

Unit 1 RE



Year

Reception

Term

1

Who is my family and what religions are in my school

Vocabulary and key questions

family, dad, mum, baby,
brother, sister, nan, grandad, baby, auntie, uncle, cousin, religion, Muslim, Christian, Jew

Who are the immediate members of my family?

How can I name and describe people who are important to me?

Which religion do we follow?

What do I know about religion?

Crucial Knowledge

- Religion – a guide for what someone believes. There are different religions
- Christian – a person who follows the Christian religion
- Muslim – a person who follows the Islam religion
- Community – a group I belong to - this could be a religion, a school, my family
- Belief – feeling sure that something is true
- Belonging – being part of a group

Sequence of learning

Children will...

Who is in my family?

Be able to name the people in their immediate family and their relationship with them.

How can I describe family members that are important to me?

Will be able to talk about the people in their family and describe them.

Children will be able to talk about activities that they do with their family

How can I describe family members that are important to me?

Do my family follow a religion?

If religious, be able to name the religion they belong to and describe some of the things they do.

If non-religious, be able to describe what they and their family do that is important to them.

We listen to how other families spend their time and if part of other religions learn what they do with their families



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1

What do I believe and where do I belong?

Vocabulary and Key questions

religion, belonging, beliefs, community, groups, Islam, Muslims, Christianity, Christian, prophet, Allah

What does belonging mean? Which groups do you feel you belong to?

What should you do when you feel left out – you do not belong?

Why do some people believe that they belong to God?

Why must we respect the beliefs of other people?

Crucial Knowledge

- Belonging is being part of a group
- Christians believe in one god who can be seen in three different ways
- Golden rule – treat people how you would want them to treat you
- Christian holy book is called the Bible
- Christians holy building is called a Church
- Jesus is important to Christians
- Muhammed is important to Muslims.
- A prophet is a teacher who tells people about God
- Muslims believe that Jesus was a prophet
- Muslims holy book is the Qur'an and the Mosque is the Holy building
- Muslims call God Allah
- Muslims have the 5 Pillars of their faith

Sequence of learning

Belonging means being part of group in which you are accepted, understood and, frequently, loved.

To which different groups do we belong?

Begin to understand that there are groups that we belong to, for example, Churchfields Primary School.

Begin to understand that being part of group brings with it rules and responsibilities

'Be the best you can be' 'Respect, Responsibility, Resilience'

Know that there may be other groups in our school or out of school which we could belong to e.g. sports clubs, breakfast club, dance club

What different groups do we belong to?

Christianity

What do Christians believe?

Christians believe there is only one God, but that he is revealed in three different forms: God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Spirit.

Christians model themselves on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.

Jesus taught people to love God and love their neighbour – the **'golden rule'** of Christianity.



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What do I believe and where do I belong?

Sequence of learning (continued)

Know that the Christian holy book is the Bible and it is divided into the Old and New Testaments.

How do Christians show that they belong to the Christian community?

Many Christians worship in churches, in homes and other buildings.

Christianity is a worldwide religion.

Islam

What do Muslims believe?

Muslims believe that Islam was revealed over 1,400 years ago in Mecca by a man called Muhammed.

Muhammad is so respected that it is usual for Muslims to say 'peace be upon him' whenever they mention his name. Muhammad is believed by Muslims to be the last prophet sent by God (Allah). They believe God sent prophets to mankind to teach them how to live according to His laws

How do Muslims show that they belong to the Muslim community?

Look at the Muslims Five Pillars of Islam and that these are a very important part of Muslim life

They include:

- The declaration of faith
- Praying five times a day
- Giving money to charity
- Fasting during the month of Ramadan
- A pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a lifetime

Muslim holy book is called the Qu'ran and this Muslim believe is the word of God as given by an Angel to Muhammed.

Muslims attend a mosque to pray

There are no pictures or statues of Allah

Islam is a worldwide religion and people may dress in many different ways and look very different.

Muslim women may cover the face or wear a scarf as a sign of modesty and men may wear a prayer cap called a topi and a jubbah when going to pray



Year

2

Term

1

What is God like?

Vocabulary and Key questions

God, Holy Trinity, Father, Son, Holy Spirit, Allah, , monotheistic, Yahweh, omniscience, omnipotent, omnipresent, **Golden Rule**
What do believers call God?
Why do you think they use different names for God?
How do Muslims learn about God?
What do Christians believe about God? What do Hindus believe about God? How do stories from the Torah help Jews understand God?
What do all the faiths I have learned about have in common?

Crucial Knowledge

- Christians believe in one God who is seen in three ways, the father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. This is called the Trinity
- Muslims believe in one God called Allah
- Muslims do not draw pictures of God or Muhammed and instead use patterns.
- Jews believe in one God called Yahweh
- Jewish people believe they have a special relationship with God called the Covenant
- God has given people laws to live
- Monotheistic is belief in one God

Sequence of learning

What are the different names for God?

Christianity: God the Father as part of the holy trinity – the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Islam:

Allah – the Arabic word for God.

Judaism: Yahweh – meaning on-going and never-ending

Islam

Muslims have 99 names for God and they learn about him by reading the Quran, which they believe is the word of God. Muslim believe the Quran is literally the word of God as given to Mohammed, the last prophet in Islam, by the Angel Gabriel. The Qu'ran teaches Muslims how they should lead their lives and how to practice Islam.

Islam is a monotheistic religion.

Muslims believe that Allah is the one true God - all worship and praise is directed towards him, should be treated with respect as he is the supreme being is the creator, designer and sustainer of the world

This is reflected in the 1st Pillar of Islam, shahada, the profession of faith – There is no god but God.

Muslims believe that Allah is just, created the world in a fair way and that he always behaves in a merciful way.



Year

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Term

1

What is God like?

Sequence of learning

Christianity

Christians only believe in one God and that he comes in three forms, the Trinity, all of whom were present at the creation of the world but who take on different roles:

The Father (the creator of everything)

The Son – Jesus (the Saviour of humankind) The Holy Spirit (a guiding force of courage, strength and wisdom)

Christians are monotheistic.

Christians view God as loving and sent Jesus to live as a human to save people from their sins.

Christians believe that sinning had separated people from God, starting with the sins of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden.

Christians believe that God sent Jesus in human form and born of a human in order to spread the word of God and his teachings and by sacrificing his life on the cross, Jesus brought people and God together again, forgiving them for their sins – atonement.

Judaism

Judaism is monotheistic religion and Jews believe they have a covenant or agreement with God that if they follow his rules, he will look after and lead them.

Jewish holy book is called the Tanakh and is split into 3 parts. One part is the Torah

What do all religions have in common?

characteristics of God in all religions include:

- being all-knowing (omniscience)
- being all-powerful, (omnipotent)
- being supremely good (omnibenevolent)
- being everywhere (omnipresent) Know that all religions believe that

God has given them rules by which they must live:

Christianity – the Ten Commandments

Judaism – 613 mitzvah or rules, of which the Christian 10 commandments are part of

Begin to understand that all religions and non-religious people follow the Golden Rule – treat others as you want to be treated.

o “You shall love your neighbour as yourself.”

Matthew 22:39



Year

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Term

1

Who is my neighbour?

Vocabulary and Key questions

neighbor, parable, **Golden Rule**, respect, kindness, forgiveness

What do we mean by the term neighbour?

Who should we think about as our neighbours?

What do parables teach us about how we should treat our neighbours?

What did Jesus say is the **Golden Rule** and how could we rephrase this for the modern world?

How do different religions interpret the **Golden Rule**?

Who else teaches us to look after our neighbours?

Crucial Knowledge

- Golden rule – treat others as you want to be treated
- Parable is a story Jesus told which had a message for people to follow
- Religious people believe that your beliefs should affect your actions

Sequence of learning

Who is my neighbour?

A neighbour is not just the person that lives next door to you, but can refer anybody irrespective to whether we know them or not. In a global society we should view our neighbours as being everyone **How can I help to improve the life of others?** Identify actions which they can take to improve the lives of their immediate neighbours (the people who live next to or around them), those who live by us and those who live in different

What do the different religions say about how we should treat other people – our neighbours?

All religions have a '**Golden Rule**' relating to how we should treat our neighbour based on the principle of treating people how you would like to be treated.

Christianity - In Christianity the **Golden Rule** is to be found in the New Testament in the Gospel according to Matthew – one of Jesus's twelve apostles who wrote about the teachings of Jesus. Matthew writes about Jesus teaching upon a hillside (The Sermon on the Mount) where he gives his disciples (followers) both guidance on living and entry to heaven (the beatitudes) and the **Golden Rule**:

"Revisit the parable of the Good Samaritan – the **Golden Rule** in practice – and the parable of the Sheep and Goats (how good actions will lead you into heaven)

All religions and societies have a rule similar to the **Golden Rule** which teaches the need to treat others, our neighbours as we would expect to be treated ourselves.

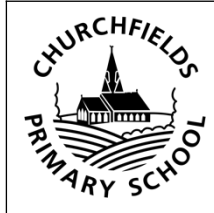
Judaism: "You shall not take vengeance or bear a grudge against your kinsfolk. Love your neighbor as yourself: I am the LORD."

Islam: "None of you [truly] believes until he wishes for his brother what he wishes for himself."

How can we show love and respect for our neighbours?

Barnado, Aid Workers, Comic Relief, Islamic Relief, Oxfam.

caring is ingrained in all religions - Islam (zakat), Christianity and Judaism (tithe)



Year

4

Term

1

How was the world created?

Vocabulary and Key questions

Creation, Sabbath Adam, Eve, paradise, global warming, sustainability, Stewardship

What do Christians believe about how the world was created?

What are the Similarities between the Christian and Islamic creation stories?

Why do Buddhists not have a creation story and how does their view of heaven differ to other religions?

How do Atheists or Humanists believe the world is created?

Crucial Knowledge

- Abrahamic faiths – Christianity, Islam and Judaism all go back to a man called Abraham
- Creation is how the world was started
- Stewardship - this means that God has given people the responsibility to look after the planet and everything in it
- Hinduism - one of the 6 major world religions

Sequence of learning

Do all cultures have creation stories?

All cultures and religions have different stories to explain how the world was created. Can look at some creation myths from different cultures: e.g. The Rainbow Serpent – Aboriginal o The Cherokee creation story – Native American/USA

The Unkulunkulu creation story – Zulu/South Africa

Most major religions accept the scientific stance on how the world was created ('the big bang theory') and the evolution, and that these are compatible with different religion's creation stories.

Christian The creation story is found in the Old Testament, the first part of the Bible written before the birth of Jesus. It is found in the Book of Genesis – the very first chapter. Explore a summary of the creation story and also look at the story of adam and Eve

Know that God gave care of the Earth to humans - 'rule over the fish in the sea and the birds in the sky, over the livestock and all the wild animals, and over all the creatures that move along the ground' – **and this has important implications for Christians in relation to climate change and protecting the planet. STEWARDSHIP**

Islam

Christians' and Muslims believe that the world was created by God. The Christian story gives a time scale whereas the Islamic story does not.

There is no separate creation story in Quran but it is referred to throughout with Allah responsible for all of creation - 'He it is who created the heavens and the Earth in six days – and His Throne was over the waters' (11:7 of the Quran) Know that the accounts in the Quran and the story in the Bible are very similar, both ending with Adam and Eve being thrown out of paradise.

Hindu – look at the Hindu creation story to see something different



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1

How was the world created?

Sequence of learning

Children can compare the Muslim and Christian stories of Creation to identify similarities before looking at Judaism.

Judaism

Know that the Old Testament – the first part of the Christian Bible – is very similar to the Torah, the first section of the Jewish bible – the Tanakh. Recognise that the Jewish Creation story is the same as that as in the Book of Genesis

Christianity, Islam and Judaism.

Know that the stories for Christianity and Judaism are the same because they come from the same source. Know that this similarity with Islam shows another aspect of how the Abrahamic faiths are similar. Know that in all the stories God gave humans responsibility over his creation and to look after the earth.

All religions

- Know that scientists use the Big Bang Theory to explain how the world was created
- Know that this is accepted by many people of different faiths, alongside evolution.
- Compare and contrast the different creation stories e.g. does/does not have a creation story; has a sequence of events; refers to days; order of creation outlined; focused on the present (rather than the how?); focused on humans responsibility to looking after the Earth. Know that irrespective of belief common theme is our responsibility to look after our world. Link this with environmentalism and sustainability



Year

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Term

1

What are the deeper meaning of Jesus' teachings?

Vocabulary and Key questions

Holy Trinity, free will, original sin, parable, revenge, forgiveness, miracles, Golden Rule, resurrection, atonement
 What is the significance of the creation story to Christians? What is the trinity and can it be explained?
 What do Christians believe was the purpose of God sending his son to Earth?
 Why do Christians believe in free will and original sin?
 changed and why do non-Christians celebrate it?
 What is Easter so central to the Christian faith?
 Why does Jesus' calling of Matthew teach Christians?
 In what ways is forgiveness central to the teachings of Jesus and how is this central to the Lord's Prayer?

Crucial Knowledge

- Jesus was a Jew
- Messiah someone sent from God to save people
- Monotheistic belief in one God
- Atonement – making up for something that has happened
- Incarnation – god made flesh
- Disciples – Jesus 12 important followers who continued his message and started the early Church
- Sermon – a religious lecture with teachings to follow
- Golden Rule – treat others as you want to be treated
- REVISIT TRINITY

Sequence of learning

What are the origins of Christianity?

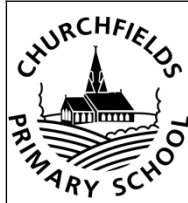
Christianity began in the 1st Century AD following the crucifixion of Jesus by the Romans. The religion and its followers emerged from Judaism to form a distinct religion. In the Old Testament it was prophesied that a Messiah would come to save humankind from their sins. The story of Jesus, his birth, teachings and death, are written about in the New Testament. The Old Testament, the Ancient Hebrew (Jewish) Bible, was written between 1200 and 165BC. Jesus was the son of Jewish parents, Joseph and Mary. He was probably born in between 6 and 4 BC and died in 30AD.

Christmas Christians celebrate Christmas on the 25th December. Christmas has become more secular and commercialised than religious and debate whether this is a good or bad thing and how Christians might feel about the emphasis on spending money.

Who was Jesus?

According to the Bible, Jesus only started his ministry (his teachings) at the age of 30. Little is known about Jesus's life before this other than the story of Jesus in the temple with the elders. The story of Jesus's ministry is told in the New Testament and within four key books or gospels: the Gospels of Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, which were written up to several generations after the death of Jesus. **What is the Holy Trinity?** Christianity is a monotheistic faith; however Christians believe in the Holy Trinity - There is one God, who is Father, Son and Holy Spirit. God is described as God the Father because Christians believe that God is the creator of everything and Lord over all the universe. God the Son refers to how Christians believe that God chose to come to earth as a human being in the form of Jesus, the son of Mary. God the Holy Spirit refers to the power of God in the daily life of a Christian.

Why was Jesus sent to the world? Jesus was sent to earth to save humans from their sins. Christians believe that God became man through incarnation – that God was 'made flesh'



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What are the deeper meaning of Jesus' teachings?

Sequence of learning

What are the teachings of Jesus?

Jesus was a preacher of great charisma who attracted many followers; the most important of whom were his twelve closest disciples, the Apostles. Jesus taught that the kingdom of God was coming soon and encouraged his followers to live moral lives because everybody would be judged by God, Jesus set the example by how Christians should lead their lives in order to be saved from sin and gain entrance to heaven.

The Parables

Study the following stories or parables and draw from these conclusions on the way Jesus wanted people to live their lives:

The Prodigal Son

The Parable of the Talents

The Rich Fool

Understand Jesus's teachings through the Sermon on the Mount and the Beatitudes, and examine what the meanings are behind these.

The Sermon on the Mount:

the Sermon – a religious lecture – was given to a large crowd and his 12 disciples and is recorded in the Gospel according to Matthew.

o **During the sermon, Jesus explained what kind of lives are blessed by God – called the Beatitudes.**

o **Read and analyse the Beatitudes. What do they tell us about the kinds of lives Christians should lead?**

o **Jesus also expanded on the 'old' teaching of the Old Testament, particularly on the subject of revenge. Read and analyse the following statement: "You have heard that it was said, 'Eye for eye, and tooth for tooth.' But I tell you do not resist an evil person. If anyone slaps you on the right cheek, turn to them the other cheek also" (Matthew 5:38-9)**

Jesus gave his followers The Lord's Prayer at the sermon – the most important Christian prayer. Read and analyse this.

Jesus's acts/miracles set an example to Christians: e.g. he feeding of the five thousand (compassion – feeding those who have followed him); calming of the storm (have faith in God)

What is the **Golden Rule** of Christianity?

the 'Golden Rule' of Christianity and examine how it should be put into practice by Christians in their day to day lives: Golden Rule in the Gospel of Matthew (7:12): "In everything, do to others what you would have them do to you. . . ."

the Golden Rule of treating your neighbour as you would want to be treated is common to all common to all religions. Why is Easter so important to Christians?

Easter is the most important festival to all Christians. Study the week

What do Christians mean by atonement?

Christians believe **Jesus' death brought atonement to all humankind.**

Understand that the relationship with God was broken by Adam and Eve with the first sin. Jesus' death atoned or made up for this sin. Christians believe that Jesus died for their sins and showed through his resurrection that all those who led a good life would find peace in the Kingdom of Heaven.



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What do Hindus believe?

Vocabulary and Key questions

Hinduism, monotheistic, deity, Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, reincarnation, samsara, karma, atman, moksha, meditation, puja, havan, Mandir, Diwali, Holi, pilgrimage, Ganges

What are the origins of Hinduism and how did it develop as a religion?

What are the core beliefs in Hinduism and how does this affect the way they live their lives?

How is God represented in Hinduism?

How and why are the sacred texts important to Hindus?

How do religious stories influence and guide Hindus?

What is Puja and why is it important to Hindus? How does worshipping at the Mandir compare to worshipping at home?

Crucial Knowledge

- Hinduism is a monotheistic religion
- Monotheistic means belief in one God
- Hinduism is one of the worlds oldest religions
- Hindus believe that after death, the soul is reborn or reincarnated into another life, a process called *samsara*
- *Karma – your actions will have a consequence that will affect your next life*
- *Mandir – Hindu Holy building*
- *Puja – is a prayer service that is performed by Hindus*

Sequence of learning

Where is Hinduism is practised and by whom?

Hinduism is one of the world's oldest religions, dating back almost 4000 years.

It is the third biggest religion after Christianity and Islam.

Hinduism began in the Indus Valley, located in modern day India and Pakistan. There are over 900 million Hindus worldwide with over 95% of these living in India.

The symbol of Hinduism is the Aum or Om and this represents both Brahman and the sound made at the moment of creation. Hinduism is monotheistic although it appears polytheistic. Hindus believe in one God or deity, Brahman, the creator. Alongside Brahman, Hinduism recognises Brahma, the creator, Vishnu, the preserver, and Shiva, the destroyer. These three deities represent for Hindus the three purposes of God – creation, preservation and destruction. The three male gods are called the Trimurti and alongside there are the three female gods of equal importance called the Trivedi - Saraswati, Lakshmi and Parvati. Hindus pray to different deities depending on their needs.

Do Hindus have a holy book? There are several books or scriptures which guide Hindus, but there is not one central text like the Bible or Qur'an. All scriptures teach the idea that God should be worshipped as the Supreme Being but can be found in everything, is within all things and is everywhere. The Vedas, four ancient scriptures, guide worship and are said to be as old as Brahman himself. These include:

The Samhitas – hymns of praise to God

Brahmanas – rituals and prayers used by priests

Aranyakas – guidance on worship, including meditation

Upanishads – the teachings of Hinduism

The central Hindu scripture is the Bhagavad Gita. Written in ancient Sanskrit, it teaches that although the body dies, the soul lives on – samsara.

The story of Rama and Sita from the Ramayana, and understand that the story of the triumph of light over darkness had been told for over 2,000 years.



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What do Hindus believe?

Sequence of learning

What is reincarnation?

The cycle of samsara. Hindus believe that after death, the soul is reborn or reincarnated into another life, a process called *samsara*. The soul is called the *Atman* and is part of Brahman. Every living thing has an Atman. How a person is reincarnated and in what form depends upon how much good or bad *karma* they build up during their lifetime as a result of good or bad actions. Bad karma may result in a person being reborn as an animal or plant. The process of Samsara continues until a person reaches a state where they live a wholly good life and recognise God in everything, and they are finally released and achieve *moksha* – the soul is released from the human body. The idea of karma is also shared in Buddhism and Sikhism.

What do Hindus believe about how the world was created?

Hindus believe the universe we live in is not the first and will not be the last. The universe is created out of Brahman himself (the creator), living things looked after by Vishnu (the preserver) and, ultimately, the universe will be destroyed by Shiva (the destroyer) – ready for Brahman to begin his work of creation over again.

Hinduism is often portrayed as polytheistic, it is monotheistic because all the different 'gods' are representations of Brahmam – the one true God

How and where do Hindus pray? All prayer and action must be focused on God and this will help Hindus achieve moksha. Hindus worship by meditating, praying, celebrating festivals and going on pilgrimage. Worship can be done in many different ways and include the following:

Meditation and yoga – achieving calmness, peace and focusing on the God

Puja – offering prayers to different deities e.g. praying to Ganesh for success, Laxmi for prosperity or Saraswati for success in exams, Havan – burning offerings to give thanks. Hindus can pray at home or at the Mandir, the Hindu Temple. Know that most Hindus worship – puja – at home before a small shrine – a small altar with pictures, offerings and a place to burn incense. Puja at the shrine or altar involves the five senses: A bell – hearing, Food offerings – taste, Murti – sight, Incense – smell, Kum-kum powder - touch. Hindus worship together at the Mandir.

What are the key Hindu festivals and celebrations?

Hindu festivals are Diwali and Holi. Diwali is a reminder of the victory of good over evil.

Is pilgrimage important to Hindus? Hindus visit the river Ganges in India to release themselves from bad karma and to wash away their sins. Some Hindus believe that the River Ganges came from heaven in the form of the Goddess Ganga who came down to Earth as the mother of humanity