

RE Knowledge Organiser

What is it like to be brought up in a Jewish home in the UK today?

Key themes: Family, belonging, tradition and community.

Key vocabulary:

Word	Meaning
Judaism	The Jewish religion.
Jewish	A person who follows Judaism.
Torah	The Jewish holy book.
Synagogue	Jewish place of worship.
Mezuzah	Case with words from the Torah.
Shema	Important Jewish prayer.
Shabbat	Jewish day of rest.
Chanukah	Festival of the oil miracle.
Chanukiah	Special candle holder.
Dreidel	Spinning top used at Chanukah.

Sticky knowledge

- Jewish people follow Judaism.
- Many Jewish homes have a mezuzah.
- The Shema is an important prayer.
- Shabbat is the Jewish day of rest.
- The Torah is the Jewish holy book.
- Jewish families celebrate Chanukah.

Key information:

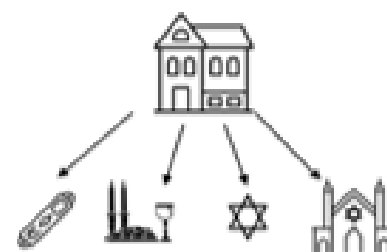
Jewish people have many items in their homes which help them show that they follow the Jewish faith.

This may include a **mezuzah** box which contains the **Shema**, a very important prayer from the **Torah** which tells Jews about their relationship with **God**. The mezuzah box can be seen on doorposts in Jewish homes and Jewish people will touch it as a reminder of their faith.

Sometimes there will be a **Star of David** on a mezuzah box or somewhere else in a Jewish home to show people that the home is a Jewish home. You can also find a Star of David in a **synagogue** to show it is a Jewish place of worship.

Some Jewish people will also keep **Shabbat** when they will not work or travel and will have a special meal to remember the day God rested when he had created the world. Many Jewish people will also go to the synagogue to show what an incredibly important day it is.

Jewish people will also have celebrations and festivals throughout the year to remember specific events and important times. One of those is the festival of **Chanukah** which helps Jewish people remember when there was only enough oil to keep the temple menorah lit for one day but it stayed alight for eight days. Some of these stories are in the **Torah** such as the story of David and Goliath.





Lesson Sequence



1. Discover animal families



2. Learn about the differences between mammals and birds



3. Learn about the differences between amphibians, reptiles and fish



4. Discover the type of food living things eat



5. Explore the difference between wild animals and pets



6. Explain the characteristics of an animal

bird



- young born in eggs
- feathers
- warm-blooded

fish



- scales
- gills
- live in water
- cold-blooded

reptile



- young born in eggs
- cold-blooded

amphibian



- young born in eggs
- cold-blooded
- lives in water and on land

mammal



- young born live
- warm-blooded
- fur

What animals eat

herbivore



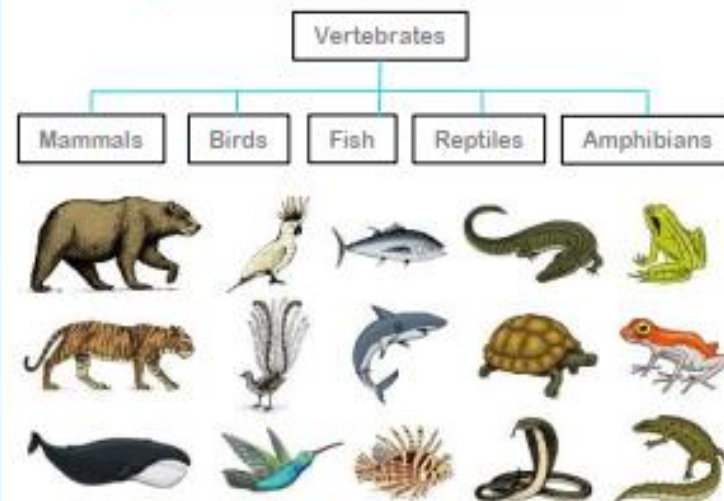
omnivore



carnivore



Classification of animals



Carnivores



Tiger



Cuttlefish



Platypus



Anteater



Shark



Lion

Herbivores



Rhinoceros



Deer



Parrot



Koala



Hippopotamus



Giraffe

Omnivores



Hedgehog



Boar



Skunk



Monkey



Kiwi



Bear



Rocket Words



fish	an animal that lives in water and has fins for swimming and gills for breathing
amphibian	a cold-blooded animal that spends some time on land and in water
reptile	a cold-blooded animal that usually has the skin covered with scales or bony plates
mammal	a warm-blooded animal with a skeleton inside its body that grows hair or fur on this skin; mammal mothers produce milk to feed their babies
bird	an animal with a backbone that has feathers, wings and a beak
warm-blooded	having a warm body temperature that does not change with the temperature of the air
cold-blooded	having a body temperature that changes depending on the temperature of the air or water

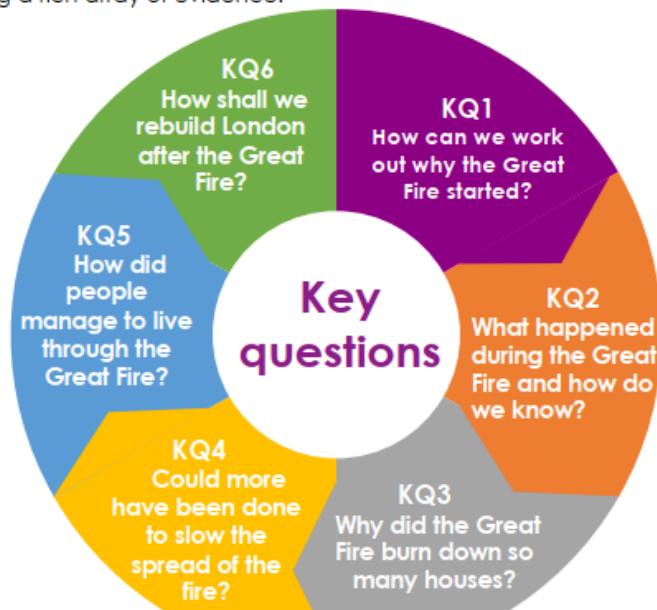
The Great Fire of London – timeline September 1666



The Great Fire of London

Why is this event important?

The Great Fire of 1666 is an event that most people know about today not least because it changed the face of London as we know it today. It provides a marvellous opportunity to explore ideas of causes and consequences, as well as change, and encourages children to get a feel for what life must have been like at the time, using a rich array of evidence.



Key vocabulary



Cathedral Very large church



Diary Book in which people write about things that happen in their life



Evidence Clues used to prove that something happened



Pitch/Tar Thick black sticky liquid that easily catches fire



Plaque Writing to remember where something happened in the past



Squirts Old-fashioned water carrier when you push the handle water shoots out



Thatch Straw used to cover the roofs which easily catches alight



Warehouse Large storehouse

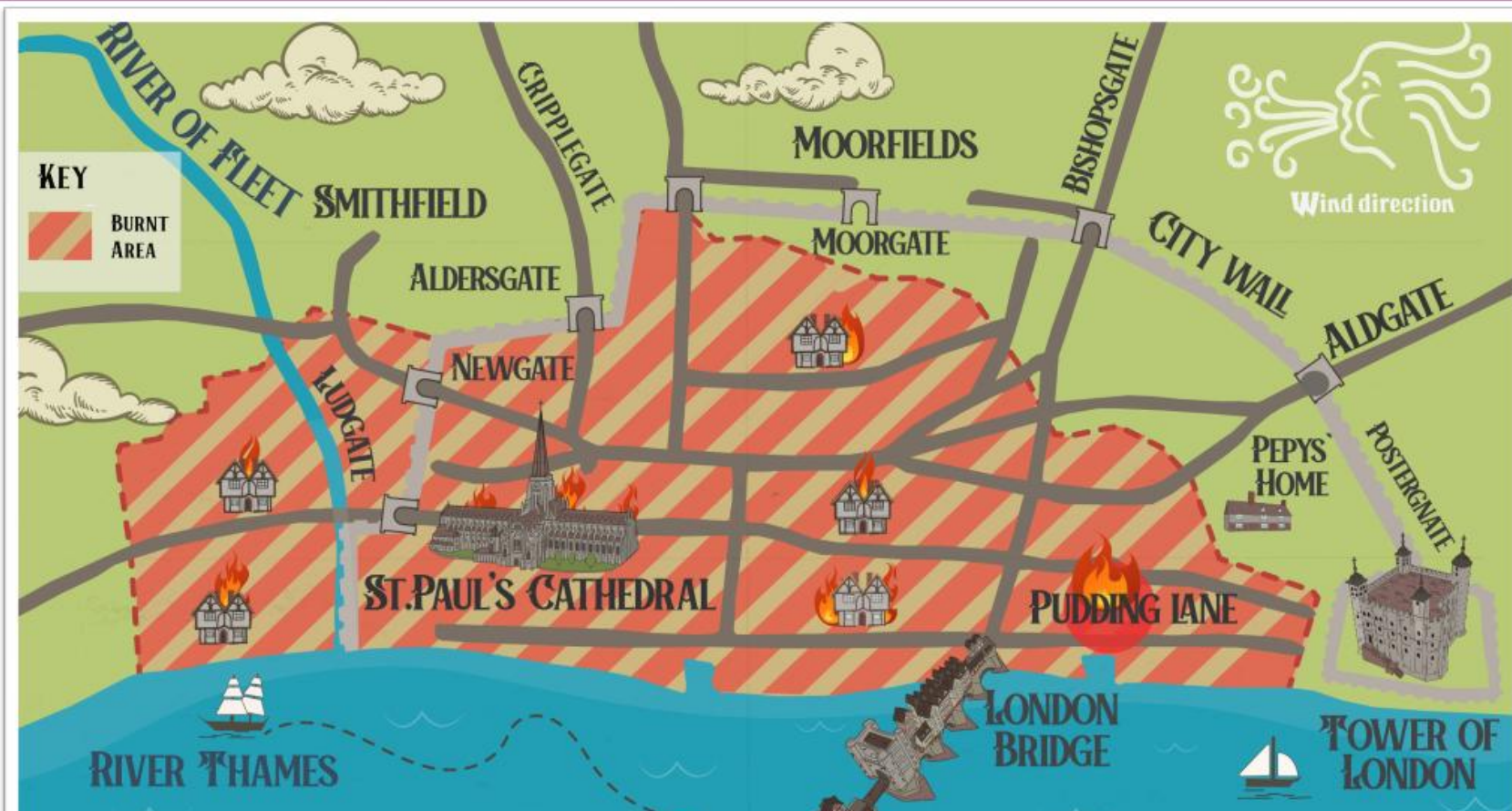
Who is who?

Duke of York	The brother of the King who helped give orders to stop the fire spreading
King Charles II	The King at the time.
Samuel Pepys	Famous man who kept a diary of everything that happened
Thomas Bludworth/Bloodworth	He was the mayor of London who did not take warnings about the fire seriously enough at the start.
Thomas Farriner/Farynor	The baker who lived in Pudding lane. A spark from his ovens started the Fire.

Top takeaways

1. Children understand how a small event, with a careless baker in a short narrow lane, can lead to a major rebuilding of vast areas of the capital.
2. They are able to explain that there were a variety of reasons for the fire and can suggest the most important ones.
3. They are able to describe the desperate measures taken to control the fire and can explain how Londoners felt at the time.
4. They can explain how the appearance of London changed after the Fire both the houses and the street layout and that the fire led to better fire services.

Map of Fire of London



Keeping the pulse (My favourite things)



Clear

Document
and cannot

Enable Edit

speaking voice

Using the voice
to speak with a
beat.



singing voice

Using the voice
to sing different
sounds that can
be high and low.



pulse

The heartbeat of
the music;
sometimes called
the 'beat'.



sound pattern

When long and
short sounds
repeat in a
certain way.



I



like



cheese



Year 1 - Painting and mixed media



Hue	Describing an exact colour: sky blue, dark green, rose pink
Mix	Combining two or more colours together
Pattern	Pattern is a design in which shapes, colours or lines are repeated
Primary colours	Red, yellow and blue
Print	Transferring an image onto another surface, e.g. finger printing
Secondary colours	Orange, green and purple and made by mixing two primary colours together

Artists

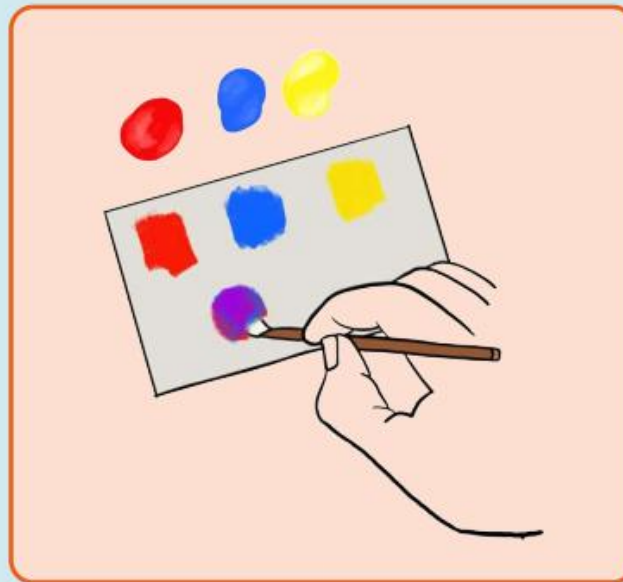
Jasper Johns

Clarice Cliff

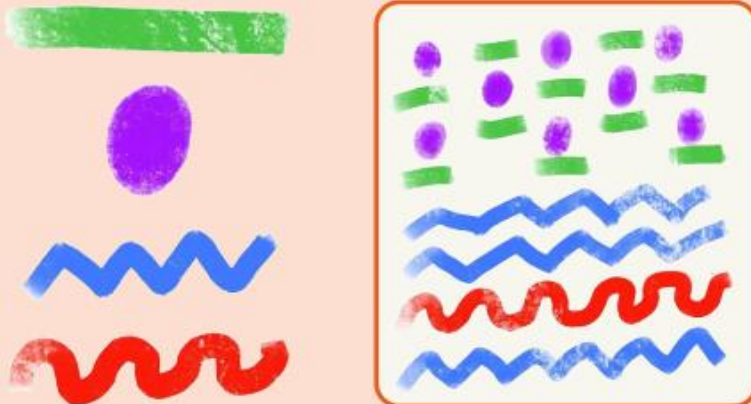
Primary colours



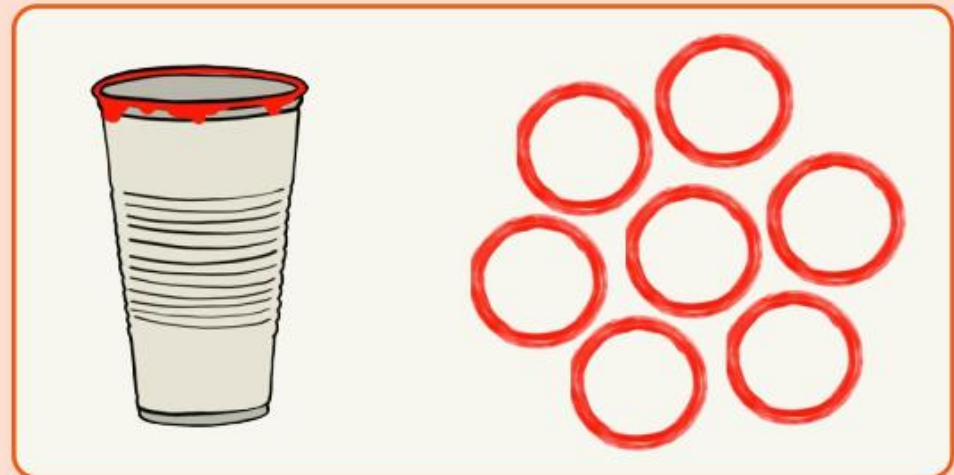
Mix secondary colours



Create patterns by repeating shapes, colours, lines



Create patterns by printing



Different brushes make different marks

