

# Easton Academy Knowledge Organiser for Year 3 RWV Term 3 Why are festivals important to religious communities?

## Tier 3 Vocabulary

<b>Festival</b>	A day or period of celebration
<b>Religious</b>	Something linked to a religion
<b>Non-religious</b>	Something not linked to a religion
<b>Holy Week</b>	The week before Easter starting on Palm Sunday
<b>Palm Sunday</b>	The day that Jesus entered Jerusalem
<b>Maundy Thursday</b>	The Thursday before Easter when Jesus had the Last Supper with his friends
<b>Good Friday</b>	The day that Jesus was crucified
<b>Easter Sunday</b>	The day when Jesus was resurrected
<b>Resurrection</b>	When someone comes back to life from the dead
<b>Rejoicing</b>	When people are very happy and they celebrate
<b>Weeping</b>	When people are very sad and they cry
<b>Rama</b>	The seventh avatar of the Hindu god Vishnu
<b>Sita</b>	The wife of Rama
<b>Dasreth</b>	Father of Rama
<b>Temptation</b>	A strong urge or desire to do something
<b>Fasting</b>	Purposefully not eating for a period of time
<b>Sacrifice</b>	Giving something up that you want
<b>Discipline</b>	Training to obey rules or a code of behaviour
<b>Israelites</b>	A group of people descended from Jacob
<b>Sedar</b>	a special plate containing symbolic foods eaten at the Passover

## Pictures and Images



## Skills and understanding

Ask questions and give ideas about what matters most to believers in festivals Make connections between stories, symbols and beliefs with what happens in at least two festivals

Identify similarities and differences in the way festivals are celebrated within and between religions

## Key Facts

Easter is a Christian festival celebrating Jesus' resurrection from the dead.

Diwali is a 5-day festival of lights celebrated by most Hindus

Eid is the festival at the end of Ramadan

Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar when Muslims fast and pray

Pesach or Passover is a major annual Jewish festival