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**Year 8 Knowledge  
Organisers**



## Year 8 – Islam Knowledge Organiser

### Facts and background:

- Islam is one of the three monotheistic religions – this means followers of Islam only believe there is one God.
- Followers of Islam are called Muslims
- There are two main denominations of Muslims they are called Sunni and Shi'ah Muslims
- The Arabic word for God is Allah.
- It is the second largest religion in the world with over 1.8 billion followers worldwide.
- There are some similarities between Islam, Christianity and Judaism such as the belief in certain prophets, such as Moses. As well as there being a chapter in their Holy book about Mary.
- It is disrespectful to draw or depict Allah or the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh).
- A religious leader in Islam is called an Imam.

### Features and importance of a Mosque:

A Mosque is the Holy building for Muslims. It is where Muslims come together to pray, worship and celebrate as a community.

- **Wudu room:** Ritual washroom
- **Prayer Hall:** The focal point of a Mosque there will be prayer mats rather than seating in this room to allow Muslims to practice Salat correctly.
- **Minbar:** an elevated platform from which an imam might deliver a sermon to the congregation or speak to the Muslim community
- **Minaret:** A tall tower when the call to prayer will be said.
- **Dome:** Represents the universe and Allah's power as creator of all.
- **Mihrab:** a niche in a mosque qibla wall, to show the direction of Mecca.



### The Prophet Muhammad (pbuh):

- Born around the year 570 AD, in Mecca.
- He was raised by his grandfather and uncle,
- He is the final Prophet in Islam and is the messenger of Allah.
- Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) received special messages from God these messages were brought to him by the archangel Jibril over a twenty-year period.
- Muhammad taught others that worshipping many statues was bad and that they should only worship one God, Allah.

### The Five Pillars of Islam:

The Five Pillars of Islam are the obligations that Muslims must satisfy to live a good and responsible life and to bring them closer to God. They are;

- Shahadah** - Declaration of faith.
- Salat** - performing set prayers five times a day at specific times.
- Zakat** - giving a portion of one's income, to charity.
- Sawm** - fasting during the month of **Ramadan**,
- Hajj** - annual **pilgrimage** to **Mecca** made during the twelfth month of the Islamic calendar



### The Qur'an:

Muslims believe that the Qur'an is the direct word of Allah revealed to Muhammad (PBUH) by the Angel Jibril. Due to this, it is completely different to any other book.

- The Qur'an is written in Arabic and contains
- The Qur'an (sometimes spelt Koran) must be treated with respect as it is seen as the word of Allah. To show the Qur'an respect it must be kept on a high shelf, anyone who touches it must be clean and any damaged copies must be buried in a cloth not thrown away.

### Religious clothing:

Many Muslim women chose to wear certain types of clothing as a sign of respect and modesty. This may include a headscarf called a hijab. Some women might wear a long loose dress called a **jilbab**, or a face covering called a **niqab**. Men will sometimes wear a cap called a **topi**, especially when they're praying.

### Food laws:

Halal is food that is allowed to be eaten, as it is lawful and has been prepared correctly, Haram is products that are forbidden such as pork and alcohol.

### Festivals and celebrations:

- Id-ul-Adha: Festival of sacrifice. Celebrated after Hajj to Mecca.
- Ramadan: Ninth month of the Islamic calendar where fasting and prayer take focus.
- Id-ul-Fitr: This festival occurs at the end of **Ramadan**. It is a joyful festival. It is a day of thanksgiving to Allah.

### Key words:

- **Islamophobia:** A dislike, discrimination or prejudice against Islam or Muslims
- **PBUH:** Peace be upon him - This term is used as a sign of respect after the Prophet Muhammad's name.
- **Jihad:** Personal struggle against evil and following Allah's way.



## Year 8 - History of Christianity Knowledge Organiser.

### Persecution of Early Christians:

Persecution = Punishing or killed because of their religious beliefs. In Early Christianity the Roman and Jewish leadership often punished Christians as they considered them to be blasphemous .

### Types of persecution:

- Crucifixion: Pinned or nailed to a Cross. Jesus and St Peter were persecuted this way.
- Stoned to death: Audience throwing large rock at a there persecuted until they died. St Stephen is said to have died this way.
- Fed to the Lions: Romans often used criminals as sport, forced them into the coliseum and forced to fight lions.
- Made into candles: Nero coated prisoners in oil and wax and set them on fire and used them to light up formal Roman parties.

### Constantine and Christianity

When Constantine, won victory over his rival in battle to become the Roman emperor, he attributed his success to the Christian God and immediately proclaimed his conversion to Christianity.



### Symbols and meanings:

Early Christians used secret symbols as a way of communicating and to avoid persecution.

- Crucifix: It serves as a reminder of God's sacrifice of his only Son so that humanity may have **salvation**.
- Chi Rho: chi and rho (XP)—of the Greek word ΧΡΙΣΤΟΣ (Christos)
- Fish: (Ichthus) connects to the belief that Jesus made the Apostles fishers of men.
- Alpha and Omega: the first and last letters of the Greek alphabet, and a title of Christ and God in the Book of Revelation
- Dove: White Dove represents the Holy Spirit that was present during Jesus Baptism.



### St Peter & St Paul:

Apostle of Jesus, who helped spread and form the Church. He travelled to Rome where he became the first bishop and Pope of Rome.

St Paul Was originally known as Saul, who was a Jew who persecuted Christians. He experienced a vision of Jesus which led to his conversion to Christianity.

### Spread of Christianity to Britain

In 597, the Pope in Rome sent missionaries to Britain, amongst them was St. Augustine who established a church at Canterbury in the south of England and St. Bede preached to the people in the north near Newcastle.

### Pentecost and Apostolic succession:

\_\_Pentecost is a Christian holiday which takes place on the 50th day after Easter Sunday. It commemorates the descent of the Holy Spirit upon the Apostles and other followers of Jesus Christ while they were in Jerusalem

### Monasteries and life of a Monk:

**Monastery** =A monastery was a building, or buildings, where people lived and worshiped.

Activities in the life of a Monk:

- Meal once a day
- Prayer
- Silent worship or reflection
- Labour in the monastery.



### The Great Schism:

In 1054 the Eastern and Western Churches split due to divisions and disagreements.

Reasons for the Great Schism:

- Distance and location
- Language barriers
- Different views on the authority of the Church.

The split led to the Orthodox (East) and Roman Catholic (West) Churches.:



### Martin Luther:

In 1517, a German named Martin Luther, nailed a document to the door of the Wittenburg Castle Church, This is called the 95 thesis.. He wrote about the things he felt were wrong about the Catholic Church including the sale of indulgencies (this is when people were told they could buy forgiveness from sin) and the sale of high positions in the church.

Martin Luther started what is called the Reformation, people changed their views about many of the Catholic Church's teachings on purgatory, devotion to Mary, the intercession of the saints, and the sacraments and the authority of the Pope.



### Reformation in England:

The English Reformation started in the reign of Henry VIII. This is because Henry VIII wanted a divorce from his first wife. The Catholic Church apposed this which led to conflict between Henry and the Pope.



## Year 8 - Leadership & Discipleship knowledge Organiser

### What is a leader?

someone who inspires passion and motivation in followers. A leader is someone who ensures their team has support and tools to achieve their goals

### Qualities of a good leader:

- Good communication skills
- Passionate
- Inspiring
- Creative
- thoughtful
- Problem solver
- hard working
- Time management
- Good decision maker
- Responsible
- Trustworthy

### Role of a Priest:

- Performing the sacraments
- Conducting services and Mass
- Help guide and direct the church and the laity
- Be an official representative for the Church.



### Electing a Pope:

- The cardinals gather together at the Vatican.
- They will celebrate Mass together in St Peter's Basilica.
- Then they will go to the Sistine Chapel where the doors will be sealed shut behind them.
- The cardinals will anonymously vote
- Votes are collected.
- After the vote, the ballot papers are burnt. If a new Pope has been elected white smoke will appear from the chimney, if not black smoke will appear and the voting process will continue.
- If a Pope is not elected the Cardinals will continue voting until at least two thirds of the votes are for one Cardinal.
- When a new Pope is elected, they will appear on the balcony overlooking St Peters square.



### Keywords:

**Discipleship:** A dedicated follower of Jesus.

**Apostle:** One sent on a mission to spread the word.

### Vocation:

A calling from God to do a certain job in the world.

### Jesus the leader:

Jesus is often referred to as a Shepherd who leads a flock of Sheep.

Jesus can be seen as a good leader as he guided his followers by setting an example and teaching them the right way to behave.

### Mission of the 12:

Jesus called the disciples to him and gave them their mission. He gave them the authority and power to heal the sick and cast out evil spirits.

Jesus sent the disciples out in pairs to carry on his work. They travelled in pairs for protection on the road, and so that others would believe events had occurred because they were witnessed by another disciple.

The disciples were given instructions to travel light on their journeys and to rely on the kindness of those who took them in. They were to stay in the first house that welcomed them until they left that town.

Jesus anticipated that the disciples would face rejection and criticism. He instructed them to shake the dust from their feet as they left if they faced rejection in a town

### Modern day Disciples:

- **Mother Teresa:**  
During her lifetime Mother Teresa became famous as the Catholic nun who dedicated her life to caring for the destitute and dying in the slums of Calcutta
- **Father Damien:**  
Father Damien is famous throughout the world for his dedication and devotion to caring for those with Leprosy. They were separated from their families from 1866 to 1969 on the remote Island Moloka. Father Damien gave up his life to help the Lepers by building homes and a church for them.
- **Oscar Romero:**  
Bishop of San Salvador who used his homilies to speak about the injustice and suffering occurring in his community.

### Leaders of the world:

- **Martin Luther King Jr:**  
is known for his contributions to the American civil rights movement in the 1960s. His most famous work is his "I Have a Dream" speech, delivered in 1963,
- **Malala:**  
Known for her activist work on girls right to education under the control of the Taliban
- **Queen Elizabeth II:**  
Longest monarch of the United Kingdom and is a ruler of the Commonwealth.



## Year 8 - CAFOD & Social justice Knowledge Organiser



### What is a community?

A group of people who live in the same area or have something in common, share an interest or origin. For example, people with the same religious belief, live in Pendle or attend Fisher More can all be considered a part of a community.

### Why are communities important?

- Sense of belonging.
- Build relationships and connections.
- Feel proud and responsible.
- Will not be isolated or lonely.
- Have support and help when needed.

### Stewardship:

To look after the world for God. God has created a world in which humans have a special role as stewards of creation.



### The Good Samaritan:

Jesus tells of a man who was travelling from Jerusalem to Jericho and was attacked by robbers on the way. He was badly beaten and left for dead.

The first person to pass the injured man was a priest, who crossed the road and continued walking. The second person to pass the injured man was a Levite, a priest's assistant. He also crossed the road and continued walking without helping the man. The third person to come by was a Samaritan, a person from Samaria. When the Samaritan saw the man, he took pity on him. He bandaged him and cleaned his wounds. He then put him on the back of his donkey and took him to an innkeeper, whom he paid to look after him.

The parable ends with Jesus giving a commandment to go out and do the same as the Samaritan had done. This teaching of loving one's enemies is also reflected in **Matthew's Gospel**.

### **CAFOD:**(Catholic Agency For Overseas Development)

are an international development charity and the official aid agency of the Catholic Church in England and Wales. CAFOD reaches out to people living in poverty with practical help, whatever their religion or culture. They campaign for global justice, so that every woman, man and child can live a full and dignified life.

### The rich man and Lazarus:

In the Parable of the Rich Man and Lazarus, the rich man does nothing while alive to help Lazarus, a poor beggar, and when he dies the rich man goes to Hell whilst Lazarus goes to Heaven. While in Hell the rich man asks Abraham for some relief and he is declined, in the same way that he did nothing to help Lazarus. He also asks Abraham if he can go and warn his brothers, but once again is declined, as his brothers have the prophets to listen to.

*"Remember, my son, that in your lifetime you were given all the good things while Lazarus got all the bad things. But now he is enjoying himself here, while you are in pain." - Luke 16:2*

### **The Sheep and the Goats:**

Jesus uses the example of a shepherd who separates his sheep from his goats in order to help his followers understand what judgement will be like.

Jesus explains that people will be separated into two groups:

those who have lived good lives and believed in God will be put on one side and have a place in Heaven  
those who have rejected the belief in God and sinned in their lives will be placed on the other side and will go to Hell

The Parable of the Sheep and Goats encourages Christians to take action to help those in need. Jesus explains that helping a person, no matter their status, is just the same as helping Jesus himself and is therefore a duty for all Christians. - **Matthew 25: 31-46**.



### **The Beatitudes**

... the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus explains to his followers what kinds of human lives are blessed by God. The statements he made are known as the Beatitudes.

According to Jesus, God gives his blessing to:

the meek – meaning humble people

those who make peace

those who show mercy to others

Jesus also mentioned that people who are persecuted because of their faith will be blessed and find reward in Heaven - **Matthew 5:3–11**.



*'Be fruitful and increase in number; fill the earth and subdue it. Rule over the fish in the sea and the birds in the sky and over every living creature that moves on the ground' - .Genesis 1.28*

## Year 8 - Faith and Pilgrimage knowledge Organiser.

**Miracles:** an extraordinary event that cannot be explained by science or nature and is therefore attributed to a divine agency.

**Pilgrimage:** A religious journey with a spiritual or religious connection.



### Examples of Jesus performing miracles in the Bible:

#### • **Jairus Daughter: (Mark 5:21-43)**

Jesus performs a miracle of bringing a young girl back to life and asks her family not to tell anyone else.

#### • **Jesus heals the paralysed man: (Matthew 9)**

"<sup>6</sup> But I want you to know that the Son of Man has authority on earth to forgive sins." So he said to the paralyzed man, "Get up, take your mat and go home." <sup>7</sup> Then the man got up and went home."

#### • **Jesus feeds the 5,000:(Mark 8)**

"<sup>6</sup> He told the crowd to sit down on the ground. When he had taken the seven loaves and given thanks, he broke them and gave them to his disciples to distribute to the people, and they did so. <sup>7</sup> They had a few small fish as well; he gave thanks for them also and told the disciples to distribute them. <sup>8</sup> The people ate and were satisfied"

#### • **Jesus walks on water: (Matthew 14: 25)**

"<sup>25</sup> Shortly before dawn Jesus went out to them, walking on the lake. <sup>26</sup> When the disciples saw him walking on the lake, they were terrified. "It's a ghost," they said, and cried out in fear.

<sup>27</sup> But Jesus immediately said to them: "Take courage! It is I. Don't be afraid."

#### • **Jesus turns water into wine: (John 2)**

When Jesus was attending a wedding in Cana with his mother Mary asked Jesus to turn water into wine for the wedding party.

**Faith:** Belief or trust in something even if cannot be physically seen or heard.

**Bethlehem** - It is the place where Christians believe Jesus was born. The most important site in Bethlehem is the **Church of the Nativity**

**Nazareth** - is believed to be the place where Jesus spent his childhood. Therefore, Christians visit places in Nazareth that are said to mark areas of importance to Jesus' family

**Jerusalem** - Christians believe that Jesus visited Jerusalem at Passover time and spent the week leading up to his death there. Christian pilgrims visit Jerusalem, therefore, to remember key events in Jesus' final week, known as Holy Week. Places that Christian pilgrims might visit include: the Garden of Gethsemane, the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and Church of the Ascension.

#### **Fatima:**

Located in **Portugal**, the sanctuary of Our Lady of Fátima, where an apparitions of Virgin Mary took place to three shepherds in 1917.



### Places of pilgrimage :

#### **Lourdes:**

This is a pilgrimage site in France where a famous vision occurred by a young girl called Bernadette. One day, while collecting firewood, Bernadette is said to have seen Mary.

During one vision, the figure of Mary asked Bernadette to drink at the spring beneath her feet. Even though this area was muddy, the next day, the ground flowed with clear water. Bernadette was then told to have a chapel built in the exact spot where the vision had taken place.

Christian pilgrims now visit and pray in the Sanctuary of Our Lady of Lourdes and worship at the grotto where the vision is said to have taken place in the hope that a miracle will take place.

Pilgrims also take part in a Torchlight Marian Procession which takes place every evening.



#### **Rome:**

The Vatican is home to the Pope.

Pilgrims visit the Vatican to hear the Pope speak publicly on Wednesdays in Saint Peter's Square, or attend mass led by the Pope during the year

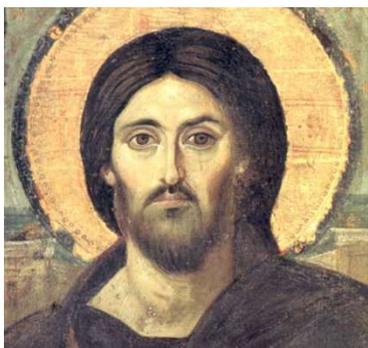
The most important site for Roman Catholic pilgrims to Rome is Saint Peter's Basilica. Pilgrims will visit this basilica, not only in the hope of seeing or hearing the Pope, but also to visit what they believe to be the tomb of Saint Peter, which is found underneath the basilica.



### **Importance of visiting a pilgrimage sites :**

- Brings pilgrims closer to God or Jesus
- They can walk in the footsteps of Jesus and experience what he did
- Come together as a community.
- Opportunity to build faith or convert
- Spiritual or physical miracles can occur

## Year 8 – Jesus & the Holy Lands Knowledge Organiser



### Jesus as a boy:

As a boy Jesus was said to be very special, wise, mature and intelligent. In Luke 2 the story is told where Mary and Joseph are returning home after visiting Jerusalem for the festival of Passover. When they realised that Jesus is missing, they searched for three days before finding him in the Temple.

### Jesus Divine and Human character:

When Jesus was born, God became present on earth as a human and as the second part of the Trinity - the Son. This is referred to as the incarnation of Jesus, as it was when God took on human form, becoming fully God and fully human at the same time. This means that Jesus has both human and divine characteristics.

### Examples of Jesus' human character:

- Cried out in pain when he was whipped and crucified
- Tempted and hungry when he was in the desert

### Examples of Jesus divine character:

- Able to perform miracles, such as turning water into wine.
- Resurrection from the dead.

### Messiah:

- Messiah means the anointed one.
- Christ is the Greek translation for Messiah
- Jews believed the Messiah was mentioned by the Prophets and is stated in the Torah (Old testament).
- The Messiah will be a descendent from King David.
- The Messiah will led the Jews to freedom and will create peace.

### Holy Lands at the time of Jesus:

Palestine at the time of Jesus was divided into 3 parts. Judea, Samaria and Galilee. The Samaritan region is 35 Miles from Jerusalem and is in the middle of the country. Galilee is north of Samaria and is divided into two parts known as the upper and lower. The town of Nazareth is found here as well as the Sea of Galilee. Nazareth is 15 Miles from the Sea of Galilee. Judea is in the South of the Country and contains the town of Bethlehem and the city of Jerusalem. The Dead Sea is found in Judea. There is a River that connects the Sea of Galilee and the Dead Sea this is called the River Jordan.

### Keywords:

- Salvation = humans being saved from punishment.
- Martyr = A person who is killed because of their religious belief.
- Divine = characteristics that are omnipotent and cannot be human like.
- Rabbi = Jewish religious leader
- Trinity = the three persons of God – the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit.
- Transfiguration = a complete change of form or appearance into a more beautiful or spiritual state
- Incarnation = The belief that God took human form in Jesus Christ



### Roman Emperor's:

- Pontius Pilate
- Tiberius
- Augustus

### Judaism at the time of Jesus:

- **The Sanhedrin:** The Romans encouraged the Sanhedrin to act as a law court for the Jewish people. Punishing those who broke Jewish Law. They had their own guards to maintain order.
- **The Pharisees:** Known as the separated ones. They worked as scribes. This meant they copied the Holy scriptures and gave advise to others on what the scriptures said on different issues.
- **The Sadducees:** They were mainly priests who were rich and owned land in Palestine. The Temple was very important to them.
- **High Priests:** The Romans appointed the High Priest and so he had to carry out the wishes of the Roman Governor in Palestine.
- **The Zealots:** These Jews rebelled against Roman rule as they believed a true Jew would have no master but God.
- **Gentile:** A person who was not Jewish

### Politic and life in the Holy Lands at the time of Jesus:

The Romans took control of Palestine due to its desirability of being the crossroads of three continents. When the Romans were in control, they allowed Jews to continue following their religion as long as they paid Roman taxes and follow their laws.

### King Herod:

When the Romans invaded they appointed Herod as a King to rule over the Jewish people. It was Herod who ordered the killing of all the male boys under two when he heard about the birth of Jesus.