

# Religious Education Must Knows

We have identified the key information that we would like pupils to learn for the six main world religions. These must knows are revisited regularly in lessons and in whole school assemblies.



## Christianity



Key information
Followers: Christians
Place of worship: Church
Holy book: The Bible
Key symbols: The cross
Key events/celebrations: Christmas, Easter
Monotheistic: Christians believe in one god

Key beliefs
God created the world.
The Holy Trinity: there is only one God, who is God the father, God the son and God the holy spirit.
God sent his son, Jesus Christ to save humanity and guide them along the right path.
Jesus died on the cross and then rose from the dead after his crucifixion.
The 10 commandments were given by God to Moses and written in the Bible.



Church



The Bible



## Islam



Key information
Followers: Muslims
Place of worship: Mosque
Holy book: The Quran
Key symbols: The star and crescent
Key events/celebrations: Ramadan, Eid al-Fitr, Eid al-Adha, Milad-un-Nabi (Prophet Muhammad's birthday)
Monotheistic: Muslims believe in one god

Key beliefs
Allah (God) is the one and only God.
Prophets are special messengers. Muhammad was the final prophet.
Allah revealed the Quran to the prophet Muhammad containing the five pillars of Islam.
The day of judgement is when all people will be judged by their beliefs and deeds.
Muslims believe that whatever Allah wills to happen, happens.
Muslims believe they must give to those who are less fortunate and they must always show mercy to others.



The Five Pillars of Islam



Mosque



The Quran



## Judaism



Key information
Followers: Jewish people
Place of worship: Synagogue
Holy book: Tanakh (includes the Torah)
Key symbols: The star of David
Celebrations: Yom Kippur, Hanukkah, Passover
Monotheistic: Jewish people believe in one god

Key beliefs
There is only one God.
God made a promise (covenant) with Abraham.
All life is special and belongs to God.
Faith of action - how a Jewish person lives is important as well as what they believe.
The Shabbat is the most important day of the week. Jewish people stop working and make time for God and family.



The menorah candle is the oldest symbol of the Jewish people. It is a seven-lamp lampstand. Moses created the first Menorah according to God's instructions, while out in the wilderness.



Synagogue



The Torah



## Sikhism



Key information
Followers: Sikhs
Place of worship: Gurdwara
Holy scriptures: Guru Granth Sahib Ji
Key symbol: The Khanda (double edged sword)
Celebrations: Vaisakhi, Guru Nanak's birthday, Bandi Chor Diwas
Polytheistic - believe in more than one god

Key beliefs
All humans are children of God.
Everyone is equal and should be treated the same.
Sikhs believe in reincarnation.
Humans should live honestly and share with others.
The Five K's symbolise that a Sikh has dedicated themselves to a life of devotion to the Guru.



The Five Ks



Gurdwara



Guru Granth Sahib Ji



## Hinduism



Key information
Followers: Hindus
Place of worship: Mandir (temple)
Holy book: The Vedas
Key symbol: The Om (peace symbol)
Celebrations: Diwali, Holi
Polytheistic - believe in more than one god

Key beliefs
Hindus believe in a universal soul called Brahman and believe this is the supreme God.
Brahman is present everywhere and there is a part of Brahman in everyone.
Brahman can be worshipped in different forms, in different ways and by different names. (gods and goddesses).
Hindus believe in reincarnation and that this is governed by karma.
The ultimate goal for all Hindus is Moksha which means the liberation from the cycle of birth and rebirth.



Brahman's three main forms: Brahman (the creator), Vishnu (the preserver) and Shiva (the destroyer).



Mandir



Vedas



## Buddhism

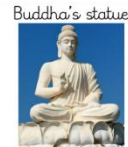


Key information
Followers: Buddhists
Place of worship: Buddhist temple
Holy book: Tripitaka
Key symbol: The Dharma Wheel
Celebrations: Asala-Dharma Day, Nirvana, Wesak (Buddha's birthday)
Polytheistic - believe in more than one god

Key beliefs
The Buddha was human, not a God. They thank him for his teachings.
Buddhists believe he is perfectly enlightened without anger or hatred and he is the most kind-hearted person in this world.
His statue reminds Buddhists of loving kindness, wisdom and compassion.
They believe they should lead a moral life, be aware of thoughts and actions, to develop wisdom and understanding.
The cycle of reincarnation and death continues until they reach enlightenment.



The Five Buddhist's Morals



Buddha's statue



Buddhist Temple