

RE



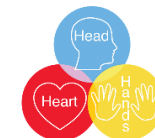
Know more, remember more



Know yourself, grow yourself



Use your learning, develop your skills

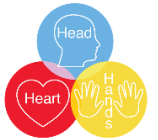


Curriculum overview

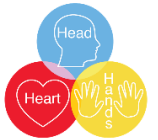
Year		Autumn	Spring	Summer
1	Strand	Celebrations		
	Termly Focus	Christianity	Islam	Comparison What are the similarities and differences between Christianity and Islam celebrations?
2	Strand	Holy Books and Stories		
	Termly Focus	Holy Books /comparison		Religious stories/Comparison
3	Strand	Rites of Passage		
	Termly Focus	Christianity	Judaism	Sikhism
4	Strand	Worship and places of worship.		
	Termly Focus	Christianity	Islam	Hindu
5	Strand	Beliefs		
	Termly Focus	Judaism	Christianity	Science
6	Strand	Religious Leaders and Teachers		
	Termly Focus	Christianity	Muslim	Hinduism

RE (Year 1): Strand of learning – celebrations

Crucial Knowledge- Term 1 (Christianity)	Expanded Knowledge	Apply/Prove
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The main celebrations and festivals of Christianity are Harvest, Christmas and Easter. • Harvest reminds Christians of all the good things God gives them. • It is a celebration of the food grown on the land. • Christians we have given thanks for successful harvests. We celebrate this day by singing, praying and decorating our churches with baskets of fruit and food. • Christmas is the celebration of the birth of Jesus Christ (Son of God). • Christmas is celebrated differently in different countries. • Discuss the differences in celebrations between different countries. • Retell the Christmas story. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The other celebrations and festivals of Christianity are Advent, Ascension day, Lent, Ash Wednesday, Whit Sunday and Pentecost. • Explain religious rituals and ceremonies and the meaning of them, including their own experiences of them. • Recognise, name and describe religious artefacts, places and practices. • Recognise different religious symbols of Christianity (Cross, The Star of David) their relevance for individuals and how they feature in festivals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact files. • Leaflets. • Label religious artefacts and places. • Pictures and captions. • Record their knowledge through: discussion, drawing pictures, drama/role play, making models, writing, using ict...
Crucial Knowledge- Term 2 (Easter)	Expanded Knowledge	Apply/Prove
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easter will be taught as a stand-alone topic during Spring 2 • Christians’ religious building is called a church which is used to host services celebrating: Harvest, Christmas and Easter. • Easter is the celebration of the resurrection of Jesus Christ on the third day of his crucifixion. • Retell the story of Easter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The other celebrations and festivals of Christianity are Ascension day, Lent, Ash Wednesday • Explain religious rituals and ceremonies and the meaning of them, including their own experiences of them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fact files. • Leaflets. • Label religious artefacts and places. • Pictures and captions.



<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The main celebrations and festivals of Islam are Ramadan, Eid al-Fitr, Haji and Eid al Adha.• Muslim's holy book is called the Quran.• Muslims' religious buildings are called Mosques which are used to host services celebrating: Ramadan, Eid al-Fitr, Haji and Eid al Adha. This is their place of worship. • Muslims celebrate when PM (PBUH) was shown the Quran for the first time.• This festival is called Ramadan.• During Ramadan, Muslims won't eat or drink during the hours of daylight. This is called fasting. This reminds them of the suffering of the poor.• Children, pregnant women, elderly people and those who are ill or travelling don't have to fast. • The end of Ramadan is marked by a big celebration called 'Eid al-Fitr' (the Festival of the Breaking of the Fast). During Eid al-Fitr Muslims dress in their finest clothes, give gifts to children and spend time with their friends and family. Muslims will also give money to charity at Eid. • Eid al-Adha is the festival where Muslims remember the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son when God ordered him to.• Eid usually starts with Muslims going to the Mosque for prayers.• Muslims visit family and friends and will also give money to charity so that poor people can celebrate too. • The Hajj is pilgrimage to Makkah in Saudi Arabia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recognise, name and describe religious artefacts, places and practices. <p>Recognise different religious symbols, their relevance for individuals and how they feature in festivals.</p>	
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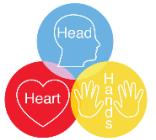
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All Muslims who are fit and able to travel should make the visit to Makkah at least once in their lives. • Muslims go on Hajj because it marks a brand new start. • 		
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Crucial Knowledge- Term 1 Comparison – (Christianity and Islam)	Expanded Knowledge	Apply/Prove
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify similarities and differences between Christianity and Islam within their holy celebrations. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Venn diagrams. • Comparative tables. • Fact files.

RE (Year 2): Strand of learning – Holy Books

Crucial Knowledge- (Holy Books)	Expanded Knowledge	Apply/Prove
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know about the holy book in Christianity. • Know about the holy book in Islam. • Know the places of worship for Christianity and Islam. • Know the holy day and what they do on the holy day in both Christianity and Islam. • What happens in the place of worship during the holy day in both Christianity and Islam. • What happens in the places of worship during celebrations/ festivals for Christianity and Islam. • Name the religious leaders/ teachers within the place of worship. • Know how each religion pray to their God/Allah. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parts of the Bible. • Parts of the Qu’ran. • Describe what religious leaders/ teachers do. • Parts of the places of worship. • How many times during the day do Muslims pray? • Know about the pilgrimage (Hajj). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record their knowledge through: discussion, drawing pictures, drama/role play, making models, writing, using ict. • Fact files. • Leaflets. • Label religious artefacts and places. • Pictures and captions. • Ordering pictures/ text.

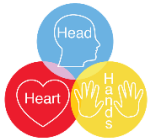
Crucial Knowledge- (Religious stories)	Expanded Knowledge	Apply/Prove
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know some parables from the Christian faith (The Good Samaritan, The Lost Sheep, The Rich Fool, The Prodigal Son, The Flowers of the Field, The Lost Coin etc.). • Know what a moral is. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Discuss and give opinions on morals and values, including their own. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Record their knowledge through: discussion, drawing pictures, drama/role play, making models, writing, using ict.



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the morals behind stories in the Christian faith. Know some stories from the Islamic faith (The Crying Camel, Bilal and the Beautiful Butterfly, The Boy who Threw Stones at Trees, The Religious Man and the Shopkeeper, Ibrahim and the Fire, The gift of sands). Identify the morals behind stories in the Islamic faith. Retell religious stories. Look at faith stories to understand actions and consequences. Understand that they have their own choices to make and begin to understand the concept of morals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relate faith stories to familiar stories and their own experiences. Comparing (similarities and differences in the teaching/moral) faith stories from different religions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fact files. Leaflets. Label religious artefacts and places. Pictures and captions. Ordering pictures/ text.
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RE (Year 3/4): Strand of learning – (Cycle A 2022-23)

Crucial Knowledge – Christianity	Expanded Knowledge	Intent/Prove
<p><i>Background CK for unit</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Religion refers to what you believe about human beings' relationship to a higher power (or God) and teaches you a set of practices to live by.</i> <i>All Religions have</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>a belief in a supreme being, god or deity.</i> <i>laws or rules that they follow</i> <i>ways to worship their Gods.</i> <i>special places to worship.</i> <i>special symbols</i> <i>special holy days which are celebrated according to their beliefs and traditions.</i> <i>Worship is the feeling or act of showing loyalty or love</i> <i>There is no concrete proof that one particular religion is correct, however,</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christianity is focused on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ Christians believe there is only one God, but that he is revealed in three different forms: God the Father, God the Son, The Holy Spirit. The rules followed by Christians are the ten commandments. 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 Christians may hold special celebration days for festivals such as Harvest, Easter and Christmas. At these times, Christians may attend special church services. 	<p><u>CK: What is Christianity?</u> Poster/ non chronological report explaining the basic principles of the Christian faith.</p> <p><u>CK: How do Christians worship?</u> *Compare the different ways of worship, any actions, gestures or rituals they involve. *Explain why worship is important to Christians.</p> <p><u>CK: What are special holy days for Christians?</u> * Describe what a Christian person may do on their holy day. *Describe what a Sunday service in church may look at.</p> <p><u>CK: Where do Christians worship?</u> *Label the different parts of Christian Holy Buildings.</p>



<p>CK</p> <p>believers have faith even though they cannot see God.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christianity is a religion. • Followers of Christianity are called Christians. • Jesus was the founder of the Christian religion. • Christians say grace, read the bible, say prayers. • The Christian holy book is the Bible. • You can read about Jesus in the Bible. • Christians believe that Sundays are a day to worship. • Christians may visit a church on this day • Many Christians worship in churches. • Some groups meet in homes and other buildings. • The Christian Cross is used as a symbol for Christianity. • The Cross stands for the Holy Trinity. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Church' means the gathering of Christians as well as the building in which Christians worship. • Stained glass windows often appear in Christian churches depicting the life of Jesus. • The altar is the table at the very front of the church which holds the bread and wine. • The font is where part of the Baptism service takes place. The font holds Holy water. • The lectern is where the Bible sits. Readings are read from here during a service. • The pulpit is a raised platform from which the church leader can teach from the Bible. • The candle flame is another symbol as Jesus is known as the light of the world • The ichthus is a Greek symbol of a fish, which also signifies Jesus Christ, the son of god in Christian teachings. • The dove with an olive branch represents peace, relating to baptism and the Holy Spirit which is an aspect of the Christian god. 	<p>*Compare the different Christian Holy buildings- how are they similar/different.</p> <p>CK: What are special symbols in the Christian <u>faith</u>?</p> <p>*Identify important signs, objects and symbols in</p> <p>*Interpret metaphors from the bible which describe God.</p>
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Crucial Knowledge – Islam (Spring)	Expanded Knowledge	Intent/Prove
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islam is a religion. • Followers of Islam are called Muslims • Muslims call God Allah. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Islam there is a belief in one God • The rules followed by Muslims are the five pillars. 	<p>CK: What is Islam?</p> <p>Leaflet or 'Guide' to the basic principles of Islam.</p> <p>CK: How do Muslims worship?</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muhammed was the founder of the Muslim religion • Muslims pray 5 times a day. • Muslim holy book is called the Qur'an • Muslims believe that the Qur'an is a record of the exact words that Allah said. • You can read about Muhammed in the Qur'an • Muslim holy day is a Friday and they will visit the mosque. • Muslim holy building is called a Mosque. • Services are held in mosques every day. • There are no images of people or animals in mosques. • they are decorated with patterns and words from the Qur'an. • the crescent and the star is used as a symbol for Islam • Certain colours have become very symbolic in Islam. • The two most prominent colours are green and white. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Five pillars of Islam are: 1. Belief in one God 2. Prayer 3. Giving to Charity 4. fasting in Ramadan 5. Pilgrimage (Haji) • they wash before prayers and use a prayer mat and a compass in order to pray towards Mecca, a holy city for them. • Muslims will say "peace be upon him" after Muhammed's name is spoken to show how special he is. • Muhammed was a prophet • The main Muslim festivals are: Ramadan, Eid-al-Fitr, Eid-al-Adha, Dhu al-Hijja. • During Ramadan, Muslims try to give up bad habits and become better Muslims by praying more. • Mosques often have a domed roof. • A minaret which is a tall thin tower. A man stands at the top and calls Muslims to prayer. • Mihrab is an alcove in the wall shows the direction the worshippers need to face. This is the direction of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, the most sacred Muslim place in the world. • There is a washroom as Muslims must wash before entering the main hall. • The symbol used to be on the flag of the Ottoman Empire, which was the dominant Muslim power for nearly 700 years. • It is now linked with Islam, but is not an official symbol of Islam. • The colour green is mentioned many times in the Qur'an as the colour of clothing in paradise. The colour green 	<p>Compare the ways in which Muslims worship.</p> <p>CK: What are special holy days for Muslims? Write a diary from the POV of a Muslim individual on a special holy day. What do they do, wear, eat etc.</p> <p>CK: Where do Muslims worship? Label an image and discuss the key elements of a mosque. Compare to a Christian Church.</p> <p>CK: What are special symbols in the Islamic faith?</p>
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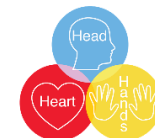
	has, therefore, been associated with Islam for centuries.	
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Crucial Knowledge – Judaism (Summer)	Expanded Knowledge	Intent/Prove
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Judaism is a religion. Followers of Judaism are called Jews or Jewish Abraham was the founder of the Jewish religion Judaism is the oldest faith Jewish holy book is called the Torah Jewish believers have a special prayer. This prayer is said every day in the morning and the evening. The prayer is called the Shema The 'Shabbat' (often called the Sabbath) is the Jewish day of rest. Jews will visit the synagogue The Jewish holy building is called a Synagogue During the service everyone, except women who aren't married, must wear a hat to show respect to God; this is called a kippah. Adult men wear a prayer shawl for morning prayer which has fringes along the edge to remind the worshipper to follow God's way. Men and women sit separately in the synagogue. The Jewish symbol is called The Star of David 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The rules Jews follow are the ten commandments Jewish people dedicate their lives to obeying God's laws to thank him for His protection and guidance. Jews regard this day as a gift given to them by God. Shabbat begins at nightfall on Friday and lasts until nightfall on Saturday. Hanukkah is the 'festival of lights' when Jews light a Hannukah menorah dedicated to God. Passover is when Jews remember being led out of slavery by Moses. Bimah is a raised platform where most of the service takes place. The Torah readings happen here. the Ark is a cupboard in which the Torah scrolls are kept. Siddur is the main prayer book. the Eternal Light hangs above the Ark and is always burning to remind everyone that God is always with them. Memorial Boards are boards full of name plates. Each name plate remembers someone who has died. The Menorah is a seven branched candelabrum and the number of branches represents the seven days of the week. 	<p><u>CK: What is Judaism?</u> Create a quiz about the Jewish faith.</p> <p><u>CK: How do Jews worship?</u> How do they worship? Is this different for different people?</p> <p><u>CK: What are special holy days for Jews?</u> Create a calendar of special holy days.</p> <p><u>CK: Where do Jews worship?</u> Label a synagogue- Do all synagogues look the same?</p> <p><u>CK: What are special symbols in the Jewish faith?</u> Identify the symbols in different aspects of the Jewish faith.</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Jews wear a kind of good luck charm called a Hamsa which is worn to remind Jews of God's protective hand and his watchful eye over them. • The Star of David is recognised as the symbol of the Jewish community and is named after King David of ancient Israel. 	
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RE (Year 5/6): Strand of learning – religious leaders and teachings

Crucial Knowledge	Expanded Knowledge	Intent/Prove
<p><u>Background Crucial Knowledge for this unit:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion refers to what you believe about human beings' relationship to a higher power (or God) and teaches you a set of practices to live by. • All Religions have <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a belief in a supreme being, god or deity. - laws or rules that they follow - ways to worship their Gods. - special places to worship. - special symbols - special holy days which are celebrated according to their beliefs and traditions. • Worship is the feeling or act of showing loyalty or love. • There is no concrete proof that one particular religion is correct, however, believers have faith even though they cannot see God, <p>CK</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christianity is a religion and their followers are called Christians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christianity is focussed on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ • Christians believe there is only one God, but that he is revealed in three different forms: God the Father, God the Son, The Holy Spirit. • The rules followed by Christians are the ten commandments. • Jesus was a Jew. • Some miracles that Jesus did included <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus calms the storm. - Jesus heals the blind man - Jesus feeds the 5000. • Some examples of parables are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The good Samaritan - The prodigal son. - The unforgiving servant. • Jesus believed this as if you love God, then you follow all his rules; and if you love each other, then you live in a kind and compassionate way which helps others rather than hurting them. 	<p><u>CK: What is Christianity?</u> Children use text to answer questions in the question pyramid about Christianity. Then they look at how Christianity has influenced life in the uk and sort the reasons into big influence or little influence.</p> <p><u>CK: Who was Jesus?</u> Children create a mandala filled with pictures/ words about Jesus.</p> <p><u>CK: What miracles did Jesus do?</u> Write a letter/post card to a family member retelling one of Jesus' miracles.</p> <p><u>CK: What parables did Jesus tell?</u> Children create a cartoon strip of one of the parables and explain its meaning.</p> <p><u>CK: The two Great Commandments</u> Discuss how Christians show their love for god and how they love their neighbour.</p> <p><u>CK: Was Jesus a peace maker or a trouble maker?</u></p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jesus was the founder of the Christian religion.• The Christian Holy book is the Bible• Christians believe Jesus was the son of God.• Jesus can be read about in the Bible.• Jesus told stories and performed miracles.• Christians believe Jesus was the son of God and that he had special powers to perform miracles.• A miracle is an unusual or wonderful event that is believed to be caused by the power of God.• Jesus was a teacher. He used stories in his teaching called parables.• A parable is a simple story that teaches a moral lesson.• Jesus believed the most important rules were to love God and love each other.• Peace can mean a state of harmony, quiet or calm or a time without conflicts and wars.• Conflict can mean a disagreement or struggle between people.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pacifist means a person who is opposed to war or to violence of any kind.	<p>Debate whether Jesus was a peace maker or trouble maker.</p>
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Expanded Curriculum Documents (KS2)

Y3/4

Strand of learning: Worship and places of Worship			
Autumn Christianity	<p><u>Skills to be developed in this unit:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Compare and contrast the practice of religion in the home in different religious communities *Identify the main features and patterns of an act of worship and talk about the importance of worship for believers. *Explore the symbolic use of a wide range of objects, sounds, visual images, actions and gestures and make suggestions as to the intended meaning they might have for believers. *Explore the meaning of stories drawn from religious sources and reflect on the significance of key words, phrases or expressions. *Compare and contrast the use of symbols, actions and gestures used in worship by different communities. *Identify some of the ways in which religions name and describe attributes of God and make links with belief and practice. 	<p><u>Background Crucial Knowledge for this unit:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Religion refers to what you believe about human beings' relationship to a higher power (or God) and teaches you a set of practices to live by. *All Religions have <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a belief in a supreme being, god or deity. - laws or rules that they follow - ways to worship their Gods. - special places to worship. - special symbols - special holy days which are celebrated according to their beliefs and traditions. *Worship is the feeling or act of showing loyalty or love. *There is no concrete proof that one particular religion is correct, however, believers have faith even though they cannot see God., 	<p><u>Application of skills/ proof I have learnt this crucial knowledge:</u></p> <p><u>CK: What is Christianity?</u> Poster/ non chronological report explaining the basic principles of the Christian faith.</p> <p><u>CK: How do Christians worship?</u> *Compare the different ways of worship, any actions, gestures or rituals they involve. *Explain why worship is important to Christians.</p>
	<p><u>Crucial Knowledge for individual lessons</u></p> <p><u>CK: What is Christianity?</u> *Christianity is a religion. *Followers of Christianity are called Christians. *Jesus was the founder of the Christian religion.</p> <p><u>CK: How do Christians worship?</u> *Christians say grace, read the bible, say prayers. *The Christian holy book is the Bible. *You can read about Jesus in the Bible.</p>	<p><u>Extended Crucial Knowledge for this unit:</u></p> <p><u>CK: What is Christianity?</u> *Christianity is focussed on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ *Christians believe there is only one God, but that he is revealed in three different forms: God the Father, God the Son, The Holy Spirit. *The rules followed by Christians are the ten commandments.</p> <p><u>CK: How do Christians worship?</u></p>	<p><u>CK: What are special holy days for Christians?</u> * Describe what a Christian person may do on their holy day. *Describe what a Sunday service in church may look at.</p>

	<p><u>CK: What are special holy days for Christians?</u> *Christians believe that Sundays are a day to worship. *Christians may visit a church on this day</p> <p><u>CK: Where do Christians worship?</u> *Many Christians worship in churches. *Some groups meet in homes and other buildings.</p> <p><u>CK: What are special symbols in the Christian faith?</u> *The Christian Cross is used as a symbol for Christianity. *The Cross stands for the Holy Trinity.</p>	<p>*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</p> <p><u>CK: What are special holy days for Christians?</u> *Christians may hold special celebration days for festivals such as Harvest, Easter and Christmas. At these times, Christians may attend special church services.</p> <p><u>CK: Where do Christians worship?</u> *'Church' means the gathering of Christians as well as the building in which Christians worship. *Stained glass windows often appear in Christian churches depicting the life of Jesus. * The altar is the table at the very front of the church which holds the bread and wine. *The font is where part of the Baptism service takes place. The font holds Holy water. * The lectern is where the Bible sits. Readings are read from here during a service. * The pulpit is a raised platform from which the church leader can teach from the Bible.</p> <p><u>CK: What are special symbols in the Christian faith?</u> *The candle flame is another symbol as Jesus is known as the light of the world. *The ichthus is a Greek symbol of a fish, which also signifies Jesus Christ, the son of god in Christian teachings. *The dove with an olive branch represents peace, relating to baptism and the Holy Spirit which is an aspect of the Christian god.</p>	<p><u>CK: Where do Christians worship?</u> *Label the different parts of Christian Holy Buildings. *Compare the different Christian Holy buildings- how are they similar/different.</p> <p><u>CK: What are special symbols in the Christian faith?</u> *Identify important signs, objects and symbols in *Interpret metaphors from the bible which describe God.</p>
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Strand of learning: Worship and places of Worship			
Spring Islam	<p><u>Skills to be developed in this unit:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Compare and contrast the practice of religion in the home in different religious communities *Identify the main features and patterns of an act of worship and talk about the importance of worship for believers. *Explore the symbolic use of a wide range of objects, sounds, visual images, actions and gestures and make suggestions as to the intended meaning they might have for believers. *Explore the meaning of stories drawn from religious sources and reflect on the significance of key words, phrases or expressions. *Compare and contrast the use of symbols, actions and gestures used in worship by different communities. *Identify some of the ways in which religions name and describe attributes of God and make links with belief and practice. 	<p><u>Background Crucial Knowledge for this unit:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Religion refers to what you believe about human beings' relationship to a higher power (or God) and teaches you a set of practices to live by. *All Religions have <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a belief in a supreme being, god or deity. - laws or rules that they follow - ways to worship their Gods. - special places to worship. - special symbols - special holy days which are celebrated according to their beliefs and traditions. *Worship is the feeling or act of showing loyalty or love. *There is no concrete proof that one particular religion is correct, however, believers have faith even though they cannot see God., 	<p><u>Application of skills/ proof I have learnt this crucial knowledge:</u></p> <p><u>CK: What is Islam?</u> Leaflet or 'Guide' to the basic principles of Islam.</p> <p><u>CK: How do Muslims worship?</u> Compare the ways in which Muslims worship.</p> <p><u>CK: What are special holy days for Muslims?</u> Write a diary from the POV of a Muslim individual on a special holy day. What do they do, wear, eat etc.</p>
	<p><u>Crucial Knowledge for individual lessons:</u></p> <p><u>CK: What is Islam?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Islam is a religion. * Followers of Islam are called Muslims * Muslims call God Allah. *Muhammed was the founder of the Muslim religion <p><u>CK: How do Muslims worship?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Muslims pray 5 times a day. *Muslim holy book is called the Qur'an *Muslims believe that the Qur'an is a record of the exact words that Allah said. *You can read about Muhammed in the Qur'an 	<p><u>Extended Crucial Knowledge for this unit:</u></p> <p><u>CK: What is Islam?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *In Islam there is a belief in one God *The rules followed by Muslims are the five pillars. * The Five pillars of Islam are: 1. Belief in one God 2. Prayer 3. Giving to Charity 4. fasting in Ramadan 5. Pilgrimage (Hajj) <p><u>CK: How do Muslims worship?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *They wash before prayers and use a prayer map and a compass in order to pray towards Mecca, a holy city for them. 	<p><u>CK: Where do Muslims worship?</u> Label an image and discuss the key elements of a mosque. Compare to a Christian Church.</p> <p><u>CK: What are special symbols in the Islamic faith?</u></p>

	<p><u>CK: What are special holy days for Muslims?</u> <i>*Muslim holy day is a Friday and they will visit the mosque.</i></p> <p><u>CK: Where do Muslims worship?</u> <i>*Muslim holy building is called a Mosque. *Services are held in mosques every day. *There are no images of people or animals in mosques. *They are decorated with patterns and words from the Qur'an.</i></p> <p><u>CK: What are special symbols in the Islamic faith?</u> <i>*The crescent and the star is used as a symbol for Islam. *Certain colours have become very symbolic in Islam. *The two most prominent colours are green and white.</i></p>	<p><i>*Muslims will say "peace be upon him" after Muhammed's name is spoken to show how special he is. * Muhammed was a prophet</i></p> <p><u>CK: What are special holy days for Muslims?</u> <i>*The main Muslim festivals are: Ramadan, Eid-al-Fitr, Eid-al-Adha, Dhu al-Hijja. *During Ramadan, Muslims try to give up bad habits and become better Muslims by praying more.</i></p> <p><u>CK: Where do Muslims worship?</u> <i>*Mosques often have a domed roof. * A minaret which is a tall thin tower. A man stands at the top and calls Muslims to prayer. *Mihrab is an alcove in the wall shows the direction the worshippers need to face. This is the direction of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, the most sacred Muslim place in the world. *There is a washroom as Muslims must wash before entering the main hall.</i></p> <p><u>CK: What are special symbols in the Islamic faith?</u> <i>*The symbol used to be on the flag of the Ottoman Empire, which was the dominant Muslim power for nearly 700 years. * It is now linked with Islam, but is not an official symbol of Islam. *The colour green is mentioned many times in the Qur'an as the colour of clothing in paradise. The colour green has, therefore, been associated with Islam for centuries.</i></p>	
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Strand of learning: Worship and places of Worship			
Summer Judaism	<p><u>Skills to be developed in this unit:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Compare and contrast the practice of religion in the home in different religious communities *Identify the main features and patterns of an act of worship and talk about the importance of worship for believers. *Explore the symbolic use of a wide range of objects, sounds, visual images, actions and gestures and make suggestions as to the intended meaning they might have for believers. *Explore the meaning of stories drawn from religious sources and reflect on the significance of key words, phrases or expressions. *Compare and contrast the use of symbols, actions and gestures used in worship by different communities. *Identify some of the ways in which religions name and describe attributes of God and make links with belief and practice. 	<p><u>Background Crucial Knowledge for this unit:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Religion refers to what you believe about human beings' relationship to a higher power (or God) and teaches you a set of practices to live by. *All Religions have <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a belief in a supreme being, god or deity. - laws or rules that they follow - ways to worship their Gods. - special places to worship. - special symbols - special holy days which are celebrated according to their beliefs and traditions. *Worship is the feeling or act of showing loyalty or love. *There is no concrete proof that one particular religion is correct, however, believers have faith even though they cannot see God., 	<p><u>Application of skills/ proof I have learnt this crucial knowledge:</u></p> <p><u>CK: What is Judaism?</u> Create a quiz about the Jewish faith.</p> <p><u>CK: How do Jews worship?</u> How do they worship? Is this different for different people?</p> <p><u>CK: What are special holy days for Jews?</u> Create a calendar of special holy days.</p> <p><u>CK: Where do Jews worship?</u> Label a synagogue- Do all synagogues look the same?</p> <p><u>CK: What are special symbols in the Jewish faith?</u> Identify the symbols in different aspects of the Jewish faith.</p>
	<p><u>Crucial Knowledge for individual lessons:</u></p> <p><u>CK: What is Judaism?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Judaism is a religion. * Followers of Judaism are called Jews or Jewish. *Abraham was the founder of the Jewish religion *Judaism is the oldest faith <p><u>CK: How do Jews worship?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Jewish holy book is called the Torah *Jewish believers have a special prayer. This prayer is said every day in the morning and the evening. The prayer is called the Shema <p><u>CK: What are special holy days for Jews?</u></p>	<p><u>Extended Crucial Knowledge for this unit:</u></p> <p><u>CK: What is Judaism?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *The rules Jews follow are the ten commandments. *Jewish people dedicate their lives to obeying God's laws to thank him for His protection and guidance. <p><u>CK: How do Jews worship?</u></p> <p><u>CK: What are special holy days for Jews?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Jews regard this day as a gift given to them by God. *Shabbat begins at nightfall on Friday and lasts until nightfall on Saturday. 	

	<p>*The 'Shabbat' (often called the Sabbath) is the Jewish day of rest. * Jews will visit the synagogue</p> <p><u>CK: Where do Jews worship?</u></p> <p>*The Jewish holy building is called a Synagogue *During the service everyone, except women who aren't married, must wear a hat to show respect to God; this is called a kippah. *Adult men wear a prayer shawl for morning prayer which has fringes along the edge to remind the worshipper to follow God's way. *Men and women sit separately in the synagogue.</p> <p><u>CK: What are special symbols in the Jewish faith?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jewish symbol is called The Star of David 	<p>*Hanukkah is the 'festival of lights' when Jews light a Hannukah menorah dedicated to God. * Passover is when Jews remember being led out of slavery by Moses.</p> <p><u>CK: Where do Jews worship?</u></p> <p>*Bimah is a raised platform where most of the service takes place. The Torah readings happen here. *The Ark is a cupboard in which the Torah scrolls are kept. *Siddur is the main prayer book. *The Eternal Light hangs above the Ark and is always burning to remind everyone that God is always with them. *Memorial Boards are boards full of name plates. Each name plate remembers someone who has died.</p> <p><u>CK: What are special symbols in the Jewish faith?</u></p> <p>*The Menorah is a seven branched candelabrum and the number of branches represents the seven days of the week. *Some Jews wear a kind of good luck charm called a Hamsa which is worn to remind Jews of God's protective hand and his watchful eye over them. *The Star of David is recognised as the symbol of the Jewish community and is named after King David of ancient Israel.</p>	
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Strand of learning: Worship and places of Worship			
Summer Judaism	<p><u>Skills to be developed in this unit:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Explore the life of key religious figures and make links with teachings and practices of special significance to followers. *Investigate the life of a person who has been inspired by their faith and make links between belief and action – *Investigate stories about God’s relationship with people and suggest how, for some people, this helps them to make sense of life *Explore the origins of sacred writings and consider their importance for believers today *Explore a variety of forms of literature found in sacred books and investigate a range of religious teachings *Explore rules for living found in sacred writings and teachings and ask questions about their impact on the lives of believers 	<p><u>Background Crucial Knowledge for this unit:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Religion refers to what you believe about human beings’ relationship to a higher power (or God) and teaches you a set of practices to live by. *All Religions have <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - a belief in a supreme being, god or deity. - laws or rules that they follow - ways to worship their Gods. - special places to worship. - special symbols - special holy days which are celebrated according to their beliefs and traditions. *Worship is the feeling or act of showing loyalty or love. *There is no concrete proof that one particular religion is correct, however, believers have faith even though they cannot see God., 	<p><u>Application of skills/ proof I have learnt this crucial knowledge:</u></p> <p><u>CK: What is Christianity?</u> Children use text to answer questions in the question pyramid about Christianity. Then they look at how Christianity has influenced life in the uk and sort the reasons into big influence or little influence.</p> <p><u>CK: Who was Jesus?</u> Children create a mandala filled with pictures/ words about Jesus.</p>
	<p><u>Crucial Knowledge for individual lessons</u></p> <p><u>CK: What is Christianity?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Christianity is a religion and their followers are called Christians. *Jesus was the founder of the Christian religion. *The Christian Holy book is the Bible. <p><u>CK: Who was Jesus?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Christians believe Jesus was the son of God. *Jesus can be read about in the Bible. *Jesus told stories and performed miracles. 	<p><u>Extended Crucial Knowledge for this unit:</u></p> <p><u>CK: What is Christianity?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Christianity is focussed on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ *Christians believe there is only one God, but that he is revealed in three different forms: God the Father, God the Son, The Holy Spirit. *The rules followed by Christians are the ten commandments. <p><u>CK: Who was Jesus?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> *Jesus was a Jew. 	<p><u>CK: What miracles did Jesus do?</u> Write a letter/post card to a family member retelling one of Jesus’ miracles.</p> <p><u>CK: What parables did Jesus tell?</u> Children create a cartoon strip of one of the parables and explain its meaning.</p>

	<p><u>CK: What miracles did Jesus do?</u> <i>*Christians believe Jesus was the son of God and that he had special powers to perform miracles. *A miracle is an unusual or wonderful event that is believed to be caused by the power of God.</i></p> <p><u>CK: What parables did Jesus tell?</u> <i>_Jesus was a teacher. He used stories in his teaching called parables. *A parable is a simple story that teaches a moral lesson.</i></p> <p><u>CK: The two Great Commandments</u> <i>*Jesus believed the most important rules were to love God and love each other.</i></p> <p><u>CK: Was Jesus a peace maker or a trouble maker?</u> <i>Peace can mean a state of harmony, quiet or calm or a time without conflicts and wars. Conflict can mean a disagreement or struggle between people.</i></p>	<p><u>CK: What miracles did Jesus do?</u> <i>Some miracles that Jesus did include: Jesus calms the storm. Jesus heals the blind man Jesus feeds the 5000.</i></p> <p><u>CK: What parables did Jesus tell?</u> <i>Some examples of parables are: The good Samaritan The prodigal son. The unforgiving servant.</i></p> <p><u>CK: The two Great Commandments</u> <i>*Jesus believed this as if you love God, then you follow all his rules; and if you love each other, then you live in a kind and compassionate way which helps others rather than hurting them.</i></p> <p><u>CK: Was Jesus a peace maker or a trouble maker?</u> <i>Pacifist means a person who is opposed to war or to violence of any kind.</i></p>	<p><u>CK: The two Great Commandments</u> <i>Discuss how Christians show their love for god and how they love their neighbour.</i></p> <p><u>CK: Was Jesus a peace maker or a trouble maker?</u> <i>Debate whether Jesus was a peace maker or trouble maker.</i></p>
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