

Year 6 Big Question – How important are the similarities and differences between religions?

How do religions create celebrations?

Autumn 2

Vocabulary

Eid-ul-Fitr: A Muslim celebration which takes place at the end of Ramadan

Eid-ul-Adha: A Muslim celebration which takes place at the end of the Hajj

Christmas: A Christian celebration commemorating the birth of Jesus

Easter: A Christian celebration commemorating the resurrection of Jesus

Resurrection: The process of dying and returning to life which Christians believe happened to Jesus

Hajj: The Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca

Sacrifice: Giving up something- refers to the symbolic 'sacrifice' of a lamb at Eid-ul-Adha, or for Christians Jesus' death on the cross

Fast: To make the choice to deprive oneself of food or luxuries, as in Ramadan and Lent

Commemoration Cultural/Religious: To remember a specific event from the past

Ramadan: A Muslim time of fasting before Eid-ul-Fitr

Lent: A Christian time of fasting before Easter

Non-denominational: Someone who feels they belong to a particular religion, but not a sub-set within it (e.g. not an Orthodox, Catholic or Protestant Christian)

Key learning

- explain two or more religions and their celebrations, describing specific religious and cultural practices.
- explain and give reasons for how some practices are forbidden in some religious and celebratory in others
- critically evaluate different religious and world views on celebrations

Symbols/Images/artefacts



Hajj in Mecca

Important people/places/artefacts



Inter-faith network work to bring different religions and worldviews together to work for societies common good

Links to further learning

Investigate non-religious or faith-based celebrations: e.g. Spanish tomato festival; Chinese New Year; Australia day and create a presentation to give the rest of the class

What do non-religious celebrations have in common with a religious festival celebration?