



RE Knowledge Organiser

Year Group: 5

Topic: Dialogue and Encounter

Key Vocabulary	
Word	Definition
Old Testament	
New Testament	
Bible	
Tanakh	
Shema	
Mezuzah	

Dialogue

By the end of this unit of study, pupils will know that the Church teaches:

- The many different writers of the Bible were inspired by the Holy Spirit.
- What Christians call the Old Testament originates in Hebrew scriptures.
- The Old Testament is important for Christians because it speaks of God's covenant with Abraham and is the foundation of the faith of the people of the Old and New Testaments: Judaism and Christianity.

By the end of this unit of study, pupils will know:

- The Bible was originally written in Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek which were the languages of the writers.
- God's covenant with Abraham is the foundation of the faith of the people of the Old and New Testaments: Judaism and Christianity.

Encounter

By the end of this unit of study, pupils will have encountered the following:

- That the Tanakh (or Hebrew Bible) uses different names for God, to express different aspects of His nature (see e.g., <https://bje.org.au/knowledge-centre/Jewish-prayer/names-for-god/>).
- That the Shema prayer is the basic creed of Judaism. It encapsulates the intrinsic unity of the world and its Creator.
- Use specialist vocabulary to describe some Jewish beliefs expressed in the Shema prayer ('Hear Oh Israel – the Lord our God, the Lord is One').
- A mezuzah as it contains the Shema prayer and on the box is the letter 'Shin' or sometimes the whole word 'Shaddai' meaning mighty, (i.e., God is strong/almighty/powerful) on the mezuzah case.

Sacred Scripture

YCfK 12, YC 12-19

CCC 81, 120-123, 134-141