



Ashbury Meadow Primary School Religion & Worldviews Curriculum Map & Overview

		Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Early Years Foundation Stage	Nursery & Reception	<p>Religious Celebrations: Christianity – Harvest Festival, The Christmas Story Judaism – Hanukkah Non-religious festival – Chinese New Year Hinduism – Diwali</p> <p>Non-religious Celebrations/Worldviews: Birthdays, Halloween, Bonfire night</p> <p>Through class assemblies children build on their knowledge of celebrations from Nursery to explore the 5 main religions in depth and link to their own religious beliefs and cultural traditions.</p> <p>Family celebrations: Weddings, birthdays etc Exploring the differences between how I and how others celebrate.</p> <p>Special Places: church, synagogue, temple</p>		<p>Religious Celebrations: Christianity – Shrove Tuesday, Lent, The Easter Story Islam – Ramadan, Eid Al-Fitr Sikhism – Vaisakhi</p> <p>Non-religious Celebrations/Worldviews: Pancake Day, Mother’s Day, St George’s Day</p> <p>Through class assemblies children build on their knowledge of celebrations from Nursery to explore the 5 main religions in depth and link to their own religious beliefs and cultural traditions.</p> <p>Family celebrations: Exploring the differences between how I and how others celebrate.</p> <p>Special Places: church, mosque, gurdwara</p>		<p>Religious Celebrations: Christianity – Shrove Tuesday, Lent, The Easter Story Islam – Ramadan, Eid Al-Adha Buddhism – Vesak</p> <p>Non-religious Celebrations/Worldviews: Father’s Day, International Day of Friendship</p> <p>Through class assemblies children build on their knowledge of celebrations from Nursery to explore the 5 main religions in depth and link to their own religious beliefs and cultural traditions.</p> <p>Family celebrations: Exploring the differences between how I and how others celebrate.</p> <p>Special Places: church, mosque, temple</p>	
	Year 1	<p>Theme: Creation Story</p> <p>Concept: Life Practices</p> <p>Key Question: Does God want Christians to look after the world?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: RoL MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Christmas</p> <p>Concept: Incarnation</p> <p>Key Question: What gifts might Christians in my town have given Jesus if he had been born here rather than in Bethlehem?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Jesus as a friend</p> <p>Concept: Incarnation</p> <p>Key Question: Was it always easy for Jesus to show friendship?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: IL, MT, T</p>	<p>Theme: Easter – Palm Sunday</p> <p>Concept: Salvation</p> <p>Key Question: Why was Jesus welcomed like a king or celebrity by the crowds on Palm Sunday?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: D, RoL, MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Shabbat</p> <p>Concept: Commitment</p> <p>Key Question: Is Shabbat important to Jewish children?</p> <p>Religions: Judaism</p> <p>British Values: RoL IL, MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur</p> <p>Concept: Commitment</p> <p>Key Question: Are Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur important to Jewish children?</p> <p>Religions: Judaism</p> <p>British Values: IL MR, T</p>

	Year 2	<p>Theme: What did Jesus teach?</p> <p>Concept: Life Practices</p> <p>Key Question: Is it possible to be kind to everyone all of the time?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: IL, MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Christmas – Jesus as a gift from God</p> <p>Concept: Incarnation</p> <p>Key Question: Why do Christians believe God gave Jesus to the world?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Prayer at home</p> <p>Concept: Belonging</p> <p>Key Question: Does praying at regular intervals help a Muslim in his/ her everyday life?</p> <p>Religions: Islam</p> <p>British Values: T</p>	<p>Theme: Easter – Resurrection</p> <p>Concept: Salvation</p> <p>Key Question: How important is it to Christians that Jesus came back to life after His crucifixion?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: RoL MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Community and belonging</p> <p>Concept: Belonging</p> <p>Key Question: Does going to a Mosque give Muslims a sense of belonging?</p> <p>Religions: Islam</p> <p>British Values: RoL MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Ha j j</p> <p>Concept: Commitment</p> <p>Key Question: Does completing Ha j j make a person a better Muslim?</p> <p>Religions: Islam</p> <p>British Values: RoL MR, T</p>
Lower Key Stage 2	Year 3	<p>Theme: The Armit Ceremony and the Khalsa</p> <p>Concept: Belonging</p> <p>Key Question: Does joining the Khalsa make a better Sikh?</p> <p>Religions: Sikhism</p> <p>British Values: RoL IL, MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Christmas</p> <p>Concept: Incarnation</p> <p>Key Question: Has Christmas lost its true meaning?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Jesus' miracles</p> <p>Concept: Incarnation</p> <p>Key Question: Could Jesus heal people? Were these miracles or is there some other explanation?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Easter – Forgiveness</p> <p>Concept: Salvation</p> <p>Key Question: What is 'good' about Good Friday?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Sharing and Community</p> <p>Concept: Life Practices</p> <p>Key Question: Do Sikhs think it is important to share?</p> <p>Religions: Sikhism</p> <p>British Values: RoL MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Prayer and Worship</p> <p>Concept: Commitment</p> <p>Key Question: What is the best way for a Sikh to show commitment to God?</p> <p>Religions: Sikhism</p> <p>British Values: RoL MR, T</p>
	Year 4	<p>Theme: Beliefs and practices</p> <p>Concept: Belonging</p> <p>Key Question: How special is the relationship Jews have with God?</p> <p>Religions: Judaism</p> <p>British Values: RoL IV, MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Christmas</p> <p>Concept: Incarnation</p> <p>Key Question: What is the most significant part of the nativity story for Christians today?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Passover</p> <p>Concept: Commitment</p> <p>Key Question: How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them to do?</p> <p>Religions: Judaism</p> <p>British Values: RoL IL, MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Easter</p> <p>Concept: Salvation</p> <p>Key Question: Is forgiveness always possible for Christians?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: RoL IL, MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Rites of Passage and good works</p> <p>Concept: Commitment</p> <p>Key Question: What is the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God?</p> <p>Religions: Judaism</p> <p>British Values: RoL IL, MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Prayer and Worship</p> <p>Concept: Belonging</p> <p>Key Question: Do people need to go to church to show they are Christians?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: IL. MR, T</p>
	Year 5	<p>Theme: Belief into action</p> <p>Concept: Commitment</p> <p>Key Question: How far would a Sikh go for his/ her religion?</p> <p>Religions: Sikhism</p> <p>British Values: RoL IL, MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Christmas</p> <p>Concept: Incarnation</p> <p>Key Question: Is the Christmas story true?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Beliefs and moral values</p> <p>Concept: Belonging</p> <p>Key Question: Are Sikh stories important today?</p> <p>Religions: Sikhism</p> <p>British Values: RoL MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Easter – Forgiveness</p> <p>Concept: Salvation</p> <p>Key Question: How significant is it for Christians to believe God intended Jesus to die?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: RoL MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Prayer and worship</p> <p>Concept: Commitment</p> <p>Key Question: What is the best way for a Sikh to show commitment to God?</p> <p>Religions: Sikhism</p> <p>British Values: RoL MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Beliefs and Practices</p> <p>Concept: Commitment</p> <p>Key Question: What is the best way for a Christian to show commitment to God?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: RoL IL, MR, T</p>

Year 6	<p>Theme: Beliefs and practices</p> <p>Concept: Commitment</p> <p>Key Question: What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God?</p> <p>Religions: Islam</p> <p>British Values: RoL, IL, MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Christmas</p> <p>Concept: Incarnation</p> <p>Key Question: Do Christmas celebrations and traditions help Christians understand who Jesus was and why he was born?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: D, IL, MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Introduction to Humanism</p> <p>Concept: Life Practices</p> <p>Key Question: How could Humanists lead good lives?</p> <p>Worldview: Humanism</p> <p>British Values: RoL, IL, MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Easter</p> <p>Concept: Belonging</p> <p>Key Question: Is Christianity still a strong religion 2000 years after Jesus was on Earth?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity</p> <p>British Values: RoL, MR, T</p>	<p>Theme: Beliefs and moral values</p> <p>Concept: Life Practices</p> <p>Key Question: Does belief in Akhirah (life after death) help Muslims lead good lives?</p> <p>Religions: Islam</p> <p>British Values: D, RoL, IL, MR, T</p> <p><i>NB: This enquiry is taught in 2 sections over the term</i></p>	<p>Theme: Beliefs and practices</p> <p>Concept: Commitment</p> <p>Key Question: Does belief in Akhirah (life after death) help Muslims to lead good lives?</p> <p>Religions: Islam</p> <p>British Values: D, MR, T</p>
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British Values – Rule of Law (RoL), Individual Liberty (IL), Mutual Respect (MR), Tolerance (T) and Democracy (D)

Enquiry End Points Key:

Green = Personal resonance with or reflection on (AT2 Personal)

Blue = Knowledge and understanding of (ATI)

Red = Evaluation/critical thinking in relation to the enquiry question (AT2 Impersonal)

Year 1					
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p>Key Question: Does God want Christians to look after the world?</p>	<p>Key Question: What gifts might Christians in my town have given Jesus if he had been born here rather than in Bethlehem?</p>	<p>Key Question: Was it always easy for Jesus to show friendship?</p>	<p>Key Question: Why was Jesus welcomed like a king or celebrity by the crowds on Palm Sunday?</p>	<p>Key Question: Is Shabbat important to Jewish children?</p>	<p>Key Question: Are Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur important to Jewish children?</p>
<p>End Points: I can say how it felt to make something. I can remember the Christian Creation story and talk about it. I can express an opinion about the Christian belief about creation.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Creation story from the book of Genesis in the Bible in the Old Testament. God is the creator of the world according to the Bible and this is also in the Creed (the beliefs of the Christian church) used by many Christian congregations In the Genesis account (Chapter 1) within the Bible, God gives the first humans the responsibility to look after the world He has created: <i>“Be fruitful and increase in number; fill the earth and subdue it. Rule over the fish in the sea and the birds in the sky and over every living creature that moves on the ground.”</i> Christians believe in the Trinity. This is the complete relationship between God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit 	<p>End Points: I can talk about a gift that is special to me. I can remember some of the Christmas story. I can suggest a gift I would give to Jesus.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mary was a young Jewish woman whom God chose to be the mother of his son, Jesus, and he sent his angel, Gabriel, to ask this of her. Mary agreed (this is called her “Fiat”) and Jesus was born in Bethlehem. This is the Christian concept of incarnation: God becoming man or literally being “made flesh”. The star in the sky symbolises Jesus’ importance and how he could be a light for other nations. The gifts show that Jesus was a type of both king and God and would die. Christians believe in the Trinity. This is the complete relationship between God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit. Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God. Many Jews at the time were awaiting their Messiah, but many would have believed he would be an earthly king who would lead them out of Roman occupation. 	<p>End Points: I can talk about my friends and why I like them. I can remember a story about Jesus showing friendship and talk about it. I can say how Jesus tried to be a good friend.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Christian concept of incarnation: God becoming man or literally being “made flesh” Christians believe Jesus was fully human and fully God, therefore sinless (unable to do wrong) so this would impact on how he would be in relation with people around him who were perhaps not liked, outcasts, or law-breakers. Christians believe that Jesus is very clear in the Bible that people need to forgive each other for any wrongdoing. Jesus drew derision and scorn upon himself for being friends with unpopular people. The impact on a Christian today is whether they can or want to follow Jesus’ example of being a friend (or neighbour) to everyone even if that person is not popular or an outcast, or if 	<p>End Points: I can talk about a person I admire. I can recall parts of the Easter story. I can recognise some symbols in the story. I can start to show understanding that Jesus is special to Christians and say why.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christian concept of Salvation: the saving of mankind from permanent separation from God by the death and resurrection of Jesus Trinity. This is the ‘complete relationship’ between God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit Palm Sunday is the day where Jesus rode into Jerusalem. He fulfilled Old Testament prophecies which said that this would happen when the “king” came. Christians believe in the Trinity. This is the complete relationship between God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit. Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God, he was put to death on Good Friday and rose from the dead on Easter Sunday Jesus lived for approximately 33 years and the events of “Holy Week” (the week leading up to his death and resurrection) start 	<p>End Points: I can tell you which is my favourite day of the week and talk about food I would like to share in a special meal. I can use the right names for things that are special to Jewish people during Shabbat and explain why. I can start to make a connection between being Jewish and decisions about behaviour.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Jewish Holy books (Tenakh) contain core beliefs and stories including the Creation Story in which God creates the world in six days and rests on the seventh – the Sabbath. As the Jewish weeks start on a Sunday, Saturday is the 7th day, the day of rest – Shabbat. The law books attributed to Moses include the 10 commandments – one of these is to ‘Honour the Sabbath’. Shabbat (Sabbath) is celebrated both in the home and the synagogue and the main requirement is that no work should be attempted from sunset on Friday until sunset on Saturday. The start of Shabbat is marked with a special meal and ceremony in the home. 	<p>End Points: I can say how it feels to say sorry and what I have said sorry for. I can tell you something that either Rosh Hashanah or Yom Kippur is about. I can choose a picture and give my thinking on why this might be important to Jewish children at Rosh Hashanah or Yom Kippur.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>Rosh Hashanah</u> is also known as the Head of the Year; it is celebrated on the first and second days of the seventh month, Tishri, and is the Jewish New Year festival. Rosh Hashanah, itself, has several meanings including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Commemorating the anniversary of the creation otherwise known as the birthday of the universe. Being called the day of judgement and the day of remembrance by rabbis (Jewish teachers) It is day of prayer, a time to ask for help in the year ahead and a time to remember the power of

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God “the Father” was the Creator as the Bible tells Christians that it was He who spoke the words of creation • Christians believe that they should be “stewards” of God’s creation and that if they neglect, abuse and spoil the environment, they are damaging something that is precious to God. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation story • God • Adam • Eve • Christianity • Bible • Sacred • Old Testaments (Genesis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The magi and the gifts that they brought, symbolise to Christians that Jesus was meant to be different to earthly kings and be a “king” for people from all nations, for Gentiles (non-Jews) as well as Jews. This allows Christians the world over to feel a unity. • Many Christians would consider Jesus a gift from God. <p>Vocabulary</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christianity • God • Mary • Joseph • Magi/Wise men • Frankincense • Myrrh • Gold • Bible • Gift • Incarnation 	<p>befriending them may cause the Christian to lose social standing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jewish people were under Roman rule and the Jewish saw these people as “Gentiles”, non-Jews, so Jews who worked for them and then used that position to steal, would have been doubly unpopular. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Friendship • Bible • Jesus • Zacchaeus • Mary, Martha & Lazarus • Good friend • Christians • Incarnation • Forgiveness • Acceptance • Disciples 	<p>for Christians on “Palm Sunday” when Jesus rode into Jerusalem</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jewish people themselves believed that God was going to send them a Messiah to rid them of the Roman occupation of Israel. • It was traditional to place a cover across the path of someone deemed worthy of honour, especially royalty. The palm branch was a Jewish symbol of triumph and victory. • Because Jesus was treated by a king by a large number of people, Christians can think of Jesus as a very special person, like royalty. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easter Story • Palm Sunday • Palm leaves • Cross • Crucifixion • Jerusalem • Symbol • Salvation • Special 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When worshipping, Jews wear a skull cap called a kippah. This is usually worn by men as a sign of respect to God. • Judaism is one of the oldest world religions – many of the Jewish writings are significant to other faiths like Christianity and Islam. • The working week adopted in the western world is based on the Creation Story. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judaism • Jewish • Tanakh • Torah • Shabbat • Challah • Kiddish cup • Synagogue • Siddar • Special • Decision making 	<p>God whom they believe created the universe</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Yom Kippur</u> • Yom Kippur known as the Day of Atonement, follows 10 days after Rosh Hashanah. These ten days from Rosh Hashanah to Yom Kippur are known as the High Holy Days and are days of repentance. Yom Kippur remembers the day Moses asked God to forgive the people of Israel for their sins • On Yom Kippur, the holiest day of the year, God assesses a person’s behaviour over the last year and this is sealed in the Book of Life. • Jewish history includes many times of suffering and so these days will help them focus on the highs and lows and try to learn from previous events. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rosh Hashanah • Yom Kippur • Honey • Apples • Challah bread • New Year Synagogue • Shofar • Sorry/forgiveness • Day of atonement • Pray
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Year 2

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p>Key Question: Is it possible to be kind to everyone all of the time?</p>	<p>Key Question: Why do Christians believe God gave Jesus to the world?</p>	<p>Key Question: Does praying at regular intervals help a Muslim in his/ her everyday life?</p>	<p>Key Question: How important is it to Christians that Jesus came back to life after His crucifixion?</p>	<p>Key Question: Does going to a Mosque give Muslims a sense of belonging?</p>	<p>Key Question: Does completing Hajj make a person a better Muslim?</p>

<p>End Points: I can tell you when I have been kind to others even when it was difficult. I can re-tell a story Jesus told about being kind or give an example of when Jesus showed kindness. I can say if I think Christians should be kind and give a reason.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The learning is based on Jesus summing up the 10 commandments from the Old Testament into two commandments. “Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind and with all your strength.’ The second is this: ‘Love your neighbour as yourself.’ There is no commandment greater than these.” Mark 12:30-31 Jesus then gave examples of parables and miracles to help people around him understand this. Trinity: Jesus as the son of God so has the power to heal and forgive sins. Samaritans were despised by the Jews as being mixed race. Jews would not even walk in Samaria but would go far out of their way, even if it was a longer trip, to avoid entering Samaria because they believed the Samaritans were unclean people. The Jewish law stated that they should help a person in trouble or hurt so the fact that the Levite and Priest did not help a fellow Jew would have had meaning to the listeners. In the miracle, Jesus is deliberately setting himself 	<p>End Points: I can say how I could help solve a problem by showing love. I can remember the Christmas story and start to explain that Christians believe Jesus was a gift from God. I can tell you why Christians think God gave Jesus to the world.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trinity: complete relationship between God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit. The three are “consubstantial”, which means that they exist separately and together as one God became incarnate at Christmas and bought God’s love for the world to earth in human form. The concept of salvation: Christians believe that God gave the gift of his son to humanity in order to save them from sin and open up a pathway back to God through the death and resurrection of Jesus Agape: Agape is universal love, such as the love for strangers, nature, or God. It is also called charity God chose a Jewish young woman called Mary, who was engaged to Joseph the carpenter, to be the mother of his earthly son and sent his angel, Gabriel, to ask this of her. Mary agreed to allow this to happen and Jesus was born in Bethlehem Easter/salvation – Jesus came to save humanity. The birth of Jesus was not how the Jews traditionally thought the Messiah would come and lead them. Because of the Roman occupation, they hoped a 	<p>End Points: I can explain how it felt to have to stop doing something to reach the target we had set. I can use the right words to describe how Muslims pray and begin to explain why they do this. I can start to think through how praying 5 times a day might help in some ways more than others.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This enquiry focuses on Muslim worship, particularly prayer There are different groups within Islam and practices concerning prayer differ- Sunni Muslims often pray 5 times a day whereas Shi’a Muslims can pray 3 times. Many Muslims pray regularly ranging from early morning to last thing at night. Prayer is saying thanks to God. Muslims want to thank God for life and everything. Muslim life is built around worship of Allah (their name for God) through prayer. The daily prayers (Salah) mean that Muslims pray as a community. It is a great symbol of equality as all pray side by side in rows, focused towards the holy city of Makkah together. Prayer helps develop self-discipline; this is key to Muslims. Praying regularly helps Muslims put Allah at the centre of their lives. Islam began around 610CE with the prophet Muhammad. Over time different groups within Islam developed with different practices. The daily prayers are designed to remind Muslims that life should revolve around Allah. 	<p>End Points: I can say what I believe happens to you when you die and tell you how I remember people close to me. I can recall what Christians believe happened on Easter Sunday. I can start to suggest a different explanation as to what happened to Jesus after the empty tomb and offer my opinion</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that Jesus was put to death on a cross and remember this event on Good Friday. Christians believe that after he died, he was put into a tomb with a stone rolled across the doorway (so something that could not easily be moved especially from the inside). On Easter Sunday, visitors to the tomb (one being Mary Magdalene who was a follower of Jesus) found it empty. Mary then saw Jesus in the gardens surrounding the tomb, demonstrating to her that he had risen from the dead. The disciples (Jesus’ friends) wrote about these events and their significance in the later books of the New Testament. Pentecost: 50 days after Easter Jesus appeared to his disciples having risen from the dead. Jesus was crucified because this was the law at the time. Because of the Roman occupation, Jews were not allowed to put a man to death, but they said he had blasphemed which was against their law, so the Romans agreed to kill him. Jesus’ body had to be removed from the cross at sundown because of Old Testament Law in Deuteronomy which says 	<p>End Points: I can understand how meeting in a certain place could make me feel like I belong. I can explain what happens when Muslims pray alone or at the mosque. I can talk about how Muslims feel a sense of belonging when they are with other Muslims or when they pray on their own and say why this might be.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mosque is the Islamic place of worship and is the centre of the Muslim community. Going to the Mosque helps give a sense of belonging as Muslims gather there to give thanks to Allah. They wash before prayer with others and join their fellow Muslims praying on the floor of the prayer room as all are equal in the eyes of Allah. Purpose built mosques are very recognisable from the outside with a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> large domed roof covering the main prayer hall tower called a minaret from which the Call to Prayer is made. Inside the Mosques there is usually a <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Minbar (platform at the top of some stairs) for the Imam (prayer leader) to stand on when he gives his sermon. Mihrab, an indentation in the Qiblah wall. This wall signifies the direction of Makkah to which Muslims pray. Muslims believe they are all part of a worldwide community called the Ummah – this connects Muslims from all over the world. In non-Muslim majority countries Mosques are often converted buildings. Having access to a Mosque is important for Muslims as the 	<p>End Points: I can tell you about a special journey and why it was special to me. I can remember some of the events that happen during Hajj and start to explain why these are important to Muslims. I can start to think about the significance of Hajj to a Muslim.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hajj, the Pilgrimage to Makkah in Saudi Arabia, is one of the “Five Pillars of Islam” on which the Sunni Muslim faith is built. The other pillars are looked at in detail in Year 6, Summer 1 and 2. The Hajj takes place every year and it is the duty of every adult Muslim, who is physically and mentally fit and can afford it, to make the pilgrimage at least once in a lifetime. The Hajj commemorates some major events in the early years of the faith and marks the start of the success of Islam. When on pilgrimage, Muslims put away their usual clothes and outward signs of wealth, the vast majority wear white seamless garments known as Ihram. This symbolises equality, a key Islamic belief. Muslims believe they are all part of a worldwide community called the Ummah – this connects Muslims from all over the world. The Hajj to Makkah is a once in a lifetime requirement, Muslims must be able to get the money honestly without borrowing it, so many families save up to send one member at a time. One of the key parts of the hajj is to stand before God and ask for forgiveness for.
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<p>against the Pharisees as they believed no man had the power to forgive sin.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe everyone is their neighbour so they must care about people they may not like, know or who may be outcast from society. The Samaritan had no obligation to help the hurt Jew, especially considering the disdain which the Jewish race had for Samaritans, yet he does, so Christians try to emulate this. The faith of the friends impressed Jesus and he healed their paralysed friend. Christians today feel that if they have faith and pray, then a healing miracle may occur. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christianity Samaritan Levite Pharisee Parables Sins Neighbour 10 commandments Faith 	<p>Messiah would be an earthly king who would free them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe God sent his son as a very different type of King to that which the Jewish people were expecting. They believe Jesus brought love which can be called agape. Agape can be defined as unselfish concern for the welfare of others. It incites a Christian to love their neighbour as themselves. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agape Trinity Incarnation Salvation Advent Jesus Gift Christmas story Messiah Bethlehem 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prayer times are deliberately not convenient – prayer should not be fitted around life; it should be that life revolves around Allah. Muslims need to make sure they have somewhere clean to pray, so they will have a prayer mat and compass nearby if needed. Shia Muslims often pray on something mud-like, usually a clay tablet. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslims Islam Allah Qur’an Salah Mosque Makkah Ka’bah Prayer 	<p>anybody put to death for a crime should not stay there all night.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that this shows that God as Jesus, could overcome even death. The Bible says that injuries that were sustained on the cross were still visible in Jesus after he had risen. These show a Christian that he had died as a human but that he had defeated this. To Christians, the resurrection means that Jesus not only defeated death for himself, but that he defeated it for everybody, as a fellow human being. They also believe Jesus/God loved them enough to be hurt and die for them in the first place. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christianity Resurrection Salvation Disciples New Testament Jesus Easter Sunday Easter Egg Hot cross bun New beginnings 	<p>building is used for many community activities. Muslims will try to be involved in the upkeep of the Mosques and donate money to ensure it is maintained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Friday early afternoon prayers are usually the main time Muslims will try to get to the Mosque for prayers. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Islam Mosque Minaret Musalla Mihrab Minbar Qur’an Wudu Prayer mats Hajj Ummah Qiblah wall 	<p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hajj Hajj robes Makkah/Mecca Qur’an Grand Mosque Mount Arafat Five Pillars Pilgrimage Ihram Muhammad Prophet
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Year 3					
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Key Question: Does joining the Khalsa make a better Sikh?	Key Question: Has Christmas lost its true meaning?	Key Question: Could Jesus heal people? Were these miracles or is there some other explanation?	Key Question: What is ‘good’ about Good Friday?	Key Question: Do Sikhs think it is important to share?	Key Question: What is the best way for a Sikh to show commitment to God?
End Points: I can discuss how, for some groups I belong to, there is an initiation ceremony, and for others there isn’t. I can talk about the	End Points: I can explain what Christmas means to me and talk about whether this involves giving and receiving gifts. I can start to	End Points: I can talk about some of the things in the world that people think of as miracles and begin to tell you about a miracle I	End Points: I can suggest how a person may rescue/help others who are in difficult situations. I can start to tell you why Christians believe	End Points: I can discuss why it is important to share even though it is not always easy. I can describe some ways that Sikhs share and begin to	End Points: I can start to evaluate the ways I show more or less commitment and can talk about when showing commitment may be

<p>difference that makes to my sense of belonging. I can describe what might motivate a Sikh to go through the Amrit Ceremony and what happens during this. I can start to see similarities between my experiences of joining and belonging and a Sikh's experience of the Amrit Ceremony/Khalsa.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Story of Guru Gobind Singh and the Panj Pyare • The Khalsa baptism ceremony is called the Amrit ceremony, this involves the drinking of Amrit (sugar water stirred with a dagger) in the presence of 5 Khalsa Sikhs as well as the Guru Granth Sahib. • The novice is instructed in the following; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ You shall never remove any hair from any part of thy body ○ You shall not use tobacco, alcohol or any other intoxicants ○ You shall not eat the meat of an animal slaughtered the Muslim way ○ You shall not commit adultery. • The novice is required to wear the physical symbols of a Khalsa at all times (known as the 5K's) as well as follow the Khalsa Code of Conduct. • Foundation of Sikhism by Guru Nanak • Sikhs believe in One God – Waheguru • Sikhs believe in equality – people are free to choose their faith • Sikhs believe in three basic principles; meditating on the name of God (praying), earning a living by honest means as well as sharing the fruits of labour with 	<p>explain the Christian belief that Jesus was God in human form and why God gave him to the world. I can start to tell you what Christmas means to Christians and what it means to me.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God chose a Jewish young woman called Mary, who was engaged to Joseph the carpenter, to be the mother of his earthly son. • He sent his angel, Gabriel, to ask this of her. Mary agreed to allow this to happen and Jesus was born in Bethlehem. This is the Christian concept of “incarnation”: God becoming man or literally being “made flesh”. • Jesus was born in a stable and was visited by a variety of people from very different social classes. • There is a significance to the people and places which appear in the Christmas story (explained below). • Trinity – relationship between God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit. The three are “consubstantial”, which means that they exist separately and together as one. • In Jewish culture of the time, the shepherds were very lowly, because they had to sleep with the animals as part of their job. This made them outcasts from many religious activities because they were “unclean”. • The birth of Jesus was not how the Jews traditionally thought the Messiah would come and lead them. Because of the Roman occupation, they hoped a Messiah would be an earthly king who would free them. 	<p>would like to see happen today. I can explain one Christian viewpoint about one of Jesus' healing miracles. I can start to say whether I believe Jesus actually healed people or not.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept of Incarnation is that Jesus became man and lived among men and women. As part of his ministry, narrated in the New Testament of the Bible, Jesus performed many miracles. • The two included in this enquiry are based on healing (rather than some others which create e.g. food and drink). • Jesus uses Saliva to heal the man born blind and builds on the faith of the friends to heal a paralysed man. • Trinity – relationship between God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit. The three are “consubstantial”, which means that they exist separately and together as one. This gives Jesus the power to perform miracles. • Other miracles such as the healing of the dumb man and the other blind man, also show his power to heal. • Belief in Jesus being eternal can impact on prayer for miracles. Miracles have been documented by the church in the time since Jesus left the earth. • The people at the time believed that if parents did wrong (sinned) then children could be born with afflictions, hence the disciples asking about this. • Saliva was thought to possess medicinal qualities, but it was 	<p>Jesus' death is important. I can start to reflect on whether I agree with Christian beliefs about Jesus' death.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salvation: the belief that Jesus' death and resurrection saved humans and opened the way back to God for eternity. • All 4 of the Gospels (the accounts of Jesus' life on earth attributed to his closest friends) tell the story of Holy Week. • The day before Good Friday is called “Maundy Thursday” and is the day he ate a “Last Supper” with his friends. • The passing of the cup of wine and breaking of bread at this supper is commemorated in the Christian sacrament of communion. • Good Friday is the day when Christians commemorate the death of Jesus on the cross. • Christians believe his death on Good Friday was necessary to bring forth the resurrection on Easter Sunday. • The word Gospel means “good news” as Christians believe Jesus' incarnation (God becoming man) is good news for all people. • Christians believe that Jesus went willingly to his death because he trusted God as his father. • They believe in eternal life with God because of Jesus rising from the dead. • Crucifixion was a common punishment for certain crimes in Jesus' times. The Bible says Jesus was put to death along with two thieves. • Jesus fulfilled many prophecies from the Old Testament throughout his life, but 	<p>explain why this is important to them because of their beliefs. I can begin to tell you if I think sharing is important or not to Sikhs.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sharing is a key part of Sikh beliefs and practice – the enquiry looks at some festivals and practices which include an element of sharing. • Vaisakhi – this remembers the beginning of the Khalsa (refer back to first lesson). • The Place of Worship, The Gurdwara, is a focus of the festival celebrations – the community are involved fully. • Celebrations include – singing, music, reading from the holy book, hymn chanting and community care. • The Guru Granth Sahib is seen as a living teacher and treated with great respect. • Divali – a festival commemorating the story of Guru Gobind Singh – a story of sharing and humanitarianism. • Divali can be celebrated in different ways in different parts of the world – lights are often part of the festivities. • Sikhs believe in standing up to injustice – many examples through history of this occurring • How the Guru Granth Sahib is respected and looked after in the Gurdwara. • Khalsa – how joining the Khalsa keeps alive the important beliefs and stories. • The Langar is an important part of Sikh life not just at festival times. The langar is the free meal provided for anyone who enters the Gurdwara. • It is provided for by the community who take it in turns to prepare it and serve people. 	<p>difficult for me. I can describe some of the ways Sikhs show commitment to God, using correct language and vocabulary. I can start to evaluate which ways may show more or less commitment to God for Sikhs.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhs are proud to visibly show commitment to their faith – this can be done in many ways including • Joining the Khalsa through the Amrit Ceremony • Wearing the 5 K's • Worshipping in the Gurdwara • Reading and respecting the Guru Granth Sahib • Serving the community through the Langar meal and other areas of Sewa (service) • Treatment of the Guru Granth Sahib in the Gurdwara • Worship in the Gurdwara • Langar • Sewa (selfless service) / Vand Chakna (sharing with others) • The tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh said that there would be no other living Gurus after him so Sikhs should look to their holy scriptures for guidance instead. • The Guru Granth Sahib is this scripture, and is treated as the living Guru of the Sikhs. • Sikhs believe that Waheguru's (God) nature is expressed in the Mool Mantar. The first line of the Mool Mantar is “Ik Onkar”, which means “There is only one God”. • The symbol meaning “Ik Onkar” is seen in Gurdwaras and Sikh homes. • This symbolises the oneness of God and the oneness of humanity (the belief that
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<p>others.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moral code – Living life in a positive, helpful way. 5 K's – physical sign of commitment – being visible as a Sikh is a sign of commitment Personal choice as to when to join the Khalsa. Service to others – Sewa – feeding people in the Gurdwara (langar). <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sikhism Sikh Guru Amrit ceremony Khalsa Karah Prashad 5 Ks Kirpan Kesh Kara Kangha Kachera Khanda Moral code 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> That the shepherds were told first signifies to Christians that God loves the poor and outcast person. The stable as a place of birth signifies to Christians that Jesus had no need of pomp or finery because he was not an earthly king. It is also an indication that there would be no room for Jesus in the lives of some people he would encounter in his life because they believed that he did not fit the traditional Jewish idea of the Messiah. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Advent Incarnation Shepherds Star Wise men Stable Social classes Trinity consubstantial Messiah 	<p>not believed by the people of Jesus' day to cure a man born blind, so it was deemed to be a miracle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Their belief in the Trinity means that Christians understand Jesus to have powers that no ordinary man could, because he is one with God. Christians may pray to Jesus or God to perform miracles today as they believe he is eternal and with them in their daily lives and can help with problems. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Miracle Incarnation Disciples Pharisee Baths Sin Salvia Jesus Performed 	<p>especially over Holy Week. These allowed his disciples, who would have known these verses, to have even more belief that he was the long-awaited Messiah.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that it was God's plan that Jesus was to suffer death in this way to show that people can be forgiven and have a fresh start. Jesus forgave the thief and bystanders at his crucifixion. Many Christians will go regularly to church to share in communion in memory of the death and resurrection of Christ. Christians who do not attend more regularly may go to the Easter services on Maundy Thursday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salvation Incarnation Maundy Thursday Good Friday Palm Sunday Disciples Resurrection Crucifixion Communion Judas The Last Supper Prophecies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vaisakhi essentially celebrates the start of Sikhism as an organised religion of committed believers. Diwali commemorates how one of the Gurus endured suffering yet still thought of others and not just his own situation. The example set by the Gurus in the two festivals inspires Sikhs to take part in Sewa – selfless service Sikhs believe they have a responsibility to live a good life and challenge injustice like the Gurus did. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sikhism Sikh Guru Amrit Khalsa 5Ks Guru Granth Sahib Vaisakhi Gurdwara Diwali Langar Guru Hargobind Karah Parshad 	<p>everyone is equal). Treating people equally is vital to Sikhs.</p> <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Amrit Guru Khalsa Karah Parshad 5Ks Guru Granth Sahib Mool Mantar Waheguru Chauri Granthi Sewa Van Chakna
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Year 4

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p>Key Question: How special is the relationship Jews have with God?</p>	<p>Key Question: What is the most significant part of the nativity story for Christians today?</p>	<p>Key Question: How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them to do?</p>	<p>Key Question: Is forgiveness always possible for Christians?</p>	<p>Key Question: What is the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God?</p>	<p>Key Question: Do people need to go to church to show they are Christians?</p>
<p>End Points: I can give examples of agreements and contracts and explain how I would feel if one was</p>	<p>End Points: I can design a symbolic object to show the</p>	<p>End Points: I can discuss why I would choose to follow an instruction not to eat certain foods,</p>	<p>End Points: I can talk about what sort of help I might need to show forgiveness. I can describe what a</p>	<p>End Points: I can explain why I think some things need to wait until you are a certain age. I can give you</p>	<p>End Points: I can explain some of the feelings my special place gives me and suggest why that is. I can</p>

<p>broken. I can tell you an affirmation/promise I would like to make. I can start to explain what makes Jewish people believe they have a special relationship with God. I can tell you some of the ways Jewish people express their special relationship with God and start to understand how that might feel.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This enquiry takes a deeper look at the <u>Story of Abraham</u> and the covenant with God. The near sacrifice of Isaac can be explored in more depth here – why was God testing Abraham? How did Abraham respond? <u>Moses and the Ten Commandments</u> - The Ten Commandments were given to Moses by God – they are named as: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I am the Lord your God. You shall have no other gods before Me. You shall not make for yourself an idol. You shall not take the name of God in vain. Remember and observe the Sabbath and keep it holy. Honour your father and mother. You shall not murder. You shall not commit adultery. You shall not steal. You shall not bear false witness. You shall not covet/desire your neighbour’s wife or house. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 10 commandments helped give the Jews order when on the journey to the ‘promised land’. The 10 commandments were expanded into 613 laws <u>The Synagogue</u>- The main place for community worship is the synagogue. A synagogue is the centre of the community as well as a place to meet, worship and pray. 	<p>significance of Christmas or the Christmas holiday to me. I can describe one thing a Christian might learn about Jesus from a Christmas symbol. I can ask questions about what Christmas means to Christians and compare this with what it means to me.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus was born in Bethlehem and Christians believe he was God’s son. Mary was his mother and Joseph was engaged to her at the time. The elements of the Christingle have a symbolism. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orange represents the world. The candle reminds Christians of Jesus whom they believe to be the light of the world. The red ribbon goes all round the 'world' and being the colour of blood, reminds Christians that Jesus died. The four cocktail sticks are the four seasons The sweets (or sometimes dried fruit) remind Christians of God's gifts to the world. Jesus as the Son of God and light of the world – leading Christians to God hence the star and the candle in the Christingle. The Annunciation: that Mary agreed to the Angel Gabriel’s request when God sent him to ask her to be the mother of Jesus. Revisit - Yr3 Autumn 2 for the contextual significance of the shepherds. The Christingle (which means “Christ-light”) started in Germany in 1747. The tradition spread with the movement of the church. In 1968 the Christingle Service was brought 	<p>who I would listen to and why. I can describe some of the things Jews do to show respect to God. I can start to identify how it would feel to keep Kashrut.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This enquiry focusses on food rules and the stories behind the establishment of Kashrut. This is the Jewish code concerning the suitability of food. Food permitted to eat is Kosher (meaning ‘fit’ or ‘proper’). <u>The Seder Meal</u> -The Passover festival commemorates the escape from slavery in Egypt. A Seder ritual is held on the first two evenings of Pesach in the home. The family sits around the table where in the middle is the Seder plate which is divided up into sections each holding a different type of food representing part of the Exodus story. The parts include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A roasted lamb bone with most of the meat removed. A hard-boiled egg Grated horseradish "Charoset" - a paste made of apples, pears, nuts and wine A vegetable, such as an onion or potato Bitter herbs Matzah (unleavened bread) Wine and Saltwater also play a part Passover commemorates a time of suffering and a time of liberation – Jews always try to remember their history and so celebrations for freedom are tinged with sorrow for those who suffered. 	<p>Christian might learn about forgiveness from a Biblical text. I can show an understanding of how Christians believe God can help them show forgiveness.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God, who came to Earth in order to save humans from their sins. His death and resurrection opened up the way back to God and restored humanity’s relationship with him. This is the Christian concept of salvation. Jesus forgave many people in his lifetime as an example to his followers. He was “without sin” as the incarnate Son of God so could not do something wrong. He is usually depicted in the Gospels as kind and loving. The actions in the Temple are a stark contrast to this. Jesus taught his disciples “the Lord’s Prayer” which is also known as the “Our Father”. It explicitly asks God to grant the speaker forgiveness as they forgive others who have hurt them. Jesus as the Son of God has the power to forgive sins. Jesus’ death and resurrection which is celebrated by Christians at Easter. Christians believe that Jesus choosing to go to his death is atoning for all wrongdoing in the world and they are therefore also forgiven of any sins. The reference to Jesus overturning the traders’ tables in the Temple might cause children to think Jesus’ actions were unforgiving, but the Temple was meant to be a place of prayer 	<p>examples of things I am committed to and explain which ones are more or less important to me. I can describe some of the ways that Jews choose to show commitment to God and am starting to understand that they do this in different ways. I can express an opinion on which ways I think might be the best ways for Jews to show their commitment to God and start to give reasons.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This enquiry brings together all the other enquiries which show how commitment is a key part of the Jewish faith. The beliefs behind the practices are in the Jewish Scriptures- <u>Tenakh</u> The Tenakh is made up of the Torah (Law), Nevi’im (Prophets), Ketuvim (Writings). It is written in Hebrew. The first five books are the Torah: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. Jewish belief is that the Torah was given to Moses by God. The teachings of the Torah influence all Jewish life as Jews are required to follow the 613 mitzvot (commandments or laws) which were expanded from the original 10 Commandments given to Moses. Focus on Mitzvoth – the belief in doing good deeds and helping others. Look modern ways for Jews to express this through Mitzvah day, the website will give examples of activities planned for Mitzvah day (in November) each year. 	<p>describe some of the ways Christians use churches to worship/celebrate Holy Communion or participate in baptism. I can start to understand the impact a Christian’s special place has on him/her.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus taught about worship in the Bible and praying. Baptism is generally a rite for babies although adults can choose to be baptised later in life. It confers the name of the person and their part in God’s family. Many Christians would choose to get married in church to confer God’s blessing on the marriage. Churches frequently have art or symbols which may remind the Christian of his or her beliefs or the life of Jesus or other figures from the Bible or later saints. These can help the Christian focus when in church which they may find more difficult e.g. at home where there are more distractions. Consider the feelings a place evokes as well as the building and what happens there. These feelings may be one of the reasons a Christian would choose to go to church. Love of God and love of neighbour can be demonstrated by a Christian through service to the Church and its community (e.g. arranging flowers, reading, taking communion to the sick, contributing to music etc). Other Christians will consider it most important to do good work in the community as well as or instead of helping specifically in
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Differences in worship between orthodox and reform Jews • Respect given to the scriptures – the ark, the yad and the mantle for example • The 613 rules which were formed from the 10 commandments – including food rules. • Worship at home. • What lessons can Jews learn from the story of Abraham? They believe that God has been with them throughout • How do the 10 commandments impact on daily life? rules on how to treat God and each other. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judaism • Synagogue • Rabbi • Covenant • Abraham • Issac • Moses • Ten commandments • Torah • Ner Tamid • Tallit • Mezuzah • Shema 	<p>to the Anglican Church of England although many different denominations now use it.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symbols are still used today e.g. the Christingles, a star or angel on the top of the Christmas tree. • Christians may also have a “crib” or nativity scene in their own home to remind them of the elements of the Christmas story. • Many Christians will attend Church services over the Christmas period to commemorate the birth of Jesus. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarnation • Christingle • Frankincense • Myrrh • Angel Gabriel • Annunciation • Commemorate • Anglican church • Symbolic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Food rules are a daily reminder of the special relationship. Jews will want to show God respect for all he has done and for guiding them through difficult times. • Abraham and the original covenant. • Moses, the plagues, the 10 Commandments and the exodus • Worship in the synagogue • Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur • How other festivals commemorate events in the scriptures (e.g. Purim and Sukkot). <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pesach • Passover • Seder meal • Hagadah • Matzah • Charoset • Zeroah • Beitzah • Maror • Karpas • Chazeret • Exodus • Moses • Kashrut • Kosher 	<p>and peace. Instead of this, there is the bellowing of cattle and the bleating of sheep and the voices of the traders making money from a holy act in a holy place. These animals were being sold in order to be ritually sacrificed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many Christians will be aware of and may regularly say “The Lord’s Prayer”. The Christian asks God to forgive his or her wrongdoing as they forgive people who have wronged them, implying that God expects the Christian to practice forgiveness towards all others. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarnation • Gospel • Disciples • Lamb of God • The Lord’s Prayer • The Last Supper • Peter • Salvation • Resurrection • Sacrificed • Wrongdoing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These contain instructions on worship as well as for many areas of daily life. • Tu B’Shevat – tree planting ceremony • Jewish charities including World Jewish Relief • Worship -The teachings in the Torah influence all aspects of Jewish life including prayer. • Prayer and worship in the Synagogue • Bar and Bat Mitzvah • Mitzvah day - https://mitzvahday.org.uk/ • Whilst Jews think about and like to connect with their past, Mitzvah day is a modern way of mobilising support locally, nationally and globally. • Performing Mitzvoth (good deeds and helping others) is a way of showing God that you are following his instructions and showing him and others respect. • Environmental concerns are very pertinent so the Tu B’Shevat tree planting ceremony is a way of trying to act as stewards for the earth. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 commandments • Shabbat • Bar Mitzvah • Bat Mitzvah • Mitzvot • Tu B’Shevat • Shema • Tenakh • Torah • Mitzvoth 	<p>the church building or services. These were the commandments given by Jesus in Matthew 22:37-40.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Whilst Holy Communion or Eucharist is usually carried out in church, it should be noted that people who wish to but cannot come to church e.g. because they are sick, can receive communion from a minister who can take it to them. However, for many Christians, the receiving of communion will be the biggest difference between praying and worshipping at home (or away from the church) and attending a service in church where Eucharist is distributed. • Although many Christians will attend church, the regularity and reasons for attending may vary hugely. Some Christians will attend weekly or even daily to pray and receive communion. • Some will attend only for larger festivals such as Christmas and Easter or for family events such as weddings, baptisms or funerals. • Some Christians will only pray when they go to church, others will also pray at home on a regular or more ad hoc basis. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sacraments • Eucharist/Holy Communion • Saints • Baptism • John the Baptist • Minister
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Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<p>Key Question: How far would a Sikh go for his/ her religion?</p>	<p>Key Question: Is the Christmas story true?</p>	<p>Key Question: Are Sikh stories important today?</p>	<p>Key Question: How significant is it for Christians to believe God intended Jesus to die?</p>	<p>Key Question: What is the best way for a Sikh to show commitment to God?</p>	<p>Key Question: What is the best way for a Christian to show commitment to God?</p>
<p>End Points: I can identify the different levels of commitment I show to different things and explain these priorities. I can make links between how Sikhs practise their religion and the beliefs that underpin this. I can respectfully ask questions about some of the ways Sikhs choose to behave and the levels of commitment they show.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The 5 Key Sikh beliefs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> God is in everything (Sikhs see God as an energy source rather than as a physical entity) It is a Sikh's duty to serve others (sewa) All people should be treated as equals Sikhs should share what they can with others Sikhs should earn their living honestly <u>Langar</u> -The Langar is an important concept in Sikhism as it was started by Guru Nanak, founder of Sikhism. Everyone, regardless of rank or wealth, sits and eats freely provided and freshly produced vegetarian food and non-alcoholic drink together as equals. Guru Nanak, founder of Sikhism) wanted people to be treated equally as he believed all were loved by God. Sikhs adopt many of the customs of whichever country they live in – for example in Christian countries they worship on a 	<p>End Points: I can start to explain how 'true' could mean different things to different people, and how stories can be 'true' in different ways. I can start to explain the Christian belief that Jesus was the Incarnation of God. I can start to express an opinion on whether the Christmas story is true and what this might mean to Christians.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bible records the important events in the life of Jesus in the Gospels. The Gospels were probably not written as events happened. They would have been told and retold before recording, therefore specific dates and times may have become unknown (or irrelevant) The fixing of a festival date to commemorate an event does not necessarily have to happen on the actual date of the event (e.g. The Scouting/Guiding movement chose the birthday of the founders, not the actual date they first started the movement). The Gospels which retell the birth of Jesus agree on the main points and disagree on nothing. There are some factors within the story which are less likely to point to December being the month in which Jesus was actually born. For example, the sheep being out in the fields, suggest the weather would have been warmer, so he may have been born in the spring. Trinity. This is the complete relationship between God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit. The three are 	<p>End Points: I can explain how some stories can teach people about what is important and how to behave. I can recognise that stories can be an important way of expressing belief and meaning and can explain the relevance of a Sikh story. I can explain how some stories can teach Sikhs about what is important in life and relate this to non-Sikhs.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sikhs still respect and learn from traditional stories like those provided in the enquiry <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Guru Nanak and the Jasmine Flower Bhai Lalo and Malik Bhago - equality and honesty. Vaisakhi - Birth of the Khalsa Guru Nanak and the Cobra <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <u>The Guru Granth Sahib</u>- The tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, said that there would be no other living Gurus after him so Sikhs should look to their holy scriptures for guidance instead. The Guru Granth Sahib is treated as the living Guru of the Sikhs. It contains poems and hymns about the nature of God. It stresses the importance of meditation as well as laying down guidance on ethics and morality. Uniquely it contains writings from people of other faiths too as it recognises that wisdom can come from many different places. The Guru Granth Sahib contains writings and teachings by Sikh 	<p>End Points: I can give an example of someone with a strong sense of purpose for their life and give my opinions on this. I can start to explain whether God intended Jesus to be crucified or whether Jesus' crucifixion was the consequence of events during Holy Week. I can start to express my opinion about Jesus' crucifixion being his destiny/purpose.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God, who came to Earth in order to save humans from their sins. His death and resurrection opened up the way back to God and restored humanity's relationship with him. This is the Christian concept of salvation The Bible cites many examples where Jesus says he knows he will be going to his death. It says he warned his disciples that "He will be handed over to the Gentiles. They will mock him, insult him, spit on him, flog him and kill him" (Luke 18:32). Later he told the Roman governor, Pilate, "For this reason I was born, and for this I came into the world" (John 18:37). Incarnation: God becoming man or literally being "made flesh" so Jesus was God incarnate. Even from a human perspective, Jesus could have foreseen his likely fate. He faced constant opposition from the Pharisees and scribes, (Mark 3:22–27) who said he was a blasphemer (Mark 2:7), a false prophet (Mark 14:65), and a Sabbath breaker (Mark 2:23–28; 3:1–6; Luke 13:10–17; 14:1–6; John 5:1–18; 	<p>End Points: I can show an understanding of why people show commitment in different ways. I can describe how different practices enable Sikhs to show their commitment to God and understand that some of these will be more significant to some Sikhs than others. I can start to express what I think about the best way a Sikh could show commitment to God.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sikh core beliefs include the need to treat people as equals and share with others. <u>Sewa</u> - Sewa is the belief in selfless service to the community and is an important part of worship. Examples of Sewa include helping in the Langar or looking after the gurdwara (the Sikh place of worship) and giving money or other kinds of help to people in need. <u>Joining the Khalsa/Amrit Ceremony</u> - The Amrit ceremony involves the drinking of Amrit in the presence of 5 Khalsa Sikhs as well as the Guru Granth Sahib. Promises are made including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> You shall never remove any hair from any part of thy body You shall not use tobacco, alcohol or any other intoxicants You shall not eat the meat of an animal slaughtered the Muslim way You shall not commit adultery. 	<p>End Points: I can show an understanding of why people show commitment in different ways. I can describe how different practices enable Christians to show their commitment to God and understand that some of these will be more significant to some Christians than others. I can explain why I think some ways of showing commitment to God would be better than others for Christians.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus' commandments to love God and love your neighbour. (Golden Rule). Jesus did not change or discard the original 10 Commandments. His teaching made it easier to understand that in essence the first 3 Commandments are about loving God and the other 7 are about loving your neighbour. Many Christians will choose to be confirmed (received into the Church as an adult) and in this ceremony, the gifts of the Holy Spirit are prayed to be conferred on them. The idea that everyone is a neighbour so a Christian will try to do good to others. Some people in the history of Christianity have chosen to show their commitment with their whole lives and take their love of their neighbour as their whole reason for living. The example of Mother Teresa is given in the planning. Mother Teresa was canonized as a saint on September 4, 2016, a day before the 19th anniversary of her death, i.e. the Church recognised the extraordinary

<p>Sunday to fit in with the traditional Christian day of rest.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilgrimage – Sikhs may choose to visit the Sri Harmandir Sahib Ji otherwise known as the Golden Temple in Amritsar. • Khalsa and the 5 K's – revisit the learning from the Yr3 enquiries as appropriate. • The Gurdwara – place of Worship. • Treating everyone equally. • Challenging inequality and injustice. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guru • Amrit • 5ks • Guru Granth Sahib • Langar • Golden Temple of Amritsar • Guru Nanak • Harmadir Sahib • Pilgrimage • Gurdwara 	<p>“consubstantial”, which means that they exist separately and together as one.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarnation: God becoming man or literally being “made flesh”. • What does ‘truth’ mean?...historic fact, scientific truth, personal truth i.e. belief/faith? • The Christmas story is a basis for belief for millions of Christians across the world and has been widely believed by the Christian Church for millennia. • Having four biblical accounts of Jesus’ life, including two of his birth, is seen as being incredibly enriching to a Christian’s understanding of what happened and what it means. • People notice different elements of a scene and recount it in their own way. Therefore, the definition of “true” would depend on the writer, and the understanding of the person reading the account, as well as on a person’s definition of ‘truth’. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarnation • Gospels • Gospel ‘writers’ • Truth • Perspectives • Trinity 	<p>Gurus as well as leaders from other faiths.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhs believe everyone has the right to choose their religion – they are often involved in inter-faith activities. • Living life by the moral code laid out in the Holy Book • Following the example of the Gurus. • Treating all people equally – respect for people of other faiths. • Explore work on gender, disability, race, money, religion – how do Sikhs show equality? • Langar (free meal), Sewa (selfless serving) and Vand Chakna (sharing with others). <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guru Nanak • Guru Granth Sahib • Chauri • Equality • Vand Chakna • Sewa • Moral code • Honesty • Bhai Lalo • Malik Bhago • Vaisakhi 	<p>7:19–24). These crimes were punishable by death at the time.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Entering Jerusalem as he did and clearing the Temple would have been viewed as a dangerous provocation by the temple authorities. • Christians believe that Jesus knew he had come into the world to die to bring about the salvation of humans. This can inspire them to believe Jesus was a very brave and special person, and also carry out sacrifices themselves (e.g. many Christians will abstain from things they enjoy during the 40 days before Holy Week known as Lent). <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilate • Incarnation • Resurrection • Crucifixion • Pharisee • Holy Week • Herod • Mount Olive • Garden of Gethsemane 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The novice is required to wear the physical symbols of a Khalsa at all times (the 5K’s). • Practices like the Khalsa date back to the formation of Sikhism and are still significant today – Sikhs remember the sacrifices made by the Gurus and other Sikhs followed them – they are a living example of the Gurus wishes. • Sikhs look for ways of helping in their local community as well as nationally and globally. • Commitment is a key word to Sikhs – everyday life will reflect the moral code laid out in the example of the Gurus and in the Guru Granth Sahib • Service to others and sharing are daily considerations for Sikhs not just on special occasions. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewa • Khalsa • Amrit Ceremony • Guru Granth Sahib • Charitable • Commitment • Promises • Community 	<p>sacrifice and gift that she made of her life by spending it healing lepers, thus showing her love of her neighbour.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians can say prayers verbally out loud or silently within themselves. Christians believe that prayer is talking to God, so it is not always necessary to say pre-ordained words, just what comes to the Christian as he or she prays. • Many Christians will regularly attend church to publicly demonstrate their commitment to God and their religion. They may also carry out service here. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 commandments • Gifts of the Spirit • The Lord’s Prayer • Confirmation • Mother Teresa • Holy Spirit • Commitment • Faith
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Year 6					
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Key Question: What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God?	Key Question: Do Christmas celebrations and traditions help Christians understand who Jesus was and why he was born?	Key Question: How could Humanists lead good lives?	Key Question: Is Christianity still a strong religion 2000 years after Jesus was on Earth?	Key Question: Does belief in Akhirah (life after death) help Muslims lead good lives?	
End Points: I can show an understanding of why people show	End Points: I can start to explain how some of the ways I choose to	End Points: I can tell you how I demonstrate my empathy for other	End Points: I can explain how the influence people have had on me	End Points:	

<p>commitment in different ways. I can describe how different practices enable Muslims to show their commitment to God and understand that some of these will be more significant to some Muslims than others. I can think of some ways of showing commitment to God that would be better than others for Muslims.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> This enquiry considers the 5 pillars which are central to Muslim life and Worship. The five pillars are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Shahadah is a statement which is repeated many times a day 'There is one God, Allah, and Muhammad is his prophet' Salat - prayer, 5 times a day Zakat - Giving 2.5% annual savings to charity Fasting – sawm. This commemorates the giving of the Quran to Muhammad by Angel Gabriel. The fast lasts a month and is during daylight hours. Hajj – Pilgrimage to Makkah in Saudi Arabia once in a lifetime. The Five Pillars are central to Sunni Islam, Shia Muslims have the Ten practices too. Muslims believe money is loaned to them by Allah – they must use it wisely – life on earth is a test. The Shahadah and Salat form a major focus of every day Opportunities should be taken to look after the poor and 	<p>celebrate are directly linked to the event I am celebrating, and how other ways are not. I can describe some of the ways that Christians would celebrate Christmas and start to understand which of these would help them understand who Jesus was and why he was born. I can explain that people may celebrate Christmas in different ways and say whether or not I feel this relates to Jesus.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians celebrate the arrival of Jesus as God's Son. God chose a Jewish young woman called Mary, who was engaged to Joseph the carpenter, to be the mother of his earthly son and sent his angel, Gabriel, to ask this of her. This is called the annunciation. Mary agreed to allow this to happen and Jesus was born in Bethlehem. Mary was a virgin, so this was a miracle. This is the Christian concept of "incarnation": God becoming man or literally being "made flesh". A common misconception is that this event was done to Mary without her consent, or with very little choice. However, the Christian belief in free will precludes this and in response to the angel, Mary says "Here am I, the servant of the Lord; let it be with me according to your word." (Luke 1:38) Some Christians believe the virgin birth is symbolic of humanity and divinity joining. Jesus needed to be human and divine in order to bring salvation, so what better way to 	<p>people. I can describe some of the things that Humanists believe are important and some of the actions that a Humanist might take to demonstrate empathy. I can start to see similarities between my way of showing empathy and some of the possible actions of Humanists.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanists have a Golden Rule: Treat others as you would like them to treat you. Each Humanist has individual beliefs but there are some beliefs that many of them share – these include <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanism is not a religion – it is an approach to life There is no evidence to believe in a God or a life after death Science gives many answers about life and will provide more in future. Human life is precious, and we should make the best of it We should be good to each other as this is the only life we have We are responsible for our actions We should develop and act using empathy (thinking about others) <p>Humanists celebrate human achievements and believe that we all have talents which we should use to benefit others. Humanists now have non-religious ceremonies; many countries legally recognise these (although not in all areas of the UK to date - 2020)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanists rely on science and reason for their beliefs – evolution for example Humanists believe that asking questions and seeking answers help humans to develop and fulfil their potential The Golden Rule leads Humanists to think of others before acting Humanists believe we should look after the earth – although it wasn't made for us, we share it with other 	<p>has affected what I see as important. I can explain how one of the reasons people use to suggest that Christianity is a strong religion today can be counteracted. I can give my opinion as to whether Christianity is a strong religion now and say why I think this.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christian concepts such as Lent (the 40 days leading up to Holy Week commemorating Jesus' time fasting in the desert), Shrove Tuesday (the start of Lent), Ash Wednesday (when ashes from burnt palms from the previous years' Palm Sunday are placed on believers' foreheads) are all aspect of Christian preparation for Easter. Advent is the preparation time for Christmas. Christian charities can demonstrate Jesus' teaching to love your neighbour (demonstrate Agape) There are countries where people are persecuted for being Christians and Christians have to suffer if they stand up for their beliefs. Mothering Sunday began in the 16th Century where, on the fourth Sunday of Lent, people would return to their mother church for a special service. The fish symbol attracted less attention than a cross so was an important method of communication to early persecuted Christians. Current car-sticker and business-card or webpage uses of the fish hark back to this practice, allowing others to see that the person using it is a Christian. A Christian today may use the 	<p>Part One: I can give examples of times my choices have been influenced and may have changed when I considered the consequences that might follow. I can explain how believing in Akhirah influences Muslims to do their best to lead good lives. I can recognise what motivates or influences me to lead a good life and compare it with what motivates and influences Muslims.</p> <p>Part Two: I can give examples of times when I misinterpreted something. I can explain two different Muslim interpretations of Jihad. I can recognise what motivates me or influences me to lead a good life and compare it with what motivates and influences Muslims.</p> <p>Composite knowledge and skills:</p> <p>Part 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Akhirah - Life after death Muslims believe that when you die there is a judgment day. Allah, who is perfect justice, will decide on your next step after looking at the evidence collected during your life. <p>Part 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jihad is defined as a personal struggle against evil. Muslims define Jihad in different ways, for some it is an individual daily struggle to do the right thing, to avoid evil and temptation. For some other Muslims jihad can be taken to mean literally fighting against a perceived enemy or evil. This has led some Muslims to take extreme action and even die for their faith as well as kill others in the belief that this action will lead them straight to paradise. <u>Just War</u> - A Just war is one that might be acceptable to fight. <u>Holy War</u> - A Holy war has religion as the driving force – usually to defend it from attackers. Belief in Allah and his importance. Zakat – money given to charity as a duty. Sadaqah – money given to a charity as a choice. Khums – Shia Muslims give 20% of their money after expenses to charity The word 'Jihad' has different interpretations – the word means struggle and can be interpreted as a daily effort to do the right thing or for some can involve an armed response against what they see as evil. Cultural and regional situations will play a big aspect on how someone views Jihad. Muslims believe Allah will judge them when they die and their daily thoughts, words and actions will be used as evidence. This will encourage them to live in the 'right way'. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Akhirah Jihad Lesser Jihad
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<p>preparations for Ramadan will see communities support each other especially if the fast falls during the hotter months.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Look at the ways Zakat money is used. • International Muslim charities. • Sunni and Shia different practices. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramadan • Muhammad • Five Pillars • Zakah • Sawm • Commitment • Shahadah • Salat 	<p>show this than by Jesus having a human mother and a divine father.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Both the Anglican and Catholic churches believe that Mary was sinless herself. A 2005 report from theologians from both churches states: <i>“In view of her vocation to be the mother of the Holy One (Luke 1:35) we can affirm together that Christ’s redeeming work reached back in Mary to the depths of her being and so to her earlier beginnings.”</i> • So, Christians believe that not only was her conception of Jesus miraculous, but her own life had been without any wrong-doing in order to prepare her for the question that God would ask of her, to be the mother of Jesus. • Some Christians pray to Mary because they believe she is significant. She herself was without sin (never doing anything wrong) and then to be asked to be the mother of Jesus as well, shows how special she was. • They may pray their own prayers or special ones written for Mary e.g. the Hail Mary or the Hail Holy Queen. They believe Mary can intercede for them with God as she was a human being and mother of his son. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarnation • Fiat • Annunciation • Virgin Birth • Holy Spirit • Miraculous • Anglican • Catholic 	<p>living things and need to protect it for future generations</p> <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanist • Atheist • Agnostic • Ethically • Respect • Personal • Freedom • Empathy • Achievements 	<p>fish symbol in work or in full view of others (e.g. car stickers) to show their commitment to their faith in public.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians would give to charity (although this is not a requirement or obligation) to demonstrate love for their neighbour and emulate Jesus’ example and commandment. <p>Vocabulary:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Harvest • Agape • Fish symbol • Ash Wednesday • Shrove Tuesday • CAFOD • Lent • Emulate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greater Jihad • Muhammad • Ummah • Interpretation • Judgement Day • Justice • Just War • Holy War
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