

# Malvern Primary School Religious Education Curriculum



Malvern's curriculum provides pupils with the knowledge they require in order to thrive.

**'Through RE, pupils encounter ancient and living traditions that have shaped the world. They explore foundational texts and the way that individuals and groups live in the world, as well as the values, beliefs and ideas that bind people together. Pupils consider deep questions that have inspired human thought throughout history, and that still challenge children and adults alike today. The knowledge that they gain stretches beyond oversimplifications: it enables pupils to derive meaning from complexity.'**

**Substantive Knowledge:** Sets out the subject-specific content that is to be learned.  
It is the 'know-how' and 'know what' of our RE curriculum.

**Ways of knowing:** Learning 'how to know' about religion and non-religion. 'Ways of knowing' is about pupils learning and acquiring different ways that scholars can study religious and nonreligious traditions. This kind of knowledge is reliable and prevents pupils from depending on views and opinions that are not justified by scholarship.

**Personal knowledge** – Pupils' awareness of the presuppositions and values they bring to studying religious and non-religious traditions

## Adapting the curriculum for pupils with SEND

- Teachers at Malvern plan lessons carefully to anticipate and overcome barriers that may arise through adaptive teaching techniques
- Teachers identify and break down components of the curriculum into manageable chunks to promote cognition and learning. At times, these steps may look different that they do for most pupils, to avoid overload on working memory.
- Teachers make use of scaffolds to support learners where appropriate.



# R.E and World Views Nursery

Big Idea	Autumn Term Birthday/Christmas	Spring Term Chinese New Year	Spring Term Easter
<b>Making Sense of Life's Experiences</b> Stories and People	Read the story 'Kipper's Christmas Eve.' Read the story 'Kipper's Birthday'	Read the Story 'Peppa's Chinese New Year.'	Read the Story 'The First Egg Hunt.'
<b>Words and Beyond</b> Celebration and expression of spirituality	To learn language related to celebrating Christmas and birthdays. Learn how I celebrate.	To learn language related to the festival of Chinese New Year. Recognise people celebrate in different ways.	To learn language related to the festival of Easter / New Life. Understand how I and others celebrate in different ways.
<b>Continuity, change and Diversity</b> Lifestyle, rights and responsibilities	Explore: Diva lamps, Mendi patterns and Indian food. Explore: giving and receiving gifts, making cards and eating a Christmas lunch	Explore: Chinese dances, Chinese lanterns and dragons. Eating Chinese food.	Explore: New life.
<b>Big Question</b>	To understand how I celebrate.	Do all people celebrate the same way?	How do I celebrate Easter? Is this the same as my friends?
<b>Vocabulary</b>	Celebrate, party, food, family, clean and tidy, presents, Christmas, decorate, birthday and cake.	Colour, red, yellow, pink, green, orange, purple, blue, white, dragon and lantern.	Easter, egg, chocolate, family, delicious, clothes.



# R.E and World Views Reception

Big Idea	Autumn Term Diwali / Christmas	Spring Term Chinese New Year	Spring Term Easter
<b>Making Sense of Life's Experiences</b> Stories and People	Read the story 'Rama and Sita'  Read the story 'The Nativity'	Read the Story 'The Great Race.'	Read the Story 'The Easter Story'
<b>Words and Beyond</b> Celebration and expression of spirituality	To learn language related to the festival of Diwali.  To learn language related to the festival of Christmas.  Learn how Diwali and Christmas is celebrated and comment on differences.	To learn language related to the festival of Chinese New Year.  Learn how Chinese New Year is Celebrated. Comparing this to other festivals they may be aware of.	To learn language related to the festival of Easter / New Life.  Learn how Easter is celebrated compared to other festivals including Chinese New year, Easter, Christmas and Diwali.
<b>Continuity, change and Diversity</b> Lifestyle, rights and responsibilities	Explore: Diva lamps, Mendi patterns and Indian food.  Explore: giving and receiving gifts, making cards and eating a Christmas lunch	Explore: Chinese dances, Chinese lanterns and dragons. Eating Chinese food.	Explore: New life.
<b>Big Question</b>	Can I use a range of vocabulary to explain how Diwali and Christmas are celebrated? Are there any differences?	Can I use a range of vocabulary to explain how Chinese New Year is celebrated? Can I compare this to other festivals?	Can I use a range of vocabulary to explain how is Easter celebrated? Are all festivals celebrated in the same way?
<b>Vocabulary</b>	Diwali, celebration, festival, light, rangoli, Rahma, Sita, Diva light/ lamp, party, jewellery, mendhi patterns, fireworks, temple. Christmas, Mary, Joseph, Jesus, Bethlehem, Wise Men, Innkeeper, angel, camel, donkey, stable	Chinese New Year, dragon, firecracker, red, gold, animals from story, fortune cookies. Lion, chopsticks. red envelope (money), Lantern	Easter, Jesus. new life, chicks / hen, lambs / sheep, daffodils, chocolate eggs, rabbit / bunny, spring, hot cross buns



# R.E and World Views Year 1

Big Idea	Autumn Term (Christianity)	Spring Term (Christianity)	Summer Term (Hinduism)
<b>Making Sense of Life's Experiences</b> Stories and People	<b><u>What is the Nativity?</u></b> The Nativity Story is a special narrative in Christian faith because it recounts the birth of Christ. It reminds Christians of how God came to Earth to be among them.	<b><u>What is the Easter story?</u></b> What happened to Jesus and his followers in the days leading up to Jesus' death and resurrection?	<b><u>Who is Krishna to Hindus?</u></b> Stories about Krishna such as the childhood of Krishna give us a better understanding of who they were and their importance to Hindus.
<b>Words and Beyond</b> Celebration and expression of spirituality	<b><u>Why is Christmas important to Christians?</u></b> Christians celebrate Christmas to show their gratitude to God, and to remember the birth of Jesus Christ by giving gifts, worshipping him and thinking of the poor and less fortunate.	<b><u>Why is Easter important to Christians?</u></b> Easter represents a time of new beginnings and the resurrection/rebirth of Jesus Christ.	<b><u>Why is the story of Rama and Sita important to Hindus?</u></b> The story of Rama rescuing Sita is celebrated by Hindus during Diwali. This is a powerful story about light overcoming darkness.
<b>Continuity, change and Diversity</b> Lifestyle, rights and responsibilities	<b><u>How do Christians celebrate the birth of Christ?</u></b> Christians celebrate in diverse ways including: worship (with others or alone), attending Church, singing, sending cards and gifts.  They read and share stories from their Holy Book; The Bible.	<b><u>How do Christians celebrate Easter?</u></b> Christians celebrate in diverse ways including: worship (with others or alone), attending Church, singing, sharing cards, Easter eggs and other gifts.  They read and share stories from their Holy Book; The Bible.	<b><u>What is Diwali?</u></b> Diwali (Divali) is a festival of new beginnings and a celebration of the triumph of good (light) over evil (darkness). It is also known as the festival of light.
<b>The Big Picture</b> Beliefs and Ideas	<b><u>Do I know that God is a creator who loves and cares for people?</u></b> The story of God creating the world shows His loves, care, and authority as the Creator. He cares for the world and expects people to care for the world.	<b><u>Why is Jesus special for Christians?</u></b> Jesus is the son of God. God is the Father who loves, cares, has authority and is creator. He cares for the world and expects people to care for the world.	<b><u>What does Puja (worship) look like at home and in temples?</u></b> Puja, also spelled pooja or porjah, ranges from brief daily rites in the home to elaborate temple rituals. In its simplest form, <b>puja</b> usually consists of making an offering of flowers or fruit to an image of a god.
<b>A Good Life</b> Ethics and relationships	<b><u>Can I recognise that Christians believe that everyone is important and of equal value?</u></b> The story of the Good Shepherd shows how God cares about each person, and will go to great lengths to rescue those who are lost.	<b><u>What are Jesus' teachings about forgiveness?</u></b> The Story of Zacchaeus demonstrates Jesus' love and forgiveness; Christians try to follow his example in their own lives.	<b><u>What is Ahimsa?</u></b> Ahimsa is the idea of non-violence. Most Hindus believe that all living things are sacred because they are part of God. Many Hindus believe being non violent shows respect for all life, human, animal and vegetable.
<b>Influence, community, culture and power.</b> Community and Global Issues	<b><u>What is a Church?</u></b> What does a traditional church look like? What happens in a church?	<b><u>Who might we find in a Church?</u></b> The Church is a building but more importantly, a group of believers. Some people have specific roles in the Church. (e.g. minister, priest, elder).	<b><u>What is a Mandir?</u></b> A Mandir is a type of temple that Hindus use to worship and give offerings to their many Gods. It is the Hindu equivalent of a church.
<b>Big Question</b>	<b>What is Christmas about for Christians?</b>	<b>What is Easter about for Christians?</b>	<b>What similarities and differences are there between Christianity and Hinduism?</b>
<b>Vocabulary</b>	Christianity, Christians, Nativity, Jesus Christ, Christmas, Holy book (the Bible), God (creator), love, forgiveness, equal, tradition(al), Church	Christianity, Christians, Easter, Jesus Christ, resurrection, rebirth, Holy book (the Bible), God (creator), care, love, forgiveness, Church, minister, priest, elder	Hinduism, Hindus, Rama, Krishna, Diwali (Divali), festival, celebration, Puja (pooja or porjah), temple, Ahimsa,



# R.E and World Views Year 2

Big Idea	Autumn Term (Christianity)	Spring Term (Hinduism)	Summer Term (Sikhism)
<b>Making Sense of Life's Experiences</b> Stories and People	<b><u>Why did Jesus tell stories?</u></b> Jesus used stories to spread his word and the message of God. His disciples also helped to spread this message too.	<b><u>Who are Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva?</u></b> Brahman take the form of three great Gods(Trimuti): Brahma, the creator; Vishnu, the preserver; and Shiva, the destroyer.	<b><u>Who is Guru Nanak to Sikhs?</u></b> Guru Nanak , also referred to as Baba Nanak ('father Nanak'), was the founder of Sikhism and is the first of the ten Sikh Gurus. Use stories about him to find out more about him.
<b>Words and Beyond</b> Celebration and expression of spirituality	<b><u>What do Christians celebrate at Christmas?</u></b> Explore the themes of the Christmas story and the idea of 'Emmanuel' (God with us). The nativity story shows God's love for his people, that he wants to close to them on Earth, and that God came for us, from the most humble shepherd to the most respected wise man.	<b><u>Why is Diwali (Divali) important to Hindu?</u></b> The festival of light is a five day celebration. It is believed that on this day Rama returned to his people after 14 years of exile during which he fought and won a battle against the demons and the demon king, Ravana.	<b><u>What is a Gurburab?</u></b> Gurburabs are festivals that are associated with the lives of the Gurus. They are happy occasions which are celebrated most enthusiastically by Sikhs.
<b>Continuity, change and Diversity</b> Lifestyle, rights and responsibilities	<b><u>How do Christians worship Jesus and God?</u></b> The Bible is used as a focus for worship; reading, listening and learning from the many stories. Christians worship both alone and together through activities such as prayer, singing, dancing.	<b><u>Why is food important to Hindus?</u></b> During festivals and celebrations Hindus come together to eat many different foods.	<b><u>What are the 5K's?</u></b> Kesh (uncut hair), Kara (a steel bracelet), Kanga (a wooden comb), Kaccha - also spelt, Kachh, Kachera (cotton underwear), Kirpan (steel sword). Sikhs that wear these show devotion to the Gurus.
<b>The Big Picture</b> Beliefs and Ideas	<b><u>What is the difference between Jesus and God?</u></b> God is seen by Christians as the Father and creator of the world whereas as Jesus is seen as the Son of God; God's messenger. A human version of God who spreads his message. They are both part of the trinity which includes father, son and holy spirit.	<b><u>Do Hindus have one God or many Gods?</u></b> Hindus show devotion to the God Brahman. Brahman is seen by Hindus as a Supreme Spirit in many forms. Brahman take the form of three keys Gods(Trimuti): Brahma, the creator; Vishnu, the preserver; and Shiva, the destroyer. It is said that is could be as many as 33 millions different Gods.	<b><u>Who do Sikhs worship?</u></b> Similar to Christians, Sikhs worship one God. They believe he is the creator of all things.
<b>A Good Life</b> Ethics and relationships	<b><u>Can I visit a church and learn what roles people have within the church?</u></b> Christians try to follow the teachings of Jesus and share this with the community through their involvement in church. The church is also a place for Christians to develop relationships with other Christians and support each other in their faith,	<b><u>What is Raksha Bandhan?</u></b> Raksha Bandhan (Rakhi) is the Hindu festival that celebrates brotherhood and love. The word Raksha means protection, whilst Bandhan is the verb to tie. ... Rakhis are often shared between close friends.	<b><u>Why is equality important in Sikhism?</u></b> Sikhs believe everyone is equal in before God. They try to treat everyone as equals as this is what their God wants them to do.
<b>Influence, community, culture and power.</b> Community and Global Issues	<b><u>Are there different types of church?</u></b> Different sections of Christianity may have different looking places of worship. Cathedrals are also places of Christian worship.	<b><u>Is love and loyalty important for Hindu families?</u></b> Love and loyalty is at the heart of Hinduism and extends to all members of the family e.g. respect for grandparents who often live with the family.	<b><u>What is a Gurdwara?</u></b> A Gurdwara is a place of worship where Sikhs go to worship the Gurus and God.
<b>Big Question</b>	<b><u>How and where do Christians worship?</u></b>	<b><u>What similarities does your life have to Hinduism?</u></b>	<b><u>How does Sikhism compare to Christianity and Hinduism?</u></b>
<b>Vocabulary</b>	Christianity, Christians, Jesus, God, disciples, celebration, baptisms, marriage, harvest, Holy book (the Bible), prayer, Father of the World, Son of God, messenger, neighbour, Cathedrals	Hinduism, Hindus, Shiva, Rama, Krishna, Diwali (Divali), celebration, Ravana, Raksha Bandhan (Rakhi), festival, Brahman, Trimuti, Brahma, Vishnu, preserver, Shiva, love, loyalty	Sikhism, Sikhs, Guru, Guru Nanak, Gurburbs, Kesh, Kara, Kanga, Kaccha, Kirpan, God, equal (equality), Gurwara,





# R.E and World Views Year 3

	Autumn Term (Christianity)	Spring Term (Sikhism)	Summer Term (Buddhism)
<b>Making Sense of Life's Experiences</b> Stories and People	<b><u>Who is Paul to Christians?</u></b> Paul was a Christian leader who spread the teachings of Jesus, and wrote much of the New Testament. He travelled to many different countries and started a number of churches and Christian communities.	<b><u>What is Guru Granth Sahib?</u></b> This is the holy scriptures or book of the Sikh religion. It contains, prayers, hymns and stories about Guru Nanak (founder) and the other 9 Gurus.	<b><u>Who is Gotama Buddha?</u></b> The Buddha (also known as Siddhattha Gotama or Siddhārtha Gautama or Buddha Shakyamuni) was a philosopher, mendicant, meditator, spiritual teacher, and religious leader who lived in Ancient India. His teaching of the middle way is important to Buddhists.
<b>Words and Beyond</b> Celebration and expression of spirituality	<b><u>Why do Christians celebrate Palm Sunday?</u></b> Palm Sunday is when Christians remember Jesus' final arrival in Jerusalem before his death. It represents the beginning of the Holy week of Easter and symbolises Christians belief that Jesus was a King. Palm Sunday also links to Passover in Judaism.	<b><u>What are the most significant Gurburbs?</u></b> Gurburbs are festivals that can celebrate a Guri's birth and death dates or even when they became Gurus.  The birthday of Guru Nanak, founder of Sikhism The birthday of Guru Gobind Singh, founder of the Khalsa (January) The martyrdom of Guru Arjan (June) The martyrdom of Guru Tegh Bahadur (November/December)	<b><u>What is Songkran?</u></b> The festival of Songkran takes place in the month of April and lasts for three days. In Thailand, Songkran falls at the time of the New Year. People go to temples and give presents such as food and flowers to the monks.
<b>Continuity, change and Diversity</b> Lifestyle, rights and responsibilities.	<b><u>What is a missionary?</u></b> A person sent on a religious mission, especially one sent to promote Christianity in a foreign country.	<b><u>What do the 5Ks mean to Sikhs?</u></b> Kesh (uncut hair) many different reasons—Kara (a steel bracelet) a link to the Guru and community—Kanga (a wooden comb) a clean body and mind—Kaccha 'Kachh, Kachera' (cotton underwear) modesty -Kirpan (steel sword) defence of beliefs	<b><u>How do Buddhists dress?</u></b> Symbols - monks/nun's wear robes, bowl, shaven heads, rosary (juzu) of 108 beads, used when chanting mantras etc.
<b>The Big Picture</b> Beliefs and Ideas	<b><u>What is a Parable?</u></b> Learn about some of the different parables that Jesus taught, and the messages behind them.	<b><u>Do Sikhs believe in God(s)?</u></b> There is only one God. God is without form, or gender. Everyone has direct access to God. Everyone is equal before God. A good life is lived as part of a community, by living honestly and caring for others.	<b><u>Why are there different images of Buddha?</u></b> Each statue/image features common physical attributes and poses that have different meanings. Buddha is most often represented in three positions: sitting, standing, or reclining. Different hand positions (Mudras) have different meanings.
<b>A Good Life</b> Ethics and relationships	<b><u>What are the Ten Commandments?</u></b> The Ten Commandments are a summary of the hundreds of laws found in the Old Testament. These commands are considered the basis for moral, spiritual, and ethical conduct by Jews and Christians alike.	<b><u>How and why do Sikhs serve others?</u></b> Sikhs believe that they serve God by serving others. They believe in equality between others; in how they treat each other, share, sit, eat and worship.	<b><u>How do Buddhists alleviate suffering?</u></b> Buddhists believe in being kind and sympathetic to others, including animals, giving generously of their time, food abilities. They try to lead by example.
<b>Influence, community, culture and power</b> Community and Global Issues	<b><u>Why is Christmas significant for Christians? What do the elements of a Christingle represent?</u></b> Members of the Christian community often make Christingles at Christmas.  The children will make their own Christingles and learn about the different Christian beliefs and ideas represented by each element.	<b><u>What is the importance of family in the Sikh community?</u></b> Sikhs use Gurdwaras as places of worship. Worshipping as a family is important and parents guide their children to follow the Sikh faith.	<b><u>Who makes up the Buddhist community?</u></b> The community consists of lay people, monks, nuns and priests.
Big Question	<b><u>How do Christians share their message?</u></b>	<b><u>What similarities do you see between Sikhism and your life?</u></b>	<b><u>Do you think it would be easy or difficult to follow Buddhism?</u></b>
Vocabulary	Christianity, Christians, Parable, Samaritan, Palm Sunday, Easter, missionary, Abraham, Moses, commandments, charity	Sikhism, Sikhs, Guru Granth Sahib, Gurburbs, Kesh, Kara, Kanga, Kaccha, Kirpan, God, equal (equality), Gurwara,	Buddhism, Buddhist, Gotama Buddha, Songkran, monks, nuns, mantras, juzu, Mudras, suffering, lay people, priests.



# R.E and World Views Year 4

Autumn Term (Christianity)		Spring Term (Buddhism)	Summer Term (Judaism)
<b>Making Sense of Life's Experiences</b>  Stories and People	<b><u>Why are angels significant in Christianity?</u></b> Angels take care of the people on earth and help those that are experiencing crisis. In the Bible, angels are characterized as "ministering spirits" and offer human beings consolation when it's needed most.	<b><u>What are the four signs of Gotama Buddha?</u></b> During his late twenties, Siddhartha is said to have encountered "four signs" which altered his life forever. These signs were: an old man, a sick man, a corpse, and a monk.	<b><u>Why is the Torah significant?</u></b> The Torah is considered by Jews to be the holiest part of the Tenakh. It was given by God to Moses on Mount Sinai. Because of this, many Jews see it as the direct word of God. The Torah contains the five books of Moses: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy.
<b>Words and Beyond</b>  Celebration and expression of spirituality	<b><u>What is the Bible?</u></b> The Bible is not just one book, but an entire library, with stories, songs, poetry, letters and history, as well as literature that might more obviously qualify as 'religious'. The Christian Bible has two sections, the Old Testament and the New Testament. The Old Testament is the original Hebrew Bible, the sacred scriptures of the Jewish faith.	<b><u>What is Buddha Day?</u></b> Buddha Day / Wesak / Visakha Puja / Vaisakha takes place in May (full moon day). The festival is on this day as the Lord Buddha was born, attained enlightenment, and died. All three of these significant events fell on the same day.	<b><u>What is Hanukkah?</u></b> Hanukkah is the Jewish Festival of Lights. The word 'Hanukkah' means ' <b>Dedication</b> ' in Hebrew. It celebrates a miracle that happened in Jerusalem over 2,000 years ago.
<b>Continuity, change and Diversity</b>  Lifestyle, rights and responsibilities	<b><u>What are rites of passage?</u></b> A ritual, event, or experience that marks or constitutes a major milestone or change in a person's life e.g. Christening, Dedication, Baptism, First holy communion, Marriage, Funeral...etc.	<b><u>Who is the Dalai Lama?</u></b> The Dalai Lama is the leader of the main branch of the religion known as Tibetan Buddhism. Tibetan Buddhists believe that the Dalai Lama is the god of compassion who comes to Earth to help people. Until 1959 the Dalai Lama was also considered the ruler of Tibet.	<b><u>What is the significance of Shabbat?</u></b> Shabbat is the most important day of worship in the home. It is celebrated on the seventh day of every week from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday in order to observe the commandment to remember the Sabbath day by keeping it holy.
<b>The Big Picture</b>  Beliefs and Ideas	<b><u>Why is forgiveness important to Christians?</u></b> Forgiveness is a very important teaching in Christianity. There are many examples of forgiveness in the Bible and Christians should try to follow these examples.	<b><u>What symbols are used in Buddhism?</u></b> The Bodhi tree - the tree of enlightenment The wheel of life - shows that existence is a cycle of life, death, rebirth and suffering that they seek to escape altogether. The Lotus flower - The Lotus flower is regarded in many different cultures, especially in eastern religions, as a symbol of purity, enlightenment, self-regeneration and rebirth.	<b><u>Why do Jewish people believe God is One?</u></b> Judaism is a <b>monotheistic religion</b> , which means that Jews believe there is only one God. According to Jewish belief and the Hebrew Bible, the Tenakh, God existed before creation, and Jews have a special relationship with God because of covenants they have made with him, which began with God's promise to Abraham.
<b>A Good Life</b>  Ethics and relationships	<b><u>Why did Jesus show compassion and forgive others?</u></b> Jesus taught that we should forgive, and Christians try to follow the path of Jesus. Forgiveness does not mean that the person who has wronged gets away with it, as they must show remorse as well. Christians believe being able to forgive lets people lead happier lives.	<b><u>What is Dhamma (Dharma)?</u></b> Dhamma (Dharma) is a concept generally known as 'the teachings of the Buddha.' Following Buddhist teachings gives many people meaning and understanding within their lives.	<b><u>Does Judaism share beliefs with other religions?</u></b> Aside from being monotheistic belief systems that arose in the Middle East, Christianity, Judaism and Islam have a great deal in common. There are notable similarities in notions of sacrifice, good works, hospitality, peace, justice, pilgrimage, an afterlife and loving God with all one's heart and soul.
<b>Influence, community, culture and power</b>  Community and Global Issues	<b><u>What is a pilgrimage?</u></b> A pilgrim is a person who journeys to a sacred place for religious reasons. A pilgrimage is the religious journey that they go on.	<b><u>How do Buddhists live in their communities?</u></b> Buddhists try to follow the examples of the Buddha's life and live by his teachings.	<b><u>What is a Synagogue?</u></b> The building where a Jewish assembly or congregation meets for religious worship and instruction.
<b>Big Question</b>	<b><u>Do you think following Christianity is easy or difficult?</u></b>	<b><u>How is Buddhism different to other religions?</u></b>	<b><u>Do you think following Judaism is easy or difficult?</u></b>
<b>Vocabulary</b>	Christianity, Christians, angels, the Bible, rites of passage, forgiveness, pilgrimage	Buddhism, Buddhist, Gotama Buddha, Buddha day, Dalai Lama, Bodhi tree, Wheel of life, Lotus flower, Dhamma (Dharma)	Judaism, Jews, Torah, Hanukkah, Shabbat, God is One, Synagogue



# R.E and World Views Year 5

Autumn Term (Christianity)		Spring Term (Judaism)		Summer Term (Islam)	
<b>Making Sense of Life's Experiences</b>  Stories and People	<u><b>What is a Parable?</b></u>  Learn about the parable of the Good Samaritan and how it demonstrated Jesus' teaching to treat everyone with care and respect, and not judge by appearances.	<u><b>What is the story of Passover?</b></u>  Passover commemorates the story of the Jews' escape from slavery in Egypt. God sent 10 plagues to persuade the pharaoh to let the Israelites (Jews) go, the last of which was an angel of death that 'passed over' the Jews' houses.	<u><b>What are the Qur'an and Hadith?</b></u>  Qur'an, the Islamic sacred book, believed to be the word of God as dictated to Muhammad by the archangel Gabriel and written down in Arabic.  Hadith, a collection of traditions containing sayings of the prophet Muhammad which, with accounts of his daily practice (the Sunna).		
<b>Words and Beyond</b>  Celebration and expression of spirituality	<u><b>How is art used in the birth of Jesus?</b></u>  The birth of Jesus has been depicted in art for centuries. Explore some different examples finding similarities. Children could attempt to create their own.	<u><b>How does the Jewish community commemorate Passover?</b></u>  Passover is a celebration of spring, of birth and rebirth, of a journey from slavery to freedom, and of taking responsibility for yourself, the community, and the world. Jews celebrate Passover for seven days, each year, usually in April.	<u><b>Why is the naming of a child celebrated?</b></u>  In Islam, the baby is named on the seventh day by the mother and father who make a decision together on what the child should be called. They choose an appropriate name, usually Islamic, and with a positive meaning. The ceremony is called Aqiqah (Ak-kee -ka).		
<b>Continuity, change and Diversity</b>  Lifestyle, rights and responsibilities	<u><b>Why is Baptism important to Christians?</b></u>  Baptism is a ceremony that symbolises a commitment to living a life as a Christian. Jesus was baptised in the New Testament by John the Baptist. Holy water is put on baptised people by a church leader as a symbol of being cleansed and made ready for a new life for God.	<u><b>What clothing is special to Jewish people?</b></u>  Tefillin - A cubic black box with leather straps worn by men during morning prayer. The tallit is a large rectangular shawl made of wool, cotton or synthetic fibres. The kippah is worn during prayer services by men, and has become optional for women.	<u><b>What are the Five pillars of Islam?</b></u>  the declaration of faith (shahada), prayer (salah), alms-giving (zakat), fasting (sawm) and pilgrimage (hajj) - constitute the basic norms of Islamic practice.		
<b>The Big Picture</b>  Beliefs and Ideas	<u><b>What does the resurrection of Jesus represent?</b></u>  In commemorating the Resurrection of Jesus, Easter also celebrates the defeat of death and the hope of salvation.	<u><b>Why is the Tanakh important?</b></u>  The Jewish Bible is known in Hebrew as the Tanakh, an acronym of the three sets of books which comprise it: the Pentateuch (Torah), the Prophets (Nevi'im) and the Writings (Ketuvim). These books uphold the key principles of Judaism.	<u><b>Who is Allah?</b></u>  The word Allah is the Arabic term for God. It usually refers to the Islamic God, but in the Middle East, other religions sometimes use the same term for their God. In Islam, Allah is the main word for "God." Muslims use 99 Names of God to describe God, but "Allah" is the most common of these and means all of them.		
<b>A Good Life</b>  Ethics and relationships	<u><b>What does 'Love thy neighbour as yourself' mean?</b></u>  The main message behind this command is that Christians should look out for all their fellow humans as much as they look out for themselves.	<u><b>Why are the Ten Commandments important to Jewish people?</b></u>  The Ten Commandments are a guide for Jewish living today - God will judge Jews on how well they have observed these commandments - Following the commandments helps Jews to become better people today - The commandments help Jews to treat other people with respect -The commandments guide Jews to love and worship God effectively.	<u><b>How does the Muslim community show their faith/beliefs?</b></u>  Muslims demonstrate their faith by making a declaration of faith called the Shahadah. The meaning of the shahadah is: "There is none worthy of worship except God and Muhammad is the messenger of God." and this is achieved through the teachings and practices of Muhammad.		
<b>Influence, community, culture and power</b>  Community and Global Issues	<u><b>How do Christians view the natural world?</b></u>  Most Christians believe that God gave human beings a special responsibility within creation to cultivate it, guard it and use it wisely. This is called stewardship. Man has to work within creation and to look after it.	<u><b>Why is Israel special to Jewish people?</b></u>  Within Judaism, Israel is the Holy Land. It is the land where the faith began - and Jerusalem is the Holy City. For Jews, Jerusalem is at the core of their faith and their world. According to Jewish tradition, all of creation began in Jerusalem.	<u><b>How does the Muslim community celebrate Ramadan and Eid ul-Fitr?</b></u>  Example of celebrations for Eid: In the UK, Muslims may take the day off work or school to join in the celebrations. The festival is marked in the following ways: ... Muslims wear their best clothes, decorate their homes and spend time celebrating with their friends and family. Some Muslims may give money to the poor so that they can also enjoy the day.		
<b>Big Question</b>	<b>What words and phrases would you use to describe Jesus?</b>	<b>What does Judaism and Christianity have in common?</b>	<b>How does Islam compare to other religions?</b>		
<b>Vocabulary</b>	Christianity, Christians, parables, Baptism, resurrection, love thy neighbour, natural world	Judaism, Jews, creation, Pesach (Passover) Kippah, Tefillin, Tallit (Tallith) Tanakh, Israel	Islam, Muslims, Qur'an, Hadith, Barakah, Five pillars, Profession of Faith (shahada), Prayer (salat), Alms (zakat), Fasting (sawm), Pilgrimage (hajj), Allah, social morals		





# R.E and World Views Year 6

Autumn Term (Christianity)		Spring Term (Islam)		Summer Term (Secular views)	
<b>Making Sense of Life's Experiences</b>  Stories and People	<b><u>Why was the birth of Jesus prophesied?</u></b>  The birth of Jesus is prophesied several time in the Old Testament with the concept of a Messiah being introduced. This symbolises the beginning of a new harmonious and righteous world for people Messiah is Hebrew 'anointed one with oil'.	<b><u>Who are the prophets and Messengers of Allah?</u></b>  The first <b>prophet</b> was Adam, who was also the first man, created by <b>Allah</b> in his image. Others were Ibrahim (Abraham), Isma'il (Ishmael), Musa (Moses). Dawud (David), Isa (Jesus) and Muhammad.	<b><u>What are Humanist beliefs?</u></b>  <b>Humanists</b> believe that human experience and rational thinking provide the only source of both knowledge and a moral code to live by. They reject the idea of knowledge 'revealed' to human beings by gods, or in special books.		
<b>Words and Beyond</b>  Celebration and expression of spirituality	<b><u>How is art used in the death of Jesus?</u></b>  The crucifixion of Christ has been depicted for hundreds of years in many different ways, taking on the styles of art work during each specific period in time.	<b><u>What is Barakah?</u></b>  In Islam, Barakah or Baraka (Arabic: بركة "blessing") is a blessing power, a kind of continuity of spiritual presence and revelation that begins with God and flows through that and those closest to God. Baraka can be found within physical objects, places, and people, as chosen by God.	<b><u>What do Humanist's celebrate?</u></b>  <b>Humanists</b> value and <b>celebrate</b> human life, marking key moments such as births, weddings and death. <b>Humanist</b> weddings <b>celebrate</b> when two people, of any gender, agree to spend the rest of their lives together. Love and support needs to come from other people in our lives.		
<b>Continuity, change and Diversity</b>  Lifestyle, rights and responsibilities	<b><u>Are there any well-known followers of Christianity?</u></b>  Christianity is one of the most widely practised religions in the world so many famous people have been and are followers of Christianity.	<b><u>How do the Five pillars of Islam compare and contrast to the practises of other religions?</u></b>  The <b>five pillars</b> – the declaration of faith (shahada), prayer (salah), almsgiving (zakat), fasting (sawm) and pilgrimage (hajj) – constitute the basic norms of <b>Islamic</b> practice. They are accepted by Muslims globally irrespective of ethnic, regional or sectarian differences.	<b><u>What values and morals are important to Humanists?</u></b>  Humanists believe people must create their own meaning in life and this is the only life we have. They follow the '10 Commitments' of Humanism, which are 10 priorities by which Humanists live their lives,		
<b>The Big Picture</b>  Beliefs and Ideas	<b><u>What to Christians learn from temptation?</u></b>  "The Biblical meaning of temptation is 'a trial in which man has a free choice of being faithful or unfaithful to God'. By being tempted by different things Christians can learn self-discipline and self-restraint.	<b><u>How is Allah's message spread?</u></b>  Traditionally is believed that the archangel Gabriel was sent by God to spread his message to the prophets. These prophets then spread God's message to the followers of Islam. Allah's message is also spread through prayer and holy scriptures.	<b><u>Why is evidence important in Humanism?</u></b>  At the heart of <b>humanism</b> is the belief that Reason, and <b>EVIDENCE</b> are very <b>important</b> . They therefore believe that SCIENCE should be used to know what is true and what is false. ... All truth is discovered by looking at the scientific <b>evidence</b> .		
<b>A Good Life</b>  Ethics and relationships	<b><u>What are covenants in Christianity?</u></b>  In the Bible they are the conditional promises made to humanity by God, as revealed in Scripture. An agreement between God and the ancient Israelites, in which God promised to protect them if they kept His law and were faithful to Him.	<b><u>Is forgiveness and respect important to Muslims?</u></b>  <b>Respect</b> for mankind is one of the basic teachings of <b>Islam</b> . Everyone whether of one's own religion or of any other religious tradition, whether belonging to one community or another to a friendly group or a group of strangers, is worthy of <b>respect</b> .	<b><u>What are Humanist beliefs about the natural world?</u></b>  <b>Humanists</b> have a duty of care to all of humanity including safeguarding the world for future generations. Most <b>Humanists</b> believe that the natural world occurred as a result of evolution, and that we humans have a responsibility to take care of it,		
<b>Influence, community, culture and power</b>  Community and Global Issues	<b><u>What do Christian charities do?</u></b>  Some work with local partners and communities to fight injustice, respond to humanitarian emergencies, campaign for change, and help people claim the services and rights they are entitled to. ... claim their rights and access services such as healthcare and education.	<b><u>What social morals do Muslims hold?</u></b>  Collective <b>morality</b> is expressed in the Qur'an in such terms as equality, justice, fairness, brotherhood, mercy, compassion, solidarity, and freedom of choice.	<b><u>That is the Golden Rule for Humanists?</u></b>  The <b>Golden Rule</b> is a moral which says treat others as you would like them to treat you. It is <b>called the 'golden' rule</b> because there is value in having this kind of respect and caring attitude for one another.		
Big Question	<b><u>What can non-Christians learn from the teachings of Christianity?</u></b>	<b><u>What are morals?</u></b> <b><u>How do they link to religions?</u></b>	<b><u>Does it matter if you believe in God or not?</u></b>		
Vocabulary	Christianity, Christians, prophecy, ascension, followers, temptation, covenant, charities, trust, honesty	Islam, Muslims, Qur'an, Hadith, Barakah, Five pillars, Profession of Faith (shahada) , Prayer (salat) , Alms (zakat) , Fasting (sawm) , Pilgrimage (hajj) , Allah, social morals	Humanism, Humanists, happiness, evidence, responsibility, Golden Rule		