

Autumn 1	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Religion/Theme:	Families and Celebrations <u>This Is Me</u>	Christianity- The Creation Story	Christianity – The Son of God	Islam	Islam	Islam	Islam
Knowledge	<p>Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important.</p> <p>Build constructive and respectful relationships.</p> <p>Talk about members of their immediate family and community.</p> <p>Express their feelings and consider the feelings of others.</p> <p>Name and describe people who are familiar to them.</p>	<p>Creation story from the book of Genesis in the Bible in the Old Testament.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The New Testament tells Christians to love their neighbour as themselves.</p>	<p>The learning is based on Jesus summing up the 10 commandments from the Old Testament into two commandments.</p> <p>Jesus then gave examples of parables and acted in a way to help people around him understand this.</p>	<p>Muslims pray at least 5 times a day ranging from early morning to last thing at night. Prayer is saying thanks to God. Muslims want to thank God for life and everything he has done, is doing and will do in their lives.</p> <p>Before praying Muslims wash unclothed parts of their body and prepare their minds to be with Allah – everyday worries should be put to one side during prayer as Allah deserves total respect. Prayer can take place anywhere as long as you are in a clean place.</p>	<p>Hajj, the Pilgrimage to Makkah in Saudi Arabia, is one of the “Five Pillars of Islam” on which the Muslim faith is built. The other pillars are looked at in detail in other enquiries.</p> <p>When on pilgrimage Muslims put away their usual clothes and signs of wealth like jewellery and wear white seamless garments known as Ihram. This is a symbol of equality, a key Islamic belief that Allah created everyone as equals.</p> <p>The Hajj takes place every year usually during one particular month. Pilgrims visit important key places in and around Makkah like the Ka’bah, Mina and the plain of Arafat.</p>	<p>The 5 pillars which are central to Muslim life.</p> <p>1. Shahadah -this is a statement which is repeated many times a day ‘There is one God Allah and Muhammad is his prophet’, this is said first thing in the morning, last thing at night and during each prayer.</p> <p>2. Salat - prayer, 5 times a day, these prayers show that life revolves around God,</p> <p>3. Zakat - Giving 2.5% yearly savings to charity, this is usually organised through the local mosque. Zakat is seen as a duty.</p> <p>4. Sawm - Fasting – During the month of Ramadan many Muslims will fast during the hours of</p>	<p>The Qur’an is the holy book for Muslims, but it is also believed to be the actual words of Allah spoken in Arabic, the language chosen by Allah. It is treated with great respect and many Muslims will learn Arabic specially to understand the Qur’an in the language it was written in. Many Muslims take lessons in how to speak Arabic, including schoolchildren.</p> <p>These classes are often carried out in the Mosque, the Muslim place of worship.</p> <p>The Qur’an is respected in many ways including:</p> <p>Being put on a stand when used, so it is not over touched.</p>

					<p>The pilgrimage is hard work and is a very emotional time for most Muslims.</p> <p>daylight, this helps to develop self-discipline. It is challenging but this is deliberate as Muslims need to understand what it is like to be poor and hungry.</p> <p>5. Hajj – Pilgrimage to Makkah in Saudi Arabia once in a lifetime – this is to follow in the footsteps of the prophet Muhammad and remember some key events in the history of Islam.</p>	<p>When not used it is wrapped in a clean cloth.</p> <p>When not being read it should be the highest book in the room.</p> <p>Never being placed on the floor.</p> <p>Hands being washed before it is touched.</p> <p>You must be in the right frame of mind – concentrate on Allah.</p> <p>Muslims believe the Qur'an gives information on how to live life the way Allah would want. This is important to Muslims as Allah is watching them, life on earth is a test and challenges occur. The way you handle these will be observed by Allah.</p>	
Skills	I am learning to discuss who is important to me.	Say how it felt to take care of something or somebody.	Explain when I have been kind to others	Explain how commitment can be hard and can describe	Consider a special journey I have taken or would like to take	I can name a commitment that is important to me and	Explain what I have learnt from a text and how I might

	<p>Discuss who lives in our homes including family pets.</p> <p>Could make links to greetings from different cultures?</p> <p>I am learning to talk about members of my immediate family.</p> <p>Share pictures of family and listen to what children say. Show how there are many different families. Give children the opportunity to ask questions about your family.</p> <p>I am learning to consider the feelings of others.</p> <p>What makes a good friend? Discuss what we could do if our friend was upset, angry, lonely, etc.</p>	<p>Remember some Christian beliefs about God and talk about them.</p> <p>Express an opinion about some Christian beliefs about God.</p>	<p>even when it was difficult.</p> <p>Re-tell a story Jesus told about being kind or give an example of when Jesus showed kindness.</p> <p>Say if I think most Christians think they should be kind and give a reason.</p>	<p>how it would feel to reach a goal.</p> <p>Describe the Muslim prayer routine and where they might choose to pray and say why.</p> <p>Explain how Muslims might be helped in their everyday lives by regular prayer.</p>	<p>and explain the feelings it may cause.</p> <p>Describe important places and actions on the Hajj.</p> <p>Consider if completing the Hajj makes a person a better Muslim and say why or why not.</p>	<p>say why it is important.</p> <p>I can explain some of the ways that Muslims might show commitment to God.</p> <p>I can say which I think is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God and say why.</p>	<p>care for things which are important to me.</p> <p>Explain facts about the treatment of the Qur'an and how it was revealed.</p> <p>Explain how interpreting the Qur'an might be vital to how a Muslim chooses to live today.</p>
Vocabulary	<p>Family</p> <p>Relative</p> <p>Sibling</p> <p>Mother</p> <p>Father</p> <p>Brother</p>	<p>Create</p> <p>Creation</p> <p>Creator</p> <p>Proud</p> <p>Protective</p> <p>Respect</p>	<p>Kindness</p> <p>Difficult</p> <p>Jews</p> <p>Samaritan</p> <p>Levite</p> <p>Pharisee</p>	<p>Allah</p> <p>Muslims</p> <p>Qur'an</p> <p>Islam</p> <p>Exercise</p> <p>Prayer (Salat/Salah)</p>	<p>Allah</p> <p>Pilgrimage</p> <p>Hajj</p> <p>Ihram</p> <p>Makkah</p> <p>Ka'bah</p>	<p>Allah – Muslim name for God.</p> <p>Qur'an – Holy book for Muslims.</p>	<p>Allah – Muslim name for God.</p> <p>Qur'an – The Holy book for Muslims.</p>

	Sister Grandparent	Bible Old Testament New Testament Genesis Christian Christianity God Harvest Sacred Agape Precious	Gospel Zaccheus Parables Tax Collector Unpopular Disciples Galilee Peter Acrostic	Vocabulary Card Thankfulness Self-discipline Respect Commitment Mosque Ka'bah Pilgrimage		Makkah – Holy city in Saudi Arabia. Akhirah – Life after death. Mosque – Place of Worship.	Muhammad – Prophet chosen by Allah to receive the Qur'an. Night of Power – The name given to the time the first part of the Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad. Surah – chapter in the Qur'an. Kursi -A stand to put the Qur'an on.
Autumn 2	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Religion/Theme:	Christmas and Diwali	Christianity - Christmas	Christianity - Christmas	Christianity - Christmas	Christianity - Christmas	Christianity - Christmas	Christianity - Christmas
Knowledge	Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important. Build constructive and respectful relationships. Talk about members of their immediate family and community. Ask questions to find out more and to check	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	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	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	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 Christmas have a symbolism. The orange represents the world. The candle reminds Christians of Jesus	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).	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

	<p>they understand what has been said to them.</p> <p>Identify and moderate their own feelings socially and emotionally.</p> <p>Comment on images of familiar situations in the past.</p> <p>Describe events in some detail.</p> <p>Think about the perspectives of others.</p> <p>Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.</p>	<p>literally being "made flesh".</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>earth in human form.</p> <p>This enquiry also reflects 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.</p> <p>Agape: Agape is universal love, such as the love for strangers, nature, or God. It is also called charity.</p>	<p>literally being "made flesh". Jesus was born in a stable and was visited by a variety of people from very different social classes.</p>	<p>whom they believe to be the light of the world.</p> <p>The red ribbon goes all round the 'world' and being the colour of blood, reminds Christians that Jesus died.</p> <p>The four cocktail sticks are the four seasons.</p> <p>The sweets (or sometimes dried fruit) remind Christians of God's gifts to the world.</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>The Gospels which retell the birth of Jesus agree on the main points and disagree on nothing.</p>	<p>was born in Bethlehem. Mary was a virgin, so this was a miracle.</p> <p>This is the Christian concept of "incarnation": God becoming man or literally being "made flesh".</p> <p>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</p> <p>"Here am I, the servant of the Lord; let it be with me according to your word." (Luke 1:38).</p> <p>Some Christians believe the virgin birth is symbolic of humanity and divinity joining. Jesus needed to be human</p>
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							and divine in order to bring salvation, so what better way to show this than by Jesus having a human mother and a divine father.
Skills	<p>Recognise some similarities and differences in this country and life in other countries.</p> <p>Discussion on different traditional Christmas celebrations around the world.</p> <p>Children to hear and learn how to say Merry Christmas in some different languages.</p>	<p>Talk about a gift that is special to me.</p> <p>Remember some of the Christmas story.</p> <p>Suggest a gift a Christian might give to Jesus.</p>	<p>Say how I could help people in the world by showing love.</p> <p>Remember the Christmas story and start to explain that Christians believe Jesus was a gift from God.</p> <p>Tell you why Christians think God gave Jesus to the world.</p>	<p>Explain what Christmas means to me and talk about whether this involves giving and receiving gifts.</p> <p>Start to explain that Jesus was God in human form and why God gave him to the world.</p> <p>Start to tell you what Christmas means to Christians and what it's true meaning might be to them and to me.</p>	<p>Say what I think about the Christian belief in Jesus as the incarnation of God and explain what Christmas time means to me.</p> <p>Describe some of the symbolism of Christmas and explain a Christian belief about Jesus.</p> <p>Consider what might be significant for a Christian about the Nativity story and what it tells them about Jesus.</p>	<p>Explain how "true" could mean different things to different people, and how stories can be "true" in different ways.</p> <p>Start to explain the Christian belief that Jesus was the incarnation of God.</p> <p>Express an opinion on whether the Christmas story is true and what this might mean to Christians.</p>	<p>Explain the qualities needed in different people because of the important jobs they are chosen to do.</p> <p>Make links between the Christian beliefs of the Virgin Birth and Incarnation.</p> <p>Start to consider my own response to the Christian belief in the Virgin Birth, showing respect for Christian views.</p>
Vocabulary	<p>Christmas</p> <p>Weather</p> <p>Celebrate</p> <p>Culture</p> <p>Hannakah</p>	<p>Magi/wise men: visitors from Eastern lands who travelled to find a king because they had seen a star.</p> <p>Gold symbolises kingship on earth.</p>	<p>Agape: Agape is universal love, such as the love for strangers, nature, or God. It is also called charity.</p> <p>Trinity: God (the Father), Jesus (his</p>	<p>Shepherds: first people to learn of the birth of Christ.</p> <p>Star: The star led the wise men from a great distance to Jesus. It also portrays to Christians that</p>	<p>Incarnation: God becoming man or literally being "made flesh.</p> <p>Christingle: An ornament made in many homes and church at Christmas</p>	<p>Gospels: literally means "good news", books of the New Testament recounting Jesus' life.</p> <p>Gospel 'writers': Matthew, Mark, Luke and John – four of Jesus' disciples.</p>	<p>Incarnation: God becoming man.</p> <p>Fiat: Mary's "Yes" to the Angel Gabriel when asked if she would be the mother of Jesus. It literally means "let it be done".</p>

		Frankincense (an incense) is a symbol of deity. Myrrh (an embalming oil) is a symbol of death.	son) and the Holy Spirit. Incarnation: God becoming man or literally being "made flesh".	Jesus is the light of the world. Wise men and their gifts: The wise men travelled a great distance because the star signified to them that a king had been born. They chose gifts fit for royalty and which signified Jesus' life to come (see Year 1 Autumn 2 for more details). Stable: Earthly royalty would be born in a palace, but Jesus was born in a stable because there was no room at the inn.	with significance to each part of it.	Disciples: Jesus' special friends. Truth: historic fact, scientific truth, personal truth i.e. belief/faith?	Annunciation: the visit of Angel Gabriel to Mary to ask her to be Jesus' mother and her agreement.
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Spring 1	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Religion/Theme:	Celebrations	Islam	Islam	Christianity	Hinduism	Hinduism	Christianity
Knowledge	Chinese New Year – Comparing how they celebrate to other religions. Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways.	Muslims believe that Allah is perfect. He is the one who made human beings, the one who watches them during life and the one who decides what happens when life is over.	This enquiry looks at the life of the prophet Muhammad and the part he played in the start of Islam. The Prophet Muhammad is a key person for Muslims. Born and raised in	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.	Sanatanis believe that Brahman can appear in many different ways but is always the one supreme being. He is present in the Trimurti and all other deities. Shiva and Parvati are believed to be	This enquiry looks at some key concepts surrounding the cycle of life, death and reincarnation. Sanatanis believe in reincarnation, the cycle of rebirth - a belief that the soul lives many lifetimes,	Christians believe that God's love for humankind is eternal in that God will never stop loving humanity. Even if they do wrong, they can say sorry and God will forgive them because he loves them.

	<p>Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding.</p>	<p>Allah should be the most important thing in a Muslim's life – for this reason many Muslims do things every day to make sure they remember Allah like praying 5 times a day. The prayer times are often at difficult times, but this is to show that Muslims should build their day around Allah rather than fit him into their lives when it suits them best. Allah comes first.</p>	<p>Makkah, Saudi Arabia, he was chosen by Allah (God) to be his messenger. The words Allah gave to Muhammad were later written down and became the Holy Qur'an.</p> <p>Muhammad is special to Muslims, but he is not as special as God – only Allah is God and only Allah should be worshipped. Muhammad is remembered as a good man who worked hard, was honest and listened to Allah.</p>	<p>The miracles included in this enquiry are based on healing (rather than some others which create e.g. food and drink).</p> <p>Jesus uses saliva to heal the man born blind, and builds on the faith of the friends to heal a paralysed man.</p>	<p>parents to Ganesha. Due to him not realising Ganesha was his son, Shiva cut off his head so replaced it with the head of the nearest sleeping animal which was an elephant. He also granted Ganesha great wisdom and a power to remove any obstacles that come in the way of all people who truly worship him.</p> <p>Lakshmi: Lakshmi is the goddess of wealth and good fortune. She is also the wife of Vishnu.</p>	<p>in one body after another.</p> <p>Karma can be translated as actions and in a broad sense explains that our actions have consequences. Sanatanis believe that the soul passes through a cycle of many lives and the next life is always dependent on how the previous life was lived.</p> <p>Moksha</p> <p>The spiritual goal of a Sanatani is to become one with Brahman.</p> <p>Moksha is linked closely to karma as the actions a person undertakes have a direct influence on their next life, so to achieve Moksha, good Karma must be accumulated.</p> <p>Some Sanatanis separate themselves from ordinary life to</p>	<p>Jesus taught about the concept of heaven twice. In John 14:1-6, he uses the Greek word 'topos', which is translated as "place." For example, he says,</p> <p>"I go to prepare a place for you."</p> <p>Christians believe it is Jesus' sacrifice of salvation that makes a forgiven sinner perfect in the eyes of God and then they can enter heaven where they can live eternally being loved by and loving God.</p>
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						pursue a spiritual journey	
Skills	Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways.	Tell you how I might show respect for other people. Describe some of the attributes (names) of Allah and what these might mean. Explain how Muslims might show respect for these in their daily lives.	Say who is special to me and say why. Identify key facts from the life of Muhammad. Say why I have chosen certain facts about Muhammad's life above others.	Talk about some of the things in the world that people think of as miracles and whether there might be another explanation. Explain one Christian viewpoint about one of Jesus' healing miracles. Start to say whether I think Jesus actually healed people or not	Explain how different aspects of my character help others see who I really am. Describe different deities and explain why they may be important to Sanatanis. Explain why or how these deities might tell Sanatanis more about God.	Express my views on life after death and start to explain how these views may make a difference to how I live my life. Explain some Sanatani beliefs about life after death. Express an opinion whether the Sanatani belief in reincarnation helps them lead good lives and explain why I think this.	Explain my own beliefs about whether anything is ever eternal. Make links between different Christian beliefs and their views on whether anything is ever eternal. Explain what a Christian might learn from the Bible about eternal life and how this might impact their daily lives.
Vocabulary	Lanterns Wealth Family	Allah – Muslim name for God. Muhammad – messenger chosen by Allah. Makkah – city where Islam began. Saudi Arabia – country Makkah is in. Qur'an – The Holy book for Muslims – words of Allah to Muslims.	Allah – Muslim name for God. Muhammad – messenger chosen by Allah. Makkah – city where Islam began. Saudi Arabia – country Makkah is in. Qur'an – The Holy book for Muslims –	Incarnation: God as man. Disciples: Jesus' special friends. Miracles: acts that Jesus performed during his lifetime which evidence to believers that he was truly God. Pharisee: Strict follower of the Jewish faith.	Trimurti: Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. Ganesha: Deity with the head of an elephant. Lakshmi: goddess of wealth and good fortune.	Karma: actions and in particular the consequences of our actions in this life and the next. Samsara: the cycle of life including birth, life, death and rebirth. Moksha: the final release from the cycle of rebirth – to join with Brahman. Sadhu: a Holy man – usually one who has	Agape: universal and unconditional love, such as the love for strangers, nature, or God. Messiah: a saviour from God prophesied about in the Old Testament and Jewish Scriptures.

			words of Allah to Muslims.	Baths: Areas for cleansing near the temple where there would also be beggars asking for money due to afflictions.		turned away from ordinary life to concentrate on spiritual matters.	
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Spring 2	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Religion/Theme:	Easter and Eid	Christianity - Easter	Christianity - Easter	Christianity - Easter	Christianity - Easter	Christianity - Easter	Christianity - Easter
Knowledge	<p>Understand how to listen carefully and why listening is important.</p> <p>Build constructive and respectful relationships.</p> <p>Talk about members of their immediate family and community.</p> <p>Use talk to help work out problems and organise thinking and activities explain how things work and why they might happen.</p>	<p>Christian concept of Salvation: the saving of mankind from permanent separation from God by the death and resurrection of Jesus.</p> <p>Trinity. This is the 'complete relationship' between God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Christians believe that Jesus was put to death on a cross and remember this event on Good Friday. They 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</p>	<p>Salvation: the belief that Jesus' death and resurrection saved humans and opened the way back to God for eternity.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Christian charities can demonstrate Jesus' teaching to love your neighbour</p>

			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.	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.	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.	the Roman governor, Pilate, "For this reason I was born, and for this I came into the world" (John 18:37).	(demonstrate Agape). There are countries where people are persecuted for being Christians and Christians have to suffer if they stand up for their beliefs.
Skills	Recognise new life and different celebrations.	Talk about a person I admire. Recall parts of the Easter story and I can recognise some symbols in the story. Start to show understanding that Jesus is special to Christians and say why.	Start to explain what I believe happens to you when you die. Recall what Christians believe happened on or after Easter Sunday. Suggest what I think happened to Jesus after the tomb was found empty.	Reflect on what I think might or might not be good about the story of Easter as a rescue. Tell you why Christians might see Jesus' death as important. Reflect on the Easter story and explain what might be good about Good Friday to a Christian.	Say whether I think showing forgiveness might be important. Describe what a Christian might learn about forgiveness from a Bible text. Show an understanding of how Christians might believe God can help them show forgiveness.	Explain my own definitions of purpose and destiny. Start to explain whether the evidence shows that God intended Jesus to be crucified and rise again, or whether the crucifixion was the consequence of the events of Holy Week. Start to express an opinion on whether Jesus' crucifixion was his destiny or purpose.	Explain how the influence people have had on me has affected my views. Describe one way that Christianity seems to be a strong religion today. Give my opinion as to whether Christianity is a strong religion and why I think this.
Vocabulary	Easter Life Eid Celebrate	Salvation: the saving of mankind from permanent separation from God by the death and resurrection of Jesus.	Resurrection: rising from the dead. Salvation: the saving of mankind from permanent	Incarnation: God as man. Disciples: Jesus' special friends.	Incarnation: God becoming man or literally being "made flesh".	Pilate: The Roman governor of the region. Incarnation: God as man.	Agape: universal and unconditional love, such as the love for strangers, nature, or God.

		<p>Palm Sunday: when Jesus rode into Jerusalem.</p> <p>Disciples: Jesus' special friends.</p>	<p>separation from God by the death and resurrection of Jesus, whom Christians believe is the Son of God.</p> <p>Disciples: Jesus' special friends.</p> <p>New Testament: the part of the Bible which follows the birth of Jesus.</p>	<p>Resurrection: Coming back to life after being put to death.</p> <p>Crucifixion: being put to death by being nailed to a cross.</p> <p>Communion: The sharing of specially blessed bread and wine which then becomes/represents to Christians the body and blood of Jesus to commemorate the Last Supper and Jesus' death and resurrection.</p>	<p>Gospel: the first 4 books of the New Testament about Jesus' life, ministry and death, and the early Church.</p> <p>Disciples: Jesus's special friends.</p> <p>Lamb of God: A name given to Jesus because he sacrificed himself as animals were sacrificed at the time.</p>	<p>Disciples: Jesus' special friends.</p> <p>Resurrection: Coming back to life after being put to death.</p> <p>Crucifixion: being put to death by being nailed to a cross.</p> <p>Pharisee: a strictly orthodox Jew who adhered closely to the rules and scriptures.</p>	<p>Harvest: Usually celebrated in September when churches are decorated with fruit and vegetables and Christians given thanks to God for the food and crops.</p> <p>Fish symbol:</p> <p>The Greek word for fish is "ichthys." As early as the first century, Christians made an acrostic from this word: Iesous Christos Theou Yios Soter, i.e. Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour</p>
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Summer 1	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Religion/Theme:	Muslim - Story	Judaism - Shabbat	Judaism	Judaism	Judaism	Sikhism – Belief into action	Sikhism – Belief into action
Knowledge	<p>Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways.</p> <p>Compare and contrast characters from stories, including figures from the past.</p>	<p>Abraham is considered the founder of Judaism.</p> <p>The Jewish beliefs within this enquiry include:</p>	<p>This enquiry is focussed on Shabbat – the day of rest in the Jewish religion.</p> <p>The Jewish Holy books (Tenakh) contain core beliefs and stories</p>	<p>Abraham: Abraham is the founder of Judaism and that he made a covenant or an agreement with God. God promised that Abraham would be great nation. His wife eventually gave birth to a son when</p>	<p>Kashrut: Food laws. These rules are contained within the mitzvot (613 laws or commandments) which can be found in the Torah. Following these food laws shows</p>	<p>The 5 Key Sikh beliefs</p> <p>God is in everything (Sikhs see God as an energy source rather than as a physical entity).</p> <p>It is a Sikh's duty to serve others (sewa)</p>	<p>Sikhs still respect and learn from traditional stories.</p> <p>The story of Bhai Kanaya teaches the importance of having compassion, caring for everyone and being kind. Bhai</p>

	<p>Express their feelings and consider the feelings of others.</p>	<p>There is only one God and God created the world.</p> <p>God made a special agreement with the Jewish people called 'A Covenant'.</p> <p>God gave them a Holy Book called the Torah.</p> <p>The 10 commandments are a set of rules that tells them how to live their lives in a way that pleases God.</p> <p>These rules are found in the Torah and were given to Moses (</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The law books attributed to Moses include the 10 commandments – one of these is to 'Honour the Sabbath'.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The start of Shabbat is marked with a special meal and ceremony in the home.</p>	<p>she was 90 years old, named Isaac. God asked Abraham to take Isaac away and sacrifice him. Just as he was about to kill Isaac, God stopped him and provided a ram as a sacrifice instead.</p> <p>Jewish marriage: This is seen as a public commitment making ceremony and therefore a sincere desire to lead a good life. The ceremony is described in detail in the plan.</p> <p>Mitzvoth means doing good and helping others. This is an important part of Jewish life. There are 613 rules or suggested ways this can be done.</p> <p>Tikkun Olam (repair of the world) comes from an early Jewish code called the Mishnah. To perform an act of kindness that will improve or</p>	<p>obedience to God and self-control.</p> <p>Food that is allowed is called kosher: land animals must have cloven (split) hooves and must chew the cud, meaning that they must eat grass (so a rabbit is not kosher because of its feet). Seafood must have fins and scales. Eating shellfish is not allowed. It is forbidden to eat birds of prey. Only clean birds, meaning birds that do not eat other animals, can be eaten. Poultry is allowed. Meat and dairy cannot be eaten together.</p> <p>Passover (or Pesach in Hebrew – pronounced pay-sach) is an annual Jewish festival that takes place in spring. Families share a Seder meal together. The story of Moses as a baby (taught in F1) is revisited and how he spoke to the Pharaoh on behalf of the</p>	<p>All people should be treated as equals.</p> <p>Sikhs should share what they can with others.</p> <p>Sikhs should earn their living honestly.</p> <p>The Langar is an important concept in Sikhi as it was started by Guru Nanak, founder of Sikhi. Everyone, regardless of rank or wealth, sits and eats freely provided and freshly produced vegetarian food and non-alcoholic drink together as equals.</p>	<p>Kanaya treated everyone equally, even if they were different. There are also examples in the story of him sharing and serving others.</p> <p>The story of Malik Bhago: when he realises his mistakes, he promises to change his ways which teaches that everyone makes mistakes, but it's never too late to learn and become a better person.</p> <p>Guru Amardas Ji: Became a Guru at 73 and fought for the rights of women and girls.</p>
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			<p>When worshipping, Jews wear a skull cap called a kippah. This is usually worn by men as a sign of respect to God.</p>	<p>help to repair the world.</p> <p>Tu B'Shevat: this is an annual tree planting ceremony which usually takes place in January or February. It is considered the Jewish New Year for trees. This is part of taking care of the environment.</p> <p>Mitzvah Day: Jews feel they can all make a positive difference to the world in which they live by giving their most valuable possession — their time. Mitzvah Day falls on the 3rd Sunday in November (which coincides with interfaith week). It began as a Jewish project but is now a multifaith and multicultural project.</p>	<p>Israelites. It is not necessary to go into the 10 plagues in depth although they are visually represented. For the final plague, the eldest son in every family, including the Pharaoh's, died. The Israelites marked their doorposts with lamb's blood so that they would be safe. God could 'pass over' their houses and spare them.</p>		
Skills	To demonstrate understanding and recognise how to care for the world around us.	explain why agreements are important and why they should be kept.	tell you which is my favourite day of the week and talk about food I would like to share in a special meal.	give you examples of things I do to live a good life and explain which ones are more or less important to me.	discuss why I would choose to follow an instruction not to eat certain foods, whom I would listen to and why.	identify the different amount of effort I show to different things and explain these priorities.	explain how some stories can teach people about what is important and how to behave

	Show pupils a local space that was once green that has now been built on. What could happen if all green space was taken?	tell a story about Abraham and Moses and say why these men are important to Jewish people today talk about an agreement Jewish people make with God and begin to explain why this is important	use the right names for things that are special to Jewish people during Shabbat and explain why. start to make a connection between being a Jewish child and decisions about behaviour or actions.	describe some of the ways that Jews choose to live a good life and consider that they do this in different ways express an opinion on which ways I think might be the best ways for Jews to live a good life and start to give reasons	describe some of the things Jews do to show how their beliefs and respect for God impacts on their daily life start to identify how it might feel to keep Kashrut	make links between how Sikhs practise their religion and the beliefs that underpin this consider some of the ways Sikhs choose to behave and the levels of commitment they show	recognise that stories can be an important way of expressing belief and meaning and can explain the relevance of a Sikh story explain how some stories can teach Sikhs about what is important in life and relate this to non-Sikhs
Vocabulary	Same Different Change Extinct Habitats	Abraham: Founder of Judaism Idol: A false god or statue of such Covenant- binding oath or promise Torah – Jewish Holy Text 10 Commandments – rules to live by given to Moses Star of David -A six-pointed star adopted by Jews as a symbol of Judaism	Shabbat: Sabbath – A day of rest Kippah: skull cap Tenakh: Jewish holy books	Mitzvoth: doing good and helping others. Tikkun Olam: repair of the world Tu B'Shevat: an annual tree planting ceremony which usually takes place in January or February. It is considered the Jewish New Year for trees. Mitzvah Day: Day for Mitzvoth	Kashrut: food laws. Kosher: food which is allowed (permitted). Parev: Neutral foods which are NOT meat or dairy but can be eaten with either meat or dairy. Parev: Neutral foods which are NOT meat or dairy but can be eaten with either meat or dairy. Pesach: Commemorates the night the night the angel of death passed over Israelite houses	Harmadir Sahib: Golden Temple – place of Pilgrimage in India. Langar: free vegetarian meal available for all. 5 Ks: 5 physical symbols of joining the Khalsa	Guru: Teacher or guide. Guru Nanak: founder of Sikhism. Guru Granth Sahib: Holy book Chauri: fan

					<p>Seder: Pesach meal: Parsley (Karpass), egg, shank bone (Zro'a), bitter herb (Marror), Charoset (a mixture of chopped apples or dates, nuts, cinnamon and wine).</p>		
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Summer 2	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Religion/Theme:	Sikhism - Story	Buddhism	Buddhism	Hinduism	Christianity – Prayer and worship	Christianity – Beliefs and practices	Sikhism – Beliefs and moral values
Knowledge	<p>Retell the story once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words.</p> <p>Listen to and talk about stories to build familiarity and understanding.</p> <p>Engage in Storytimes.</p>	<p>The Life of the Buddha is the main focus. This is the story of a prince who gave up all his riches to try to find out the meaning of life, why there is suffering and what can be done to stop this. He was kept in a big palace by his father who wanted him to be a king. When he left the palace he saw things that shocked him. He saw old age, sickness, death and a holy man. He had never seen suffering before.</p>	<p>The story of the Buddha ends with the Buddha teaching others how to find enlightenment. He tells his followers to try not to be selfish and greedy because these 2 things cause problems for ourselves and others around us.</p> <p>Right Speech is one part of the Noble Eightfold Path, the Buddha said that we could cause huge</p>	<p>This enquiry concentrates on Sanatani beliefs about the River Ganges and some of the practices which occur there.</p> <p>The River Ganges is considered to be sacred and spiritually pure by believers although in reality it is not a clean river. Because of the purifying nature of the river, Sanatanis believe that any rituals performed on</p>	<p>Jesus taught about worship in the Bible and praying .</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Many Christians would choose to get married in church to confer God's blessing on the marriage.</p>	<p>· 10 Commandments (see below)</p> <p>· Jesus' commandments to love God and love your neighbour.</p> <p>· 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</p>	<p>Sikhs still respect and learn from traditional stories</p> <p>The story of Bhai Kanaya teaches the importance of having compassion, caring for everyone and being kind. Bhai Kanaya treated everyone equally, even if they were different. There are also examples in the story of him sharing and serving others.</p>

		<p>After he left the palace, he spent many years trying to find out why life involves difficult times. When finally, he understood what was going on he realised that suffering was often caused by people being greedy or selfish. He thought that he could help people live their life in a less selfish and greedy way – these became a key part of his teachings.</p>	<p>problems by using words carelessly or unkindly, he also saw that we could do a lot of good by being honest, thoughtful and kind. Buddhists are aware that gossip, lying and angry speech causes problems and even though it is hard sometimes, they try not to speak unkindly.</p>	<p>the banks of the Ganges or in its water will wash away impurity. The Puranas (ancient Sanatani scriptures) say that taking a dip in the sacred river 'bestows heavenly blessings'. Many Sanatanis believe that bathing here will help them spiritually. It is also a place where the dead are cremated. Many Sanatanis believe that this will help them in their next life.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p>	<p>The story of Malik Bhago: when he realises his mistakes, he promises to change his ways which teaches that everyone makes mistakes, but it's never too late to learn and become a better person. Guru Amardas Ji: Became a Guru at 73 and fought for the rights of women and girls.</p>
Skills	<p>To Recognise some environments that are different to the one in which they live.</p> <p>To share a time they have felt disappointed and sad? How do we cope with these feelings?</p>	<p>Say how it felt to take care of something or somebody.</p> <p>Remember some parts of the life of the Buddha story and talk about them.</p> <p>Express an opinion about why the Buddha could be important to some Buddhists.</p>	<p>Say how it felt to use right speech.</p> <p>Remember some Buddhist teachings about right speech and talk about them.</p> <p>Express an opinion about what the Buddha taught about right speech</p>	<p>Explain why water might be important to me.</p> <p>Describe a ritual that might happen at or in the Ganges and explain why it is important to the Sanatanis taking part.</p> <p>Explain the significance of the</p>	<p>Explain some my feelings about a special place and suggest why they exist.</p> <p>Describe some of the ways Christians use Churches to worship and pray or celebrate important events and services such as</p>	<p>Show an understanding of why people show commitment in different ways.</p> <p>Describe how different practices enable Christians to show their commitment to God and understand that some of these will be</p>	<p>Explain how some stories can teach people about what is important and how to behave.</p> <p>Recognise that stories can be an important way of expressing belief and meaning and can explain the</p>

			and why it might be important to some Buddhists.	Ganges to Sanatanis and how carrying out a ritual there might make a person feel like a better Sanatani.	Baptisms and Holy Communion. Understand why a Church may have an impact on a Christian.	more significant to some Christians than others. Explain why I think some ways of showing commitment to God might be better than others for Christians.	relevance of a Sikh story. Explain how some stories can teach Sikhs about what is important in life and relate this to non-Sikhs.
Vocabulary	Happy Sad Disappointment Cope	Siddhartha Gautama – a prince who became known as the Buddha. Buddha – a person who has reached enlightenment. Enlightenment – understanding the world, how it works and the meaning of life. Greed – wanting too much of something, this can lead to not sharing and being unkind and only thinking of yourself. Selfish – thinking of yourself first and not considering others around you.	Buddha – The enlightened one – a title given to prince Siddhartha. Meditation – focussing the mind. Greed – keeping things for ourselves, not sharing. Selfishness – putting ourselves before the needs of others. Speech – the things we say. Truth – what we think is accurate – each person has their own view of truth but how we say it is important	Ganges: sacred river for Sanatanis -in India. Puranas: ancient Scripture. Samsara: the cycle of life and death. Moksha: liberation from the cycle of life and death.	Sacraments: rites which are often performed in Churches such as marriages, baptisms and communion/Eucharist. Eucharist/Communion: the taking of bread and wine in remembrance of the events of the Last Supper. Saints: Holy people recognised by the Church because of actions in their lives, miracles or the examples they set.	10 Commandment: rules given to Moses in the desert when he led the Israelites out of Egypt. Gifts of the Spirit: The gifts are: Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Fortitude, Knowledge, Piety, and Fear of the Lord. Prayer: the act of talking to God which can take a formal format such as saying the Lord's Prayer or can be more ad-hoc as the Christian feels is appropriate. The Lord's Prayer: also known as the Our Father, how Jesus	Guru: Teacher or guide. Guru Nanak: founder of Sikhism. Guru Granth Sahib: Holy book. Chauri: fan.

						taught the disciples to pray.	
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