

Bomere and the XI Towns Federation Knowledge Organiser—RE

Topic: How and why do people mark the significant events of life?

Class/Year Groups: Lower KS2—Dragonfly Class

Term: Summer Term 2023

What you already know?

The unit is a 'thematic' one, in that it compares how different people mark and celebrate events in life. It should build on earlier learning, allowing for pupils to encounter the same ideas again, reinforcing learning. As foundations are built, learning can develop more securely.

What you will learn:

Making Sense of the Belief

Identify some beliefs about love, commitment and promises in two religious traditions and describe what they mean

Offer informed suggestions about the meaning and importance of ceremonies of commitment for religious and non-religious people today

Understanding the Impact

Describe what happens in ceremonies of commitment (e.g. baptism, sacred thread, marriage) and say what these rituals mean

Make simple links between beliefs about love and commitment and how people in at least two religious traditions live (e.g. through celebrating forgiveness, salvation and freedom at festivals)

Identify some differences in how people celebrate commitment (e.g. different practices of marriage, or Christian baptism)

Making Connections

Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good for everyone to see life as a journey, and to mark the milestones

Make links between ideas of love, commitment and promises in religious and non-religious ceremonies

Give good reasons why they think ceremonies of commitment are or are not valuable today.

Vocabulary

Bar/Bat Mitzvah—Jewish coming of age ceremony

Baptism—Ceremony welcoming people into Christianity

Marriage—Formal cultural and often legal union between people

Ketubah—A marriage contract that Jewish grooms provide for their brides

Moksha—The ultimate Hindu goal of liberation from the cycle of death and rebirth

Confirmation—The sealing of the covenant created in Baptism from the age of around 10

Commitment—Being dedicated to something or someone—often making a public promise to them

Reincarnation—Belief of the process of death and rebirth—being reborn into a different body



Shropshire Agreed Syllabus Programme of Study KS2:

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding of religions and worldviews, recognising their local, national and global contexts. They should be introduced to an extended range of sources and subject-specific vocabulary. They should be encouraged to be curious and to ask increasingly challenging questions about religion, belief, values and human life. Pupils should learn to express their own ideas in response to the material they engage with, identifying relevant information, selecting examples and giving reasons to support their ideas and views.

