menorah is one of the oldest symbols of the Jewish faith. It is a candelabrum with seven candle holders displayed in Jewish synagogues. It symbolises the burning bush as seen by Moses on Mount Sinai. The two most common menorahs have seven and nine candle-holders. The term *hanukiah* or *chanukiah*, refers to the nine-candled holder used during the Jewish festival of Hanukkah.

A mezuzah is found on doorposts in Jewish homes. It is a little case, containing a tiny scroll. The writing on the scroll is from the bible. It is in Hebrew and is called the Shema. It says that Jewish people should love God and keep his rules.

Bar mitzvah is for boys and means Son of the Commandment.

Bat mitzvah is for girls and means Daughter of the Commandment.

They are both special ceremonies where Jewish boys (aged 13) and girls (aged 12) can become adults in the eyes of the Jewish religion.

Assessment questions / outcomes

Which groups do I belong to and how do they give me a sense of belonging? How does a family tree explain how we belong to our families? How do Jewish people show they belong? Explain meaning of Jewish religious symbols? Can you describe some Christian and Jewish celebrations?