

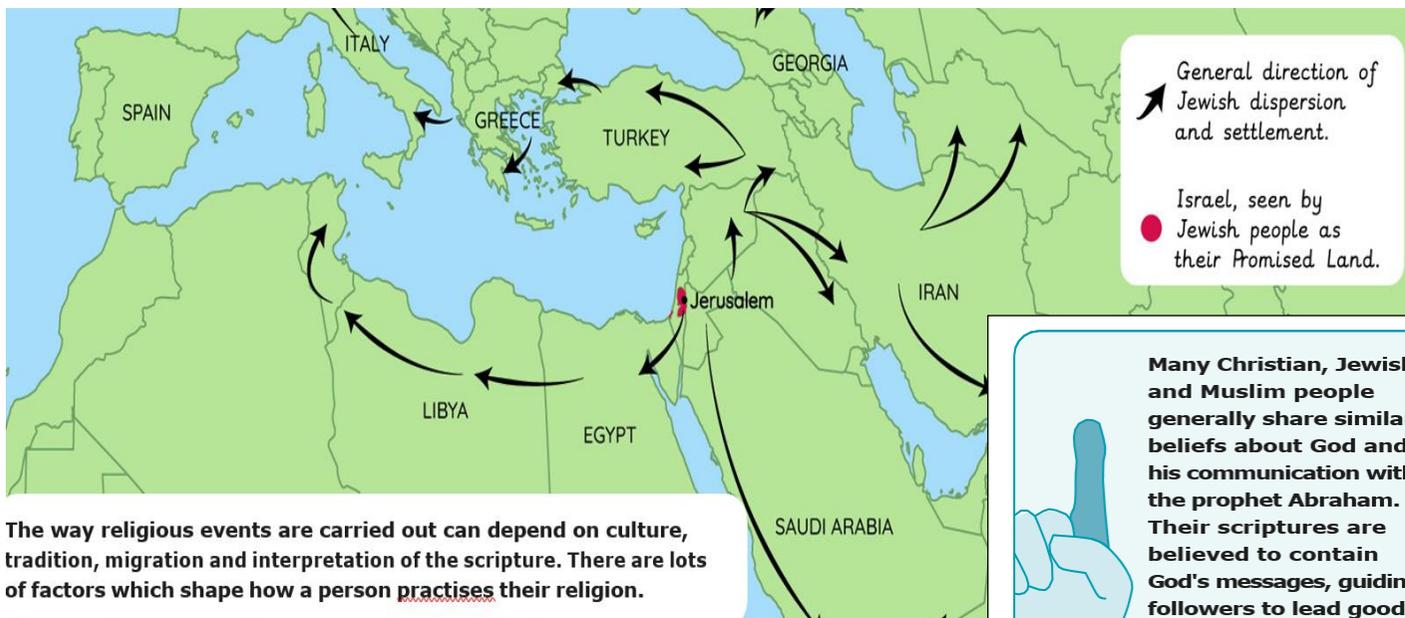


## Y6 Why do religions look different around the world? (Part 1)

### RE KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER –Autumn 1

#### Substantive Knowledge

- To recognise the importance of words used to describe God.
- To identify the similarities and differences between some Abrahamic religions.
- To identify why some mitzvot have been adapted.
- To explain reasons why traditions can vary within a religion.
- To recognise how some religious practices are influenced by both culture and scripture.
- To discuss reasons why someone may choose to cover their hair.



The way religious events are carried out can depend on culture, tradition, migration and interpretation of the scripture. There are lots of factors which shape how a person practises their religion.

Many Christian, Jewish and Muslim people generally share similar beliefs about God and his communication with the prophet Abraham. Their scriptures are believed to contain God's messages, guiding followers to lead good lives. By believing in one God, they are monotheists.

#### Key Vocabulary

<b>Ashkenazi</b>	A Jewish person who has descended from family living in Eastern-Europe.
<b>Charedi</b>	A denomination of Jewish people who follow the Jewish laws very strictly (English spelling).
<b>kippah</b>	A domed head covering worn by Jewish people.
<b>kippot</b>	The plural word for the domed head coverings worn by Jewish people.
<b>melacha</b>	A singular prohibited labour.
<b>melachot</b>	Prohibited labours.
<b>mitzvah</b>	A singular commandment or rule to abide by.
<b>mitzvot</b>	Commandments or rules to abide by.
<b>Mizrahi</b>	A Jewish person who has descended from families living in North Africa and the Middle East.
<b>Sephardi</b>	A Jewish person who has descended from families living in Spain, Portugal and North Africa.
<b>Shabbat</b>	The Hebrew word meaning a day of rest.
<b>niqab</b>	A covering for the face which leaves an opening for the eyes.