



Religious Education: Long Term Plan

| | Religion Focus Essential Knowledge | Religion Focus Essential Knowledge | Religion Focus Essential Knowledge |
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| FS2 | Throughout the year → Know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions. | | |
| Y1 | Autumn: Christianity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Jesus is important to Christians who try and follow his teaching and example. → Practice you would expect to find in a Christian family includes going to church, reading the Bible and saying prayers. → Special times for Christians include baptism. → Different people go the church for different reasons. The vicar usually leads church services. → Stories about Jesus can be found in the Bible. → The bible is a special book for Christians because of its message about God and Jesus. → Christians read the Bible in church and at home. Reading the Bible can help Christians think about their behaviour. → At the local church, worship, baptisms and weddings take place. At church children can take part in choir, Sunday school and holiday clubs. | Spring: Judaism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Shabbat is the most important Jewish Festival. It starts on Friday evening and finishes on Saturday evening. Jewish people are supposed to rest on Shabbat. → There are many important moments in a Jewish person's life: birth, coming of age, marriage and death. → Rosh Hashanah (New Year) and Yom Kippur are important festivals for Jewish people. → The Pesach story is when Moses brought the Jews out of Egypt, out of slavery, how they crossed the Red Sea and received the Torah and the Promised Land. → The Maccabees revolt and the Chanukah miracle is when a small jug of oil used to light the Menorah and is believed to have lasted for 8 days. → There are different stories in the Torah, including: the story of Abraham and Isaac, of Jacob and Esau and the story of Moses receiving Torah from God. → Shabbat blessings and songs are recited and sung in Hebrew. → Chanukah songs are sung in English. → Jewish symbols include: Star of David, Menorah and some ceremonial clothing like Kippah and Tallit. → Torah is the holiest document for every Jewish person. It includes the 10 Commandments (also regarded as important by Christians). The stories in the Torah are known to Christians as the Old Testament. → Important features of the Synagogue include: Mezuzah, Bimah, Eternal Light and the Ark with the Torah scrolls. | Summer: Humanism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Valuing and celebrating human life is important to humanists. → Humanist naming ceremonies celebrate the arrival of a new baby. → There are no special Humanist festivals but many humanists celebrate traditional festivals. → Humanists live by the Golden Rule: 'treat others as you would wish to be treated yourself'. → Happiness is a worthwhile aim for humanists. One way to be happy is to make other people happy. → Humanists know that it is important to be good to each other. → The Happy Human is a symbol of Humanism. |
| Y2 | Autumn: Islam <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Muhammad is a Prophet in Islam. He is the final messenger from Allah. He is important to Muslims who try to follow his teaching and example. → Practice you would expect to find in a Muslim family includes attending mosque, reading the Qur'an and daily prayers. → Muslim festivals include Ramadhan and Eid ul Fitr. → The Qur'an was sent to the Prophet Muhammad as a guide for the people. It is a special book for Muslims. It has 114 chapters. → Muslims worship at a Mosque. | Spring: Christianity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Christians celebrate the festivals of Harvest, Christmas, and Easter. → Stories from the Bible include Creation, Moses, David and Goliath, Daniel in the lion's den, Jonah. → There are different stories about Jesus and some stories he told. → Christmas and Easter are connected with stories about Jesus and these are of great importance for Christians. | Summer: Sikhism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Sikhs believe there is one God who created everything. → Sikhs believe we are all special and that we are all Gifts from that One Creator. → KESH (the keeping of uncut hair) teaches a Sikh child to accept that we are all gifts from that One Creator. → Family is important to Sikhs. → At a naming ceremony, the name of a Sikh child is chosen by opening the Guru Granth Sahib at random and the first letter from the top of the left page is used as the first letter of the name of the child. |



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Hajj is an annual religious pilgrimage to Mecca undertaken each year millions of people from all over the world. → A chapter in the Qur'an is named after Lady Mary. The Qur'an tells Muslims what to do and is therefore a guide for them. → The main features of a local mosque: Dome, Minaret, prayer room, washing area for prayers. In a mosque there are prayers, lectures, weddings, funerals, reading the Qur'an. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The Five K's are the markers of Sikh identity. They help Sikhs remember that God is always with them. → Life and death are celebrated and accepted in the Sikh community. → The Guru Granth Sahib is respected as the Living Guru. → Going to the Gurdwara brings people together: example when a Turban is first tied on a child. → Males and females are treated equally in Sikhism as well as all race, religions and nationalities. → The Sikh Community comes together to clean the Nishan Sahib. |
| Y3 | <p>Autumn: Christianity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The cycle of the Christian year is as follows: Advent, Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Easter. → The Bible is a 'library' of books. There are four gospels giving 'good news' about Jesus. → Saint Francis cared for the poor, looked after animals and founded the Franciscan order. → The different books from the bible all teach something about God and His relationship with humankind. → The BC/AD dating system uses the year 0 to mark the birth of Christ but is not applicable to all faiths or in all contexts. | <p>Spring: Judaism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Torah scrolls consist of the 5 books of Moses which can also be read as a printed book. There are 613 commandments in the Torah for Jewish people to follow. In Jewish tradition there exists the Written Torah (24 books) and the Oral Torah (interpretations and traditions passed down from generation to generation). → A rabbi is a spiritual leader or religious teacher in Judaism. → There are different groups of the Jewish people and differences between Traditional and Progressive Judaism. → The Hebrew alphabet has a spiritual meaning. → Shalom is an important time. → Shabbat is a day dedicated to God through celebrating his creations and respecting them. → The majority of books in the Jewish Bible are shared with Christians, for example Book of Psalms. → The Jewish calendar has New Year starting in Autumn, days starting with sunsets and some festivals being related to particular seasons. → Jewish Communities construct special booths for the Festival of Sukkot in memory of wandering in the desert after leaving Egypt. | <p>Summer: Humanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Humanists celebrate human life by marking key moments in people's lives such as births, weddings, and deaths. → Humanists reject sacred texts and divine authority as they have a mistrust of faith. → Humanists challenge the need for religion or the belief in a god or gods to be happy. → Human relationships have great importance for humanists. → Humanists believe happiness is a worthwhile goal. Humanists respect different people's ways of finding happiness as long as they cause no harm to others. |
| Y4 | <p>Autumn: Sikhism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Sikhs meditate and serve in Gurdwaras and in their own homes. → Major Sikh celebrations, including initiation, marriages, final rites and prayers take place in the Gurdwara. → Music and meditation play an important part in Sikh ceremonies. → The Guru Granth Sahib gives Sikhs guidance on how to live their lives. The Guru Granth Sahib is not just the holy scripture of Sikhism. It is also considered as the living Guru. → Seva (Selfless Service) is an important aspect of human life for Sikhs. → Sikhs make a difference in the local community. | <p>Spring: Islam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The major aspects of teachings of Prophet Muhammad include kindness, compassion, truthful, showing humanity and honesty. → Muslims try to follow the example of the Prophet Muhammad in everything they do. The Prophet was given the title of the 'truthful'. → The Shahada is the Muslim profession of faith. → Muslims have a duty to pray at regular times. → The Qur'an is a 'divine' book. It was revealed to the Prophet on the Night of Power and is written in Arabic. → There is diversity in Islam that includes different practice and beliefs. | <p>Summer: Christianity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The life of Jesus is told in the four gospels. They tell us how he related to the marginalised of society (women, children, the sick) . The major aspects of the teachings of Jesus include the "Two Great Commandments", some parables and sayings, Kingdom of God. → Prayer is how Christians communicate with God. → Different churches have different structures |



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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The Five 5K's assist a Sikh practice their purpose in life – to connect with the Creator. → The first line of the Mool Mantar tells Sikhs that there is only one God. → The Guru Granth Sahib teaches about ones relationship with the Creator, the world and life. → Key features of the Gurdwara differ in different parts of the world. The Guru Granth Sahib is respected in the Gurdwara. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Makkah is a significant place for Muslims. It is a place for pilgrimage, the place where Prophet was born and also the direction towards which Muslims face when praying. → There are Five Pillars (Sunni) of Islam and the Ten Obligatory Islamic acts (Shia) of Worship. → The Old Woman Who Threw Rubbish tells the story of how the Prophet Muhammad reacted kindly even when an old woman repeatedly threw rubbish at his head. → Muslims show respect for the Qur'an and it has significance as a guide today in their lives. → The Islamic calendar consists of 12 lunar months. It used to determine the dates of religious events and observances. → The main features of a mosque include mihrab, Qiblah, mimbar, patterns and calligraphy in the mosque. | |
| Y5 | Autumn: Humanism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Humanist weddings celebrate when two people, of any sex, agree to spend the rest of their lives together. → Humanists believe that science the best method to understand the universe. → The absence of any belief in an afterlife means 'the time to be happy is now', while we are alive. → Humanists believe in shared human moral values: kindness, compassion, fairness, justice, honesty. → There is a need for love and support from other people in humanists' lives. → Humanists believe that human beings are responsible for their own destiny. | Spring: Christianity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Holy Communion / Eucharist / Mass / Lord's Supper are celebrated in church and are important to many Christians. → There are different ministries in the Church. → New Testament has a number of teachings on living a Christian life. → There are two Biblical narratives of the birth of Jesus, they convey slightly different messages / theology but are now seen as one story (e.g. in a nativity play). → A miracle is an extraordinary and welcome event that is not explicable by natural or scientific laws. The bible tells stories of miracles Jesus performed. → There are different stories told during Christmas, Holy Week, Easter, Ascension and Pentecost. → Biblical Creation stories are different to scientific theories about the origins of the universe. | Summer: Hinduism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Most Hindus believe in the Supreme Spirit Brahman who is unlimited, all-knowing and the source of all life and that the different deities represented in the murtis, reflect different aspects of God. → Hindus worship The One. → The Hindu way of welcoming babies: Jatakarma is performed to welcome the child into the family. → Karma is the law of cause and effect and influences the way Hindus live their lives. → The main features of a mandir, include one or more sacred areas dedicated to particular deities. A mandir also acts as a community centre. It is not compulsory for Hindus to worship at a mandir. → When worshippers enter the mandir they remove shoes, ring the bell, circumambulate the shrine, make an offering, sing bhajans and the Arti ceremony ending with the blessings and sharing of prashad. |
| Y6 | Autumn: Christianity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Christians believe that the holy spirit is God's power in action. It forms part of the Holy Trinity. → Christian hymns and songs tell us about Christian beliefs. → Jesus' teaching provide a foundation for Christian living. → The Lord's Prayer, or 'Our Father', is an important prayer for Christians. It originates in the Gospel of Matthew and is how Jesus taught his followers to pray. | Spring/Summer: Buddhism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The Buddhist Community (sangha) is made up of lay people and ordained. Features of Buddhist Centres include temples, shrines, artefacts and offerings. → Stories told about and by the Buddha include the Jataka Tales. In these stories, Buddha taught that possessions can't give us lasting happiness; in the end the break, grow old or let us down, making us unhappy. → Symbols related to Buddhism include the lotus flower and the prayer wheel. → Sacred places of pilgrimage for Buddhists is the Bodhi tree at Bodh Gaya where the Buddha became enlightened. → Buddhists aspire to fearlessness, contentment, kindness and meditation. The Four Noble Truths are: being greedy and wanting things can't make you happy; you can be content without having everything you want; you have to learn this through practice and peach of mind comes when you are content with having just enough – not too much, not too little. | |



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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ Buddhists follow the noble eight-fold paths and try to show the qualities of the Buddha in their own lives.→ Buddha means 'one who is fully awake to the truth' or Enlightened→ The key festivals celebrated by Buddhists include Wesak (Buddha's birthday) and Dharma Day. |
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