

RE Knowledge organiser: Spring term 2

Year 6: What are the sources of the story about what happened on the first Easter Sunday? How important are the similarities and differences between and within religions?

Vocabulary

Crucifixion: Painful method of death created by the Romans, where someone would drown in their own blood which gradually filled the lungs. It was the punishment for very bad criminals

Resurrection: The belief that Christians have that Jesus came back to life after this death 3 days later

Gospels: The word “Gospel” is Greek for “Good News” and refers to the first four books of the New Testament: the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, which tell the story of the life, teaching, death and resurrection of Jesus of Nazareth

Emmaus: Jesus appears after his resurrection to two disciples who are walking from Jerusalem to Emmaus

Mary Magdalene: travelled with Jesus as one of his followers and was a witness to his crucifixion

Ascension: the ascent of Christ into heaven on the fortieth day after the Resurrection

Holy Spirit: God as spiritually active in the world

Apostles: Twelve Apostles were the primary disciples of Jesus according to the New Testament

Trial: In the eyes of the Jewish leaders, when Jesus claimed to be God's son he was insulting God. After Jesus was arrested, he was put on trial by the Sanhedrin

Key learning

- Describe and compare what practices and experiences may be involved in belonging to different churches at Easter
- Describe why people belong to Christianity, and explain how similarities and differences in how Easter is celebrated makes a difference to their lives
- Explain how different Christians mark Easter as an important festival, expressing insight into the difference Easter makes to the lives of modern Christians

Symbols/Images/artefacts

Important people/places/artefacts

Links to further learning

research what Orthodox Christians believe about the death and resurrection of Jesus