

## VOCABULARY

**Christmas:** A Christian celebration celebrating the birth of Christ.

**Diwali:** the 5 day festival of lights celebrated by Hindus and Sikhs.

**Holi:** a celebration of the arrival of spring by Hindus.

**Easter:** a Christian celebration which celebrates Jesus' death and resurrection.

**Hanukah:** a Jewish celebration to celebrates the victory of the Maccabees.

**Passover:** a Jewish festival to commemorate the exodus of Jews from slavery in Egypt.

**Ramadan:** A Muslim festival when Muslims fast. It takes place in the month in which Allah contacted the prophet, Muhammed, to give him the verses of the Quran.

**Eid-al-Adha:** to commemorate the willingness of Ibrahim to follow Allah's command to sacrifice his son.

**Eid al-Fitr:** marks the end of Ramadan.

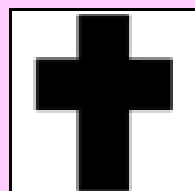
**Buddha day/Wesak:** marks the celebration of Buddha's birthday.

**Yom Kippur:** the holiest day of the year for the Jewish faith and is marked by a reflection of ones sins, fasting and prayer.

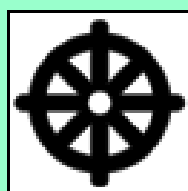
## Year 6 Celebrations

### MAIN IDEA

To explore the main festivals in the main world religions: Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism,



Christian



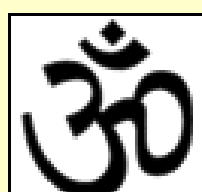
Buddhist



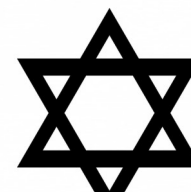
Muslim



Sikh



Hindu



Judaism

### WHAT YOU SHOULD ALREADY KNOW

Children will be familiar with the main teachings of the 6 world religions: Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism,

### WHAT CAME BEFORE

Children will have a basic understanding of world religions.

## KEY LEARNING

To know and understand the traditions involved in Christian festivals such as Christmas and Easter.

To know and understand the traditions involved in Muslim festivals such as Eid.

To know and understand the traditions involved in Jewish festivals such as Hanukah and Pass Over.

To know and understand the traditions involved in Hindu festivals such as Diwali.

To know and understand the traditions involved in Sikh festivals such as Baisakhi .

To know and understand the traditions involved in Buddhist festivals such as Buddha Day / **Wesak** / Vaisakha .

To know how the festivals above are celebrated, for example with family and friends and worship.

## VOCABULARY

**Creation:** the story that God created the universe.

**Big Bang theory:** the scientific explanation for the beginning of the universe.

**Evolution:** the scientific theory that all living things on earth developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth.

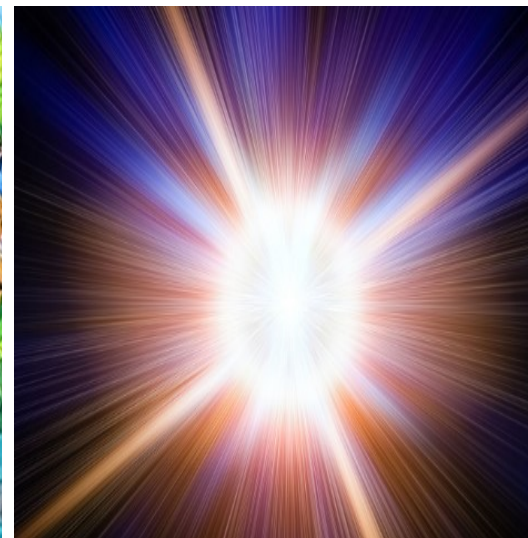
**Universe:** All of space and time and their contents, including planets, stars, galaxies, and all other forms of matter and energy.

**God/Allah:** creator of the universe.

## Year 6 Celebrations

### MAIN IDEA

To explore the idea of creationism versus evolution. The idea that God created the world versus the idea that the world evolved.



### WHAT YOU SHOULD ALREADY KNOW

Children will be familiar with the story of creations as told in the Bible, the Quran, the Torah.

In the year 6 curriculum they may have studied evolution as part of science.

### WHAT CAME BEFORE

To know the story of creation as believed by various world religions.

## KEY LEARNING

To know the story of Creation as believed by Christians, Muslims and Jews - that God created everything in the universe.

To explore the different Hindu ideas of Creation - for example that the lotus flower grew from Lord Vishnu's navel with Brahma on it and Brahma separated the flower into the Heavens, the Earth and the sky.

To know that Sikhs also believe God created the universe.

To understand that Buddhist's believe that the beginning on this world and life is inconceivable since they neither begin nor end and that the world is constantly created and will continue to do so.

To know some different creation myths from different cultures, for example the Aboriginal idea of Dreamtime.

To compare the religious and cultural stories of creation to the Big Bang theory.

## VOCABULARY

**The Bible:** the Holy book of Christianity.

**The Quran:** the Holy book of Islam.

**The Torah:** the Holy book of Judaism.

**The Vedas:** the Holy stories of Hinduism,

**Guru Granth Sahib:** the Holy books of Hinduism.



# Religion Knowledge Mat

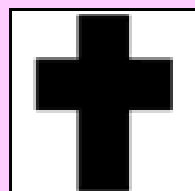
## Year 6 Celebrations

### MAIN IDEA

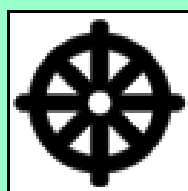
To explore the Holy books in the main world religion paying particular focus to the similarities and differences in their main teachings. To focus in on the teachings and beliefs in the Quran, the Bible and the Torah

### WHAT CAME BEFORE

Children will have a basic understanding of world religions.



Christian



Buddhist



Muslim



Sikh



Hindu



Judaism

### WHAT YOU SHOULD ALREADY KNOW

Children will be familiar with the main teachings of the 6 world religions: Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism,

## KEY LEARNING

To know the names of the Holy books:

- The Bible (Christianity)
- The Quran (Islam)
- The Torah (Judaism)
- The Vedas (Hinduism)
- Guru Granth Sahib (Sikhism)

To know the similarities in the themes of love, kindness, patience in the books above.

To know that Buddhist do not have a 'Sacred text' but instead follow teachings of the Buddha.

To compare the teachings in the Bible to those in the Quran and the Torah.

To know that these books all share the idea that there is one God.

To understand that the Bible contains the Old Testament and New Testament and that the OT makes up part of the Torah.

To know that the Bible and Quran discuss an afterlife.

To understand there are differences between the Bible and the Quran for example:

- The Bible discusses a God with 3 parts and the Quran states there is one God.
- In the Bible Jesus is the Messiah, in the Quran he is a prophet.