



Jigsaw RE Knowledge Organiser

This knowledge organiser is a guide, offering key information to point the teacher in the right direction as to the beliefs underpinning the particular enquiry. The summaries must not be taken as the beliefs of ALL members of the particular religion.

Religion /Worldview: Christianity	Enquiry Question: Is it possible to be kind to everyone all of the time?	Age: 6/7	Autumn 1
This enquiry investigates how Christians might follow Jesus' example of being kind to people.			

Core Knowledge (see also background information documents)	Link to other aspects of belief	Personal connection / resonance	
The learning is based on Jesus summing up the 10 commandments from the Old Testament into two commandments. <i>"Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind and with all your strength.' The second is this: 'Love your neighbour as yourself.' There is no commandment greater than these."</i> Mark 12:30-31 Jesus then gave examples of parables and acted in a way to help people around him understand this.	Trinity: Jesus as the son of God so has the power forgive. Easter story/events of Holy Week: Peter denying Jesus when he was arrested and Jesus forgiving him when he rose from the dead.	Are there some people that I find it easier to be kind to than others? How can I increase how kind I am to people I either don't know very well or don't like very much? What impact might this have on my life and my community?	
Key Terms and Definitions	History/Context	Impact on believer/daily life	Spiral curriculum link
Samaritan: a person from Samaria, a country near where Jesus was teaching. Levite: a legal expert who would have known that it states in the law that he should help an injured man. Pharisee: a strictly orthodox Jew who adhered closely to the rules and scriptures. Parables: stories that Jesus told to illustrate points he was trying to make in a way (or setting) that his listeners would understand.	Samaritans were despised by the Jews as being mixed race. Jews would not even walk in Samaria but would go far out of their way, even if it was a longer trip, to avoid entering Samaria because they believed the Samaritans were unclean people. The Jewish law stated that they should help a person in trouble or hurt so the fact that the Levite and Priest did not help a fellow Jew would have had meaning to the listeners. Zacchaeus was a tax collector for the Romans so would have already been unpopular, but was more so because people believed he took more than necessary.	Because of the examples Jesus gave, Christians might believe everyone is their neighbour so they should care about people whom they may not like, know or who may be outcast from society. The Samaritan had no obligation to help the hurt Jew, especially considering the disdain which the Jewish race had for Samaritans, yet he does so Christians may try to emulate this. Forgiving both Zacchaeus and Peter might encourage a Christian to give people second chances even when they have either hurt society or themselves more personally.	Links to Judaism later in Year 2 with relevance to the 10 Commandments. Ages 7-8 Spring 1: Jesus' healing miracles. Age 9-10 Summer 2: 'What is the best way for a Christian to show commitment to God?' would build on this teaching. 10-11 Optional Christianity enquiry: links to the new Covenant which is based on this teaching.
Home learning ideas/questions: How do we feel about extending our circle of kindness to include people that we may not normally choose to interact with? Can we try to be even kinder to everybody in our household? What impact do we think this may have?			