

Religious Education

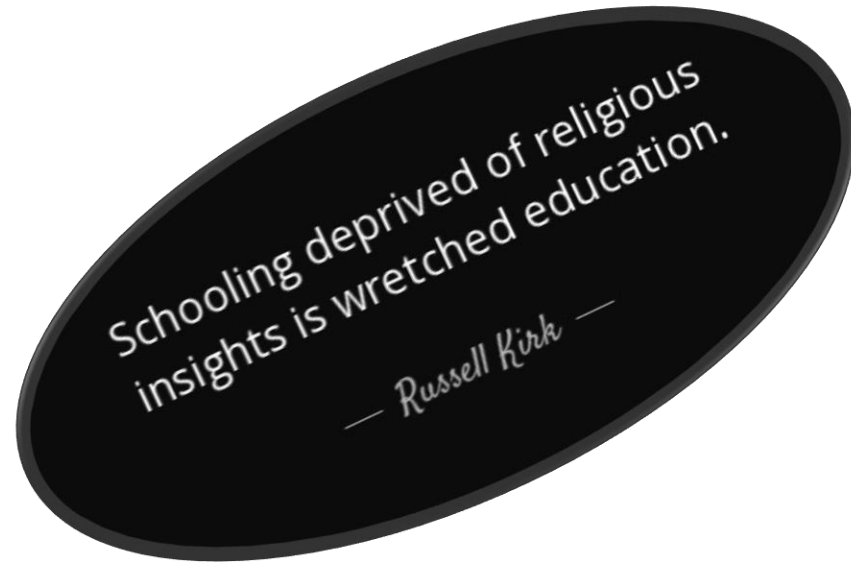
Intent and Implementation

Key Concepts

Content Spine

Progression Maps

Knowledge Organisers



RE Intent and Implementation

Why do we teach RE?

- At Shinfield Infant & Nursery School the Religious Education programme is designed to encourage pupils to develop their sense of identity and belonging, provide opportunities for personal reflection and spiritual development and enable pupils to develop respect for and sensitivity to others, in particular those whose faiths and beliefs are different from their own.

What is our aim?

The aim of teaching RE at Shinfield Infant & Nursery School is to:

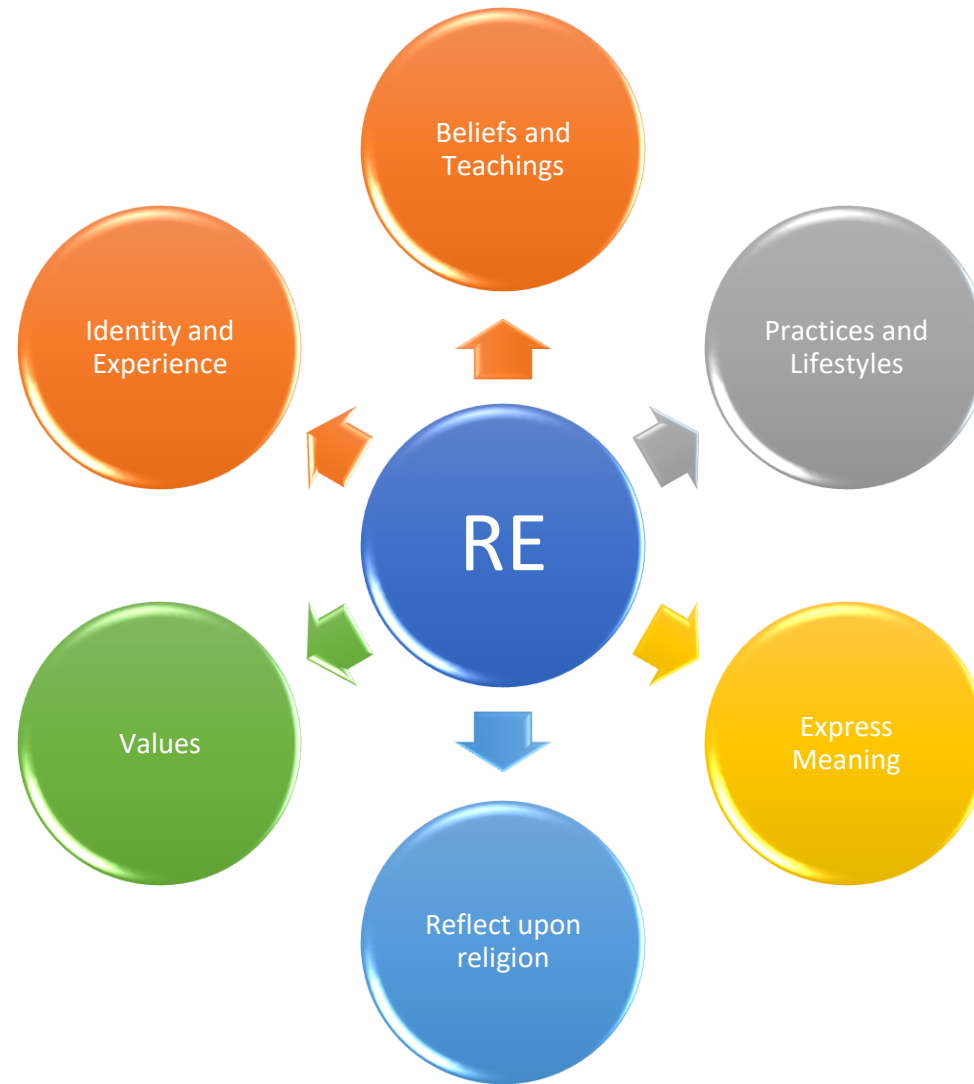
- Develop the pupil's knowledge and understanding of people's beliefs, values and practices.
- Enable the pupil's own social, moral, cultural and social development.
- Develop the pupil's respect and sensitivity towards other people's beliefs, practices and values.



RE Intent and Implementation

How is RE taught at Shinfield?

- **Step 1 – Engagement:** The human experience underpinning the key question is explored within the children’s own experience, whether that includes religion or not e.g. a human experience underpinning the question, ‘What is the best way for a Sikh to show commitment to God?’ is ‘commitment’, so lesson 1 aims to help all children resonate with the experience of ‘commitment’ in their own lives. If they can relate to this human experience they will be better able to understand the world of religion into which the enquiry takes them. Their personal resonance with this underpinning human experience acts as the BRIDGE into the world of religion (which may be very much outside of their experience).
- **Step 2 - Investigation:** The children are guided through the enquiry, using a range of appropriate resources for experiential learning, allowing the children to ‘step into’ the subject using a wide range of learning styles. For example, this may be through watching relevant videos, listening to stories, discussion & recording, handling artefacts & meeting people from different faith groups by either inviting them to school or visiting places of worship.
- **Step 3 - Evaluation:** This draws together the children’s learning, allowing them time to reflect on their own lives and to reach their own conclusions about the key question of that enquiry. This can be through a formal assessment task if appropriate using the age-related expectation descriptors at the end of each enquiry. However, this may be done through other expressive methods such as creative art allowing children to express their ‘learning about’ and ‘learning from’ the subject.
- **Step 4 - Expression:** Children are taken back to Step 1, their own experience, to reflect on how this enquiry might have influenced their own starting points and beliefs.
- Christianity is taught in every year group with Easter & Christmas modules being taught in each year to give a progressive approach to learning. As well as Christianity, children will encounter one other faith group in each year; Islam Judaism, Sikhism, Hinduism or Buddhism. Each module is based on a particular faith, using an enquiry question and taught using a 4 -step process of Engagement, Investigation, Evaluation & Expression. Each module also indicates links to Key British Values which are woven through the learning.



Religious Education Key Concepts

RE Content Spine

	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 1	Christianity : The creation story Christianity : The Christmas story	Christianity : Jesus as a friend Christianity : Easter – Palm Sunday	Judaism : Shabbat Judaism : Chanukah
Year 2	Christianity : What did Jesus teach? Christianity : Christmas – Jesus as a gift from God	Islam : Prayer at home Christianity : Easter - resurrection	Islam : Community and belonging - Mosque Islam : Hajj

Early Learning Goal – Understanding the World, People, Culture and Communities

Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class

RE Progression Map – Express Meaning

Year 1

- Name some religious symbols.
- Know what some religious words mean.

Year 2

- Know how religious beliefs can be expressed through the arts.
- Describe the messages or meanings of some religious symbols.

RE Progression Map – Reflect upon Religion

Year 1

- Talk about the parts of life I find interesting.

Year 2

- Ask a range of questions about puzzling aspects of life.
- Suggest answers, including religious ones.

RE Progression Map – Beliefs and Teachings

Early Learning Goal – Understanding the World, People, Culture and Communities

Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class

Year 1

- Retell some parts of religious stories.

Year 2

- Describe some religious ideas from stories.
- Describe some religious beliefs, teachings and events.
- Tell you about what concepts like belonging, commitment, kindness and forgiveness mean to me in my own world.
- Express my own thoughts.

RE Progression Map – Practices and Lifestyles

Year 1

- Recognise religious objects.
- Recognise religious people.
- Recognise religious places.
- Know about some of the things that people of a religion do.

Year 2

- Describe some religious objects, places and practices.
- Start to use religious vocabulary to begin to describe the significance of facts and practices.

Early Learning Goal – Understanding the World, People, Culture and Communities

- Personal, Social and Emotional Development Building Relationships

- Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class
- Work and play cooperatively and take turns with others
- Form positive attachments to adults and friendships with peers
- Show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs.

RE Progression Map – Values

Year 1

- Know that I have to make my own choices in life.

Year 2

- Know the effect of actions on others when thinking about moral dilemmas.

RE Progression Map – Identity and Experience

Year 1

- Say what is important in my life.
- Compare this to religious beliefs.

Year 2

- Describe my feelings to other people.
- Know that other people have feelings.
- Talk about how my feelings may be similar to those of characters in religious stories.

RE Knowledge Organiser : Year 1 – Christianity : The Creation Story

Key Question

Does God want Christians to look after the world?

Key Vocabulary		Key Beliefs
create	to make something	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that God created the world and everything in it. God made the world in seven days: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Day 1: God made light and dark. Day 2: God made water. Day 3: God made dry land and plants. Day 4: God created the sun, moon and stars. Day 5: God created birds and fish. Day 6: God created animals and people. Day 7: God sat down to have a rest. Christians believe God created humans in His image. God wants people to look after the world as He has created it for them and gave it to people to enjoy and to look after for Him.
creation	something that has been made	
Earth	the planet that we live on	
positive	something good	
negative	something bad	
treat	to behave toward in a particular way	

Links with other Religions

- God as a creator (Judaism). Jewish people also believe that God created the world and everything in it in six days and rested on the seventh day.
- Waheguru (Sikhism). Sikhs believe that Waheguru (God) created the universe, the world and every life form within it. There are no creation stories in Sikhism.
- Brahma (Hinduism). Hindus believe the universe was created by Brahma, the creator who made the universe out of himself. They believe it is the power of Vishnu which looks after the world and human beings.
- Allah (Islam). Muslims believe Allah (God) is the Creator of the Universe and the world and that all people have a responsibility to care for the world and all that is on it. They believe Allah created the world in six days.



Light
&
Dark



Clouds
&
Oceans



Land,
Plants,
&
Trees



Sun,
Moon,
&
Stars



Fish
&
Birds



Man
&
Animals



God
Rested

RE Knowledge Organiser : Year 1 – Christianity : The Christmas Story

Key Question

What gifts might Christians in my town have given Jesus if he had been born here rather than Bethlehem?

Key Vocabulary

Jesus	Christians believe Jesus is the son of God
God	Christians believe God is the creator of the universe
Bethlehem	a small town in Jerusalem where Jesus was born
bible	a book of holy writings accepted by Christians as coming from God
Christian	someone who believes in the teachings of Jesus
advent	the arrival of something or someone
Mary / Joseph	Jesus's mother and her husband
Nazareth	a city in Israel where Jesus lived
stable	a building where animals were kept
manger	a long trough from which horses or cattle feed
shepherds	a person who herds, tend or guards sheep
angels	a spiritual being serving God
census	an official count of the people who live in an area
nativity	the birth of Jesus

Key Beliefs

- Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in Bethlehem.
- The Bible says that his birth showed that he was extraordinary and that he came to bring good news. Christians celebrate Jesus' birth.
- Advent for Christians is a time of getting ready for Jesus' coming.
- Christians believe that God came to Earth to be with people and show them how to live.
- God came to earth to bring good news to everyone.
- The good news was about God and how to be close to him.
- Christmas is a time when many Christians thank God that Jesus came to earth to show and tell people how to live.
- Gospel of Luke: The Angel Gabriel told Mary that she would have a son and call him Jesus. Mary and Joseph travelled to Bethlehem to be counted in the census. While they were there, Jesus was born. Mary laid him in a manger because there was no room at the inn. An angel appeared to some shepherds and told them about Jesus' birth. The shepherds found Mary, Joseph and Jesus in the manger. They praised God and thanked him for what they had seen.

Links with other Religions

- Chanukkah (Judaism). Both are winter festivals, celebrated by retelling the story and giving gifts, special foods and customs, and remember God giving gifts to his people.
- Jesus (Judaism). Jews do not believe Jesus was the Son of God.
- Jesus (Islam). Muslims believe Jesus is a messenger of Allah (God). They do not believe Jesus is the Son of God.



RE Knowledge Organiser : Year 1 – Christianity : Jesus as a Friend

Key Question

Was it always easy for Jesus to show friendship?

Key Vocabulary

friend	someone with who you have a bond or you care for.
Zacchaeus	A tax collector who wasn't liked by most people
tax	a sum of money that you have to pay
Lazarus	a man who was brought back from the dead
bible	the Christian holy book

Links with other Religions

- Islam – members of the Muslim community refer to each other as brothers and sisters to reinforce the brotherhood and friendship of mankind.
- Draupadi and Krishna – Hinduism. Draupadi and Krishna were best friends and displayed mutual love and respect for each other.
- Judaism – Judaism defines friendship as one of the primary relations in life.

Key Facts and Beliefs

- Christians believe that Jesus showed many examples of being a friend and helping others in need:
 - Story of Zacchaeus**
Zacchaeus was hated because he was a tax collector. He wanted to see Jesus so he climbed up a tree. Jesus saw him and asked to visit his house. This made people very unhappy. After seeing Jesus Zacchaeus said that he would give money to the poor!
 - Mary, Martha and Lazarus**
Lazarus was very sick, so Mary and Martha (his sisters) asked for Jesus' help. He loved them and so said that he would. Unfortunately Lazarus died, but Jesus was able to bring him back to life!
 - Calming the Storm**
Jesus and his friends needed to travel by boat across the lake. During the trip, Jesus fell asleep, but then a fierce storm developed. Jesus' friends woke him up – Jesus was able to calm the storm.



RE Knowledge Organiser : Year 1 – Christianity : Easter

Key Question

Why was Jesus welcomed like a king or celebrity by the crowds on Palm Sunday?

Key Vocabulary

Welcome	A way of greeting someone in a polite or friendly way.
Palm leaf or palm cross	A leaf thrown in front of Jesus and a cross made in church.
Disciple	A personal follower of Jesus.
Hosanna	An expression of joy or praise shouted at Jesus.

Links with other Religions

- Lulav (Judaism). The date palm is one of the Four Species used in the daily prayers on the feast of Sukkot. It represents the victory of the Jewish people.
- Hinduism – the palm leaf is often used in religious ceremonies as a symbol of good fortune. They are sometimes used in rituals to bring good luck.
- Buddhism – the palm leaf can often be found on Buddhist temples in Southeast Asia, where it represents purity and piety.
- Islam – the palm represents rest and hospitality in many cultures of the Middle East. The presence of palm trees around an oasis showed that the water was a gift from Allah (pbuh).

Key Facts and Beliefs

- Palm Sunday is the story of when Jesus travelled into Jerusalem on a donkey. Jesus chose a donkey because they are gentle and peaceful.
- Crowds started to come out to greet Jesus. People waved and screamed and treated him like a king. They shouted 'Hosanna' and laid **palm leaves** down for him to travel over. The palms were a sign that Jesus was a king.
- Jesus entered the temple at Jerusalem and healed the blind and the lame. The Jewish leaders were jealous that Jesus was so popular.

• Why was Jesus welcomed like a king?

The people welcomed Jesus like this because they had heard about all the amazing things He did e.g. healing people, calming the storm etc. They believed He would be the 'Messiah', the one who would save them from the Roman occupation.

• Why is Jesus special to Christians?

He is special to Christians because they believe He is the Son of God.

• What happened to Jesus after Palm Sunday?

Jesus was put to death on a cross but he came back to life again on Easter Sunday.



RE Knowledge Organiser : Year 1 – Judaism : Chanukah

Key Question

Is Chanukah important to Jewish children?

Key Vocabulary

celebration	anything that is planned or done in order to honor or remember something
menorah	a special candleholder with nine candles
dreidel	a four-sided top that children play with during Chanukah
hymns	a song or poem written in praise of G_d or a country
festival	a ceremony or celebration that repeats often once a year and involves special activities.

Links with other Religions

- Jesus (Christianity). Jesus was Jewish.
- Christmas (Christianity). Both are winter festivals, celebrated by retelling the story and giving gifts, special foods and customs, and remember God giving gifts to his people.
- Diwali (Hinduism). Diwali is another festival of lights that lasts for 5 days. Both festivals are celebrated with the lighting of candles (diyas/menorahs) and the giving of presents. They both celebrate the triumph of good over evil.

Key Facts and Beliefs

- Chanukah is also spelled Hanukkah.
- It is an 8-day, 'festival of lights.' celebrated with a nightly menorah lighting, special prayers and fried foods.
- It is usually celebrated in December.
- Many families celebrate by giving each other gifts each night of the 8-day celebration.
- There are Jewish songs and hymns that are special for Chanukah.
- Jewish people enjoy special foods like potato pancakes, doughnuts stuffed with jam and fritters.
- The traditional food is fried in olive oil to represent the miracle of the burning oil lamp.
- Some Jewish people go to the synagogue to celebrate Chanukah. In the synagogue, there are special masses and readings. A special prayer is said to thank God.
- Psalms of praise are recited during the 8 days of Chanukah and the Torah is read every day.
- Synagogues will also light the menorah.



More than 2,000 years ago, the Jewish people fought against an enemy who would not allow them to practice their religious traditions. Their enemy destroyed the Temple in Jerusalem, which contained many holy objects including a special lamp called the menorah. One small group of people, called the Maccabees, was led by a brave man named Judah. He led them in a fight against their enemies. Even though they were outnumbered, the Jewish people were brave and won the battle. When Judah returned to the Temple in Jerusalem the first thing he did was light the sacred lamp but there was almost no oil left - only enough for one day. The lamp was filled with this oil and lit. Instead of burning for only 1 day, it burned for 8 days. This is called the miracle of the oil and is where the 8 days of celebration comes from.

RE Knowledge Organiser : Year 1 – Judaism : Shabbat

Key Question

Is Shabbat important to Jewish children?

Key Vocabulary

kippah	skull cap
Sabbath	a day of rest
synagogue	a building in which Jews meet for worship
challah	braided bread



Key Facts and Beliefs

- Shabbat is the day of rest in the Jewish religion.
- The Jewish Holy books contain the Creation Story which says that God created the world in six days
- and rests on the seventh – the Sabbath. For Jews, Saturday is the day of rest – Shabbat.
- Shabbat is celebrated both in the home and the synagogue.
- No work is done from sunset on Friday until sunset on Saturday so food is prepared before the
- Sabbath starts.
- The start of Shabbat is marked with a special meal and ceremony in the home.
- When worshipping, Jews wear a skull cap called a kippah. It is worn by men as a sign of respect to God.
- Making sure you are prepared for the Sabbath is important to Jews.
- On the day of rest, Jews take time to focus on God and what God has done for them.
- Shabbat is a time when families come together in the presence of God in their own home.
- Shabbat candles are lit at sunset on a Friday by Jewish women.
- Jewish families drink wine because it symbolises joy and celebration.
- Challah bread is eaten on the Sabbath. A prayer is said before the bread is eaten.
- The whole family will go to the synagogue on Saturday.

Links with other Religions

- The 10 Commandments (Christianity/Judaism). The fourth commandment is: “remember the Sabbath day, to keep it holy.”
- Easter (Christianity). Jesus was taken down from the cross on Friday because of Shabbat. Women didn’t visit the tomb until Sunday because Saturday was a day of rest. Jesus wasn’t resurrected until Sunday as God rested on the Saturday.
- Sabbath (Sikhism and Buddhism). Sikhs and Buddhists do not consider any particular day of the week as a holy day.
- Sabbath (Christianity). The Christian Sabbath is Sunday, and on this day many Christians go to church and spend time with their families.
- Jumah (Islam). Muslims have a special day for congregational prayer on Fridays at noon (Jumah) but they do not have a Sabbath.
- Deities (Hinduism). There is no set day for worship in Hinduism but different deities (gods/goddesses) are linked to different days of the week and may be remembered on those days.

RE Knowledge Organiser : Year 2 – Christianity : What did Jesus teach?

Key Question

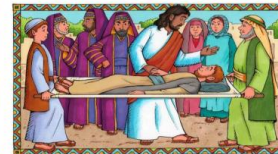
Is it possible to be kind all of the time?

Key Vocabulary

moral	the lesson about right or wrong learned from a story or event
parable	a very short story told to teach a moral or religious lesson
paralysed	you cannot move or feel a part of the body
Christian	one who believes in Jesus Christ and follows his words and teachings
priest	a person who leads prayers and religious services
levite	a legal expert
Samaritan	someone from Samaria (in Israel)
neighbour	a person who lives next door or close by
enemy	one who hates another person

Key Facts and Beliefs

- Jesus' most important teaching was to 'Love your neighbour as yourself.'
- Jesus tells Christians to be kind to everyone.
- Christians try to follow Jesus' example of being kind to people.
- The story of The Good Samaritan teaches Christians that they should be kind to others. The priest and the Levite didn't help the injured Samaritan – they were not 'loving their neighbours as themselves.'
- The Samaritan is the only person who helps the man. At that time, Jews and Samaritans were enemies but the Samaritan 'loves his neighbour' and helps the injured man.
- Jesus showed kindness when he healed the paralysed man.
- In these stories, the Bible shows Christians that Jesus taught that everybody is their neighbour and that they should show love and kindness to everyone.



Links with other Religions

- Christmas (Christianity). Christians celebrate Jesus' birth.
- Easter (Christianity). Christians remember when Jesus died for their sins on the cross.
- SEWA (Sikhism). SEWA means 'selfless service'. It involves helping others without any reward.
- Torah (Judaism). Jews aim to show kindness to others as the Torah teaches that people should love others in the same way that they love themselves. (Love your fellow as yourself - Leviticus 19:18).
- Dana (Hinduism). Dana (giving) in Hinduism is about giving generously to those in need.
- Metta (Buddhism). Metta (loving-kindness) means showing kindness to others so that they will be well and happy. One way to show loving-kindness is to help other people.
- Good Deeds (Islam) Muslims believe they must be kind because everyone is a special creation of Allah (God). Giving to charity and helping others are considered good deeds and there should be no expectation of anything in return.

RE Knowledge Organiser : Year 2 – Christianity : Christmas

Key Question

Why do Christians believe God gave Jesus to the world?

Key Vocabulary

incarnation	'in the flesh'
wise men	men of great learning
kingship	being a king
gold	a precious yellow metal
frankincense	a scented resin used in perfume
myrrh	natural resin used as perfume
carol	a religious song or hymn linked to Christmas
magi	another word for the wise men
Messiah	'anointed one' – a name given to person believed to be the savior.
worship	love and devotion shown to a holy being or object
King Herod	a king of Judaea

Key Facts and Beliefs

- Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in Bethlehem.
- The Bible says that his birth showed he was extraordinary and that he came to bring good news.
- Christians celebrate Jesus' birth.
- Advent for Christians is a time of getting ready for Jesus' coming.
- Christians believe Jesus was God on earth.
- Jesus brought good news to very poor people.
- Christmas is a time for giving – the wise men gave presents when Jesus was first born.
- It's also a time to remember that poorer people (shepherds) visited Jesus, who came for both rich and poor people.
- As Christmas is a time for both giving and thinking of the poor, lots of Christians like to give presents and help those in need at Christmas time.
- Gospel of Matthew After Jesus was born in Bethlehem, Wise Men came looking for the King of the Jews. When King Herod heard this, he was worried. King Herod sent the Wise Men to find the child so that he could worship him. The Wise Men followed the star until they found Jesus. They bowed down and worshiped him; giving him gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh. They were warned in a dream not to return to Herod.

Links with other Religions

- Chanukkah (Judaism). Both are winter festivals, celebrated by retelling the story and giving gifts, special foods and customs, and remember God giving gifts to his people.
- Jesus (Judaism). Jews do not believe Jesus was the Son of God.
- Jesus (Islam). Muslims believe Jesus is a messenger of Allah (God). They do not believe Jesus is the Son of God.



RE Knowledge Organiser : Year 2 – Islam : Prayer at Home

Key Question

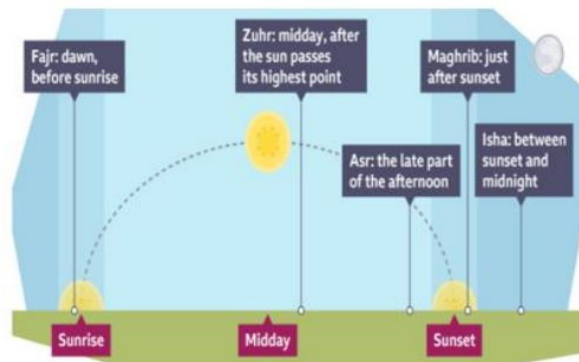
Does praying at regular intervals help a Muslim in his/her everyday life?

Key Vocabulary

commitment	being dedicated to something
obligation	something that you must do
five pillar of Islam	the five obligations that every Muslim must carry out to live a good life according to Islam
Salat	performing ritual prayers five times each day
Kaaba	first mosque built to worship Allah
Mecca	a city in Saudi Arabia where the Kaaba is found

Links with other Religions

- In Christianity, prayer at home is called private worship. A cross or a crucifix can be used as a symbol to pray to or with.
- For Hindus, most prayer is said at home, including first thing in the morning. Hindus consider prayer at home to be as important as prayer at the Mandir (temple) and that there is power in the words of a personal mantra.
- In Judaism, the home is often considered the most important place of worship and that praying at home helps build their relationship with God.



Key Facts and Beliefs

- The most important Muslim practices are the Five Pillars of Islam and Salat is the second pillar.
- Praying keeps Muslims in close contact with Allah.
- Praying helps Muslims remain committed to living a good and purposeful life.

RE Knowledge Organiser : Year 2 – Christianity : Easter

Key Question

How important is it to Christians that Jesus came back to life after his crucifixion?

Key Vocabulary

forgive	to stop being angry with someone
sin	bad things that people do
salvation	the saving of someone from sin or evil
reunite	to come together again
crucifix	a representation of a cross with a figure of Christ on it
chalice	a large cup or goblet
paten	a plate, typically made of gold or silver

Links with other Religions

- Passover (Judaism). Jesus celebrated Passover with his disciples at The Last Supper.
- Teshuva (Judaism). Jews believe if they make a wrong choice, they must ask for forgiveness. Forgiveness can only be given from the person they have wronged (the victim). Jews repent (say sorry) and try to make up for the wrongs they have done.
- Allah (Islam). The Qur'an strongly encourages Muslims to forgive wrongdoing. Muslims believe they should forgive others, just as Allah (God) will forgive people on the Day of Judgement for the wrong things they have done.
- Gurus (Sikhism). Sikhs believe in forgiveness because this was the teaching and example of the Gurus. The Guru Granth Sahib encourages Sikhs to be forgiving;
- Forgiveness (Hinduism). Hindus believe that forgiveness is essential to a Hindu's life and that it brings about good, peace and happiness.

Key Facts and Beliefs

- Christians believe Jesus builds a bridge between God and humans.
- Christians believe Jesus did more than teach people how to live; he also showed how to live.
- Christians say that Jesus died to 'save' us, to pay the price of sin in the world and reunite people with God.
- Christians believe that God has the power to forgive sins.
- Jesus showed that he was willing to forgive all people, even for putting him on the cross.
- Jesus shows what God is like and his example of forgiveness reminds Christians that God will forgive them and that they should forgive others.
- On Maundy Thursday, Jesus celebrated Passover with his disciples. It was called The Last Supper because it was the last meal Jesus had with his disciples before he died. They ate bread and wine which Jesus said was his body and blood. Jesus washed his disciples' feet to show that everyone is a servant of God.
- Even though Jesus was good there were people who hated him. They did not like it when he said he was the King of the Jews. Some people hated Jesus so much that they found a way to have him put on trial and sentenced to die on a cross.



RE Knowledge Organiser : Year 2 – Islam : Community and Belonging

Key Question

Does going to a Mosque give Muslims a sense of belonging?

Key Vocabulary

Muhammad (pbuh)	The last and most important prophet of Islam.
Qur'an	The Islamic holy book.
Allah	The Arabic word referring to God.
mosque	The Islamic place of worship.
minaret	A tall thin tower in a mosque.
mihrab	An alcove that shows the direction of Mecca.
minbar	A place in the mosque where the prayer leader stands.
musalla	An open space used for prayer outside a mosque.

Links with other Religions

- Christians worship in a church.
- Hindus worship in a temple called a Mandir.
- Sikhs worship in a Gurdwara.
- Jews worship in a synagogue.
- Buddhists worship in a temple, but any place where there is an image of Buddha can be a shrine where people can worship together.



Key Facts and Beliefs

- Mecca is in Saudi Arabia and is the birthplace of the prophet Muhammed (pbuh). It is home to the **Kaaba**, which is the cube shaped building at the centre of the **Grand Mosque**.
- Muslims believe that praying together in groups brings greater blessings than praying alone. The prophet Muhammad said, 'Prayer at home is counted once, prayer at the local mosque is equivalent to twenty-five prayers.'
- Hajj is an annual Islamic **pilgrimage** to Mecca, which is the holiest city for Muslims. Muslims wear special **hajj robes**.
- Wudu is A washing routine conducted before Islamic prayers:
 - Wash hands three times
 - Wash mouth three times
 - Wash nose, face and arms three times
 - Wet head and wash feet



RE Knowledge Organiser : Year 2 – Islam : Hajj

Key Question

Does completing Hajj make a person a better Muslim?

Key Vocabulary

Salah	Muslims must pray five times a day. Before prayer , they must wash themselves.
Shahadah	This Pillar is believing and saying the words. "There is no god except Allah.
Pilgrimage	A special journey to a place of (religious) significance.
Five Pillars	The five things that Muslims are expected to do: Salah (Prayer), fasting, have faith, give charity and Hajj.
Hajj robes	Special clothes worn during the pilgrimage to Mecca.

Links with other Religions

- Pilgrimage is not compulsory in Christianity, but many Christians choose to undertake journeys to holy sites to deepen their connection with God.
- The Hebrew bible instructs all Jews to make a pilgrimage to Jerusalem three times a year: in spring for Passover, in summer for Shavuot and in autumn for Sukkot.
- One of the most important pilgrimages in Hinduism is the Kumbh Mela, where millions of people attend and bathe in the Ganges.
- Sikhism discourages pilgrimages.

Key Facts and Beliefs

- Muslim people have five duties which are called the Five Pillars of Islam. Every Muslim tries to carry out these five things, and it helps them to feel that they are members of the worldwide Muslim community.
- Mecca is the heart of Islam and is a very special place to all Muslims. Every day, Muslims pray in the direction of this city no matter where they are in the world.
- Every Muslim is expected to make the journey (pilgrimage) to Mecca at least once in their life (as long as they are well enough and are able to afford it). This is known as Hajj. They gather at **Mount Arafat** for Hajj prayers.
- In Mecca there is a huge mosque called **Grand Mosque**. Inside the mosque is a stone building covered in black cloth which is seen as the holiest place in the world for Muslims. Muslims face the Kaaba when praying, no matter where they are in the world.

