



St John Fisher RC Primary School

Year Two RE Knowledge Organiser Summer Term Two – Dialogue and Encounter

Lesson One & Two

LI: Talk about the message of the parable of the Good Samaritan.

A parable is a simple story that Jesus Christ told to teach a lesson. In the Bible (Luke 10:30–37), Jesus tells the story of a man who is attacked and left hurt by the road. A priest and a Levite walk past without helping, but a Samaritan stops and cares for him. Jesus teaches that we should be good neighbours by showing kindness and helping others. This story reminds us that anyone can be a neighbour, no matter who they are.



Parable Neighbour Samaritan

Lawyer Kindness

LI: I can reflect on what the story of the Good Samaritan means to me.

In the Bible (Luke 10:25–37), a lawyer asks Jesus Christ, “Who is my neighbour?” to try and trick him. Jesus answers by telling a parable about a man who is hurt and left by the road. A priest and a Levite walk past without helping, but a Samaritan stops and shows kindness by caring for him. Through this story, Jesus teaches that anyone can be a neighbour by helping others, and it encourages us to think about how we can show kindness in our own lives.



Lesson Three and Four

LI: I can talk about examples of Christians being good neighbours.



Mission Together (also called Missio) is a charity that supports priests like Father Innocent in helping communities around the world. People in the UK help by raising money, praying, and telling others about the charity’s work. This also reminds us that we can care for our common home by looking after the environment, saving energy and water, and encouraging others to do the same.

Charity Fundraising Environment

Community Caring

LI: I can describe some changes that would help build caring communities.

In the story of Creation, we learn that all people are connected because we share the Earth, our common home. A community of love is built through actions like singing, sharing Jesus’ message, praying, growing and sharing food, or building a new school. Being part of a caring community is similar to being a good neighbour, as Christians in the UK showed by helping Father Leon’s community in Cameroon. Thinking about these actions helps us see ways we can make our own communities more loving and caring.



Lesson Five and Six

LI: I can make simple links between a Jewish artefact and some Jewish beliefs and actions.

A Jewish artefact can help us understand Jewish beliefs and actions. One example is a register that records donations from members, with names on the left and a string showing how much has been promised. This connects to the belief in giving and supporting the community. Jewish people celebrate Shabbat, the day of rest, because God blessed the seventh day and made it holy after creating the world. On Shabbat, no money is used, and people spend time resting, praying, or enjoying special meals. Hebrew, the language used in prayer and scripture, is often part of these celebrations. This shows how artefacts, actions, and beliefs all help Jewish people mark and respect Shabbat.

Artefact Shabbat Hebrew

Challah Blessing

LI: I can make links between the Jewish Shabbat and the seventh day of Creation.

Jewish people celebrate Shabbat, the day of rest, because God blessed the seventh day of Creation and rested. Shabbat begins on Friday at sundown, when families come together to light candles, say prayers, and bless the food. They may enjoy a special meal starting with challah bread, and some also light candles again, say prayers, and pass a box of spices at the end of Shabbat. During this time, many Jewish people rest, pray, and avoid work, showing how the day of rest connects to God’s rest after Creation.





Lesson Seven and Eight

LI: I understand how clothing worn by some Jewish people reflects aspects of their faith.

Some Jewish people wear special clothing to show their faith when they pray in the synagogue. Boys and men often wear a kippah, which may be blue and white. The colour blue is mentioned in holy texts and was used in the Temple and on the clothing of



High Priests. It also reminds people of the sea and sky, linking back to God’s Creation in Genesis. Jewish people may also wear a prayer shawl called a tallit during prayer, which helps them focus and remember their connection to God.

Kippah Tallit Synagogue
Pillars Zakat Salah

Lesson Nine and Ten

LI: I can explore Salah, the pillar of prayer in Islam, and understand why it is important to Muslims.

Salah is one of the five pillars of Islam and is the daily prayer that Muslims perform. It helps Muslims show their faith, remember God, and think about others. Salah is done at set times each day, and it is an important way for Muslims to care for themselves and their community. Learning about Salah helps us understand how Muslims live out their beliefs and respect their practices.



Salah Pillar Community
Allah Prayer mat

Lesson Eleven and Twelve

LI: I know how children pray at a madrasa.

When children pray at a madrasa, they follow special rules to show respect. They stand on prayer mats and face Makkah, the holy city of Islam. Boys and girls pray separately so they do not distract each other. Children cover their heads to show respect during prayer. They follow a set sequence of movements, including standing, bowing, and kneeling, to focus on Allah. Praying together helps children feel part of the community and remember the importance of being thankful and kind.



Madrasa Makkah Allah

LI: I can describe the five pillars of Islam and understand how religious beliefs and practices can show care for others.

The five pillars of Islam are important beliefs and actions that guide Muslims in their daily lives. They include: Shahada (faith), Salah (prayer), Zakat (giving to charity), Sawm (fasting in Ramadan), and Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca). These practices help Muslims show care for others, for example by giving to those in need or praying for their community. Learning about the pillars helps us respect different religious beliefs and see how people live out their faith.



LI: I can share facts about Salah (prayer), a pillar of Islam.

Salah is one of the five pillars of Islam. It is the daily prayer that Muslims perform to show their love and obedience to Allah. Muslims pray at five different times each day. During Salah, they follow a set sequence of movements and words, including standing, bowing, and prostrating. Salah helps Muslims remember Allah, stay thankful, and live a good life.



LI: I can show what I have learned from this branch.

The story of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:25–37) teaches Christians how to live by showing kindness and helping others, even people who are different from us. It encourages us to think about the question, “Who is my neighbour?”, and to give relevant reasons for our answers, like showing care and respect. The parable also reminds us to respect the beliefs of people from different communities in our local area and to treat everyone with fairness and compassion. By thinking about this story, we learn how to live in a way that helps and respects others every day.

