



















## Knowledge Organiser – Art ‘Return of the Mummy’ Year 5

Key Knowledge and Skills	Key vocabulary	Cultural Heritage												
<p><u>Observational drawing</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* To know how to annotate sketchbooks, using sentences starters</li><li>* Know the link between Howard Carter and his role of artist on expedition and their own observational drawing</li><li>* To use a range of sketching and shading techniques and grades of pencils to draw from observation.</li><li>* To know how to use compositional techniques to create proportion and shape.</li><li>* To know how to create tone in drawing work.</li></ul> <p><u>To paint with water colours</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>* To the know the different water colour techniques.</li></ul> <p><u>To print with rollers and ink</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Know how to draw effectively on polystyrene.</li><li>• Know how to squeeze out the right amount of ink</li><li>• Know how to use right amount of ink in print.</li><li>• Know how to overprint using effective colours.</li></ul>	<table><tr><td><b>Observational drawing</b></td><td>Sketching from real life</td></tr><tr><td><b>composition</b></td><td>The shapes and proportion of things within a drawing.</td></tr><tr><td><b>expedition</b></td><td>A journey of exploration</td></tr><tr><td><b>Grades of pencil</b></td><td></td></tr><tr><td><b>proportion</b></td><td>Width and length used to make it look realistic</td></tr><tr><td><b>tone</b></td><td>How light or dark it is</td></tr></table> <p><b><u>Water colour techniques:</u></b></p> <p>Wet on wet    Wet on dry    Building up colour</p> <div></div> <p>Creating gradients    Getting precise using different brushes</p> <div></div>	<b>Observational drawing</b>	Sketching from real life	<b>composition</b>	The shapes and proportion of things within a drawing.	<b>expedition</b>	A journey of exploration	<b>Grades of pencil</b>		<b>proportion</b>	Width and length used to make it look realistic	<b>tone</b>	How light or dark it is	<p><u>Ancient Egyptian art</u></p>   
<b>Observational drawing</b>	Sketching from real life													
<b>composition</b>	The shapes and proportion of things within a drawing.													
<b>expedition</b>	A journey of exploration													
<b>Grades of pencil</b>														
<b>proportion</b>	Width and length used to make it look realistic													
<b>tone</b>	How light or dark it is													





# Knowledge Organiser – Year 5 Computing: We are Game Developers (5.1)

Key Knowledge	Key vocabulary		Cultural Heritage
<p><b>Unit 5.1: We are game developers</b> Developing an interactive game</p> <p>During this sequence of learning, , pupils plan their own simple computer game. They design characters and backgrounds, and create a working prototype, which they develop further based on feedback they receive</p>  <p>Session 1: Planning the algorithm for the game</p>  <p>Session 2: Creating multiple costumes for a sprite</p>  <p>Session 3: Creating a new sprite for the game and testing it</p>  <p>Session 4: Writing instructions for the game and publishing it</p>  <p>Session 5: Writing instructions for the game and publishing it</p> 	<b>Algorithm</b>	A sequence of precise instructions or steps (sometimes a set of rules) to achieve an objective	<p><b>Alan Turing</b> Father of modern-day computing.</p>  <p><b>Alan Turing</b></p> <p>Alan Turing was a <b>British</b> mathematician. He made major contributions to the fields of mathematics, computer science, and artificial intelligence. He worked for the British government during World War II, when he succeeded in breaking the secret code Germany used to communicate. In 2019 the Bank of England announced that Turing would be featured on the new 50-pound banknote. The note was expected to enter circulation in 2021.</p>
	<b>Background</b>	Scenery and other unchanging elements in a game	
	<b>Bug</b>	An error or mistake in a program or algorithm, causing the computer or robot to behave in a manner that was not originally intended	
	<b>Code</b>	Instructions (or sometimes rules) that can be understood by a computer	
	<b>Debug</b>	Correct mistakes in a computer program or algorithm	
	<b>Iterative development</b>	A trial and improvement approach in which each successive version builds on the previous one by the fixing of mistakes or the adding of features.	
	<b>Logical reasoning</b>	A systematic approach to solving problems or deducing information using a set of universally applicable and totally reliable rules.	
	<b>Program</b>	An automated solution to a problem.	
	<b>Scratch</b>	Simple, block-based programming language in which programs for characters are built by snapping together code blocks.	
	<b>Sprite</b>	A graphical character in a program that can be given its own sequence of instructions.	



## Knowledge Organiser – D and T 'Hot water bottle covers' Year 5




Key Knowledge and Skills	Key vocabulary	Cultural Heritage																						
<p><u>What you need to know:</u></p> <p><u>What you are designing and making:</u> Hot water bottle cover</p> <p><u>Purpose:</u> Who it is designed for and why the design has been chosen</p> <p><u>What a design brief is:</u></p> <p><u>What your cover must include:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• It must be comfortable</li><li>• It must be safe</li><li>• It must be appealing</li></ul> 	<table><tr><td><b>Design brief</b></td><td>A design brief is a set of instructions for a design project. The design brief outlines what the purpose of the project is and instructions for what is required.</td></tr><tr><td><b>Appealing</b></td><td>Pleasing to look at</td></tr><tr><td><b>annotate</b></td><td>Making notes</td></tr><tr><td><b>template</b></td><td>A stiff outline to draw around</td></tr><tr><td><b>motif</b></td><td>A decorative image</td></tr><tr><td><b>fray</b></td><td>To wear away at the edges</td></tr><tr><td><b>insulate</b></td><td>To keep warm</td></tr><tr><td><b>To pin</b></td><td>To hold together with pins</td></tr><tr><td><b>thread</b></td><td>Different types – cotton, embroidery thread</td></tr><tr><td><b>Double overhand stopper knot</b></td><td>To tie a not twice over the top</td></tr><tr><td><b>Double stitch</b></td><td>A stich done twice over the top to end a piece of sewing</td></tr></table>	<b>Design brief</b>	A design brief is a set of instructions for a design project. The design brief outlines what the purpose of the project is and instructions for what is required.	<b>Appealing</b>	Pleasing to look at	<b>annotate</b>	Making notes	<b>template</b>	A stiff outline to draw around	<b>motif</b>	A decorative image	<b>fray</b>	To wear away at the edges	<b>insulate</b>	To keep warm	<b>To pin</b>	To hold together with pins	<b>thread</b>	Different types – cotton, embroidery thread	<b>Double overhand stopper knot</b>	To tie a not twice over the top	<b>Double stitch</b>	A stich done twice over the top to end a piece of sewing	<p><u>Islamic pattern motif</u></p>  <p><u>Eastern European motif</u></p>  <p><b>Evaluating</b></p> <p>-How does your textile look? Would your user like it? Why or why not? How could you improve the way it looks?</p> <p>-Are your attached fabrics secure? How did you achieve this? Which type of stitch did you use? How could fabrics be joined more securely?</p> <p>-Which materials did you choose? What fasteners did you use? Why? Does your product perform its purpose well? Why or why not?</p> <p>What do you like about your product? How could you improve your product?</p> 
<b>Design brief</b>	A design brief is a set of instructions for a design project. The design brief outlines what the purpose of the project is and instructions for what is required.																							
<b>Appealing</b>	Pleasing to look at																							
<b>annotate</b>	Making notes																							
<b>template</b>	A stiff outline to draw around																							
<b>motif</b>	A decorative image																							
<b>fray</b>	To wear away at the edges																							
<b>insulate</b>	To keep warm																							
<b>To pin</b>	To hold together with pins																							
<b>thread</b>	Different types – cotton, embroidery thread																							
<b>Double overhand stopper knot</b>	To tie a not twice over the top																							
<b>Double stitch</b>	A stich done twice over the top to end a piece of sewing																							



# Knowledge Organiser – Geography: Return of the Mummy Y5

## Key Knowledge

Key Facts: Egypt	
Continent	Africa
Country	Arab Republic of Egypt (known as Egypt)
Capital City	Cairo
Official language	Arabic
Population	Approx. 102 million
Money	Egyptian Pound. 1 Egyptian Pound is made up of 100 piastres
Religion	90% Muslim 10% Copts (one of the oldest branches of the Christian religion)
Flag	



### The Nile



The river Nile is the longest river in Africa. The river Nile is about 6,670 km (4,160 miles) in length. Although generally associated with Egypt, only 22% of the Nile's course flows through Egypt. It also flows through Uganda, Ethiopia, Sudan, and Burundi. It flows out into the Mediterranean Sea.

The name Nile comes from the Greek word "Neilos" which means valley. Ancient Egyptians called the river Ar or Aur (black) because of the colour of the sediment left after the river's annual flood.

### River Use



The river was used for water, fishing and trade. Mud from the river was used for bricks and papyrus plants were used to make paper. There was no such thing as money in ancient Egypt, so people

would trade by swapping things like pottery, food, jewellery etc. Boats were used to travel up and down the Nile to trade throughout the country.



### The Gods



It was very important to pay thanks to a God for their gifts so people would pay tribute to the Gods. The God Hapi was associated with the flooding of the Nile. A lot of farmers would keep amulets of Hapi or a statue as a sign of respect. They would pay tribute to Hapi so that the God would grant them a good crop.

## Key vocabulary

dam	A barrier constructed to hold back water and raise its level forming a reservoir used to generate electricity or as water supply.
irrigation	A system of canals or channels Egyptians dug to supply water to grow crops over a larger area than the water would reach naturally.
reservoir	A large natural or artificial lake used as a source of water supply
silt	Fine particles of soil, clay or sand carried and left by water.
Hapi	Hapi was the god of the annual flooding of the Nile

## Cultural Heritage

### Aswan High Dam



Aswan High Dam is the world's largest embankment dam built across the Nile. The water that is held back by the dam creates Lake Nasser, one of the world's

largest reservoirs. The creation of the lake displaced 90,000 Egyptians and Sudanese nomads. The ancient temple complex of Abu Simbel also had to be relocated. Some of the benefits of the dam is that flooding can be controlled. It also generates enormous amounts of electrical power. One of the downsides of the dam is that some of the Nile valley is less fertile. Since the dam there has been an increase in Malaria.



### Flooding, Irrigation and Crops



90% of Egypt is covered by desert. In ancient times most of the population occupied the area on the banks of the river. This is still true in Egypt today. The river Nile was essential to life in Ancient Egypt. Every year, it flooded leaving behind a black silt that enriched the soil for growing crops. The river was also used to irrigate fields in other areas. The farmers would lift the water from the canals using a tool called a shaduf.



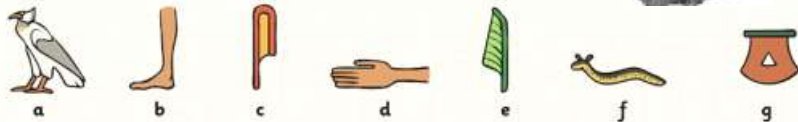
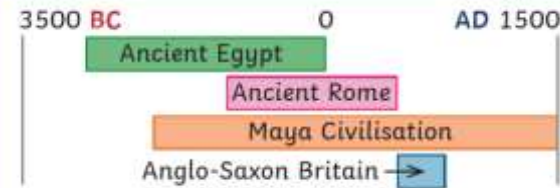
The Egyptians grew wheat and barley as well as fruits and vegetables like melons, figs, peas, garlic, lettuce and cucumbers. Flax was grown for making linen to make clothes. The Nile was also important for fishing. This was done in boats with nets. Even today The Nile is still an important feature and commodity of Egypt.

# Knowledge Organiser – History: Return of the Mummy Y5

## Key Knowledge

<b>What is an Empire?</b>	An Empire is a type of political unit. Throughout history countries have wanted to control lands beyond their borders. From 1882 – 1956 Egypt was part of the British Empire.
<b>What is Howard Carter remembered for?</b>	Howard Carter was a famous Egyptologist and archaeologist. He is most famous for discovering the tomb of Tutankhamun.
<b>What is a cartouche?</b>	A cartouche is an oval shape in which the names of Kings and Queens were often written in hieroglyphics to show that they were special
<b>Could Ancient Egyptians read and write?</b>	About 1 out of every 100 Ancient Egyptians could read and write. Scribes were the few Egyptians who knew how to read and write hieroglyphics.

## Writing



Hieroglyphs were written by scribes, who had to go to a special school to learn how to write them. Almost all scribes were men, although there is some evidence of female doctors being able to read hieroglyphs in medical texts.

Hieroglyphs were used for religious texts and inscriptions on statues and tombs. They were also used for counting crops and animals so that the right taxes could be taken.

The Rosetta Stone, discovered in 1799, was written in hieroglyphs and two other languages, including Ancient Greek, which linguists (language experts) could still read. Linguists translated the hieroglyphs by comparing the languages. It took 20 years to translate all the text into modern language.

## Key vocabulary

<b>AD</b>	AD comes from the Latin <i>Anno Domini</i> meaning: "In the year of Our Lord". AD is used to refer to the years after the birth of Jesus.
<b>archaeology</b>	The study of human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.
<b>BC</b>	BC comes from the term Before Christ. BC is used to refer to all the years before the start of the time AD.
<b>Egyptology</b>	The study of the language, history, and culture of ancient Egypt
<b>Pharaoh</b>	A ruler of Ancient Egypt
<b>hieroglyphics</b>	A system of writing that used pictures and symbols instead of letters

## Cultural Heritage

### The Kushite Pharaohs.



Pyramids of Nuri (Northern Sudan). There are 20 pyramids built in an arc between 650 BC and 300 BC. The pyramids mark the burials of Kushite royals "the Black Pharaohs". From 760 BC to 650 BC Kushite pharaohs ruled all of Egypt from Nubia to the Mediterranean Sea. The longest and oldest pyramid belong to the Pharaoh Taharq.

### Artefacts



Since Egypt's Independence, artefacts discovered in Egypt are the property of the Egyptian government. It is illegal to remove artefacts without permission. In 2010 Egypt issued a demand on Museums of the world to return all Egyptian artefacts including the Rosetta Stone back to Egypt.

### Grand Egyptian Museum

The Grand Egyptian Museum (GEM) when finished will be considered the largest archaeological museum in the world. It is expected to house 100,000 artefacts, many of which will be displayed for the first time. The new museum will contain the 5,400 artefacts retrieved from Tutankhamun's tomb. It will also have a panoramic view of the Great Pyramids of Giza.





## Key Knowledge

### Pyramids



would live forever, so they built these tombs to keep the bodies safe. The most famous pyramid is the Great Pyramid at Giza, built for Pharaoh Khufu. Inside the pyramids there are a lot of hieroglyphics which tell the story of the Pharaoh that was buried there. There are over 130 pyramids that have been found in Egypt, the earliest being the Pyramid of Djoser which was built around 2650 BC. The last pyramids, were finished around 1800 BC.

### Embalming and Mummification



1 Wash the body with palm oil and water from the river.



2 Next, pull out the brains through the nostrils using a hook. Fill the skull with sawdust or resin.



3 Cut out the internal body organs (except the heart). Put the liver, lungs, intestines and stomach in canopic jars to dry.



4 Cover the body with natron salt. Leave it to dry for 40 days.



5 After the 40 days, remove the natron and pack the body with straw, dried grass and linen.



6 Apply make up, fake eyes and hair to make it look nice.



7 Wrap the body in linen fabric, adding amulets and a Book of the Dead.



8 Finally, place the mummy in a sarcophagus and move to the pyramid.

### Tutankhamun

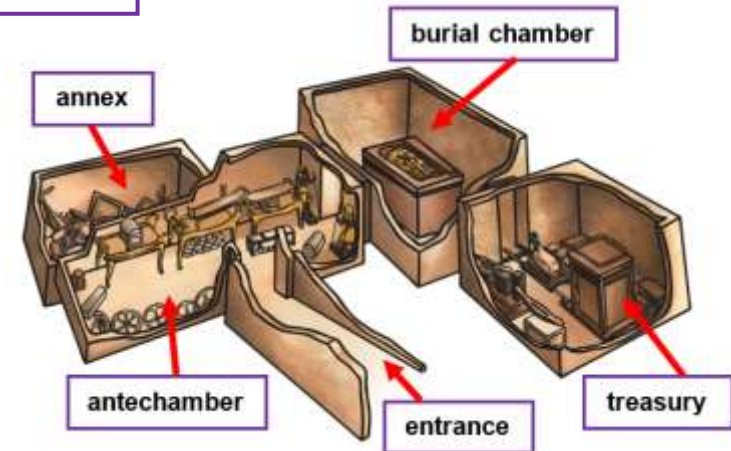


The tomb of Tutankhamun was found in 1922 by a group of researchers led by Howard Carter. The tomb and Tutankhamun became famous because the tomb contained the intact body of the pharaoh and over 3,000 treasures. The treasures were put in the tomb so Tutankhamun could take them with him into the afterlife. Many of the items were made

from or covered in gold. From the tomb, Egyptologists have learnt many things about Tutankhamun. He was buried with 130 walking sticks. From this, other artefacts and an x-ray of the mummy they found out that Tutankhamun had a clubbed foot.




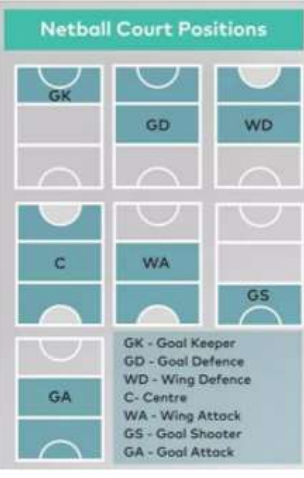



### The Tomb









The body of the Pharaoh was placed in a sarcophagus (a large stone coffin) which was then surrounded by other chambers, filled with items that they thought they would need in the afterlife, mostly decorative items covered in gold

# P.E Knowledge Organiser – Invasion Games – Year 5

Key Knowledge	Key vocabulary	Cultural Heritage
<div data-bbox="134 323 629 563"> <p><b>Pivoting</b> Pivot (turning) with the ball once you have caught it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Keep one foot fixed to the ground.</li> <li>Push and turn with the other foot.</li> <li>Release the ball off in a different direction.</li> </ul>  </div> <div data-bbox="134 571 629 914"> <p><b>Overhead pass</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Bend your arms and keep your elbows close to your body.</li> <li>Lift the ball over your head.</li> <li>Step forward and release the ball.</li> <li>The flight of the ball should be high.</li> </ul> </div> <div data-bbox="134 938 629 1528"> <p><b>Shooting</b></p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feet shoulder-width apart facing the target</li> <li>Ball held high directly ABOVE head.</li> <li>Knees are slightly bent to push off with.</li> <li>Eyes looking at a point above the ring.</li> <li>Push the ball upwards using wrist and fingers.</li> </ol> </div> <div data-bbox="656 323 940 547"> <p>In netball, you can't move with the ball, you must pivot, pass and move to move up the court.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="656 571 940 914"> <p>Think about what passes are the most effective, don't always try an overhead pass. Sometimes, a chest pass or bounce pass allows you to get past an opponent.</p> </div> <div data-bbox="629 957 954 1473"> <p><b>Netball Court Positions</b></p>  <p>GK - Goal Keeper GD - Goal Defence WD - Wing Defence C - Centre WA - Wing Attack GS - Goal Shooter GA - Goal Attack</p> </div>	<p><b>Footwork</b> – Not moving with the ball (dragging foot or hopping not allowed). When catching the ball the foot that lands first must stay in contact with the floor until ball is passed.</p> <p><b>Offside</b> – a player with or without the ball cannot move into an area of the court that their position is not allowed.</p> <p><b>Obstruction</b> – when a defender is closer than 1m to the player with the ball.</p> <p><b>Positions</b> There are 7 positions on a netball team –</p> <p><b>Goal Shooter (GS)</b> – to score goals and to work in and around the circle with the GA</p> <p><b>Goal Attack (GA)</b> – To feed and work with GS and to score goals</p> <p><b>Wing Attack (WA)</b> – To feed the GA and GS giving them shooting opportunities</p> <p><b>Centre (C)</b> – To take the centre pass and to link defence and attack.</p> <p><b>Wing Defence (WD)</b> – To look for interceptions and prevent opposition WA feeding the circle.</p> <p><b>Goal Defence (GD)</b> – To win the ball and stopping the opposition GA from shooting.</p> <p><b>Goal Keeper (GK)</b> – To work with the GD preventing the opposition GA/GS from scoring.</p>	 <p><b>Ama Agbeze</b> MBE (born 12 November 1982 in <b>Birmingham</b>) is an England netball international. She was captain when England won the gold medal at the 2018 Commonwealth Games. In 2019 she received an MBE for her services to netball. She was also a member of the England team that won the bronze medal at the 2006 Commonwealth Games. As of 2020, Agbeze has played for at least sixteen different club teams in England, Australia and New Zealand.</p>



## Knowledge Organiser – Year 5 HW It's My Body – 1.1








	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	Cultural Heritage														
<div><h3>1. Exercise Right, Sleep Tight</h3><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Being physically active helps our bodies and minds in many ways. Exercise...</li><li>strengthens your heart</li><li>strengthens your bones and muscles</li><li>reduces the risk of getting ill</li><li>boosts your energy levels</li><li>improves your mood</li><li>improves social connections</li><li>promotes better sleep</li></ul><p>Mental health benefits of exercise:</p><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Children and teens age six and older need at least an hour a day of physical activity. Most of the hour should be either moderate or vigorous aerobic activity.</li><li>Vigorous activity should be included at least three days a week – that means raising your heart rate.</li></ul><p>Sleep deprivation is another way of saying no sleep or not enough sleep.</p><p>Some of the effects of sleep deprivation are:</p><table><thead><tr><th>Physical Effects</th><th>Mental Effects</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>We could suffer from extreme tiredness.</td><td>We will find it hard to concentrate.</td></tr><tr><td>Our bodies will ache.</td><td>We are likely to make more mistakes.</td></tr><tr><td>We could suffer from headaches.</td><td>We might suffer from anxiety.</td></tr><tr><td>Our immune system will not be as strong, so we won't be able to fight off germs.</td><td>We may feel very tearful.</td></tr><tr><td>We could put on weight.</td><td>Our responses will be slower and we may be clumsy.</td></tr><tr><td>We could feel dizzy and sick.</td><td>We are likely to lose our temper quickly.</td></tr></tbody></table><h3>2. Taking Care of our Bodies</h3><p>We all have a responsibility to look after our own bodies. There are some healthy habits</p></div> <div></div>	Physical Effects	Mental Effects	We could suffer from extreme tiredness.	We will find it hard to concentrate.	Our bodies will ache.	We are likely to make more mistakes.	We could suffer from headaches.	We might suffer from anxiety.	Our immune system will not be as strong, so we won't be able to fight off germs.	We may feel very tearful.	We could put on weight.	Our responses will be slower and we may be clumsy.	We could feel dizzy and sick.	We are likely to lose our temper quickly.	<div><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Using antiperspirant deodorant to help prevent body odour (BO)</li><li>Cutting down on junk food and getting plenty of exercise can help us reduce unnecessary weight gain.</li><li>Washing our clothes and ourselves removes bacteria and germs.</li><li>Cutting down on junk food and getting plenty of exercise can help us reduce unnecessary weight gain.</li><li>Using sun-cream and wearing a sun hat when outdoors on a sunny day</li><li>Getting vaccinated against certain diseases</li></ul><h3>3. Harmful Substances</h3><ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Legal drugs include medicines. These are safe to use and can help our bodies when they are used as prescribed by a doctor, nurse or chemist – it is never OK to take medicine prescribed for someone else.</li><li>Legal drugs also include alcohol and tobacco. These are restricted drugs – that means there is a restriction on who can use them (18 to buy and consume alcohol and tobacco, including e-cigarettes)</li><li>Drug use can become a problem for some people and that's when they need to seek support.</li><li>Once you know about different substances and how they affect your body, you can make informed choices about whether or not you want to put those substances into your body.</li></ul><h3>4. How we Think and Feel about our Bodies</h3><p>Many images in the media are often altered to 'improve' them or make them appear more 'perfect'.</p><p>Things that really make someone beautiful may be their caring nature, their friendly smile, their willingness to help and their generous spirit.</p><h3>5. Healthy Choices</h3><p>A balanced lifestyle means living as healthily as possible but still having fun!</p><p>We can feel pressure from our friends, our family and the media. These pressures can influence the choices we make. They can be positive and negative.</p></div> <div></div>		<div><h3>Physical Health</h3><p>Sir Mohamed Muktar Jama Farah (<b>Mo Farah</b>), is the most popular and successful runner in the history of the Olympic Games</p><p><b>Nadia Comăneci</b> is the only athlete to be awarded the Olympic Order twice (1984, 2004).</p></div>
Physical Effects	Mental Effects																
We could suffer from extreme tiredness.	We will find it hard to concentrate.																
Our bodies will ache.	We are likely to make more mistakes.																
We could suffer from headaches.	We might suffer from anxiety.																
Our immune system will not be as strong, so we won't be able to fight off germs.	We may feel very tearful.																
We could put on weight.	Our responses will be slower and we may be clumsy.																
We could feel dizzy and sick.	We are likely to lose our temper quickly.																



## Article 24 – I have the right good quality health care, clean water and good food

that we can all develop and build into our routines.	Remember that it is always OK to say ‘No!’ or to walk away from a situation that makes you feel uncomfortable.	<table><tr><th>Word:</th><th>Meaning:</th></tr><tr><td>habit</td><td>something you do regularly and that is hard to stop</td></tr><tr><td>illegal drugs</td><td>a substance that affects the way the body functions and not allowed by law</td></tr><tr><td>influence</td><td>the power or invisible action of a thing or person that causes some kind of effect on another</td></tr><tr><td>moderate activity</td><td>exercise that gets your heart beating faster</td></tr><tr><td>perfect</td><td>free from mistakes or faults; exact</td></tr><tr><td>photoshop</td><td>image-editing software</td></tr><tr><td>positive body image</td><td>being proud of the way you look and feel and being confident with your body</td></tr><tr><td>pressure</td><td>a strong influence or burden on the mind or emotions</td></tr><tr><td>sleep deprivation</td><td>not getting enough sleep</td></tr><tr><td>vigorous activity</td><td>involving using a lot of energy</td></tr></table>	Word:	Meaning:	habit	something you do regularly and that is hard to stop	illegal drugs	a substance that affects the way the body functions and not allowed by law	influence	the power or invisible action of a thing or person that causes some kind of effect on another	moderate activity	exercise that gets your heart beating faster	perfect	free from mistakes or faults; exact	photoshop	image-editing software	positive body image	being proud of the way you look and feel and being confident with your body	pressure	a strong influence or burden on the mind or emotions	sleep deprivation	not getting enough sleep	vigorous activity	involving using a lot of energy	
		Word:	Meaning:																						
		habit	something you do regularly and that is hard to stop																						
		illegal drugs	a substance that affects the way the body functions and not allowed by law																						
		influence	the power or invisible action of a thing or person that causes some kind of effect on another																						
		moderate activity	exercise that gets your heart beating faster																						
		perfect	free from mistakes or faults; exact																						
		photoshop	image-editing software																						
		positive body image	being proud of the way you look and feel and being confident with your body																						
		pressure	a strong influence or burden on the mind or emotions																						
		sleep deprivation	not getting enough sleep																						
vigorous activity	involving using a lot of energy																								

## Knowledge Organiser – R.E Year 5 – 1.1

Key Knowledge		Key Vocabulary		Cultural Heritage																							
<p><b>Unit 1 - Caring for others, animals and the environment</b></p> <p><u>Religious Traditions: Islam and Christianity</u></p> <p><b>1. How does God want us to care for others?</b></p> <p>A wedding is a happy occasion in all religious traditions.</p> <p><i>Why do you think this is?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>A wedding is a special ceremony that usually lasts for a day (or several) but a marriage lasts indefinitely.</li><li>In all religious traditions the intention is that by forming a partnership, exchanging vows, and/or entering into a marriage contract, a couple will commit to caring for each other and any children that they may have.</li><li>There are many acts of caring within families. These include small acts of care such as wiping noses, nursing a sick child and significant acts such as care for a new born baby or elderly house-bound relative.</li></ul>  <p><b>2. How does marriage create an environment for caring? (Islam)</b></p> <p>There are two aspects of marriage between believers of any faith tradition:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>a) the civil contract</li><li>b) the spiritual union</li></ul> <p><b>Muslim Marriage</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The only Islamic rule that applies before marriage is that the boy and girl should not meet each other on their own without the presence of the third person until after marriage because two people in love are alone they may get carried away with their emotions.</li></ul>		<p><b>Unit 2 - Sharing and Being Generous</b></p> <p><u>Religious Traditions: Islam and Sikhism</u></p> <p><b>1. Do you like to give and receive presents?</b></p> <p><i>Is the value of a present only measured by its cost?</i></p> <p><i>What is the point of giving presents?</i></p> <p><i>Can presents be more than physical things?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>We may receive something that might look of no value to anyone else but it is really important to us. For example, a teacher might receive a pen pot made by a child, a toy from a parent or a painted stone.</li></ul>  <p><i>Can you think of a gift you have received that might look of no value to others but is special to you?</i></p> <p><b>2. Are you rich enough to share and be generous? (Islam)</b></p> <p><b>Charitable Acts</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>All acts of kindness, sharing and generosity in Islam are called charitable acts.</li><li>However, if someone does have money as savings and these savings have not been used for one whole year, then Muslims must pay Zakat on the savings.</li><li>Zakat is the third pillar of Islam. For a Muslim, this means to purify ones wealth by giving to charity 2.5% of any savings which have not been used for a year.</li></ul> <p><b>Muslims believe acts of charity include...</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Smiling to keep everyone cheerful and feeling positive.</li><li>Greeting others by saying Assalamu Alaikum (peace be on you)</li><li>Not taking part in bad deeds/doing good deeds</li><li>Working to meet one's own needs</li><li>Asking Allah (swt) for forgiveness</li><li>Removing stones, rubbish etc. from people's path with the intention to make life easy for them</li></ul> <p><i>(Hadith: Muslim)</i></p> 		<table><tr><th>Word:</th><th>Meaning:</th></tr><tr><td>biblical</td><td>relating to or contained in the Bible</td></tr><tr><td>ceremony</td><td>a formal act or series of acts done in a particular way to honor a special occasion</td></tr><tr><td>charitable</td><td>generous in donations or kind actions for needy person</td></tr><tr><td>commitment</td><td>the state of being devoted or involved</td></tr><tr><td>declaration</td><td>a formal statement or announcement</td></tr><tr><td>generosity</td><td>the condition of being willing and ready to give</td></tr><tr><td>Gurdwara</td><td>a place of assembly and worship for Sikhs</td></tr><tr><td>Guru Amar Das</td><td>the third of the Ten Gurus of Sikhism</td></tr><tr><td>Langar</td><td>a communal free kitchen/meal</td></tr><tr><td>Mahr</td><td>mandatory required amount of money or possessions, paid by the groom to the bride at the time of marriage</td></tr></table>	Word:	Meaning:	biblical	relating to or contained in the Bible	ceremony	a formal act or series of acts done in a particular way to honor a special occasion	charitable	generous in donations or kind actions for needy person	commitment	the state of being devoted or involved	declaration	a formal statement or announcement	generosity	the condition of being willing and ready to give	Gurdwara	a place of assembly and worship for Sikhs	Guru Amar Das	the third of the Ten Gurus of Sikhism	Langar	a communal free kitchen/meal	Mahr	mandatory required amount of money or possessions, paid by the groom to the bride at the time of marriage	<p>Which cultural traditions have you seen or taken part in during a wedding?</p>    
Word:	Meaning:																										
biblical	relating to or contained in the Bible																										
ceremony	a formal act or series of acts done in a particular way to honor a special occasion																										
charitable	generous in donations or kind actions for needy person																										
commitment	the state of being devoted or involved																										
declaration	a formal statement or announcement																										
generosity	the condition of being willing and ready to give																										
Gurdwara	a place of assembly and worship for Sikhs																										
Guru Amar Das	the third of the Ten Gurus of Sikhism																										
Langar	a communal free kitchen/meal																										
Mahr	mandatory required amount of money or possessions, paid by the groom to the bride at the time of marriage																										



## Article 14 – I have the right to have my own thoughts and beliefs and choose my religion.

- Nikkah is the Islamic marriage ceremony which begins in the name of Allah followed by the Imam or a learned person asking first the bride in the presence of three witnesses whether she is happy to marry the groom with the Mahr.



- Mahr are the conditions included in the marriage contract by the bride and agreed by the groom. These could be material gifts: as little as a small sum of money or piece of jewellery; or as large as a house. The Mahr is the bride's to keep even if the marriage ends in divorce.
- Islamic marriage therefore provides a supported and secure environment for family caring both in the help with choosing a suitable marriage partner and through the Mahr.

### 3. How does marriage create an environment for caring? (Christianity)

#### Christian Marriage

- Christian marriage ceremonies begin with an explanation of the biblical basis for marriage. This is taken from Genesis 2: 24-25.



***Therefore a man shall leave his father and his mother and hold fast to his wife, and they shall become one flesh.***

- The second stage of the ceremony is a declaration made by both bride and groom and also by everyone gathered as witnesses that there is no reason why the couple may not be married.
- After the declarations, the couple make their vows to one another, such as:

*I, \_\_\_\_\_, take you, \_\_\_\_\_ to be my wife (or husband), to have and to hold from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death us do part, according to God's holy law, in the presence of God I make this vow.*



### 3. How do Sikhs show their generosity?

*What do you do to help other people?*

*Do you do anything to help at home without getting pocket money or anything in return?*

- It is good to do something for nothing in return.
- Langar is the name given to the free meal prepared and eaten at the Gurdwara. It is also known as 'the free kitchen' and was started by Guru Amar Das. It is a central part of the Sikh faith. Volunteers take it in turns to prepare, cook and serve food.



- Sikhs also believe in the idea of Sewa, which means selfless service, within their faith. In some Gurdwaras, volunteers mend furnishings, prepare flowers and clean shoes in addition to running the Langar.



<b>mutual</b>	felt, said, or done by each for the other; shared by two or more people
<b>Nikkah</b>	legal agreement of an Islamic marriage
<b>Sewa</b>	selfless service. It involves helping others without any reward or personal gain
<b>vow</b>	a serious promise or pledge
<b>witness</b>	a person who sees or hears something that happened
<b>Zakat</b>	a practice where a Muslim gives 2.5% of their wealth to charity



Article 14 – I have the right to have my own thoughts and beliefs and choose my religion.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>○ These vows ensure mutual care in the family unit if they are kept as they make reference to a long-term commitment in all circumstances (e.g, health/illness)</li><li>○ Marriage vows are an agreement rather than a contract. This means that each promises to the other irrespective of whether the other keeps their promises to them.</li></ul>			
---	--	--	--