



Year 6 Knowledge Organiser

RE Summer Term

What I should already know?

- That people have different ideas and believe different things and that these are of equal value in British law.
- That beliefs with deities are called religions.
- That people who believe the same thing often organise themselves into groups with spiritual leaders.
- That religious groups have rituals and practices, which are specific and sometimes unique to their religion.
- That religious groups often have special buildings in which they meet to worship (Christians- a Church; Muslims- a Mosque and Sikhs- a Gurdwara).
- That religious groups often have special sacred books which they use in their worship and that these sacred writings often form the basis of their beliefs.
- That religious beliefs are regarded as the truth by believers.
- That the main religion in Britain is Christianity but that there are also many religious groups in our society.
- That Christians follow the teachings of a man called Jesus whom they believe to be God Incarnate (God born on Earth in human form).
- Muslims follow the teachings of Mohammed (pbuh) who they believe to be the last prophet from God (Allah); Sikhs follow the teachings of ten gurus written down in the Guru Granth Sahib.
- That the sacred text for Christian is the Bible; the sacred text for Muslims is the Qur'an and the sacred text for Sikhs is the Guru Granth Sahib.
- Christians have a statement of belief called the Creed; Muslims have a statement of belief called the Shahada.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- What we mean by the words "interpret" and "interpretation".
- That Christians, Muslims and Sikhs interpret God in different ways.
- That Christians believe God to be represented by a Trinity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
- That Christians, Muslims and Sikhs all have Statements of Belief, which are respectively: The Creed; The Shahadah and the Mool Mantra.
- That for Muslims God (Allah) is indescribable (He has more than 99 names) and therefore cannot be represented in either 2D or 3D form and that it is forbidden to represent Allah these ways.
- The difference between literal and figurative interpretations.
- That Christian Muslim and Sikh interpretations of God have some similarities ("Oneness", The Creator) and some points of difference (The Trinity).

Vocabulary

Christian
Muslim
Sikh
Interpret
Interpretation
Islam
Trinity
Allah
Mool Mantra
Shahadah
Figurative
Literal
Venn diagram
Describable
Descriptor
Indescribable Mobius strip
Plait
Holy Spirit creator
Enlightened Bible
Grace attributes Qur'an
Guru Granth Sahib

Key Knowledge

Christians follow the teachings of a man called Jesus who they believe to be both God's son and God himself born in the form of a man. The events of Jesus' life and that evidence of his humanity and deity are recorded in a book called the Bible.

Muslims follow the teachings of a prophet called Mohammed (pbuh) who received the words of the Qur'an from the angel Gabriel.

Sikhs follow the teachings of ten Gurus (teachers) whose teachings are written down in the Guru Granth Sahib which they regard as a person .

Christians have a statement of belief called the Creed; Muslims have a statement of belief called the Shahada; Sikhs have a statement of belief called the Mool Mantra.

Religious beliefs are regarded as the truth by believers.

For Muslims it is forbidden and an offence to represent Allah in either 2D or 3D form.

Investigate!

Explore the meaning of the word: "interpretation".

Find out how people's ideas of God might change over time and in different circumstances.

Find out what a "Mobius Strip "is.

Explore how believers of different faiths interpret "God".

Find out the difference between Figurative and Literal.

Find out the different ways in which God is described in Bible stories.

Explore your own ideas of God.

