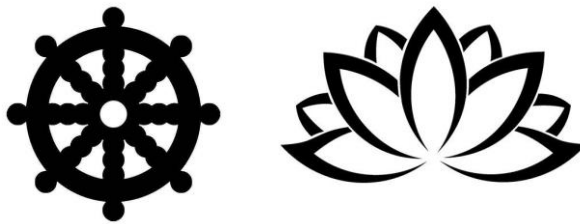


Knowledge Organiser for Year 6 - Buddhism

Big question: What do Buddhists believe?

National curriculum specification

- Make connections between different belief and practices of all religions.
- Make links and compare stories, beliefs and practices from different religions including differences and similarities.
- To reflect and respond to the significance of meaning behind different beliefs and practices.
- To understand and evaluate the diversity of belief in different religions, nationally and globally.
- Articulate and apply the different responses to ethical questions from a range of different religions
- Discuss and apply their own and others' ideas about ethical questions and to express their own ideas clearly in response.
- Express views creatively as to why belonging to a faith community may be valuable both to different faith members and to their own lives.



In this unit, the children will:

Know that the Buddhist symbols are a lotus flower and a prayer wheel

Understand that Buddhists follow the noble eight-fold path and try to show the qualities of the Buddha in their own lives

Buddhists aspire to fearlessness, contentment, kindness, meditation

Children will understand that Buddhist believe in 4 noble truths:

Four Noble Truths:

- Being greedy and wanting things can't make you happy;
- You can be content without having everything you want;
- You have to learn this through practice; and
- Peace of mind comes when you are content with having just enough – not too much, not too little.

The children will know that Buddhists believe in Samsara – continual cycle of birth and death

Will know that Buddha means ‘one who is fully awake to the truth’ or Enlightened

Key facts/figures

Prince Siddharthar	The founder of Buddhism
Buddha	Is the holiest type of being for people of the Buddhist faith. It means ‘enlightened one.’

Key places/ events

Temple	A Buddhists place of worship.
India	Buddhism was founded in Northern India in the 6 th Century BC.

Key vocabulary/Tier 3

Noble	Having or showing fine personal qualities.
Buddhist	A person who follows the religion of Buddhism.
Buddharupa	Is the Sanskrit term used to describe statues or models of beings that have achieved Buddhahood.
enlightenment	
Karma	Good or bad luck that comes as a result of a person’s own actions.
Moral	Having principles of right and wrong behaviour.
Pilgrimage	A journey to an unknown or foreign place that a person takes to learn more about; themselves, others, nature or religion.
Samsara	The eternal cycle of re-birth
Dukkha	Means to suffer

Key concepts

Buddhism, founded upon the teaching of Siddhattha Gotama / Siddhartha Gautama who discovered the Dhamma / Dharma, was born about two thousand five hundred years ago in north eastern India.

The Buddhist faith begins with the belief in reincarnation – that beings are reborn as animals, humans and even gods. What we are reborn as is defined by our kamma / karma, our good and bad deeds and, more importantly, our good and bad intentions.

