

Preston Primary School Knowledge Organiser

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

Term: Summer 2

Year: Unit 3

Duration: 7 Weeks

The Powerful Knowledge we will take away from this Learning Enquiry (what children will be learning)

Making sense
of beliefs



We will identify some beliefs about love, commitment, and promises in two religious traditions and describe what they mean. Children will develop informed suggestions about meaning and importance of ceremonies of commitment for religious and non-religious people today.

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

Understanding
the impact



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

We will look at similarities and differences in how people celebrate commitment (e.g., different practices of marriage, or Christian baptism).

Making
connections



Connecting

Children will discuss, raise questions, and suggest answers about whether it is good for everyone to see life as a journey, and to mark the milestones. Links between ideas of love, commitment and promises in religious and non-religious ceremonies will be explored.

Children will be encouraged to give good reasons why they think ceremonies of commitment are or are not valuable today.

Our Key Vocabulary:

Word	Meaning
Commitment	An obligation or dedication to a cause.
Tradition	The passing on of customs or beliefs from one generation to the next.
Marriage	The union of two people in a legally recognised partnership.
Sacred Thread	A cotton thread which a Hindu youth is invested in an initiation ceremony and worn thereafter, from the left shoulder across the body to the right.
Baptism	The Christian rite of sprinkling water onto a person's forehead, symbolising purification, or regeneration.
Bar Mitzvah	The initiation ceremony of a Jewish boy at 13, regarded as the age of religious maturity.
Bat Mitzvah	The initiation ceremony for a Jewish girl at 12, regarded as the age of religious maturity.

Website links

[KS2 Religious Studies: A Hindu wedding ceremony - BBC Teach](#) A Hindu Wedding

[BBC - Religions - Christianity: Marriage and weddings](#) Christian Wedding

[Bar and Bat Mitzvah - Practices in Judaism - GCSE Religious Studies Revision - Eduqas - BBC Bitesize](#) Bar/ Bat Mitzvah

[KS2 Religious Studies: What is a Bat Mitzvah? - BBC Teach](#) Bat Mitzvah

[KS2 Religious Studies: Baptism - BBC Teach](#) Baptism

[Bar Mitzvah - National 4 Religious, moral and philosophical studies - BBC Bitesize](#) Bar Mitzvah

What I already know:

Having gained an understanding of key world religions in FS and KS1, children will look at similarities and differences in the significant milestones/events of people's lives within these religions (baptisms, marriages, deaths, Bar Mitzvah/ Bat Mitzvah).

Marriage is the union of two people in a legally and religiously recognised relationship.



The Sacred Thread Ceremony is performed in some Hindu communities to confirm a boy is of age to take on religious responsibility.



Bar Mitzvah and Bat Mitzvah are important Jewish ceremonies to signify the age of religious maturity in young men and women.

