



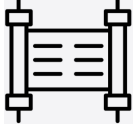



Key Vocabulary

<p>Old Testament</p> 	<p>The first part of the Bible, written before Jesus was born. It tells the stories of God's people, laws, prayers and prophets.</p>
<p>New Testament</p> 	<p>The second part of the Bible, written after Jesus was born. It tells us about Jesus' life, teachings, death, resurrection and the early Church.</p>
<p>Bible</p> 	<p>The holy book for Christians. It has two parts: the Old Testament and the New Testament.</p>
<p>Tanakh</p> 	<p>The Jewish holy scriptures, which are the same books that Christians call the Old Testament, but in a different order.</p>
<p>Shema</p> 	<p>A very important Jewish prayer that begins with the words, "Hear, O Israel: the Lord our God, the Lord is one." It reminds Jews to love God with all their heart, soul and strength.</p>
<p>Mezuzah</p> 	<p>A small case fixed to the doorposts of Jewish homes. Inside is a scroll with the Shema prayer written on it. It reminds Jewish people of God's presence every time they enter or leave.</p>

Dialogue

- The many different writers of the Bible were inspired by the Holy Spirit.
- What Christians call the Old Testament originates in Hebrew scriptures.
- The Old Testament is important for Christians because it speaks of God's covenant with Abraham and is the foundation of the faith of the people of the Old and New Testaments: Judaism and Christianity.
- The Bible was originally written in Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek which were the languages of the writers.
- God's covenant with Abraham is the foundation of the faith of the people of the Old and New Testaments: Judaism and Christianity.



Encounter

- That the Tanakh (or Hebrew Bible) uses different names for God, to express different aspects of His nature (see e.g., <https://bje.org.au/knowledge-centre/Jewish-prayer/names-for-god/>).
- That the Shema prayer is the basic creed of Judaism. It encapsulates the intrinsic unity of the world and its Creator.
- Use specialist vocabulary to describe some Jewish beliefs expressed in the Shema prayer ('Hear Oh Israel - the Lord our God, the Lord is One').
- A mezuzah as it contains the Shema prayer and on the box is the letter 'Shin' or sometimes the whole word 'Shaddai' meaning mighty, (i.e., God is strong/almighty/powerful) on the mezuzah case.



What should I already know?

Dialogue

- The road to Damascus (Acts 9:3-9, 17-19)
- The first letter to the Corinthians (1 Cor 13:1-7,13)
- Paul's speech before the Council of the Areopagus (Acts 17:22-26, 28-29)
- Galatians 1:11-24
- 2 Cor 11:22-23
- Galatians 3:27-28
- There are different traditions in the Liturgy of the Church.
- Some simple facts about a different liturgical tradition in the Church, for example, some prayers or artistic traditions, reflecting a community in their local area where possible.

Encounter

- Some ways in which Christians work together for the common good.
- Know some facts about the five pillars of Islam.
- Understand some ways Muslims in Britain today live out their beliefs.

In Year 6, I will learn:

Dialogue

- That Catholics should work to promote 'unity and love' (Nostra Aetate 1) among all people.
- That the Church is called to 'enter dialogue with the world in which it lives. It has something to say, a message to give' (Ecclesiam Suam 65).
- That Christians are responsible for promoting the common good.
- Some practical ways in which people can work together towards common goals.

Encounter

- Recognise links and simple connections between some Dharmic beliefs, practices, and way of life (e.g., Hinduism or Sikhism or Buddhism or Jainism).

RE Knowledge Organiser - Branch 6 Dialogue and Encounter Year 5

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