

Bomere and the XI Towns Federation Knowledge Organiser—RE

<p>Topic: How and why do people mark the significant events of life?</p>	<p>Class/Year Groups: Lower KS2—Dragonfly Class</p>	<p>Term: Summer Term 2023</p>
<p>What you already know?</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>What you will learn:</p> <p>Making Sense of the Belief</p> <p>Identify some beliefs about love, commitment and promises in two religious traditions and describe what they mean .</p> <p>Offer informed suggestions about the meaning and importance of ceremonies of commitment for religious and non-religious people today .</p> <p>Understanding the Impact</p> <p>Describe what happens in ceremonies of commitment (e.g. baptism, sacred thread, marriage) and say what these rituals mean.</p> <p>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) .</p> <p>Identify some differences in how people celebrate commitment (e.g. different practices of marriage, or Christian baptism) .</p> <p>Making Connections</p> <p>Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good for everyone to see life as a journey, and to mark the milestones .</p> <p>Make links between ideas of love, commitment and promises in religious and non-religious ceremonies .</p> <p>Give good reasons why they think ceremonies of commitment are or are not valuable today.</p>	<p>Vocabulary</p> <p>Bar/Bat Mitzvah—Jewish coming of age ceremony</p> <p>Baptism—Ceremony welcoming people into Christianity</p> <p>Marriage—Formal cultural and often legal union between people</p> <p>Ketubah—A marriage contract that Jewish grooms provide for their brides</p> <p>Moksha—The ultimate Hindu goal of liberation from the cycle of death and rebirth</p> <p>Confirmation—The sealing of the covenant created in Baptism from the age of around 10</p> <p>Commitment—Being dedicated to something or someone—often making a public promise to them</p> <p>Reincarnation—Belief of the process of death and rebirth—being reborn into a different body</p>



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.

