

Year 4 – Autumn 1 Religious Education Knowledge Organiser

What is the deeper meaning behind Harvest festival?



Heathfield Schools' Partnership

This Religious Education unit follows on from previous studies of Christianity in Years 1, 2 and 3. The unit will help the children to understand how the Christian festival of Harvest teaches us about gratitude and about giving thanks. They will learn about the importance of Harvest and why it is celebrated by Christians and other religions. The children will also learn first-hand how charities such as 'The Upper Room', support the homeless in our local community. The children will have an opportunity to be involved in promoting and supporting this charity through our 'Harvest Collection' across the school.

Key knowledge

- Harvest festivals have been celebrated since ancient times and many churches celebrate Harvest some time in the Autumn.
- Rev. Robert Hawker held the first Harvest Thanksgiving service in Cornwall. This has remained a tradition ever since.
- For Christians it is important to say thank you to God for the Harvest and to be grateful for the food we have in our lives, as they believe God gives us all things for example seeds, soil, water and sunlight.
- To understand and appreciate that the food we eat is harvested and transported from all around the world.
- Christian charities such as Christian Aid, Cafod and The Tear Fund help people both in this country and also people in poor countries around the world.
- The Upper Room charity helps and supports homeless people in our local area.
- Understand how as part of our Harvest celebrations, we can help a local charity through our actions and kindness.



Links with other religions

The Jewish festival of Harvest is called Sukkot.

The Sikh festival of Harvest is called Vaisakhi.

Muslims believe in the importance of Zakat—giving to those who need help.

Buddhists believe that wealth is a blessing from God and they should share it with the needy.



Key Vocabulary

Harvest - The season when ripened crops are gathered.

Harvest Festival - A service in Christian churches and schools to celebrate the annual harvest, to which gifts of food are brought for charities who support those in need.

Charity—an organisation set up to provide help and raise money for those in need

Homelessness—an individual or family who have no home to live

Personal Reflection

In what ways do you think gratitude increases our sense of well-being?

How might a religious person show gratitude?

What or who are you grateful for?

Why do people celebrate Harvest?

Are some charities more worthwhile than others?

Why do people choose one charity over another?

Is it possible to support a charity without giving money?

Who or what is your safety net?



Year 4 – Autumn 2 Religious Education Knowledge Organiser

How does Worship help Christians feel closer to God?



Heathfield Schools' Partnership

This Religious Education unit follows on from previous studies of the Christianity in Year 3 and Harvest in Year 4 Autumn 1. This unit will deepen the children's understanding of how worship helps Christians feel closer to God. They will learn about the importance of worship, prayer, the church, the Bible, singing and meeting as a congregation. As well as this, they will reflect on how they and other religions show their love and faith.

Key Knowledge

- Understand how Christians worship their God.
- Understand that religious people believe that prayer is a conversation with God.
- Understand some different types of prayers.
- Christians often sing hymns and play music to feel closer to God, the lyrics reinforce the Christian beliefs.
- A church is a sacred building designed for Christian worship.
- Churches contain sacred objects and features (both inside and out) which have a special job or purpose.
- Churches have many Christian symbols.
- The Christian holy book is called the Bible.
- Christians can worship in any place but the most common location is at home or in a church.



Links with other religions

Christians like Jews and Muslims believe in and worship one God, who created the world and all that is in it.

Both Muslims and Christians believe that Jesus was born miraculously and that Jesus Christ was the promised Messiah who perform miracles.

All religions have sacred buildings and special symbols and objects that are used to represent something.



Key Vocabulary

Worship — Love and devotion shown to a holy being or an object

Prayer — A conversation with God

Lectern — The bible rests on the lectern

Church — A building used for Christian worship it also describes a group of Christian people

Cross or crucifix — A symbol of hope, forgiveness and Jesus Christ

Symbol — A sign, shape or object used to represent something

Sacred — Something that is respected and honoured

Font — A raised basin used for baptism. Near the entrance of the church

Nave — The main body of the church with rows of pews or chairs

Personal Reflection

How do you show someone that you love and care for them?

Who or what do you worship?

Which places are sacred to you?

How should people behave in a church?

Which objects are special to you or your family?

