

# Year 3 - Knowledge Organiser: Spring 2

## L2.5 Why are festivals so important to religious communities? (part 1)

Facts	I can...	Key Vocabulary
<p>Easter is a Christian festival commemorating the resurrection of Jesus from the dead, described in the New Testament as having occurred on the third day of his burial following his crucifixion by the Romans at Calvary c. 30 AD. It is the oldest and most important Christian festival. It takes place after the 40 Days of Lent.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Give examples of differences between Easter/Diwali/Eid-ul-Fitr or Pesach and other non-religious celebrations</li> <li>• Retell the stories behind Easter</li> <li>• Make links between beliefs about Jesus and the celebration of Easter</li> <li>• Make links between the symbols used by churches and Christians in holy week and the celebration of Easter</li> </ul>	<p>Celebrate - acknowledge (a significant or happy day or event) with a social gathering or enjoyable activity.                      Sacred - connected with God or a god or dedicated to a religious purpose and so deserving honour.                      Palm Sunday – the Sunday before Easter                      Maundy Thursday – commemorate the Last Supper                      Good Friday - commemorate the crucifixion of Jesus and his death at Calvary                      Easter Sunday- commemorating the resurrection of Jesus                      Crucifixion - an ancient form of execution in which a person was nailed or bound to a cross</p>

To learn about the meanings of the stories behind key religious festivals, e.g.

### Christianity

- Easter

### Hinduism and Sikhism

- Diwali

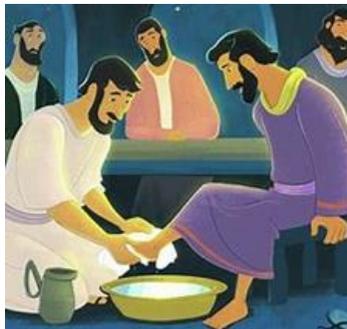
### Judaism

- Pesach

### Islam

- Eid

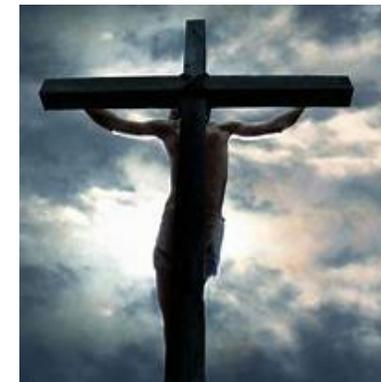
### Things to Remember



Jesus washed his disciples feet



The Last Supper



Jesus' crucifixion