



# Religious Education

## Essential Knowledge

AT1 - Learning about Religion and Belief							
Beliefs and Practices							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum							
Skills	To know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions	Begin to name the different beliefs and practices of Christianity, Judaism and Humanism.	Name the different beliefs and practices of Christianity, Islam and Sikhism. Begin to look for similarities between Christianity, Islam and Sikhism.	Recall the different beliefs and practices of Christianity and Judaism.	Recall in detail and use the correct vocabulary in regard to the different beliefs and practices of Sikhism, Islam and Christianity.	Begin to make connections between different beliefs and practices of all religions studied so far (Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Sikhism).	Make connections between different beliefs and practices of all religions (Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Sikhism).



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<p>Knowledge</p>	<p>Jesus was a historical person, a 1<sup>st</sup> century Jew. He is important to Christians who try and follow his teaching and example.</p> <p>Practice you would expect to find in a Christian family includes going to church, reading the Bible and saying prayers, including grace before meals.</p> <p>Special times for Christians include welcoming new babies – including baptism.</p> <p>Shabbat is the most important Jewish Festival. It starts on Friday evening and finishes on Saturday evening. It has been celebrated by the Jewish people for thousands of years in memory of God's resting day during the creation of the world. Jewish people are supposed to rest on Shabbat so there are many activities that some choose not to perform on that day.</p> <p>There are many important moments in a</p>	<p>Christians celebrate the festivals of Harvest, Christmas, and Easter.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Prophet Muhammad was an orphan and had a wet nurse as was the custom at the time.</p> <p>There are lots of special times for Muslims (e.g. welcoming new babies).</p> <p>Practice you would expect to find in a Muslim family includes attending mosque, reading the Qur'an and daily prayers.</p> <p>Muslim festivals include Ramadhan and Eid ul Fitr.</p> <p>Sikhs believe there is one God who created everything.</p> <p>Sikhs believe we are all special and that we are all Gifts from that One Creator</p>	<p>The cycle of the Christian year is as follows: Advent, Christmas, Epiphany, Lent, Easter. Each festival celebrated in a different way including the use of symbolic colours and special hymns.</p> <p>The start of Shabbat is marked with the lighting of two candles and blessing over wine and bread and finishes with Havdalah – which means separation. Havdalah candles are plaited to symbolise a liason between Shabbat and the everyday, between sacred and profane, God and people. There are some differences between the ways Traditional and Progressive Jews celebrate Shabbat. (using light, driving cars).</p> <p>Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur are important Jewish Festivals. The 10-day period between them is when Jewish people try to ask forgiveness for all their wrong doings in the previous year. In Judaism there are sins that cannot be forgiven by God.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Christians celebrate festivals, such as Harvest, Remembrance Sunday, Advent, Christmas, Lent, Easter, Ascension Day Pentecost, in different ways.</p> <p>The major aspects of teachings of Prophet Muhammad include kindness, compassion, truthful, showing humanity and honesty.</p> <p>Muslims try to follow the example of the Prophet Muhammad in everything they do. The Prophet was given the title of the 'truthful'.</p> <p>The Shahada is the Muslim profession of faith. - Oneness of God and the Prophet hood of Muhammad.</p>	<p>Holy Communion / Eucharist / Mass / Lord's Supper are celebrated in church and are important to many Christians.</p> <p>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. The murtis usually represent individual deities. They are a focus for worship and are visual representations of God. Ultimately Hindus worship The One but prefer to do this through 'istadevas' - their own chosen names and forms of God, represented as icons or images with distinctive names and forms, e.g. Krishna or Sarasvati).</p> <p>The Hindu way of welcoming babies: Jatakarma is performed to welcome the child into the family, by putting some honey in the child's mouth and whispering the name of God in the child's ear; the child</p>	<p>Buddha means 'one who is fully awake to the truth' or Enlightened. Through his own efforts, Buddha overcame greed, hatred and ignorance.</p> <p>Buddhists follow the noble eight-fold paths and try to show the qualities of the Buddha in their own lives.</p> <p>The key festivals celebrated by Buddhists include Wesak (Buddha's birthday) and Dharma Day.</p> <p>Buddhists follow the noble eight-fold path and try and show the qualities of Buddha in their own lives. 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.</p>	
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		<p>Jewish person's life: birth, coming of age, marriage and death.</p> <p>Rosh Hashanah (New Year) and Yom Kippur are important festivals for Jewish people.</p> <p>Centuries ago, Jewish people used to live in the Middle East as a nomadic nation but nowadays they live all over the world.</p> <p>Valuing and celebrating human life is important to humanists and they do this by marking key moments in people's lives such as births, weddings and deaths.</p> <p>Humanist naming ceremonies celebrate the arrival of a new baby with promises of love and support from family and friends.</p> <p>There are no special Humanist festivals but many humanists celebrate traditional festivals such as Christmas as a time to recognise the importance of family, friendship and kindness.</p>	<p>KESH (the keeping of uncut hair) teaches a Sikh child to accept that we are all gifts from that One Creator.</p> <p>Family is important to Sikhs. Sikhs name their children on the fortieth day after birth in a simple child naming ceremony 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.</p> <p>The Five K's are the markers of Sikh identity, and they consist of: uncut hair, a short sword or knife, a steel wristband, a wooden comb, and shorts worn as an undergarment. They help Sikhs remember that God is always with them.</p> <p>Life and death are celebrated and accepted in the Sikh community.</p>	<p>A Bar/Bat Mitzvah ceremony is becoming son or daughter of the commandments it means to be responsible for one's actions and for the whole community.</p> <p>Humanists celebrate human life by marking key moments in people's lives such as births, weddings, and deaths.</p> <p>The material world is the only one we can know exists.</p> <p>Human attributes include our ability to question and reason, creativity and achievement.</p> <p>Humanists believe happiness is a worthwhile goal; living a flourishing and fulfilling life. There are diverse ways of finding happiness, and humanists respect different people's ways of finding happiness as long as they cause no harm to others</p>	<p>Muslims have a duty to pray at regular times. They prepare themselves for prayers. There are six steps for prayer: standing, takbir, fatihah, ruku, sujud, tashahud. Prayers can be offered at the mosque or at home or wherever a Muslim is.</p> <p>Sikhs meditate and serve in Gurdwaras and in their own homes.</p> <p>Major Sikh celebrations, including initiation, marriages, final rites and prayers take place in the Gurdwara.</p> <p>Music and meditation play an important part in Sikh ceremonies.</p>	<p>naming ceremony (Namakarana) and how names are chosen and head shaving is connected to the removal of impurities.</p> <p>Humanist weddings celebrate when two people, of any sex, agree to spend the rest of their lives together; making a wedding personal and meaningful to the couple.</p> <p>Humanists have a willingness to adapt or change beliefs when faced with new evidence.</p> <p>Humanists believe that science the best method to understand the universe. Science provides evidence for the universe being billions of years old; evidence that all life on earth, including humans, evolved from a common ancestor.</p> <p>Humanists believe that humans have ability to improve our quality of life and make the world a better place for everyone.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Christian life and practices in other countries vary.</p> <p>Jesus' teaching provide a foundation for Christian living: personal life – baptism, confirmation etc; making moral decisions and lifestyle choices; public life – individuals and churches active in charities e.g. Christian Aid, foodbanks, Fair Trade, The ministry of chaplains in hospitals and prisons; beliefs about death and life after death and how these may affect Christian living (exploring the message of Christian funerals).</p>
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# Religious Education

## Essential Knowledge

		<p>Humanists live by the Golden Rule: 'treat others as you would wish to be treated yourself'.</p> <p>Humanists celebrate how human beings have improved and can further improve our quality of life and our understanding of the world, including human achievements in science, medicine, art, and society.</p> <p>Happiness is a worthwhile aim for humanists; the importance of relationships, exploration, and achieving goals for humanists.</p> <p>Humanists understand that there is no one recipe for happiness but know that one way to be happy is to make other people happy.</p> <p>There are some qualities human beings share with other animals and others that make us unique.</p> <p>Humanists know that it is important to be good to each other to promote happiness and avoid doing harm.</p>					
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# Religious Education

## Essential Knowledge

Topic / Coverage		Autumn Term: Christianity Spring Term: Judaism Summer Term: Humanism	Autumn Term: Islam Spring Term: Christianity Summer Term: Sikhism	Autumn Term: Christianity Spring Term: Judaism Summer Term: Humanism	Autumn Term: Sikhism Spring Term: Islam Summer Term: Christianity	Autumn Term: Humanism Spring Term: Christianity Summer Term: Hinduism	Autumn Term: Christianity Spring/Summer Term: Buddhism
<b>Religious Stories</b>							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum							
Skills	Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.	Respond and order some of the religious and moral stories from the bible and the Torah	Retell some of the religious and moral stories from the bible and the Quran.	Retell the religious and moral stories from the bible, the Torah and the Quran.	Begin to compare the similarities of the bible, the Quran and the Guru Granth Sahib.	Begin to compare stories beliefs and practices from the different religions studied so far (Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Sikhism), including differences and similarities.	Make links and compare stories, beliefs and practices from different religions including differences and similarities (Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Sikhism).



# Religious Education

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Knowledge		<p>There are different stories connected with the church (e.g. its dedication, stained glass windows showing bible stories).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Stories from the Bible include Creation, Moses, David and Goliath, Daniel in the lion's den, Jonah.</p> <p>There are different stories connected with different mosques (name, when was it built).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Name some stories from the Qur'an.</p> <p>We can learn lots from the lives of the 10 Gurus. Explain how the Guru Granth Sahib is respected as the Living Guru.</p>	<p>The Bible is a 'library' of books. Know it contain different 'genres' – and explore some examples of poetry e.g. (Psalm 23), proverbs, laws (e.g. the Ten Commandments), letters as well as stories.</p> <p>There are four gospels giving 'good news' about Jesus.</p> <p>To find a reference in a Bible you need to use chapters and verses.</p> <p>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). Through the Oral Torah, Jewish people are given guidance on the meaning of the words of the Written Torah. The first book starts with a description of the creation of the world and the last one finishes with the death of Moses.</p>	<p>The Qur'an is a 'divine' book. It was revealed to the Prophet on the Night of Power and is written in Arabic. Most Muslims have to learn Arabic in order to read it in its original text.</p> <p>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.</p>		
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				Humanists reject sacred texts and divine authority as they have a mistrust of faith.			
Topic / Coverage		Autumn Term: Christianity Spring Term: Judaism Summer Term: Humanism	Autumn Term: Islam Spring Term: Christianity Summer Term: Sikhism	Autumn Term: Christianity Spring Term: Judaism Summer Term: Humanism	Autumn Term: Sikhism Spring Term: Islam		
<b>People of Faith</b>							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum							
Skills	Show sensitivity to their own and to others' needs.	Show how different people celebrate aspects of religion.	Begin to understand what it looks like to be a person of faith.	Understand what it looks like to be a person of faith.	Begin to understand the diversity of belief in different religions, nationally and globally.	Understand and begin to evaluate the diversity of belief in different religions, nationally and globally.	Understand and evaluate the diversity of belief in different religions, nationally and globally.



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Knowledge	<p>Different people go to church for different reasons. The vicar usually leads church services.</p> <p>Shabbat blessings and songs are recited and sung in Hebrew.</p> <p>Chanukah songs are sung in English.</p>	<p>Mary Jones walked twenty-six miles barefoot to buy a bible.</p> <p>Muslims worship at a Mosque.</p> <p>Hajj is an annual religious pilgrimage to Mecca undertaken each year by millions of people from all over the world.</p> <p>Going to the Gurdwara brings people together: example when a Turban is first tied on a child.</p>	<p>Saint Francis cared for the poor, looked after animals and founded the Franciscan order.</p> <p>A rabbi is a spiritual leader or religious teacher in Judaism.</p> <p>There are different groups of the Jewish people and differences between Traditional and Progressive Judaism. These differences include separation or lack of separation of space for men and women, differences in clothing extremely devout men wearing tzitzit and covering their heads with kippot all the time, devout married women covering heads, complete equality in Progressive Synagogues.</p>	<p>Prayer is how Christians communicate with God. Famous Christian prayers include: Sign of the Cross, Our Father and the Apostles Creed.</p> <p>There is diversity in Islam that includes different practice and beliefs.</p> <p>Seva (Selfless Service) is an important aspect of human life for Sikhs. Sikhs make a difference in the local community.</p>	<p>There are different ministries in the Church e.g. bishop, priest, elder, organist, teacher, cleaner etc.</p>	<p>Christian hymns and songs tell us about Christian beliefs.</p>	
	<p>Autumn Term: Christianity</p> <p>Spring Term: Judaism</p> <p>Summer Term: Humanism</p>	<p>Autumn Term: Islam</p> <p>Summer Term: Sikhism</p>	<p>Autumn Term: Christianity</p> <p>Spring Term: Judaism</p>	<p>Autumn Term: Sikhism</p> <p>Spring Term: Islam</p> <p>Summer Term: Christianity</p>	<p>Spring Term: Christianity</p>	<p>Autumn Term: Christianity</p>	
Topic / Coverage	<b>Morality</b>						
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum							





# Religious Education

## Essential Knowledge

Skills					Begin to compare directly different responses to ethical questions looking at a range of different religions.	Articulate and begin to apply the different responses to ethical questions from a range of different religions.	Articulate and apply the different responses to ethical questions from a range of different religions.
Knowledge							
Topic / Coverage							



# Religious Education

## Essential Knowledge

AT2 - Learning from Religion and Belief							
Beliefs and Practices							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum							
Skills	Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.	Begin to talk about and find meanings behind the beliefs and practices of Christians, Jews and Humanists.	Talk about and find meanings behind the different beliefs and practices of Christians and Muslims.	Suggest and find meanings behind the different beliefs and practices of Christians, Jews and Humanists.	Respond to meanings behind the different beliefs and practices of Christians, Muslims and Sikhs.	Begin to reflect and respond thoughtfully to the significance and meanings behind the different beliefs and practices of Christians, Hindus and Humanists.	Reflect and respond to the significance of meanings behind the different beliefs and practices of Buddhists and Christians.



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Knowledge		<p>Jewish symbols include: Star of David, Menorah and some ceremonial clothing like Kippah and Tallit.</p> <p>The Happy Human is a symbol of Humanism.</p>	<p>Males and females are treated equally in Sikhism as well as all race, religions and nationalities.</p>	<p>The Hebrew alphabet has a spiritual meaning.</p> <p>Shalom is an important time – Peace as a space for spirituality, for God and goodness, time shared with family and friends, time for reflection about the meaning of life.</p> <p>Shabbat is a day dedicated to God through celebrating his creations and respecting them.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>There are Five Pillars (Sunni) of Islam and the Ten Obligatory Islamic acts (Shia) of Worship.</p> <p>The Five 5K's assist a Sikh practice their purpose in life – to connect with the Creator.</p>	<p>New Testament has a number of teachings on living a Christian life.</p> <p>These include “The Fruits of the Spirit” in Galatians 5 and I Corinthians 13 on love. They have a relevance for today’s world.</p> <p>Belief in God the creator influences Christian views on environment and climate justice.</p> <p>Karma is the law of cause and effect and influences the way Hindus live their lives. This relates to reincarnation and the belief that the soul is eternal, so that when the body perishes the soul assumes a new body and experiences the fruits of actions in its previous life. It is possible for the soul to break free of this cycle and return to a state of bliss in a liberation known as moksha.</p>	<p>Symbols related to Buddhism include the lotus flower and the prayer wheel.</p> <p>Sacred places of pilgrimage for Buddhists is the Bodhi tree at Bodhi Gaya where the Buddha became enlightened.</p> <p>Christians believe that the holy spirit is God’s power in action. It forms part of the Holy Trinity.</p>
		<p>Spring Term: Judaism</p> <p>Summer Term: Humanism</p>	<p>Summer Term: Sikhism</p>	<p>Spring Term: Judaism</p>	<p>Autumn Term: Sikhism</p> <p>Spring Term: Islam</p> <p>Summer Term: Christianity</p>	<p>Spring Term: Christianity</p> <p>Summer Term: Hinduism</p>	<p>Autumn Term: Christianity</p> <p>Spring/Summer Term: Buddhism</p>
<b>Religious Stories</b>							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6



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## Essential Knowledge

National Curriculum							
Skills	Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.	Begin to suggest meanings of some religious and moral stories from the bible and the Torah.	Suggest meanings of some religious and moral stories from the bible and the Quran.	Suggest meanings of some religious and moral stories from the bible and the Torah and suggest how these relate to right and wrong.	Respond to the meanings of some religious and moral stories from the bible, Quran and Guru Granth Sahib and express how these relate (directly) to right and wrong.	Begin to respond thoughtfully to a range of sacred writings/stories from the bible and the Vedas. Provide good reason for what they mean to Christians and Hindus.	Respond thoughtfully to a range of sacred writings and stories and provide good reason for differences and similarities in different texts, including the bible and the Kangyur.



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Knowledge		<p>Stories about Jesus can be found in the Bible.</p> <p>The bible is a special book for Christians because of its message about God and Jesus.</p> <p>Christians read the Bible in church and at home. Reading the Bible can help Christians think about their behaviour e.g. being thankful, saying sorry, forgiveness.</p> <p>Torah is the holiest document for every Jewish person. It is traditionally regarded as having been given to the Jewish people by their leader and greatest prophet: Moses on Mount Sinai, many centuries ago. Torah scrolls are made of special pieces of parchment and every word written in them has to be absolutely perfect and is usually written by a professional scribe. It includes the 10 Commandments (also regarded as important by Christians) (among many other commandments kept by Jewish people).</p>	<p>There are different stories about Jesus and some stories he told. (e.g. baptism of Jesus, children brought to Jesus, calling the disciples, feeding 5000, lost sheep, lost son, Good Samaritan).</p> <p>Christmas and Easter are connected with stories about Jesus and these are of great importance for Christians.</p> <p>There are stories about Prophet Muhammad and how the society was before he announced his Prophethood.</p> <p>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 Qur'an was sent to Prophet Muhammad as a guide to humanity.</p>	<p>The different books from the bible all teach something about God and His relationship with humankind.</p> <p>Apart from the 5 Books of Moses (in the Torah Scrolls) there are more books in the Jewish Bible (24 altogether) and that the majority of them are shared with Christians, for example Book of Psalms.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>Muslims show respect for the Qur'an and it has significance as a guide today in their lives.</p> <p>The first line of the Mool Mantar tells Sikhs that there is only one God.</p> <p>The Guru Granth Sahib teaches about ones relationship with the Creator, the world and life, including how reincarnation works.</p>	<p>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).</p> <p>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. These miracle stories are important.</p> <p>There are different stories told during Christmas, Holy Week, Easter, Ascension and Pentecost. These relate to Christians' beliefs about God, Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit (Trinity).</p> <p>Biblical Creation stories are different to scientific theories about the origins of the universe. The Biblical stories are written in a different, and ancient, genre yet can still be seen as conveying truths for today.</p> <p>Jesus is portrayed in art from different ages and</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The Bible is the most translated book in the world and discover the work of the Bible Society or other mission groups.</p>
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		The stories in the Torah are known to Christians as the Old Testament.				<p>cultures and this can send a message about different beliefs relating to him.</p> <p>Selected murtis are symbolic for different reasons. There are stories associated with them; (e.g. Ganesha, Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Parvati, Durga, Sarasvati, Rama, Krishna) and what these tell about the nature of God.</p>	
Topic / Coverage		Autumn Term: Christianity Spring Term: Judaism	Autumn Term: Islam Spring Term: Christianity	Autumn Term: Christianity Spring Term: Judaism	Autumn Term: Sikhism Spring Term: Islam	Spring Term: Christianity Summer Term: Hinduism	Spring/Summer Term: Buddhism
<b>People of Faith</b>							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum							
Skills	Talk about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of family members.	Either ask or respond to questions about what individuals and faith communities do.	Ask and respond to questions about what individuals and faith communities do.	Ask and respond to questions about what individuals and faith communities do and why.	Express views about why belonging to a faith community is valuable in their own lives.	Creatively begin to express their views about why belonging to a faith community may be valuable. Relate this to their own lives. Begin to recognise those with no faith also have a belief system.	Express views creatively as to why belonging to a faith community may be valuable both to different faith members and to their own lives. Recognise those with no faith also have a belief system.



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<p>Knowledge</p>		<p>At the local church, worship, baptisms and weddings take place. At church children can take part in choir, Sunday school and holiday clubs.</p> <p>Important features of the Synagogue include: Mezuzah, Bimah, Eternal Light and the Ark with the Torah scrolls.</p> <p>The Jewish calendar is different to the secular calendar, and the Jewish Year starts in Autumn.</p> <p>Humans have the ability to question and reason, to empathise with other humans and animals, and to be creative.</p> <p>Human relationships are important for humanists; the need for love and support from other people in our lives; including the need to offer support as well as accepting it.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The Sikh Community comes together to clean the Nishan Sahib.</p>	<p>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> <p>The Jewish calendar has New Year starting in Autumn, days starting with sunsets and some festivals being related to particular seasons.</p> <p>Jewish Communities construct special booths for the Festival of Sukkot in memory of wandering in the desert after leaving Egypt.</p> <p>Humanists challenge the need for religion or the belief in a god or gods to be happy.</p> <p>Humanist have different responses to claims of pseudoscience: astrology, mediums, alternative medicine, etc.</p> <p>Human relationships have great importance for humanists.</p>	<p>Different churches have different structures. For example, Catholics churches have a baptismal font for the ceremony of baptism whereas the baptistery churches have baptistery tanks.</p> <p>The Islamic calendar consists of 12 lunar months. It used to determine the dates of religious events and observances.</p> <p>The main features of a mosque include mihrab, Qiblah, mimbar, patterns and calligraphy in the mosque.</p> <p>Key features of the Gurdwara differ in different parts of the world (eg Harmandir Sahib or Golden Temple in India, compared to a local Gurdwara in the UK). The Guru Granth Sahib is respected in the Gurdwara.</p>	<p>The main features of a mandir, include one or more sacred areas dedicated to particular deities. A mandir also acts as a community centre.</p> <p>It is not compulsory for Hindus to worship at a mandir, although many choose to do so, especially at festival times. There are particular times at the day when puja or arti may be offered, but that mandirs are usually open for most of the day for individual devotion.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The absence of any belief in an afterlife means 'the time to be happy is now', while we are alive.</p> <p>Humanists ask questions about human relationships and companionship; our ability to empathise with</p>	<p>The Buddhist Community (sangha) is made up of lay people and ordained. Features of Buddhist Centres include temples, shrines, artefacts and offerings. In these centres, there are works of sacred art (thankas), mandalas and images of the Buddha (rupas) standing, sitting and lying down, with a third eye showing he is enlightened.</p>
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						<p>other humans and animals. They believe in shared human moral values: kindness, compassion, fairness, justice, honesty.</p> <p>There is a need for love and support from other people in humanists' lives (particularly given the absence of belief in a god or gods); the need to offer support as well as accept it.</p>	
Topic / Coverage		<p>Autumn Term: Christianity</p> <p>Spring Term: Judaism</p> <p>Summer Term: Humanism</p>	<p>Autumn Term: Islam</p> <p>Summer Term: Sikhism</p>	<p>Autumn Term: Christianity</p> <p>Spring Term: Judaism</p> <p>Summer Term: Humanism</p>	<p>Autumn Term: Sikhism</p> <p>Spring Term: Islam</p> <p>Summer Term: Christianity</p>	<p>Autumn Term: Humanism</p> <p>Spring Term: Christianity</p> <p>Summer Term: Hinduism</p>	<p>Autumn Term: Christianity</p> <p>Spring/Summer Term: Buddhism</p>
<b>Expression of Ideas</b>							
	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
National Curriculum							
Skills		Express their own ideas creatively.	Express their own ideas, opinions and talk about their work creatively using a range of different medium.	Use a range of different medium to creatively express their own ideas, thoughts and opinions. Begin to explain their ideas. Express their own ideas and opinions and begin to give good reasons for those ideas. Use a range of different medium to express their thoughts.	Begin to make connections between their own ideas and others.	Discuss and begin to apply their own and others' ideas about ethical questions and express their own ideas clearly in response.	Discuss and apply their own and others' ideas about ethical questions and express their own ideas clearly in response.





# Religious Education

## Essential Knowledge

Knowledge						Humanists believe that human beings are responsible for their own destiny.	
Topic / Coverage							