

River Bank Primary Knowledge Organiser	Year 4 Autumn 1	Festivals in Different Religions	Theme: God and Faith Lens: Ways of Knowing
Key Vocabulary		Important Facts	
Christmas: a Christian holiday that celebrates the birth of Jesus Christ on December 25th. Easter: Easter is a Christian holiday that celebrates the resurrection of Jesus Christ from the dead. Eid al-Adha: a Muslim festival that honours the willingness of Ibrahim (Abraham) to sacrifice his son as an act of obedience to God. Edi al-Fitr: a Muslim holiday that marks the end of Ramadan, the month of fasting. Diwali: a Hindu festival also known as the Festival of Lights, celebrating the victory of light over darkness. Nativity: the story of the birth of Jesus Christ. Ramadan: the ninth month of the Islamic calendar, during which Muslims fast from dawn until sunset. Rosh Hashanah: Jewish New Year, a time for reflection and starting anew. Sacrifice: something that is given up for a greater purpose or to help others. Tarawih prayers: special prayers performed by Muslims at night during Ramadan. Yom Kippur: Jewish Day of Atonement, a time for reflection, fasting, and making amends.		This unit will explore some of the most significant festivals celebrated in major world religions. Each lesson will focus on a different festival, providing students with opportunities to learn about its origins, traditions, and meanings. Children will learn about why these festivals are important to followers of the religion, and be able to recognise the religious stories and traditions associated with each festival. Religious festivals: Christmas and Easter (the holy week)– Christianity  Eid al-Adha and Eid al-Fitr – Islam Diwali – Hinduism Rosh Hashanah - Judaism   	