

Alder Coppice Primary School — Knowledge Organiser

Religious Education

Year: 4

Unit 1: Why are ceremonies important across religious communities?

Links to: Year 1 Unit 3 & 4, Year 2 Unit 1, Year 2 Unit , Year 3 Unit 3

What I Should Already Know:

Stages of growth are marked by special occasions and ceremonies.
Baptism is a Christian ceremony.
People mark happy and sad times with different ceremonies.
A Christian place of worship is called a Church.
Food can be used for difference purposes, such as celebrations and remembrance, ceremonies. It can be prepared and eaten in a special way.
A Langar is community kitchen in a Gurdwara where free meals are served to all visitors.

Subject Vocabulary:

Christianity: A religion based on a belief in God and the life and teachings of Jesus.

Christian: Someone who believes in the teachings of Jesus and a follower of the religion of Christianity.

Judaism: The religion of the Jewish people.

Islam: A religion based on the teachings of the Qur'an.

Hinduism: It is one of the world's oldest religions.

Hindu: A follower of Hinduism

Sikhism A religion that follows the writings and teachings of the Ten Sikh Gurus.

Sikh: A follower of Sikhism

Skills & Enquiry:

Rituals, Ceremonies, and lifestyles

Explain religious ceremonies and their importance for people lives and sense of belonging.

Make some comparisons across religions.

Values and Reflections

To understand the concept of shared values and how a community can use shared values.

Unit Specific Vocabulary:

Ceremony: Ceremonies are held on special occasions and usually celebrate or remember something important.

Aqiqah: In the Islamic faith, Muslims welcome babies in a ceremony called the Aqiqah.

Rite of passage: This means it is part of a growing up ceremony.

Bar Mitzvah: A ceremony to show a Jewish boy has become an adult. It happens when a boy is 13 years old.

Bat Mitzvah: A ceremony to show a Jewish girl has become an adult. It happens when a girl is 12 years old.

Dastar Bandi is a special ceremony when a Sikh boy starts tying the turban.

Mandap: This is a special altar with a canopy above where the wedding ceremony takes place.

Garlands: These are worn around the neck. They are exchanged by the bride and groom.

Mangala Sutra: This is a symbolic necklace of black and gold beads, given to the bride by the mothers of the groom.

Kum-Kum powder: This is red powder. Near the end of the ceremony the groom puts marks of kum-kum powder on his bride's hair parting.

Mehndi patterns: These are painted on to the hands and feet of the bride and groom.

Sacred Fire: Offerings are made to the fire and couples take seven steps around the fire.

Safa: This is a traditional turban sometimes worn by the groom. It often has a decorative feather on the top.

What I should know by the end of the Unit:

Bar and Bat Mitzvah are ceremonies in which a child becomes an adult in God's eyes and they promise to keep God's commandments.

An Aqiqah ceremony celebrates a child's birth. Children reflect on the importance of giving in this important ceremony for Muslims.

Ceremonies are held on special occasions and usually celebrate or remember something important. They also help make significant things official. They do not need to be religious.

Dastar Bandi is a special ceremony when a Sikh boy starts tying the turban.