R.E Knowledge Organiser Special and Sacred Times

Vocabulary

Celebration - to make something special or honour with gifts, parties or activities
Festival-a gathering of people to celebrate something
Christmas- a celebration of the birth of Jesus
Harvest- a Christian festival thanking God for the food grown
Pentecost- the birthday of the Christian faith
Chanukah-the Jewish festival of light
Passover (Pesach) - a Jewish festival celebrating freedom from slavery
Moses- led the Jewish people out of slavery
Seder- the meal held at the beginning of the Jewish celebration of Passover
Matzah- the special, crunchy bread eaten by followers of the Jewish faith. Matzah is eaten at a Seder
Easter- the oldest and most important Christian festival
Jesus - the son of God
Palm Sunday- marks the start of the Holy week. Christians remember when Jesus rode into Jerusalem on a donkey and was welcomed by people waving palm leaves
Good Friday- the day of Jesus' crucifixion and death
Easter Sunday - Jesus' resurrection celebrated
Disciples - the 12 followers of Jesus
The last supper- during the last supper, Jesus shared bread and wine with his disciples
Holy week- the week leading up to Easter
Resurrection - to come back to life

Rosh Hashanah – Jewish New Year

- A time to think about the year that has passed.
- Jewish people may wish for a good year ahead.
- Apples dipped in honey symbolise hopes for a sweet new year.



Easter – Christian festival

- Celebrates the resurrection of Jesus.
- Good Friday remembers Jesus' death.
- Easter Sunday celebrates that Jesus rose again.



Christmas – Christian festival

- Celebrates the birth of Jesus.
- Christians remember the Nativity story.
- The star, angels and manger are important symbols



People celebrate for different reasons.
Religious festivals can help people remember important stories and beliefs.
Celebrations often involve special food, music, stories, prayers and time with family or community.
Not everyone celebrates in the same way

Times