



# Cheshire West & Chester RE Knowledge Organiser Christianity Year 6

## WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS AND MUSIC?

I can describe and make connections between different features of the religions and worldviews we have studied.

I can talk about celebrations, worship, pilgrimages and rituals which mark important points in life and reflect on ideas.

I can discuss my own and other's spiritual experiences and find connections between communities.

I can discuss issues about community cohesion and demonstrate understanding of different views.

### Key Knowledge

- Christians believe that it is part of their duty to act in a moral way and this involves helping others around them.
- The Church can play a vital role in Christians helping others as they provide: food banks - a place where people living in poverty can go and collect some food.
- The word church derives from the Greek *ekklesia*, meaning the called-out ones. Its original meaning is to refer to the body of believers, or the body of Christ. The word church is used to refer to a Christian place of worship by some Christian denominations, including Anglicans and Catholics.
- Religious symbols are used to convey concepts concerned with humanity's relationship to the sacred or holy (e.g., the cross in Christianity) and also to his social and material world.
- A *congregation* is a large gathering of people, often for the purpose of worship. *Congregation* may also refer to: Church (*congregation*), a Christian organization meeting in a particular place for worship.
- Easter and Christmas are important Christian festivals.
- Christmas celebrates Jesus' birth and Easter celebrates Jesus' death and resurrection
- Christians believe that Jesus died for their sins and that one day he will come again.

### Our Enquiry Steps:

What would I expect to find in Christian places of worship?

What would my local church want me to know about them?

Which piece of art or artefact from my local church can I find out more about?

How is music used in church?

How does the "Lord of the Dance" and "See what a morning" to the Gospel narratives of Easter?

How does the Christian communities demonstrate their beliefs through song and silence?

### Our End Points:

**Emerging:** I can tell you about my local church, the building, special artefacts and it's role in the community.

**Expected:** I can tell you about the use of music in Christian worship. I can explain how music can help a Christian explain their faith and can help them feel closer to God.

**Exceeding:** I can link my understanding of the local church to the church as a world wide community.

### Songs/Music/Vocabulary:

The Lord's Prayer - Hillsong Worship <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nCxqjEz5hJ4>

The Lord's Prayer - African Sanctus <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J7f5cevDigI>

The Lord's Prayer - Andrea Bocelli <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=u8jlmIlg4UY>

The Lord of the Dance <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=214VdYo6kSs>

See What a Morning <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-Qlc0UIRkBlk>

Font – Where part of the Baptism service takes place, it holds Holy water.

Lectern – Where the Bible sits and readings are read from.

Pulpit – A raised platform from which the church leader can teach from the Bible.

Altar – The table at the front of the church which holds the bread and wine.

Cross – The symbol of Christianity ( Jesus died on the cross).

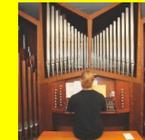
Organ – An instrument played to accompany traditional hymns.

Candle - Represent Jesus as the light of the world.

Chalice – Holds the wine during a service.

Stained glass window – Represents stories from the Bible.

### Key Artefacts





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## Christianity Year 6

### WHAT CAN WE LEARN FROM CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS BUILDINGS AND MUSIC?

Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Church as a Place of Worship</b>	The word church derives from the Greek <i>ekklesia</i> , meaning the called-out ones. Its original meaning is to refer to the body of believers, or the body of Christ. The word church is used to refer to a Christian place of worship by some Christian denominations, including Anglicans and Catholics.
<b>Church as Community</b>	Christians believe that it is part of their duty to act in a moral way and this involves helping others around them. The Church can play a vital role in Christians helping others as they provide: food banks - a place where people living in poverty can go and collect some food.
<b>Artefacts</b>	Religious artefacts are an important and exciting resource for pupils of all ages, as they explore religious beliefs and practices. Their use needs to be planned carefully so that children can benefit by careful observation and open questions that encourage them to think and reflect upon their learning.
<b>Congregation</b>	An assembly of persons gathered for religious worship. The membership of a church. A <i>congregation</i> is a large gathering of people, often for the purpose of worship. <i>Congregation</i> may also refer to: Church ( <i>congregation</i> ), a Christian organization meeting in a particular place for worship.
<b>Symbolism in Art</b>	Symbolism is the practice or art of using an object or a word to represent an abstract idea. An action, person, place, word, or object can all have a symbolic meaning. When an author wants to suggest a certain mood or emotion, he can also use symbolism to hint at it, rather than just blatantly saying it. Religious symbols are used to convey concepts concerned with humanity's relationship to the sacred or holy (e.g., the cross in Christianity) and also to his social and material world. The meaning of individual <i>symbols</i> can change and even be perverted. The lamb that in ancient <i>Christian art</i> symbolizes <i>Christ</i> may also <i>symbolize</i> the Apostles or humankind in general. The dove may <i>symbolize</i> the Holy Spirit or the human soul. The wheel or circle can <i>symbolize</i> the universe, the sun, or even the underworld.
<b>Stained Glass Window</b>	Stained-glass windows were an important feature of churches built in the Gothic style, which first arose in the mid-1100's. The windows filled the church interiors with light and color, delighting worshipers with their beauty. The windows were not only beautiful; they also served an educational purpose.
<b>Cradle Roll</b>	A listing kept by a church of the names of very young children especially those of members.



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Key Vocabulary	Definition
<b>Chalice</b>	In Roman Catholicism, Eastern Orthodox Church, Oriental Orthodoxy, Anglicanism, Lutheranism and some other Christian denominations, a chalice is a standing cup used to hold sacramental wine during the Eucharist (also called the Lord's Supper or Holy Communion). A chalice, which is a goblet-shaped wine glass, has long been a symbol of the Christian church. It symbolizes the glass from which Jesus Christ drank with his disciples during the Last Supper.
<b>Paten</b>	A paten, or diskos, is a small plate, usually made of silver or gold, used to hold Eucharistic bread which is to be consecrated during the Mass. It is generally used during the liturgy itself, while the reserved sacrament are stored in the tabernacle in a ciborium.
<b>Ciborium</b>	Ciborium in religious art, any receptacle designed to hold the consecrated Eucharistic bread of the Christian church. The ciborium is usually shaped like a rounded goblet, or chalice, having a dome-shaped cover.
<b>Tabernacle</b>	According to the <a href="#">Hebrew Bible</a> the tabernacle ( <a href="#">Hebrew</a> : meaning "residence" or "dwelling place"), also known as the Tent of the Congregation also Tent of Meeting, was the portable earthly dwelling place of <a href="#">Yahweh</a> (God) used by the <a href="#">children of Israel</a> from <a href="#">the Exodus</a> until the conquest of <a href="#">Canaan</a> . Today a tabernacle is a fixed, locked box in which, in some Christian churches, the Eucharist is "reserved". A less obvious container for the same purpose, set into a wall, is called an aumbry
<b>Iona Community</b>	The Iona Community, founded in 1938 by George MacLeod, is an ecumenical Christian community of men and women from different walks of life and different traditions within Christianity The monastery they founded was one of the most important and influential in the British Isles. It sent missionaries to northern Britain to convert people to Christianity. Columba's fame has brought pilgrims to Iona since the 7th century. ... Iona's spiritual life continues today, through the work of the Iona Community. The Iona Community is working for Peace and Justice. Since its origins, the Iona Community has supported anti-colonial struggles worldwide; opposed apartheid in South Africa; practised and encouraged nonviolent resistance; expressed practical and political solidarity with the poor and oppressed at home and worldwide as well as focussing on the relationship between personal responsibility and political context in faithfulness to the kingdom of God.
<b>Taixé</b>	Taixé (pronounced: tay-zay) is a prayerful form of music known for its simple, yet rich and meditative character. Taixé music often takes the structure of an ostinato (a simple melody that repeats over and over) and is meant to serve as a kind of musical centring prayer.