

## Ramadan and Eid-ul-Fitr:

At the end of Ramadan and the fasting period, Muslims celebrate so they have the opportunity to move closer to God.

Eid-ul-Fitr is translated from Arabic means 'the feast of the breaking of the fast'.

During Eid, Muslims may say a special set of prayers, exchange presents or share food.



## Diwali:

The word Diwali means 'row of lighted lamps'. It is known as the festival of lights because house, shops and public places are decorated with small oil lamps called 'diyas'.

Diwali celebrates the story of Rama and Sita's return home from 14 years of exile. It also marks the beginning of the Hindu new year.

# Etwall Primary School

## Why are festivals important to religious communities?

### Year 3/4

#### Key Vocabulary

**Holy week** The week before Easter, starting on Palm Sunday.

**Resurrection** The rising of Jesus from the dead.

**Good Friday** It is the Friday before Easter Sunday and Christians remember Jesus' crucifixion.

**Crucifixion** How Jesus died on the cross.

**Easter Sunday** Where Jesus rises and Mary Magdalene visits the tomb.

**Ramadan** Where Muslims participate in strict fasting from dawn to sunset.

**Eid** The religious holiday that occurs after Ramadan.



#### Easter

The date of Easter Sunday is celebrated on the first Sunday after the full moon, on or after 21st March.

An egg is a symbol for new life, and for Christians Easter eggs are used as a symbol for the resurrection of Jesus.



#### Holy Week

Palm Sunday is the first day of Holy week where Jesus arrives in Jerusalem. Then, Maundy Thursday is where Jesus ate the Passover meal with his disciples.

Good Friday then commemorates the crucifixion of Jesus on the cross.