

RE Knowledge Organiser Year 6:

Creation and Science: conflicting or complimentary?

Concept: Identity and Community

Cornwall Agreed Syllabus: making sense of beliefs

Key Vocabulary

Genesis – 1st book in the Bible

Literal –taking words at their basic meaning

Genre –denoting or relating to a style of art or literature

Conflict- incompatible/clash

Complimentary –work together

Interpret –provide an explanation of your understanding.

Many Christians believe you can believe in GOD and believe in science



Over years there has been much debate and controversy around the relationship between the creation stories in Genesis and scientific accounts.

Some scientific discoveries often make Christians more in awe of the power of God however, there are others who don't believe the same about the relationship between Creation and science.



Genesis Chapter 1 and 2: In the beginning God created the Heaven and Earth

Some Christians take a literal view of Genesis whilst others interpret it differently.

RE Knowledge Organiser Year 6:

Why do some people believe in God and some people not?

Concept – Ultimate questions(RE3)

Cornwall Agreed Syllabus: making connections

Key Vocabulary

Humanist: a follower of the principles of humanism.

Reason: the power of the mind to think, understand and form judgements.

Atheist: Someone who doesn't believe in a God or gods.

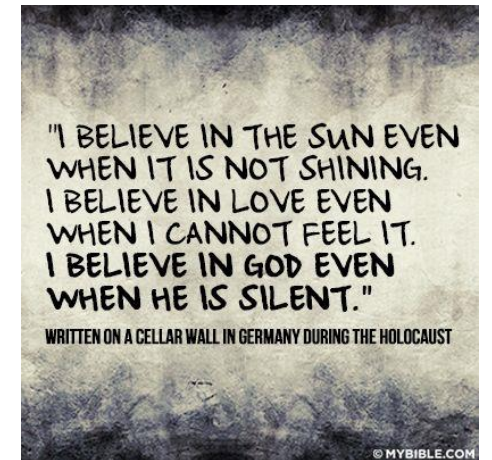
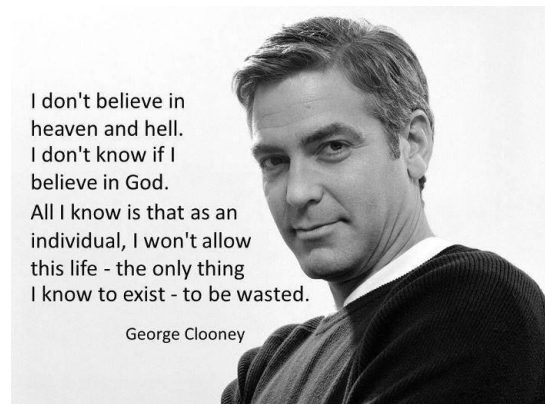
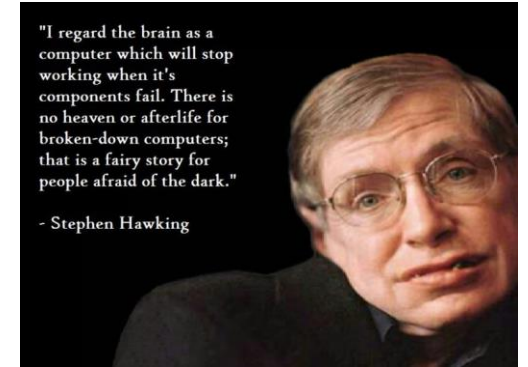
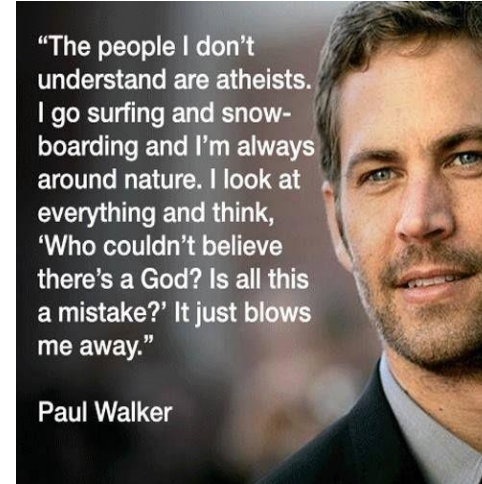
Agnostic: Someone who believes you can never know for sure whether God exists or not.

Theist: Someone who believes that there is a creator God.

Empathy: to understand and share the feelings



Humanists do not believe in God or other supernatural beings and so do not believe that our knowledge of right and wrong comes from religious rules such as those found in scripture (e.g. the Bible). They believe in the GOLDEN RULE which is to treat others as you yourself want to be treated. They think that you should always consider how your actions will affect other people and you should think about how you would feel in someone else's shoes or situation. Imagining how others feel is called EMPATHY.



RE Knowledge Organiser Year 6: Why do Hindus want to be good?

Concept – Ultimate Questions(RE3)

Cornwall Agreed Syllabus: making connections

Key Vocabulary

Monotheism—Belief in one God

Polytheism—Belief in many Gods

Atheist— Someone who doesn't believe in God

Theist—Anyone who does believe in God

Agnostic— Someone who is unsure of God's existence

Brahman—Supreme god in Hinduism

Trimur— 3 main aspects of Brahman (Brahma / Vishnu / Shiva)

Reincarnation—Literally means “again in flesh”

Karma— Relates to action and Consequences

Dharma—Dues in life

Ladder of Varna—Another name for the Caste System

Ganges—Sacred (special) river in India

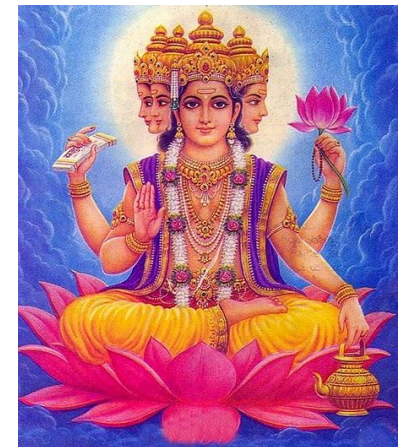
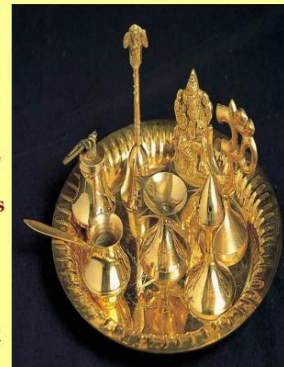
Hinduism is the oldest of the world's religions. It is now practised all over the world but originated in South East Asia. It is a mix of different beliefs, cultures and traditions dating back over 4000 years.

Hindus recognise one God, Brahman. The gods of Hinduism are different aspects of Brahman. The main three aspects (Trimurti) are: Vishnu, Brahma and Shiva The three great goddesses (Tridevi) are: Saraswati, Lakshmi and Shakti Hindus can pray to different gods and goddesses for help with different needs.



The Puja Tray

- On the puja tray there is
- A pot of water for ritual cleansing.
- A bell to call the family to worship.
- A tiny pot of red gum paste to mark the forehead. This mark means that a woman's soul (her husband) is with her.
- An Aarti lamp for the Aarti ceremony.
- An incense burner or jos stick holder.



RE Knowledge Organiser Year 6: Why do Hindus want to be good?

Concept – living a good life (RE3)

Cornwall Agreed Syllabus: making connections



Hindu Belief in life and death - **Karma**

Karma means action

Refers to the law of cause and effect i.e. actions and their consequences...

The law: Every single action has an effect on something else

Karma decides where you come back and what you come back as.

If your actions are good you will get a good rebirth into pleasant circumstances; if they are bad you will get a bad one...

It is your actions determining whether you will be rewarded or punished.

In a lifetime people build up karma, both good and bad, based on their actions within that lifetime. This karma affects their future lives and existence. There are lots of different types of rebirth in samsara including; animals, plants and humans.

Dharma: duties or responsibilities. Hindus believe that at each stage of life and in each varna there are different responsibilities. Hindus should aim to fulfil their dharma.

The Ladder of Varna is another name for the Caste system. Hindus believe that you can move up and down the ladder in future lives according to how good or bad you have lived. If you gain good Karma you will get a better rebirth and move up the ladder. If you have not fulfilled your dharma and have gained bad karma then you will move down the ladder.

RE Knowledge Organiser Year 6: What do Christians believe Jesus did to 'save' people?

Concept: Identity and Community

Cornwall Agreed Syllabus: making sense of beliefs

Key vocabulary

Sacrifice – giving up something valued for something regarded more important

Resurrection – the rising of Christ from the dead

Salvation – a means of being saved from harm/loss

Martyr – person who's killed because of their beliefs

Commemoration – a ceremony in which a person or event is remembered

Charter – a grant of authority or rights

Atonement – a word used to describe what is achieved by Jesus' death.

Drink all of you from this', he said. 'For this is my blood, the blood of the covenant, which is to be poured out for many for the forgiveness of sins.'

Words attributed to Jesus in Matthew 26:28

'For the Son of Man himself did not come to be served but to serve, and to give his life as a ransom for many'.

Words attributed to Jesus in Mark 10:45

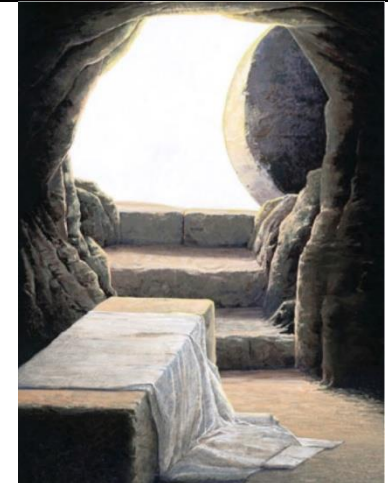
There are numerous theories about why Jesus had to 'atone' but many agree it was to teach a lesson.

Well then, in the first place, I taught you what I had been taught myself, namely that Christ died for our sins, in accordance with the scriptures...

Written by Paul in 1 Corinthians 15:3



Holy Week



RE Knowledge Organiser Year 6: For Christians, what kind of king is Jesus?

Concept - Ultimate questions(RE3)

Cornwall Agreed Syllabus: making connections

Key Vocabulary

Temptation – the desire to do something

Commandment – a rule to be observed

Poverty – the state of being poor.

Heaven – a place regarded by some as the abode of God

Christian – a believer in the teachings of Christ.

Celebrating Jesus as King is a 20th century feast and for many years before the church did not look to him as King.

Why is this?

Throughout his life people wanted to hail Jesus as King and often referred to him as such but he always refused. Some felt that if he was King, it would solve problems; like sickness, poverty and he would make a difference.

When Jesus eventually entered Jerusalem, he did so on the back of a donkey. What does this tell us?

Jesus is seen as a king, who willingly suffered and died for others.

Christians believe Jesus came to Earth to help get people in to heaven and to help make 'heaven on earth'.



Does faith help people in Cornwall when life gets hard?

Concept – living a good life (RE2)

Key Vocabulary

Methodist – someone who follows the teachings of John Wesley.

Spiritual - Relating to religion or religious belief

Gwennap Pit – place where John Wesley spoke.

Tradition – belief passed from one generation to another.

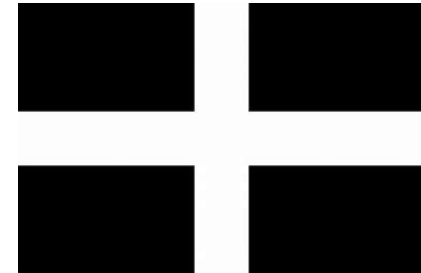
Reflect – think deeply and carefully about something.

Archaeologists are confident that humans have been pursuing avenues of spiritual inquiry in Cornwall for thousands of years. Evidence of this activity can be found in the Cornish landscape which is littered with quoits, stone circles, rows, menhirs, barrows and cairns.

The arrival and flowering of Christianity in Cornwall also shaped the landscape with Cornish saints establishing enclosed religious communities and ultimately creating a prevalence of settlements with a church at their centre.

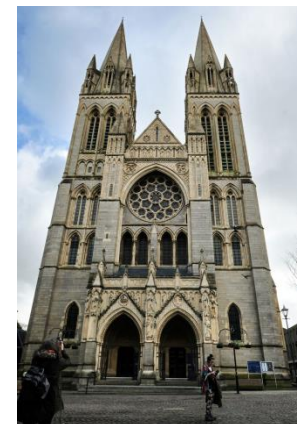


Dobwalls Chapel c.1965



John Wesley

John Wesley visited Cornwall in 1743 and although he was attacked by people incited by the local clergy. He continued to preach from farms, barns and in the open air. Methodist chapels are still the hub of many communities.



Truro cathedral