

RE

A review of the RE curriculum

After an audit of the RE provision (lesson observations, book looks, pupil voice) we wanted to ensure that the crucial knowledge for each religion was embedded. To achieve this we have taken the decision to look at each religion on a termly basis.

Term 1: Christianity

Term 2: Judaism

Term 3: Islam

Buddhism and Hinduism will be a stand-alone unit in Year 6.

Curriculum Overview

Year	Christianity	Judaism	Islam
1	Introduction to / Holy Book	Introduction to / Holy book	Introduction to / Holy Book
2	Church / Laws and Rules	Synagogue / Laws and Rules	Mosque / Laws and Rules
3	Jesus/ Teachings	Abraham/ Teachings	Muhammed/ Teachings
4	Rites of passage / Festivals	Rites of passage / Festivals	Rites of passage /Festivals
5	Prayer / God	Prayer / God	Prayer / God
6	Impact on life of believer - Equality/ BUDDHISM	Impact on life of believer - Charity/ HINDUISM	Impact on life of believer - creation and environment/ Islamic civilisations

Year 1

Introduction to religion and holy books

Crucial Knowledge

A religion is a group that share ideas and beliefs about how the world was made and follow a set of beliefs and follow a moral code

Some people believe in God. They believe that God made the world and helps them during their life

Christianity is a religion, followers are called Christians

Islam is a religion, followers are called Muslims

Judaism is a religion, followers are called Jews

Religious people have a holy book with stories about their religion

Christian Holy book is called the Bible

Jewish holy book is called the Torah

Muslim holy book is called the Qur'an

Muslims call God Allah

Sacred: something believed to have a special connection to God.

Believer: someone who is sure God exists.

Safe: something that doesn't harm you.

Important: very special.

Moral: relating to what is right and wrong

Holy: something believed to be connected to God.

Bible: Christian holy book.

Torah: Jewish holy book

Qur'an: the Muslim holy book.

Children need to have an understanding about belonging to groups and what things this may involve – can look at shared stories from the holy books that the children would find interesting and shared practices but the crucial knowledge to recall is what a religion is and the names of the holy book.

Year 2

Holy buildings and Rules

Crucial Knowledge

I know that the Christian holy building is called a Church

I know that the Jewish holy building is called a Synagogue

Moral: relating to what is right and wrong

Holy: something believed to be connected to God.

<p>I know that the Muslim holy building is called a Mosque</p> <p>I know that Christians and Jews have the Ten Commandments</p> <p>I know that Religions have laws or rules that they follow as part of their religion</p> <p>Jesus told everyone to love one another</p>	<p>Bible: Christian holy book.</p> <p>Torah: Jewish holy book</p> <p>Qu’ran: the Muslim holy book.</p> <p>Ten Commandments: 10 laws given to Moses followed by the Jewish people and Christians</p> <p>Five pillars of Islam: 5 important rules for living for Muslims 1. Belief in one God 2. Prayer 3. Giving to Charity 4. fasting in Ramadan 5. Pilgrimage (Hajj)</p> <p>Golden rule: Do to others as you would wish them to do to you</p> <p>Children need to have an understanding about how a holy building is used by a believer and if a visit could take place that may help understanding. Children should consider the roles of laws / rules in their own life and then look at the impact following these rules have on a believer.</p>
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Year 3

<u>Holy person and key teachings</u>	
<p><u>Crucial Knowledge</u></p> <p>Jesus was the founder of the Christian religion</p> <p>Jesus was a Jew</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus was the son of God</p> <p>I can read about Jesus in the Bible</p> <p>Jesus told stories and performed miracles</p> <p>Muhammed was the founder of the Muslim religion</p>	<p>Founder: started the religion</p> <p>Parables: Stories Jesus told that had a moral message</p> <p>Moral: relating to what is right and wrong</p> <p>Miracles: Amazing things that Jesus did</p> <p>Torah: Jewish holy book</p> <p>Qu’ran: the Muslim holy book.</p>

<p>I can read about Muhammed in the Qu’ran</p> <p>Muslims will say “peace be upon him” after his name is spoken to show how special he is</p> <p>Muhammed was a prophet</p> <p>Abraham was the founder of the Jewish religion</p> <p>Abraham was a prophet</p> <p>I know Abraham had a special agreement with God – the Jews would follow Gods laws in return God would look after them</p> <p>I know that the Jewish people were given the 10 commandments and other laws to follow (613)</p>	<p>Ten Commandments: 10 laws given to Moses followed by the Jewish people and Christians</p> <p>Five pillars of Islam: 5 Important rules for living for Muslims 1. Belief in one God 2. Prayer 3. Giving to Charity 4. fasting in Ramadan 5. Pilgrimage (Hajj)</p> <p>Golden rule: Do to others as you would wish them to do to you</p> <p>Prophet: someone who speaks for God or tells people God’s ideas and wishes</p> <p>Children need to have an understanding about the role of the founder in the religion and about the actions in their life. Opportunities to revisit learning from year 1 and 2 should be sought.</p>
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Year 4

<u>Rites of passage and festivals</u>	
<p><u>Crucial Knowledge</u></p> <p>A rite of passage is the milestones in your life journey. Being born, growing up (puberty), marriage, having children, getting old, death.</p> <p>All religions welcome a new baby</p> <p>Christians have baptism or Christening. This welcomes the baby into the Church and starts their Christian journey</p> <p>For Muslims, babies are welcomed into the world with a ceremony called Aqiqah. The new baby is welcomed and a special meal is shared. Prayers are said to thank Allah.</p>	<p>Christening / baptism: a ceremony to welcome a baby into a religion</p> <p>Font: in a church a bowl containing holy water for baptism</p> <p>Godparents: promise to bring you up as a good Christian</p> <p>Miracles: Amazing things that Jesus did</p> <p>Aqiqah: the ceremony to welcome a baby in Islam</p> <p>Bar / Bat Mitzvah: Jewish ceremony at 13/12 where a child promises to follow the religion and the laws themselves.</p> <p>Torah: Jewish Holy book</p>

When a Jewish boy is 13 and a girl is 12 they have a Bar Mitzvah / Bat Mitzvah. They will read the Torah and take responsibility for their own actions and follow the Jewish laws.

Confirmation is a Christian ceremony where a child will commit to being a Christian and to follow the Christian faith.

Christian wedding takes place in a Church so you are married in the eyes of God. They will have a certificate as proof of marriage.

Jewish wedding takes place beneath the chuppah. This is a small, white canopy and represents the home the couple will share together. The bride and groom then sign the 'ketubah'. This is a marriage contract.

Many Muslim marriages are arranged by family members although both partners must agree before the wedding can take place.

In Islam, marriage is a legal contract. This is known as the Nikah.

A festival is a special event where people come together to celebrate. It usually takes place yearly and remembers a special event.

Confirmation: A Christian child taking responsibility for their religious life.

Vows: promises

fast: go without food

Chuppah: Canopy Jewish weddings take place under

Ketubah: Marriage agreement signed during the Jewish wedding ceremony

Nikah: Muslim wedding contract.

Children need to have an understanding about the rites of passage and the importance of recognising milestones in people's lives. Suggested festivals to cover:

Christian

Harvest

Easter

Christmas

Jewish

Rosh Hashanah

Yom Kippur

Pesach

Islam

Eid

Ramadan

Year 5

Prayer / worship and God

Crucial Knowledge

For religious believers, praying is a way of talking to God.

Many Christians pray a prayer that Jesus told his disciples in the Bible. This special prayer is called the Lord's Prayer and is prayed by Christians on their own and during church services.

Jewish believers have a special prayer. This prayer is prayed every day in the morning and the evening. The prayer is called the Shema.

Muslims pray 5 times a day. They wash before prayers and use a prayer map and a compass in order to pray towards Mecca, a holy city for them.

Christians believe in one God that you can see in three ways. Christians believe that God is Father, Son and Holy Spirit quite separately but all at the same time. This is called the Trinity

In Islam there is a belief in one God. Muslims call their God Allah (which is the Arabic word for God).

Jewish holy day is called Shabbat and is Friday evening to Saturday evening. Jews will visit the synagogue

Christian holy day is Sunday and is called the day of rest. Christians will visit a Church

Muslim holy day is a Friday and they will visit the mosque

Worship can take many forms: singing, dancing, praying, helping others, meditating, giving.

Worship: the feeling or act of showing loyalty or love

Parables: Stories Jesus told that had a moral message

Moral: relating to what is right and wrong

Miracles: Amazing things that Jesus did

Torah: Jewish holy book

Qu'ran: the Muslim holy book.

Ten Commandments: 10 laws given to Moses followed by the Jewish people and Christians

Five pillars of Islam: 5 Important rules for living for Muslims 1. Belief in one God 2. Prayer 3. Giving to Charity 4. fasting in Ramadan 5. Pilgrimage (Hajj)

Golden rule: Do to others as you would wish them to do to you

Prophet: someone who speaks for God or tells people God's ideas and wishes

Children need to have an understanding about the role of the founder in the religion and about the actions in their life. Opportunities to revisit learning from year 1 and 2 should be sought.

Prayer and worship can take place anywhere.

Year 6

Term 1 – Equality / Buddhism
Term 2 – Charity / Hinduism
Term 3 – Creation / Islamic civilisations

Crucial Knowledge

Buddhism

The Buddhist religion was started by Siddhartha Guatama
Buddhism is one of the 6 major world religions
The eight fold path is a key belief for Buddhist
Buddhist worship in a temple

Equality

Equality is about ensuring that every individual has an equal opportunity to make the most of their lives and talents. It is also the belief that no one should have poorer life chances because of the way they were born, where they come from, what they believe, or whether they have a disability.

Rosa Parkes started the bus boycotts

Martin Luther King fought for equal rights for black people in America

Christians believe that everyone is equal in the eyes of God

Charity is an organisation or a person helping people with money or resources
One charity we look at in school is the NSPCC
Jesus taught the importance of love and helping others in need
Jesus told stories to explain how Christians should behave (prodigal son and widows mite)

Children need to have an understanding that there are six world religions that have different beliefs and these affect how they live their life. More emphasis in the charity and equality unit to be spent on how religious beliefs affect the life of a believer

Buddhism – one of the 6 major world religions

Temple – holy building for a Buddhist

Equality – everyone treated fairly

Bus boycotts – refusing to catch the buses

Charity – helping others

Hinduism – one of the six major world religions

Parable – a story that Jesus told that had an important message for followers

Christian love – caring for everyone including the planet

Mandir – Hindi Temple

Hinduism believe in one god/many gods (monotheism/polytheism)

Reincarnation is the belief that you are born again.

Hindus worship in a mandir

Hindus worship at home using a puja tray

Hindus follow the festival of Diwali and remember the story of Rama and Sita

Islamic civilisations

Baghdad was founded in 762BC and is the centre of the Islamic world

Islam believe in the House of wisdom = where all the world's knowledge was stored

For Muslims discovery and learning (inventions and innovations) are important