

# Religious Education at Fairfield

Religious Education	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<b>YR</b>						
<b><u>Y1</u></b>						
<b><u>Y2</u></b>		<u>Christianity: Christmas</u>	<u>Christianity: what did Jesus leave behind?</u>	<u>Christianity: the Last Supper</u>	<u>Islam: The Qu'ran</u>	<u>Sikhism: The Guru Granth Sahib / Guru Nanak</u>
<b><u>Y3</u></b>	<u>Islam - What is a Mosque?</u> <u>Christianity – Why is Christmas at winter</u>		<u>Judaism – Believing and Belonging</u> <u>Christianity - Why is Easter at Spring?</u>		<u>Islam – What is Eid?</u> <u>Christianity – Why did monks copy the gospel by hand?</u>	
<b><u>Y4</u></b>	<u>Buddhism</u> <u>Christmas</u>		<u>Churches</u> <u>Easter</u>		<u>Islam</u> <u>Diwali</u>	
<b><u>Y5</u></b>	<u>Sikhism: the Gurdwara</u>	<u>Is Christmas too commercialised?</u>	<u>Food, drink and rules in Islam</u>	<u>Betrayal and loyalty at Easter</u>	<u>Worship: what is it for? Comparing religions</u>	
<b><u>Y6</u></b>	<u>Rites of Passage</u>	<u>Christmas</u>	<u>Jesus' death – a victory?</u>		I	<u>Why are the Gospel accounts different?</u>

# RE: Year 2 Why do Christians celebrate at Christmas?

## Vocabulary

**Nativity-** The birth of Jesus Christ.

**Celebration-** A special, social event.

**Advent-** The four week period before Christmas.

**Christmas-** The period just before and just after 25<sup>th</sup> December.

**Food-** Something that people and animals eat to stay alive.

**Feast-** A special meal with very good food or a large meal for many people.

**Thankfulness-** The feeling of being happy or grateful because of something.

**Gift-** A present or something that is given.

**God-** A spirit or being believed to control some part of the universe or life and often worshipped for doing so.

**Jesus-** The man believed by his religious followers to be the son of God.



- Christians are happy at Christmas.
- Jesus is seen as a gift to Christians.
- Christians celebrate at Christmas because they are thankful for Jesus.
- Christians welcome Jesus because he helps them.



# RE: Year 2 What did Jesus leave behind?

## Vocabulary

**Good Samaritan-** Someone who helps people in trouble.

**Roman Empire-** The ancient Romans were based in Rome in Italy, but they ruled over land that stretched far beyond these borders.

**Teacher-** Someone who instructs or trains others.

**Storyteller-** A person who writes, reads or tells stories.

**Jewish-** Connected with people whose traditional religion is Judaism.

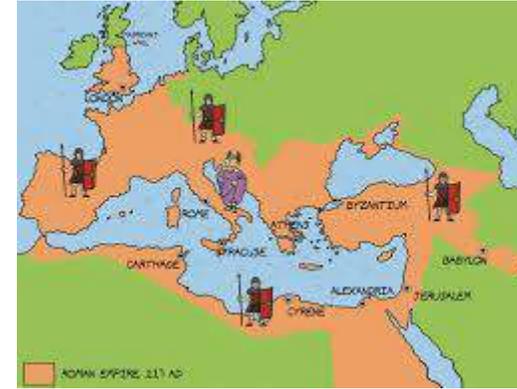
**Shepherd-** A person whose job it is to take care of sheep.

**Lost sheep-** One of the parables of Jesus about a shepherd who leaves his flock of 99 sheep to find the one which is lost.

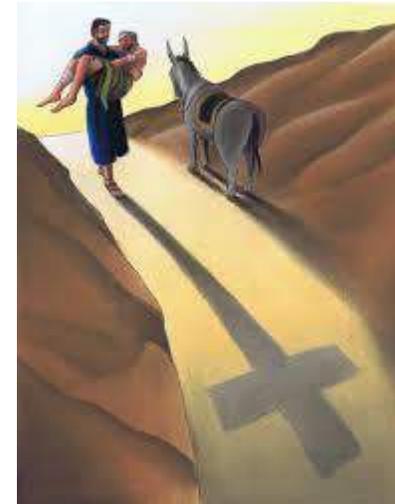
**God-** A spirit or being believed to control some part of the universe or life and often worshipped for doing so.

**Story-** A description, true or imagined, of a connected series of events.

**Information-** Facts about a situation, person, event etc.



Jesus left behind ideas about God and about how we should care for each other.



# RE: Year 2 Why do Christians remember the Last Supper?

## Vocabulary

**Tax collector-** Someone whose job it is to collect taxes for the government.

**Romans-** People who originated from the city of Rome.

**Tax-** Money paid to the government.

**Last Supper-** The meal that Jesus ate with his friends the night before he died.

**Bread-** Jesus told his disciples that the bread represented his body.

**Wine-** Jesus told his disciples that the wine represented his blood.

**Communion-** A way for Christian's to say thank you to God for Jesus' life and death.

**Light & Darkness-** Jesus was described as the light that shines in the darkness.

**Invitation-** Inviting someone to an event.



- People can be unkind or greedy sometimes.
- Christians believe Jesus can help people to be better.
- Christian Communion is for everyone, even people who do bad things.



# RE: Year 2 Islam: The Qu'ran – why is it a sacred book?

## Vocabulary

**Sacred-** Considered holy and deserves respect.

**Qur'an-**The Qur'an is the Islamic **Sacred Book**.

**Muhammad-** It is believed that the last prophet was Muhammad. Prophet Muhammad is so important to Muslims that whenever they say his name, they also say 'Peace be upon him', and when they write his name they write it but sometimes shorten it to PBUH

**Recite-** To say a piece of writing aloud from memory.

**Revealed-** To show something that is surprising.

**Angel Jibril (Gabriel)-** Muslims believe the Prophet Muhammad was visited by the angel Gabriel who gave him messages from God that formed the basis of the Qur'an.

Muhammad has a special connection to the Qur'an.

God uses prophets and angels to communicate messages.

## Vocabulary

**Islam-** The Muslim religion.

**Submission-** 'Islam' means 'submission', meaning submission to God. A 'Muslim' is someone who 'submits' to God.

**Muslim-** A person who follows the religion of Islam.

**Nuh (Noah)-** From the story, Noah's Ark.

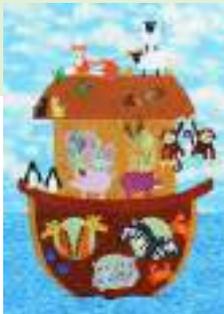
**Arabia-** A country in Western Asia.

**Arabic-** The language the Qur'an is written in.

**Algeria-** A North African country.

**Somalia-** The easternmost country of Africa.

**Wudu-** Washing before prayer.



## Vocabulary

**Sacred book-** A holy book that deserves respect.

**Qur'an-** The Qur'an is a holy book.

**Guru Granth Sahib (GGS)-** A book to Sikhs that is treated as a living Guru.

**Guru Nanak-** The first Sikh Guru.

**Guru Gobind Singh-** The tenth Sikh Guru. Formally installed as the leader of the Sikhs at age nine.

**Guru Angad-** The second of the ten Gurus who founded Sikhism.

**Equality-** To receive the same treatment.

**Fairness-** Treating people equally.

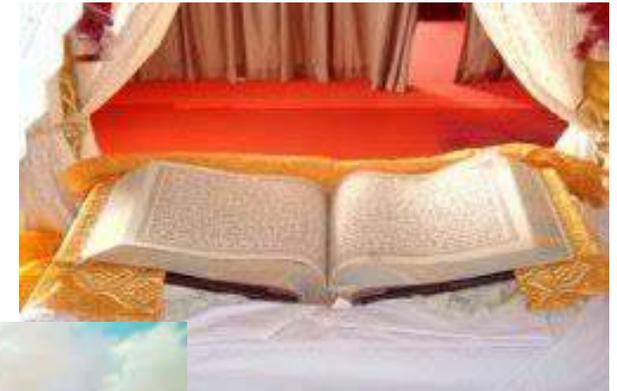
**Mool Mantar-** The Sikh statement of belief.

**Shahadah-** The Muslim profession of faith, one of the five pillars of Islam.

**Commandment-** Important rules.



- A 'guru' is a teacher in Sikhism.





## Vocabulary

**Guru-** A religious leader or teacher in the Hindu religion.

**Guru Nanak-** The first Sikh Guru.

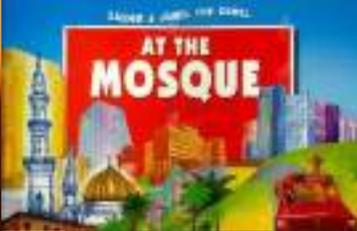
**Prophet-** A person who is believed to have a special power that allows them to say what a God wishes to tell people.

**Gurpurbs-** Festivals which celebrate the lives of the Gurus.



Guru Nanak is special for Sikhs.

# RE: Year 3 Islam

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
<b>mosque</b>	The Muslim place of worship		
<b>sacred</b>	Religious/from God		
<b>Qur'an</b>	The most special book for all Muslims		
<b>Muhammad</b>	The prophet Muhammad was the founder of the religion of Islam		
<b>submission</b>	Giving in to power or authority	<b>Sticky Knowledge about Islam</b>	
<b>Muslim</b>	Those who follow Islam are called Muslims. Muslims believe that there is only one God, called Allah	<input type="checkbox"/> Muslims listen to the <b>Qur'an</b> being read aloud or read it themselves. Muslims are to behave <b>respectfully</b> when reading or listening to the Qur'an, not calling out, eating or drinking. They must wash their hands before reading the book and it is wrapped in a beautifully patterned, silk cloth to protect it.	
<b>Wuzu</b>	Ritual washing to be performed in preparation for prayer and worship.	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Eid al-Fitr</b> , also known as just Eid, is a Muslim holiday which marks the end of Ramadan, the Islamic month of fasting. Celebrations continue for one, two or three days, and people wish each other Eid Mubarak (Blessed Eid) or Eid Said (Happy Eid)	
<b>Nuh</b>	Noah		
<b>Ramadan</b>	Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar, during which Muslims fast or do not eat or drink during the daytime	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Ramadan</b> is a time when Muslims focus on their religion and pray even more. It requires a lot of self discipline.	
<b>Eid</b>	Eid ul Fitr is a Muslim holiday celebrated when Ramadan, the month of fasting, finishes	<input type="checkbox"/> <b>Ramadan</b> remembers the month the Qur'an (the Muslim holy book) was first revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. The actual night that the Qur'an was revealed is a night known as Lailut ul-Qadr ('The Night of Power').	
<b>Iftar</b>	An evening Ramadan dinner	<input type="checkbox"/> Muslims believe <b>Ramadan</b> helps them think about those less fortunate than themselves.	
<b>fasting</b>	To go without eating	<input type="checkbox"/> The Qur'an is <b>sacred</b> because God gave Muhammad the words of the Qur'an.	

# RE: Year 3 Christianity - Festivals

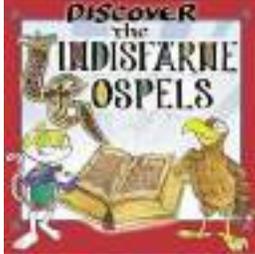
Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
<b>midwinter</b>	The middle part of winter		<h3>Sticky Knowledge about Christian Festivals</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Light</b> is a powerful symbol and features in winter festivals because it is seen as a rebirth of the spirit and the mind, a moment in which the good overcome the bad. It is cold and dark in winter and light gives people hope that the spring will come.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Christingle</b> means 'Christ's Light' and it is a symbol of the Christian faith. Lots of churches hold Christingle services around Christmas time. The custom of giving out lighted candles in these services began in Germany in 1747 but it wasn't introduced to the Anglican Church in England until 1968</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The festival of <b>Passover</b> celebrates when God freed the Jews from slavery. Symbolic food eaten at the Passover include: salt (tears of the Jews), bitter herbs (the bitterness of life in slavery), fresh herbs (a fresh new life in freedom) and an egg (new life in freedom)</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Jesus coming back to life is called the <b>Resurrection</b>.</li> </ul>
<b>festival</b>	A day or period of celebration	<h3>More Sticky Knowledge</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Jesus was unlikely to have been born in winter, because the Shepherds would not have been outside with their sheep all night!</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Easter has <b>symbols</b> to represent both general new life and the Christian belief of <b>new life</b>.</li> </ul>	
<b>Diwali</b>	The Hindu festival of light		
<b>Hannukah</b>	The Jewish festival of light		
<b>Christingle</b>	a lighted candle symbolizing Christ as the light of the world		
<b>Nativity</b>	The birth of Jesus Christ		
<b>resurrection</b>	The rising of Jesus Christ from the dead		
<b>Passover</b>	A big celebration of freedom and life		
<b>Last Supper</b>	the supper eaten by Jesus and his disciples on the night of his betrayal		
<b>slavery</b>	The practice of people owning other people is called slavery. The owned people are called slaves.		
<b>freedom</b>	Being free or freed.		
<b>tomb</b>	A grave/burial chamber for the dead.		

# RE: Year 3 Judaism: Believing and Belonging



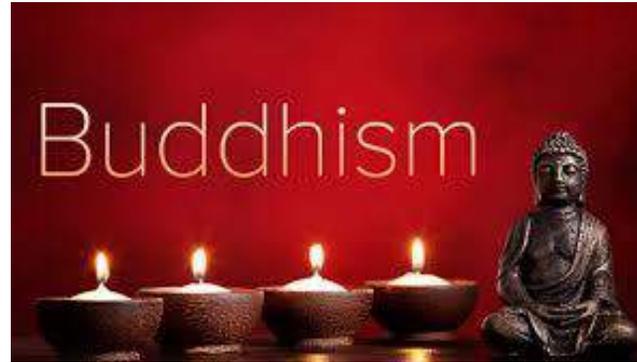
Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
<b>shabbat</b>	the name of the day of rest in Judaism.		<h3>Sticky Knowledge about Judaism</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> Jews follow <b>Kosher</b> laws for a number of reasons: hygiene purposes (pork and shellfish is dangerous in a hot land with no refrigeration), because of ancient systems of classification and because it's a pleasure to do what God asked.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The Sabbath is a day of rest. In Hebrew, its is called <b>Shabbat</b>. Keeping the <b>Sabbath</b> as a day of rest was on of the 10 commandments received by Moses.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> <b>Chuppah's</b> are erected over couples at Jewish weddings. This symbolises the couples new home, openness to friends and family, and the tent the ancient Jews used in the wilderness.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The festival of <b>Hannukah</b> reminds Jews of a time over 2,000 years ago, when the Jews won a battle against the Greeks to practise their religion freely</li> </ul>
<b>sabbath</b>	a day of the week that is regularly observed as a day of rest and worship		
<b>Kiddush</b>	a prayer recited over wine or bread on the eve of or on the day of the Sabbath		
<b>challah</b>	bread that is usually braided or twisted before baking and is traditionally eaten by Jews on the Sabbath		
<b>kippah</b>	A kippah; also spelled as kippa, kipa, kipah, is a brimless cap, usually made of cloth, worn by male Jews		
<b>havdallah</b>	Shabbat's closing ritual, when three stars appear on Saturday evening		
<b>Kosher</b>	the name Jews give to the laws about the kind of food that they may eat		
<b>Leviticus</b>	Leviticus is the third book of both the Bible, and the Torah,		
<b>trefah</b>	Food that is not allowed		
<b>Chuppah</b>	a canopy under which the bride and groom stand during a Jewish wedding ceremony.		
<b>Hanukah</b>	The Jewish festival of lights		
<b>ketubah</b>	a Jewish marriage		
			<h3>More Sticky Knowledge</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The <b>10 Commandments</b> can be found here: Exodus 20: 8-11.</li> <li><input type="checkbox"/> The date of <b>Hanukkah</b> changes every year, because it depends on the calendar, but it will always fall in November or December</li> </ul>

# RE: Year 3 Christianity: The Gospels

Subject Specific Vocabulary			Exciting Books
<b>bible</b>	Holy book		
<b>law</b>	rules that a group of people need to follow		
<b>Leviticus</b>	the third book of the bible – Jewish law		
<b>history</b>	things that happened in the past		
<b>Gospels</b>	the teachings of Jesus Christ and the apostles.	<b>Sticky Knowledge</b>	
<b>revelation</b>	something that is revealed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ The <b>Gospels</b> contain the words of God, teachings of Jesus and tell people about heaven. The word gospel literally means "good news", since it narrates Jesus Christ's life and teaching, to invite anyone to believe that he was born to save the world from sin and make humans truly know God as a Father. It is mostly about the Death and Resurrection of Jesus.</li> </ul>	
<b>Exodus</b>	the teachings of Jesus Christ and the apostles.		<b>More Sticky Knowledge</b>
<b>Jesus</b>	the leader of Christianity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ The <b>Lindisfarne Gospels</b> is a book that was created by Eadfrith, a monk who lived in Lindisfarne Priory, a small monastery on Holy Island in Northumberland, England. Monks are men who devote their lives to studying religion; a monastery is where monks live and work.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ The book itself has more than 250 pages, made of calfskin, or vellum. The original cover was made by a monk called Ethelwald. Later on, a more beautiful cover that included gold, silver and gemstones was put on the manuscript. Unfortunately, both of those covers have been lost.</li> </ul>
<b>Lindisfarne</b>	a holy island off the north east coast of England		
<b>monks</b>	a man who devoted part or all of his life to a religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>❑ Many <b>manuscripts</b> were illuminated, or painted with colors made from minerals, vegetables, and animals. These paints had a very special quality that made them seem to glow. In those days, most people couldn't read, so the pictures were very important.</li> </ul>	
<b>manuscripts</b>	a document written by hand		

# RE: Year 4 Buddhism

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
<b>Buddhism</b>	The world's fourth largest religion.
<b>Buddha</b>	Prince Siddhartha Gautama was the founder of Buddhism.
<b>Wesak</b>	Festival for the birth of the Buddha
<b>Songkran</b>	A New Year festival.
<b>Reincarnation</b>	After death, the soul or spirit returns to live in another person, animal or plant.
<b>Karma</b>	The concept of "action," or "deed."
<b>Nirvana</b>	To be free from suffering.

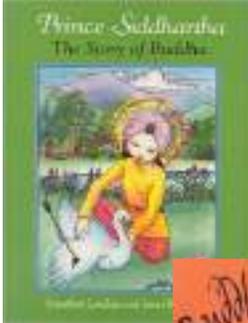
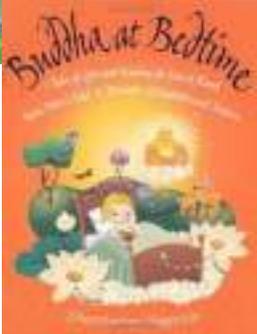


## Sticky Knowledge

The four Noble Truths: The truth of suffering, the truth of the cause of suffering, the truth of the end of suffering and the truth of the path that leads to an end of suffering.

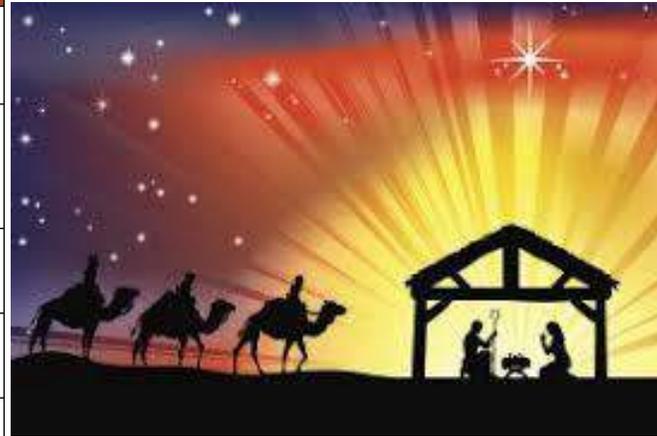
The Dharma wheel is a symbol for Buddhism like the cross is for Christianity.

The "Eight Fold Path," is a guide for Buddhists to achieve enlightenment. It includes Right Understanding, Right Thought, Right Speech, Right Conduct, Right Means of Living, Right Mental Attitude, Right Mindfulness and Right Concentration.

Exciting Books
 
Religious Festivals
Wesak- commemorating the birth of the Buddha.
Songkran- a water festival to celebrate Thailand's New Year.
Dharma Day- celebrating when the Buddha gave his first teachings.
Parinirvana Day- marking the death of the Buddha.

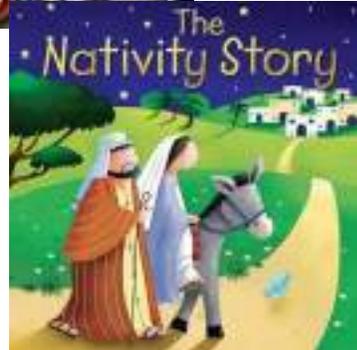
# RE: Year 4 Christmas

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
<b>Shepherds</b>	Shepherds went to visit Jesus when he was born.
<b>Magi</b>	The 3 wise men or kings who visited Jesus.
<b>Nativity</b>	The story of the birth of Jesus.
<b>Adam &amp; Eve</b>	In Christianity, the first man and woman on Earth.
<b>Garden of Eden</b>	The paradise where Adam and Eve lived.
<b>Forbidden Fruit</b>	Fruit in the Garden of Eden that Adam and Eve were not allowed to eat.
<b>10 Commandments</b>	10 rules for living that were given to Moses by God.
<b>Passover</b>	In Judaism, Passover commemorates the story of the Israelites' departure from ancient Egypt



## Sticky Knowledge

Mary and Joseph had to travel to Bethlem for a census. It was here that Mary gave birth to Jesus.
The 10 commandments were given to Moses by God on Mount Sinai. Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt, where they had been slaves.
Adam and Eve were the first people on Earth. After a snake persuaded Eve to eat a forbidden apple, They were thrown out of the Garden of Eden.
The Magi visited Jesus twelve days after he was born, following a star to find him.

Exciting Books	
	
	
Religious Festivals	
Christmas- the festival celebrating the birth of Jesus.	
Epiphany (12 <sup>th</sup> Night)- a festival celebrating the visit of the Magi.	

# RE: Year 4 Churches

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

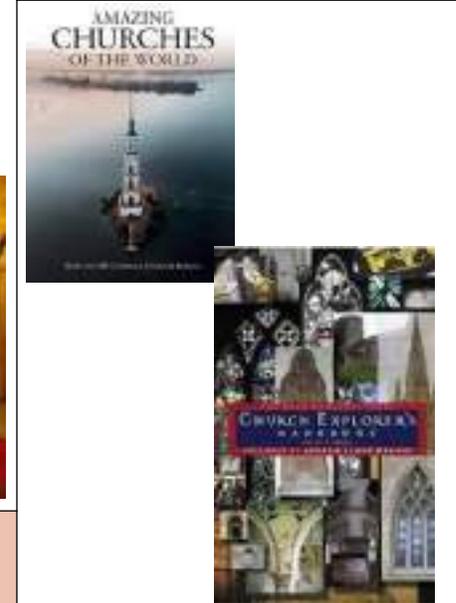
<b>Church</b>	A building used for Christian services.
<b>Bible</b>	The holy book used by Christians.
<b>Hymn</b>	A song used in Christian worship.
<b>Altar</b>	An altar is a structure upon which offerings such as sacrifices are made for religious purposes.
<b>Cross</b>	A symbol of Christianity representing the crucifixion of Jesus.
<b>Stained Glass Window</b>	Decorative windows found in many Cristian churches.
<b>Font</b>	The font contains holy water and is used for baptism.
<b>Nave</b>	The main part of the church building. The congregation sit here.
<b>Pews</b>	Long seats or benches that the congregation sit on.
<b>Congregation</b>	The people who go to church to worship.
<b>Lectern</b>	People stand at the lectern to read from the Bible.



## Sticky Knowledge

In most churches, holy water is poured over a person's forehead when they are baptised. In some churches the whole person is put under water.
Some altars are made from stone or marble. Other altars can be just a simple table.
Some churches are built so they are the shape of the cross when you look at them from above.
In 1984 York Minster was struck by lightning and one of the huge stained glass windows was destroyed. Children designed the replacement window in a competition run by Blue Peter.

## Exciting Books



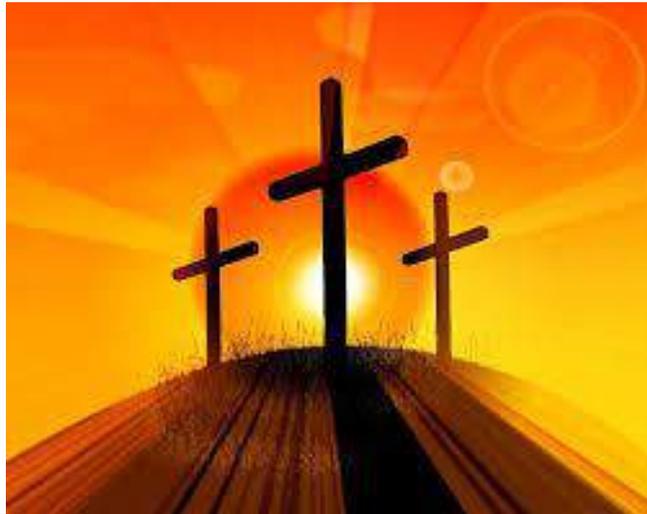
## Religious Festivals

Christmas- a celebration of the birth of Jesus.
Easter- celebrating the resurrection of Jesus.

# RE: Year 4 Easter

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>Palm Sunday</b>	The Sunday before Easter when Jesus entered Jerusalem.
<b>Jerusalem</b>	The capital of Israel. An important city to Christians, Jews and Muslims.
<b>Messiah</b>	Someone who is the saviour of a group of people.
<b>Last Supper</b>	The last meal Jesus that Jesus shared with his disciples.
<b>Gethsemane</b>	The garden where Jesus was arrested.
<b>Crucifixion</b>	A cruel punishment carried out by the Romans. People were tied to a cross and left to die.
<b>Execution</b>	Killing a person as a punishment.
<b>Resurrection</b>	Coming back to life.



## Sticky Knowledge

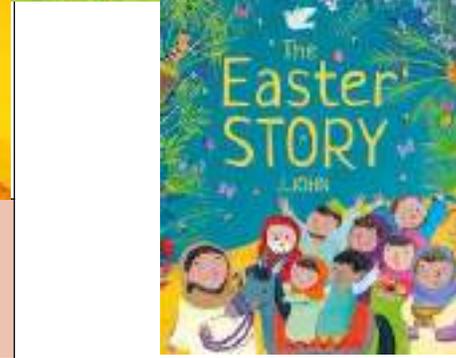
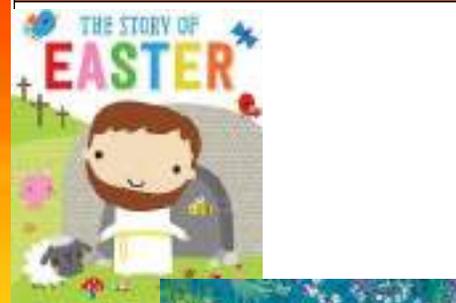
People laid palms on the ground when Jesus entered Jerusalem on a donkey.

Jesus washed the feet of his disciples to show them that they should care for each other.

Judas betrayed Jesus and told the Romans where they could find him in exchange for 30 pieces of silver.

Mary Magdalene went to Jesus' but found that it was empty. Jesus later appeared to all of his friends.

## Exciting Books



## Religious Festivals

Easter celebrates the resurrection of Jesus.

Good Friday- the day when Jesus was crucified.

# RE: Year 4 Islam

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
<b>5 Pillars</b>	The 5 most important Muslim practices.
<b>Shahadah</b>	Muslims profess, 'there is no god but Allah, and Muhammad is the messenger of Allah
<b>Salah</b>	Praying 5 times a day.
<b>Zakat</b>	Giving to charity.
<b>Hajj</b>	A pilgrimage Muslims make to Mecca.
<b>Wudu</b>	Ritual washing before prayer.
<b>Ramadan</b>	A month where Muslims fast
<b>Pilgrimage</b>	A religious journey to a special place.
<b>Mecca</b>	The holiest city in Islam
<b>Fasting</b>	Not eating or drinking while the Sun is up.



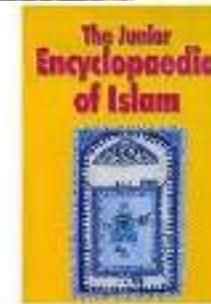
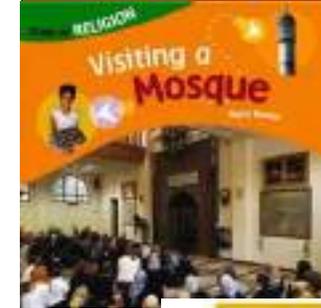
## Sticky Knowledge

Muslims must try to perform the Hajj at least once in their life.

Children, pregnant women, old people and the sick do not have to fast during Ramadan.

When a Muslim baby is one week old they have their hair shaved. The hair is weighed against gold and money is given to charity.

## Exciting Books



## Religious Festivals

Eid-ul-Fitr. A festival celebrating the end of Ramadan.

Eid-UI-Adha. A festival marking the end of Hajj.

# RE: Year 4 Diwali

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
<b>Rama</b>	The 7 <sup>th</sup> avatar of the god Vishnu.
<b>Sita</b>	A beautiful princess who was kidnaped by the demon Ravana.
<b>Ravana</b>	The evil 10 headed demon.
<b>Diwali</b>	The five-day festival of lights, celebrated by millions of Hindus, Sikhs and Jains across the world.
<b>Rangoli</b>	An art form, in which patterns are created on the floor or the ground using materials such as coloured rice, dry flour, coloured sand or flower petals.
<b>Diya Lamps</b>	Diya lamps are placed around the home and in gardens to remember how Rama and Sita were welcomed home.
<b>Lakshmi</b>	Hindu goddess of wealth and good fortune.
<b>Hanuman</b>	The monkey leader who helped Rama.



## Sticky Knowledge

People put Diya lamps in their windows just like people did to help Rama and Sita find their way home.

Ravana sent a magical deer so the Rama would try to catch it for Sita. While he was gone Ravana kidnaped Sita. Rama asked the monkey leader Hanuman to help him fight the evil demon.

### Exciting Books

## Religious Festivals

Diwali- the Hindu festival of lights, usually lasting five days and celebrated during the Hindu Lunisolar month Kartika (between mid-October and mid-November).

Holi- A spring festival where bonfires are lit and coloured powders are thrown over people.

# RE: Year 5 Sikhism and Christianity

## Sikhism

### What is a Gurdwara?

Explain how and why the Guru Granth Sahib is treated in the Gurdwara.

Give a view as to the value of a place of worship.  
Understand the significance of "sacred places".

### Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>Punjab</b>	a former province of NW India, now divided between India and Pakistan
<b>India and Pakistan</b>	two adjoining countries with a history of conflict; in 1947 Pakistan was separated from India
<b>Gurdwara</b>	a Sikh place of worship
<b>Guru Granth Sahib</b>	the Sikh Holy Book, always kept in a high place in the Gurdwara; it is placed on a takht, a high platform, to show that it is the ruler of Sikhs
<b>Chauri</b>	a ceremonial fan made of animal hair, held over the holy book as a sign of respect
<b>Diwan</b>	the main worship hall within the Gurdwara
<b>Sach Khand</b>	a term used to denote an individual's union with God.
<b>langar</b>	a free kitchen attached to a Gurdwara

Gurdwaras around the world



Teesside Gurdwaras



## Christianity

### Is Christmas Too Commercial?

Provide an answer to the question: is Christmas too commercial?

Show understanding of the Christian meaning of Christmas: Jesus' Incarnation.

### Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>meaning</b>	what is meant by a word, text, concept, or action: Christmas means different things to different people
<b>Christmas</b>	the annual Christian festival celebrating Christ's birth, held on 25 December
<b>incarnation</b>	a person who embodies in the flesh a deity, spirit, or quality
<b>commercial</b>	relating to business, intended to make a profit
<b>poverty</b>	the state of being extremely poor
<b>affluence</b>	the state of being wealthy
<b>loneliness</b>	sadness because one has no friends or company.
<b>charity</b>	the act of giving help to, or an organisation set up to help, those in need
<b>compassion</b>	sympathetic pity and concern for the suffering of others

The meanings of Christmas



# RE: Year 5 Islam and Christianity

## Islam

### Food and drink in Islam

Explain how Muslims should treat animals and why.  
Give two examples of halal and haram food in Islam and explain why Muslims can or cannot eat them.  
Give a justified view as to whether Muslim athletes should fast during Ramadan.

### Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>kosher</b>	food prepared according to the requirements of Jewish law
<b>vegetarian</b>	a person who does not eat meat or fish
<b>Halal</b>	food prepare according to the requirements of Muslim law
<b>Haram</b>	forbidden or proscribed by Muslim law
<b>animal ethics</b>	the moral consideration of how humans interact with animals
<b>compassionate carnivore</b>	meat eaters who care about the care of animals
<b>fur</b>	the hairy skin of animals
<b>animal testing</b>	scientific experiments in which live animals may experience harm
<b>Ramadan</b>	a sacred Muslim festival
<b>fasting</b>	Muslims abstain from eating between dawn and sunset observed during Ramadan

Kosher foods



Halal foods



## Christianity

### Betrayal and loyalty at Easter

Suggest two people or groups who supported Jesus and two people or groups who harmed Jesus.  
Answer the question: Who is responsible for Jesus' death?

### Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>disciples</b>	the followers of Jesus
<b>trial</b>	an examination of evidence before a judge following a crime
<b>religious authorities</b>	the people in charge within a particular religion, religious leaders
<b>Romans</b>	the secular (non-religious) authority in Jerusalem at the time of the death of Jesus
<b>betrayal</b>	the breaking of a deeply held trust
<b>trust</b>	the firm belief in someone's reliability
<b>loyalty</b>	a strong feeling of support or allegiance
<b>crucifixion</b>	an ancient form of execution where someone was nailed or bound to a cross
<b>tomb</b>	a large vault for burying the dead
<b>resurrection</b>	the action of being brought back to life from death

**Characters in the Easter story:**  
Jesus, the disciples, Mary, Mary Magdalene, Judas Iscariot, The Romans, Pontius Pilate

**Gospels:**  
Matthew, Mark, Luke, John

The crucifixion



# RE: Year 5 Worship

## What is worship? What is it for?

With reference to at least three different religious examples, explain what worship is and is not.

Give a view as to whether humanitarian work is worship, with reference to at least two religious charitable principles and practical actions.

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>Gurdwara</b>	a Sikh place of worship
<b>Diwali</b>	a Hindu festival, also celebrated by Sikhs
<b>Sikhism</b>	a religion believing on one God and that everyone is equal before God
<b>Guru Granth Sahib</b>	the Sikh Holy Book, always kept in a high place in the Gurdwara
<b>pilgrimage</b>	a religious journey to a specific important place looking for meaning
<b>hajj</b>	the greater Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca (one of the Five Pillars of Islam)
<b>Lourdes</b>	a leading place of pilgrimage in France for Roman Catholic Christians
<b>The Golden Temple</b>	a beautiful Gurdwara in Amritsar, India, it is the holiest shrine for Sikhs
<b>Buddhism</b>	a widespread Asian religion dating back to the 5 <sup>th</sup> Century BC
<b>meditation</b>	mental training in Buddhism resulting in calm and enlightenment
<b>Hinduism</b>	a major religious and cultural tradition of South Asia
<b>deities</b>	Hindus believe in gods and goddesses, or deities
<b>shrine</b>	a place regarded as holy by the religious, often marked out in some way
<b>Judaism</b>	the religion of the Jews
<b>charity</b>	the act of giving help to, or an organisation set up to help, those in need

Diwali, the Festival of Light



A Christian pilgrimage



Some of the many Hindu deities



# RE: Year 6 Rites of Passage

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
<b>Rites of Passage</b>	A ceremony or event marking an important stage in someone's life.
<b>Religious</b>	Relating to or believing in a religion
<b>Secular</b>	Not connected with religious or spiritual matters
<b>Adhaan</b>	The Islamic call to worship.
<b>Aqiqah</b>	The Islamic tradition of the sacrifice of an animal on the occasion of a child's birth.
<b>Sacred Thread</b>	A cotton thread worn across the chest by Hindus.
<b>Extended Family</b>	A family which extends to include grandparents and other relatives.
<b>Viva Samskar</b>	The Rituals of a Hindu Wedding.
<b>Immortality</b>	Eternal life, being exempt from death, unending existence.



## Key Knowledge

Baptism is the Christian religious rite of sprinkling water on to a person's forehead or of immersing them in water.

Bar/Bat Mitzvah is the Jewish religious ritual and family celebration commemorating the religious adulthood of a boy/girl.

Upanyana is one of the traditional rites of passage that mark the acceptance of a student by a *teacher* and an individual's entrance to a school in Hinduism.

## Religious Festivals



# RE: Year 6 Christmas



Subject Specific Vocabulary			
Advent	The time celebrated in churches during the run-up to Christmas.		
prophecy	A prediction of what will happen in the future		
annunciation	The announcement of the Incarnation by the angel Gabriel to Mary (Luke 1:26-38)		
		Key Knowledge	
Christmas	The annual Christian festival held on 25th December, celebrating the birth of Jesus.	<p>The four advent candles are lit on each Sunday in the lead-up to Christmas.</p> <p>Candle 1 is purple and represents Hope.</p> <p>Candle 2 is purple and represents Love.</p> <p>Candle 3 is pink and represents Joy.</p> <p>Candle 4 is purple and represents Peace.</p> <p>Sometimes a 5th, white candle is lit, in the centre of the wreath, that represents Christ.</p>	
nativity	The birth of Jesus Christ		
Old Testament	The first part of the Christian Bible.		
gospel	the record of Christ's life and teaching in the first four books of the New Testament	Christian Concepts	Christian Values
Christingle	A lighted candle symbolizing Christ as the light of the world.	<p>God</p> <p>Creation</p> <p>Fall</p> <p>People of God</p> <p>Incarnation</p> <p>Gospel</p> <p>Salvation</p> <p>The Kingdom of God</p>	<p>Hope</p> <p>Faith</p> <p>Wisdom</p> <p>Truth</p>

# RE: Year 6 Jesus' death – a victory?

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Gospels	The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection. They are found in the New Testament (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John).
Incarnate	In human form.
Salvation	The saving of human beings from sin and its consequences, which include death and separation from God by Christ's death and resurrection.
Sacrifice	*To give up something that is valuable to you in order to help another person. *To kill an animal or a person and offer them to a god or gods.
Resurrection	The rising of Jesus from the dead.
Sin	Purposely disobeying the rules of God.

## Key Knowledge

- Christians believe Jesus willingly gave up his own life in order to take on the punishment for all sin, for all people. Because of sin, people need to be saved and Jesus brings salvation.
- The Gospel presents a number of witnesses to the resurrection.
- Belief in Jesus' resurrection confirms to Christians that Jesus is the incarnate Son of God, but also that death is not the end.
- This belief gives Christians hope for life with God, starting now and continuing in a new life (heaven).
- Many Christians say that a belief in the resurrection of Jesus, and therefore that death is not the end, leads to hope.
- Jesus' resurrection means that Christians have hope of a life after death.



# RE: Year 6 Why Are Gospel Accounts Different?

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Old Testament	The first of the two main parts of the Bible, which records the history of the Jewish people before the birth of Jesus.
New Testament	The second of the two main parts of the Bible, containing the books written after the birth of Jesus Christ.
Messiah	A 'rescuer' or an 'anointed one.'
Saviour	One who saves from any form or degree of evil.
Transfiguration	Transformation.
Gospels	The Gospels in the New Testament are eyewitness accounts of the people who lived and spoke with Jesus (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John).
Prophecy	A prediction of what will happen in the future.



## Key Knowledge

- . The Old Testament talks about a messiah. Some texts talk about what this 'messiah' would be like.
- Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled these expectations, and that he is the Messiah.
- Although Jesus fulfilled the old prophecies, there are new twists to the story. The longed-for Messiah was not a warrior, but the son of a humble carpenter, who teaches his followers to love their enemies and offers to save not just the Jewish people, but the whole human race.
- Jesus was a surprising person who turned expectations on their head.
- For Christian's, the belief that Jesus is more than the Messiah - but God in the flesh - means that faith in Jesus can transform people's lives now.
- Christians try to reach out to others as God reached out to them through Jesus.
- Christians believe Jesus was:  
A saviour who rescued through making peace with enemies.  
A humble, ordinary man yet the Son of God.  
Part of an older story, yet the first chapter of a new story

## Religious Education Vision Statement

**“We are all different, but we make up one school.”**

Our school vision celebrates difference. Our **Religious Education** curriculum is based on the locally agreed SACRE syllabus. By learning about other faiths, children develop tolerance and respect for cultures and beliefs that are different from their own. Within school we have children from a range of faiths and some with no faith – through RE lessons, assemblies, and the wider curriculum our children learn to be confident within their own beliefs, as well as understanding that other people may not have the same beliefs and practices.