



Holly Park Learning Organiser

Year 1 - RE

What do we celebrate?



Big Questions:

BQ6: How do we get there? What do individuals that follow a religion or worldview path need to do to reach their goal? What path should be followed when there are so many? How can a person know they are on the right path? How should an individual act if they want to stay on the path and reach a goal? What actions and behaviours do religion and worldviews say are 'good' and essential to progress and remain on a path? How does a person get there? What guidance and support do religion and worldviews offer to individuals on how to live their lives and the path they should take?

Prior Knowledge:

In Reception, children learnt about role models—there was a focus on Christianity (Jesus as a role model)

Key Vocabulary

Tradition	Customs or beliefs being passed from generation to generation
Ritual	A series of actions performed within a religious (or solemn) ceremony
Festival	A day or period of celebration
Eid	A Muslim festival
Diwali	A Hindu festival with lights
Passover	Jewish festival that celebrates the liberation of Jews from Egyptian slavery

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Vocabulary (as above)

Artefacts could include: simple maps of where the festivals originated, images and pictures of people celebrating these festivals, artefacts from the festivals (Diwali lamps, Seder plate), foods from these festivals.

Texts to include: Books (fiction) with the stories that may explain the origins of the festivals, non-fiction books that give information about the festivals.



Essential Knowledge:

Background: Children consider and discuss what they celebrate (birthdays, Friday assembly, sports day, infant show, Christmas, Eid, etc). How do they celebrate? Do we celebrate the same things in the same way?

Religion: Children learn about three major festivals in three different religions: Diwali, Eid al-Fitr & Passover (further information on next page). They are all celebrated as a way of remaining on the 'path' of their religion. They should learn the background of the stories as well as key traditions and rituals.

Learning Objectives/Assessment Criteria (Barnet Agreed Syllabus):

- Can learn and use new vocabulary such as tradition, ritual, festival, Eid, Diwali, Passover.
- Can talk about how actions and behaviours are an important part of a religion and worldviews path. (journey)
- Can reflect on how actions and behaviours are important in their own lives.

Key Questions (specific):

What do we need to do to reach the goal? What path should we follow? How do we ensure that we are on the path? How should we act? How do we get there?

Suggested Resources:

Videos on Diwali:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zXIZpwCaFxl>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies/watch/jjgg-celebrate-diwali>

Videos on Eid:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gNI ZECt8k-c>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-4r0ZTi0lM>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=52arLT0ar9l>

Videos on Passover:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/zn22382#zsy6cxs>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o0sqZH3HU0Y>

Linked British Values: Mutual Respect & Tolerance

Further Detail/Information:

Diwali:

Diwali (also called Deepavali) is a fun and colorful festival celebrated by many people, especially in India. It's also known as the Festival of Lights! Diwali usually happens in October or November, depending on the moon. Diwali celebrates the victory of good over evil and light over darkness. In some stories, it marks the return of Lord Rama to his home after defeating a demon king. In other places, people honor the goddess Lakshmi, who brings good luck and wealth. People may celebrate by:

- Cleaning and decorating homes with lights, candles (called *diyas*), and colorful designs (*rangoli*).
- Wearing new clothes and visiting family and friends.
- Sharing sweets and treats with loved ones.
- Watching fireworks and lighting sparklers.
- Praying to gods and goddesses for happiness and success.

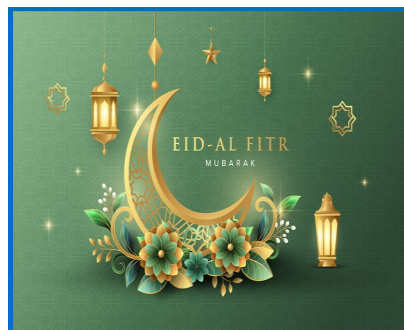


Eid al-Fitr:

Eid al-Fitr comes at the end of Ramadan, a special month when Muslims fast from sunrise to sunset. It's a time to celebrate the end of fasting and thank Allah (God). People may celebrate by:

- Waking up early and going to a mosque to pray.
- Wearing new or clean clothes.
- Saying "Eid Mubarak," which means "Happy Eid!"
- Visiting family and friends.
- Giving to the poor so everyone can enjoy Eid.

Eating sweet treats like dates, pastries, and other delicious food.



Passover (Pesach):

What is Passover?

Passover is a very special holiday celebrated by Jewish people. It remembers a time long ago when the Jewish people were freed from slavery in Egypt. Passover usually happens in March or April, and it lasts for 7 or 8 days. Passover is a time for family, storytelling, and remembering freedom. People may celebrate by:

- Families have a special dinner called a Seder (say: SAY-der).
 - At the Seder, they read a book called the Haggadah, which tells the story of Passover.
 - They eat special foods like:
 - Matzah (flat, crunchy bread that reminds people of the quick escape from Egypt).
 - Bitter herbs (to remember the hard times).
 - Sweet mixture (charoset) that looks like the bricks the slaves had to make.
- Children often look for the Afikoman (a hidden piece of matzah) and get a prize.



Suggested Activities:

- A visitor (religious representative of staff/family member) comes to speak to the children about how they celebrate one of the festivals.
- Children write/draw about something that they celebrate.
- Children could 'take part' in certain aspects of the festivals in some way; sample foods, learn a song or dance.
- Children could draw or make a collage of a Seder plate
- Children could make Diwali lamps (divas).
- Children could act out or create the origin stories of the festivals (puppets, small world, cartoons).

Short Summary of the story of story of Diwali:

A long time ago in India, there was a kind and brave prince named Rama. He had a beautiful wife named Sita and a loyal brother named Lakshmana. One day, a bad demon king named Ravana kidnapped Sita and took her far away to his island kingdom called Lanka. Rama and Lakshmana searched for her and got help from the monkey god Hanuman, who was strong and smart. After a big battle, Rama defeated Ravana and rescued Sita. It was a great victory of good over evil. When Rama, Sita, and Lakshmana returned home after 14 years in exile, the people were so happy that they lit oil lamps (called *diyas*) to celebrate and welcome them back.

Short Summary of the story of story of Passover:

A long time ago, the Jewish people were slaves in Egypt, and the king, called Pharaoh, treated them very badly. God chose a man named Moses to help free them. Moses asked Pharaoh to let the people go, but Pharaoh kept saying no. So, God sent 10 plagues to Egypt to change Pharaoh's mind. After the 10th plague, Pharaoh finally said the people could leave. That night, the Jewish people left so quickly they didn't have time to let their bread rise—so they made flat bread called matzah. This escape is called the Exodus, and it's why Jewish people celebrate Passover—to remember how God helped them escape slavery and become free.

The Background of Eid al-Fitr:

The Battle of Badr was a very important battle that happened during the second year of Islam, also during the month of Ramadan. The Muslims, led by Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him), were small in number but they won the battle, showing that faith and courage can overcome great challenges. The Battle of Badr happened close to the time of Eid al-Fitr in history. Both events remind Muslims of strength, patience, and trust in God. But Eid al-Fitr itself is mainly about celebrating the end of fasting and the lessons of kindness, charity, and faith from Ramadan.