



Be the best that we can be.

EBJ Knowledge Organiser

RE Year 4

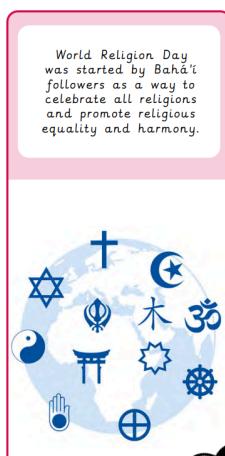
Autumn 1

Are all religions equal?

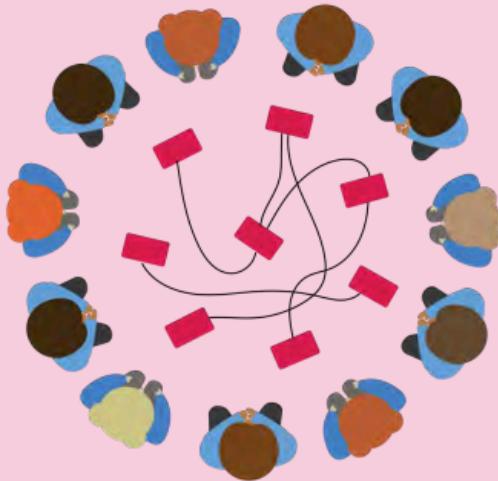


Learning Objectives

- Use statements and prior knowledge to identify connections between religions, explaining these connections by referring to people, places and beliefs
- Talk about why making connections can be helpful.
- Identify some different names and ways of describing God.
- Explain similarities and differences between the ways people from different worldviews understand God.
- Use scripture to find out what people might believe.
- Describe the links between the story of Guru Nanak and some Sikh beliefs and practices.
- Explain why equality and harmony were important to many Sikhs in the past and why they are still important today.
- Use a range of sources to find out what might be important to some people from the Bahá'í faith.
- Compare what people with different worldviews may think about other religions.
- Express ideas creatively about how and why World Religion Day is important.



There are many connections between religious worldviews. These include historical and geographical links between religious founders and leaders and where they found their inspiration.



Sikh Beliefs

Many Sikh beliefs and practices focus on equality. For example, the four entrances of Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar symbolises welcoming all people - regardless of worldview, race, age or status.



Religious worldviews try to understand and explain ideas and beliefs about the existence of a god or higher being. For many religions, God is referred to by different names including Ahura Mazda, God, Allah and Brahman. Many scriptures use descriptive words in place of God's name, such as creator, ever-living and lord.



Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion, taught the importance of equality and harmony. He said there is only one God and that God views all people as equal.



Key Vocabulary

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|--------------------|---|
| Bahá'í | A religious worldview founded in the Middle East in the 1800s by Bahá'u'lláh. |
| equality | All people having the same rights, treatment and opportunity. |
| harmony | A state of peace and agreement between people. |
| Khanda | The name of the symbol used to represent the Sikh religious worldview. |
| Middle East | A large area covering south-west Asia and north-east Africa, including Israel, Saudi Arabia and Iran. |
| origin | The start of something. |
| practice | An action or ritual carried out regularly. |
| respect | Valuing someone or something through polite behaviour. |
| scripture | Books or writings believed to be special or holy by people from a particular worldview. |
| unity | Working together and being in agreement. |

