

The Beeches Primary School -RE Curriculum Progression Map

Redeveloped - March 2022

Reception			
Knowledge Love to celebrate	<u>Special people</u> My family is special My community is special My faith is special A special visitor I am special	<u>Special places</u> My special places Special places in my community The world is a special place Creating a special place Looking after our world	<u>Special times</u> Special times of the day Special times of the week Special times of the year A special celebration Sharing a special time together
Future Knowledge	Everyone follows a different faith, in Year 1 they will look at Buddhism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism and Sikhism.	They will look at different places of Worship. Buddhist Temples, a Church, Hindu Temples; a Mosque, a Synagogue and a Sikh Gurdwara.	They will look at different festivals and celebrations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Buddhism the festival of the tooth Escala Perahera - Christianity harvest festival - Hinduism, The festival of light, Diwali - Islam Milhad Un Nabi, the birth of Prophet Muhammed - Judaism, Purim, the festival that commemorates the strength of Jewish people. - Sikhism, Naam Karan, The naming of a new baby.

Year 1	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Knowledge Love to celebrate	Buddhism Escala Perahera Escala Perahera, also known as the festival of the tooth, is celebrated during July and August. 1. Who was Buddha? To know the historical Buddha is usually depicted cross legged - this is known as Mundras. Bhumisparsha- earth touching Dhyana- meditation Dharmashakra- teaching. 2. Relics To know, Buddha's tooth is said to have been taken as his body burnt on his funeral pyre and smuggled into Sri Lanka 800 years later. The casket containing the tooth relic is in the Temple of the Tooth in Sri Lanka. It has six other caskets inside, like a set of Russian dolls, and is shaped	Christianity Harvest To know that Christian harvest festivals are not fixed in the church calendar. However, many churches and schools in the UK celebrate harvest in September or October. 1. Harvest To know that Christians believe God created the world we live in and they are going to learn how Christians may celebrate harvest to give thanks for what they have. Share the Christian creation story from a children's version of the Bible and encourage the children to share their own ideas about the origins of the Earth. 2. Songs of thanks and praise.	Hinduism Diwali Diwali, the festival of lights, is celebrated in October or November and is one of the most popular Hindu festivals. It lasts for five days and marks the Hindu new year 1. New beginnings To know that many Hindus celebrate new beginnings at Diwali. They might clean the house, wear new clothes, start a new job or try something new. 2. Rama and Sita story. To retell the story. Rama, Sita and Lakshman with the jealous step-mother; heading to the forest, the ten-headed demon; Rama chasing the deer; Lakshman leaving Sita; the ten-headed demon kidnapping Sita; Rama and Lakshman meeting	Islam Milhad Un Nabi 1. Setting the scene To know that Muhammed lived in Mecca and Medina in Saudi Arabia over 1400 years ago. 2. The Birth of Muhammed. To know that that Muslims believe Muhammad was special because he was chosen by Allah to be a prophet, a special messenger. 3. Al-Amin To know why Muhammad became known as Al-Amin which means 'The Trustworthy' by reading the story of Muhammed and Khadijah. 4. Why is Muhammed so special to Muslims? To know that Muslims believe Muhammed was chosen by Allah. To retell the story of the 'Night of	Judaism Purim Purim is a lively festival that commemorates the strength of the Jewish people. 1. Special Clothes. To know Practising Jews wear costumes and visit the synagogue to listen to the story of Queen Esther who prevented Haman, her husband's servant, from killing the Jewish people 2. Introduce the main characters from the story of Esther. To know King Ahasuerus (crown, velvet cloak, gold rings) was the king of Persia who married Esther after sending his first wife, Queen Vashti, away. 3. To re-enact the story of Esther. To Enlist the help of four willing volunteers (adults or	Sikhism Naam Karan 1. New babies. To know that soon after a baby is born, the parents bring the baby to the Gurdwara during a kirtan (service). 2. What's in a name? To know that Sikh first names can be used for both boys and girls and most come from the holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib. 3. The Guru Granth Sahib. To know that Sikhs treat the Guru Granth Sahib with respect because the tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, told his followers that the holy book would become the everlasting Guru for all Sikhs after he died. 4. Families. To write and draw pictures to describe their families. If a

Future Knowledge	Y2 - What is Losar?	Y2 - What is Christmas?	Y2 - Navratri	Y2 - Why do Muslims visit the Mosque during Jumu'ah?	Y2 - What is Hanukkah?	Y2 - Anad Karaj- Why are weddings special.
Vocabulary	architecture, belief, Buddha, Buddhist, casket, celebration, festival, memories, mundras, offerings, perahera, procession, relic, religion, sacred, Sri Lanka, statues, stupa, temple	Bible, charity, Christian, creation, grateful, harvest, hymns, miracle, share, thankful, worship	arti, barfi, demon, dhal, diva lamps, Lakshmi's footsteps, mandir, mehndi, murti, puja, rangoli	Allah, Arabic, beliefs, calligraphy, honest, Mecca, Muhammad, prophet, Saudi Arabia, trustworthy	Celebrations, Esther, graggers, Haman, King Ahasuerus, Mishloach Manot, mitzvah, Mordecai, Purim	Amrit, chauri, Granthi, Gurdwara, Guru Granth Sahib, Kaur, Mool Mantra, Punjabi, Sikh, Singh
Assemblies		Harvest Festival			Purim	Naam Karan
Trips and/or experiences	Trip to Buddhist Temple.	Visit for Church service for Christmas	Trip to Hindu Temple	Trip to the Mosque	Trip to a Synagogue	Trip to a Gurdwara

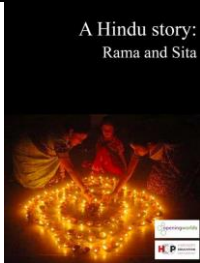
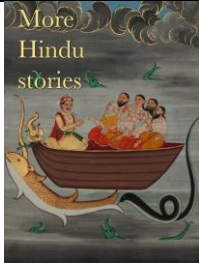
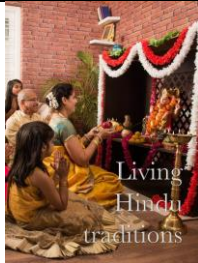
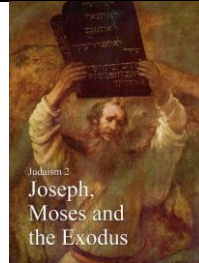
Year 2	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Knowledge Love to celebrate	Buddhism 1. What is Losar? To learn about the Buddhist New Year. Make a fresh start. Homes and monasteries are cleaned, tidied and decorated before Losar. 2. Buddhist good luck symbols.	Christianity Christmas 1. The Advent wreath. To know that the period before Christmas is known as Advent and it is a special time when Christians wait to celebrate Christmas.	Hinduism Navratri 1. 'What is God like?' To explain your ideas or use mark making materials to respond. 2. The story of Durga. To retell the story of Durga and the Buffalo Demon from	Islam Jumu'ah 1. Story of Bilal. To retell the story of Bilal 2. Prayer To explore the contents of a suitcase containing a prayer mat, Qibla compass, head scarf,	Judaism 1. What is Hanukkah? To know Hanukkah is the Jewish Festival of Lights that is celebrated every autumn in November or December. The festival celebrates the victory of Judah	Sikhism Anand Karaj 1. Why are weddings special? To match the words to the pictures - Display words and pictures of things associated with weddings. 2. Making promises.

	<p>To understand and compare the belief in good luck to other religious beliefs. Explain about Guthuk soup.</p> <p>3. Tibetan prayer flags. To know that Tibetan prayer flags are displayed each Losar to send messages of compassion. Reflect on their beliefs that inform their perspectives in life.</p> <p>4. Buddhist offerings. To know that Buddhists offer gifts to put on the shrine to show they are grateful for Buddha's teaching and to practise giving. Many Buddhists believe that being generous is merit-making which means they will gain good karma so their next life will be a good one.</p> <p>5. Buddhist monks. To know that monks spend months</p>	<p>2. The nativity set. To retell The Story of Christmas by Mary Joslin</p> <p>3. The gifts. To retell the story of The Three Wise Men, by Loek Koopmans and learn about the gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh</p> <p>4. The celebrations. To know that not everyone celebrates Christmas in the same way!</p> <p>5. Christmas cards. To sort through a range of religious and secular Christmas cards and put them into groups.</p> <p>6. The Christingle. To make Christingles together, talking about the meaning of each part.</p>	<p>Hindu Stories by Anita Ganeri.</p> <p>3. Special clothes To know that special clothes are sometime worn for work, hobbies and celebrations.</p> <p>4. Navratri puja thalis (decorated trays). To know that during Navratri, women decorate special plates to use in worship.</p> <p>5. Quiet time. To know how it feels like when it is quiet and why it is good to be quiet sometimes.</p> <p>6. Durga the mother goddess. To know that many Hindus believe that Lord Shiva gave permission to Durga to visit her mother for nine days, so during Navratri, families visit each other for nine days and go home on the tenth.</p>	<p>and Muslim prayer alarm clock.</p> <p>3. Why do Muslims visit the mosque during Jumu'ah? To visit and learn about the different parts of the mosque including the mihrab, the prayer hall carpet or mats, the minaret, the ablutions area, the minbar and the shoe shelf.</p> <p>4. Mosques alongside a wide variety of craft and joining materials. To learn about the architectural features of the mosque and study Islamic patterns which decorate the inside and outside of a mosque.</p> <p>5. Mosque Model To explain why Muslims, visit the mosque on Friday. What sounds might be heard? What do Muslims do when they get there?'</p>	<p>Maccabee and his Jewish followers over the Syrian Emperor Antiochus and the miracle of the lamp.</p> <p>2. What is Hanukkah? Part 2. To know kosher Hanukkah has eight candles in line and at the same height. The ninth candle needs to be out of line. It is called the Shamash and is used to light the other candles.</p> <p>3. The Dreide. To know the letters on the dreidel (Nun, Gimel, Hay and Shin) represent the first letters of the Hebrew words 'Nes Gadol Haya Sham' which mean 'a great miracle happened there'. This reminds Jews of the miracle of the lamp in the temple. The children could also learn the The Dreide/Song.</p>	<p>To answer questions 'What is a promise? What do you have to think about before you make a promise? Is it easy to keep promises?'</p> <p>3. Sikh weddings To explore many lovely artefacts and traditions relating to Sikh weddings.</p> <p>4. Working as one. To explain that the Sikh wedding Lavans say that the couple should become like one person and work together equally.</p> <p>5. Invitation to a Sikh wedding. To Read the invitation and write instructions for attending a wedding in a Gurdwara.</p> <p>6. Read a variety of picture books based on weddings from different faiths and traditions To identify the bride and groom from the picture books associated with each wedding.</p>
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	<p>preparing for Cham dances, which are seen as complex forms of meditation. The children could use percussion instruments to accompany the dance. Information and short clips of Cham dances are available online</p> <p>6. Losar and the To be able to make comparisons with between Losar and the Thai Buddhist New Year festival, Songkran. There are similarities and differences between both festivals because most Thai Buddhists are Theravada Buddhists whereas Tibetan Buddhists follow Mahayana Buddhism.</p>			<p>6. Other special times. To listen to visitors, may also include school staff sharing stories about special hobbies and family times.</p>	<p>Words and music are available online.</p> <p>4. Hanukkah traditions. To know many Hanukkah traditions are symbolic. Eating latkes and sufganiyot cooked in oil reminds Jews of the oil in the temple lamp. Traditionally, gifts of gelt allowed the poor to buy candles and wine needed for Hanukkah celebrations and rewarded children for Jewish study.</p> <p>5. The story of Hanukkah. To know the Jews lit a lamp in the temple to rededicate the building to God after the repairs were finished. The word Hanukkah means rededication. Did you know that religious buildings are still dedicated to God today?</p>	
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					6. Celebrating Hanukkah and Christmas. Share the book Light the Lights! A Story about Celebrating Hanukkah and Christmas.. After reading, provide images of Hannukah and Christmas for children to sort and compare then ask 'Are Christmas and Hanukkah the same or different?'	
Prior Knowledge	Y1 - Escala Perahera	Harvest	Diwali	Milhad Un Nabi	Purim	Naam Karan
Future Knowledge	Y3 - The story of Rama and Sita	Vishnu's stories	Lives and beliefs of Hindus	The Promised Land	Passover	Jewish Temple
Vocabulary	Auspicious symbols, Cham dancing, chants, chemar bo, compassion, Guthuk soup, karma, khapse, khata scarf, Losar, loving-kindness, luck, Mahayana Buddhism, mantras, merit-making, monasteries, New Year resolution, offerings, sentient, shrine, Songkran, Theravada Buddhism, Tibet,	Jesus, joy, message, nativity, prayers, stable, star, traditions, wreath, Advent, angel, candle, card, carol, celebration, Christian, Christingle, gift.	Dandiya, diva lamp, fast, garba, God, goddesses, gods, kum kum powder, mantra, prasad, prayer, puja, puja thalis, sari,	Ablutions area, adhan, dome, headscarf, Imam, Jumu'ah, mihrab, minaret, minbar, mosque, muezzin, prayer, prayer hall, prayer mat, Qibla compass, worship, worshippers.	Dreidel, gelt, Hanukkiah, kosher, latke, menorah, Shamash candle.	Isle, Anand Karaj, best man, bhangra, bride, bridesmaid, cake, celebrations, churas, church, cloth, family, food, gifts, Granthi, groom, guests, Gurdwara, Guru Granth Sahib, hymns, kaleera, Karah Parshad, Lavan, mehndi, pageboy, promise, reception, register, register office,

	Tibetan prayer flags, tormas.					rings, romalla, vows, wedding, wedding car, witnesses.
Assemblies	Dharma Day	Advent	Holi	Ramadan, Eid al-Fitr	Passover	Guru Arjan Gurpurab
Trips and/or experiences	Trip to a Buddhist Temple	Trip to a Church	Trip to a Hindu Temple	Trip to a Mosque	Trip to a Synagogue	Trip to a Gurdwara

Year 3	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Lesson Lead/ Question	 <p>What does the story of Rama and Sita mean to Hindu peoples?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. An ancient story 2. Four sons for the king of Ayodhya 3. Rama and Sita leave the kingdom 4. Rama, Sita and the demon 5. Rama and Sita Return 6. Understanding the story of Rama and Sita 	 <p>What do Hindus learn from Vishnu's stories and symbols?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Manu and Matsya the fish 2. The Vedas in danger! 3. Vishnu and his symbols 4. A changing religion 5. Arjuna faces the battlefield 6. Arjuna and Krishna have a conversation 	 <p>How can we learn about the lives and beliefs of Hindu people today?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Worshipping together - family puja 2. Any gods, anywhere, any time! 3. Ganesha, the god of good fortune 4. The story of Ganesha's birth 5. Shiva: endings and beginnings 6. A festival for Parvati 	 <p>Disciplinary focus: theology Why is the Promised Land so important in Judaism?</p> <p>The Hebrew Bible Page 3</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. The story of Abram and Sarai Page 5 3. Abram becomes Abraham Page 9 4. Abraham and his son, Isaac Page 13 5. The story of Isaac and Rebekah Page 21 6. The story of Jacob and Rachel Page 24 	 <p>Why do Jews celebrate the festival of Passover?</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Hebrew Bible Page 3 2. The story of Abram and Sarai Page 5 3. Abram becomes Abraham Page 9 4. Abraham and his son, Isaac Page 13 5. The story of Isaac and Rebekah Page 21 6. The story of Jacob and Rachel Page 24 	 <p>How do Jews today show the importance of the Jewish Temple and the kingdom of Israel?</p>
Knowledge	Hinduism 1: A Hindu story: Rama and Sita Ancient stories. The Ramayana and context The story of Rama and Sita (in depth: ancient kingdom, banishing	Hinduism 2: More Hindu stories Vishnu and his avatars 1 - story of Manu and Matsya the fish Meaning and role of the Vedas - importance of	Hinduism 3: Even more Hindu stories Ganesha stories and their meanings Parvati and Shiva - family in Mount Kailash The festival of Teej - women in	How have stories from the Hebrew Bible shaped Judaism? How did the Jews explain what they saw and experienced? Including stories	Including the following stories from the Hebrew bible: Joseph in Egypt Moses, Passover and the Exodus (Red Sea and the wilderness and	Stories inc. David and Goliath and King David. Solomon and the building of the Temple in Jerusalem Babylonian captivity and destruction of the Temple

	to the forest, battle with demon Ravana, triumphant return, lighting the way with lights) First reference to Vishnu The meanings of the story of Rama and Sita in Hindu tradition, focusing on (i) dharma; (ii) light.	sacred knowledge in Hinduism (through Manu/Matsya story). Ancient texts in Hinduism, including epics (revisit Ramayana) Vishnu's symbols Origins of Hinduism in Indus Valley/Hinduism as a sacred religion Vishnu and his avatars 2 - Krishna and Arjuna on the battlefield: the teachings of the Bhagavad Gita	Hinduism Puja ceremony Puja in Hindu stories Listening to Hindu people talk about their beliefs and practices. Optional visit to Hindu temple and/or people	from the Hebrew Bible. Abraham and Sarah and the concept of the Promised Land, Isaac and Rebecca, Jacob and Rachel Contexts relating to land, kinship, war. Links with history: ancient civilisations of the Middle East provide place and cultural context that makes these stories make sense (e.g. Egypt, Mesopotamia). These stories in turn reinforce knowledge of geography and history of early civilisations. Links via specific details, e.g. Ancient Egypt, but important differences in questions asked of them (theological and philosophical rather than historical and geographical)	tabernacle) Mount Sinai and 10 commandments Promised Land Contexts relating to land, kinship, slavery, laws. Everyday problems of justice arising. religion focus: theology	Babylonian stories, e.g. Daniel in the lions' den, King Nebucadnezzar Jews return to Promised Land (link to Persian king Cyrus from Y3 History) Note on Judaism units: Stories will be framed through questions about Judaism, keeping a sense of it as the Hebrew Bible rather than a Christian ("Old Testament") lens. Summer 1 and 2 introduce focus on practices, customs and rituals of Jewish people, linking practices and beliefs back to the stories (e.g. while studying Passover "this food represents bitterness of tears..." Link back to relevant parts of stories they already know very securely).
Prior Knowledge	Year 1- Diwali-Hinduism Year 2- Hinduism	Year 1- Diwali-Hinduism Year 2- Hinduism	Year 1- Diwali-Hinduism Year 2- Hinduism	Year 1- Purim-Judaism	Year 1- Purim-Judaism	Year 1- Purim-Judaism

	Navrati	Navrati	Navrati	Year 2- What is Hanukkah?	Year 2- What is Hanukkah?	Year 2- What is Hanukkah?
Future Knowledge	Y5 - Hinduism-Holi	Yr 5Hinduism- Holi	Yr 5 Hinduism- Holi	Y5- Judaism-Passover	Y5 Judaism-Passover	Y5 Judaism-Passover
Vocabulary	1. believers Hindus Hinduism beliefs Indus Rama epic Ramayana Sita Lakshmana Deer 2. kingdom subjects succeeds prosperous Vishnu embodiment manhood decree banish companion oath throne 3. demon chariot entranced Hanuman 5. victory altar dharma order duty devotion path	1. holy Manu Matsya reveal Vedas boarded 2. holy Manu Matsya reveal Vedas boarded 3. chakra lotus mace mind offerings offered charm chanted priest weapon purity infinite infinity 4. Sanskrit sacrifices blessings consuming versions Mahabharata hero Arjuna royal warriors bow and arrow archer jealous envy exile blood raced charioteer Krishna battlefield 6. conversation avatars flute	1. shrine puja puja tray sandalwood incense atmosphere impure Ganesha swirl aarti 2. supreme tradition murti contentment 3. wise wisdom good fortune joy prayer truth 4. Parvati Shiva fierce warlike guard threatened 5. meditating hustle and bustle 5. focus trident timeless necklace renewal shed 6. Nepal henna Teej fasting procession thankful	1. Jewish, Jew, Hebrew Bible, Abraham 2. Abram, inheritance, Promise Land, famine, deceived 3. Covenant, Sarah, Isaac, angels 4. Ram 5. Dependable, draw water, comforted, Jacob	1.Jewish, Jew, Hebrew Bible, Abraham 2.Abram, inheritance, Promise Land, famine, deceived 3. Covenant, Sarah, Isaac, angels 4. Ram 5. Dependable, draw water, comforted, Jacob 6. Esau Inherit Birthright ladder	1. Highpreist, sabbath, report, scout, scouts, fortified, flowed with milk and honey, grumble, doubted , venomous, bronze serpent, generation, Jordan River, blessing

Year 4	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
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<p>Lesson Lead/ Question</p>	 <p>Why is the idea of 'Messiah' so important? Judea in the 1st Century BC Page 3 2. The coming of the Messiah Page 7 3. Mary and Joseph Page 12 4. The Annunciation Page 15 5. Mary visits her cousin Elizabeth Page 20 6. Why are these stories important for Christians?</p>	 <p>How do Christians express their beliefs about Jesus at Christmas time? 1. The New Testament introduces Jesus's birth Page 3 2. The first Christmas: Jesus is born Page 7 3. The shepherds visit Jesus Page 12 4. The wise men visit Jesus Page 15 5. Mary and Joseph escape to Egypt Page 20 6. Why are these stories important for Christians? Pa</p>	 <p>How does the life and teaching of Jesus affect the way in which Christians live? 1. Jesus's Baptism and Temptation Page 3 2. The disciples and the Sermon on the Mount Page 8 3. The miracles of Jesus Page 15 4. The parables of Jesus Page 21 5. The transfiguration of Jesus Page 26 6. Why are these stories important for Christians? Page 33</p>	 <p>Why is the death and resurrection of Jesus important to Christians? 1. Palm Sunday: the entry of Jesus into Jerusalem 2. Maundy Thursday: the last supper of Jesus. 3. Jesus is arrested, condemned and punished 4. Good Friday: The death of Jesus on the cross. 5. Easter: the resurrection of Jesus 6. The risen Jesus appears to his disciples.</p>	 <p>How are Christians around the world similar and different? 1. Joseph and his coat of many colours 2. Slaves in Egypt 3. "Let my people go!" 4. The last night in Egypt 5. The sea, the mountain, the law and the tent 6. Why are these stories so important for Jews?</p>	<p>Where do we see Christianity in London?</p>
<p>Knowledge</p>	<p>Paint a picture of the Roman province of Judea in first century BC. New Testament stories: Jesus's family origins, focus on New Testament</p>	<p>New Testament stories: birth of Jesus (Matthew and Luke's Gospels) The nativity story The shepherds' story The Wise Men (the Epiphany) Herod and</p>	<p>New Testament stories: life of Jesus and its meaning for Christians Jesus in the Temple Jesus is baptised and tempted Disciples and Sermon on the</p>	<p>New Testament stories: Jesus rides into Jerusalem (Palm Sunday), Jesus turning over the money changers' tables in the Temple, Last Supper (Maundy</p>	<p>Christianity around the world: Britain (inc Wales - chapels and churches), Greek Orthodox Christianity (link with work on Byzantine Empire,</p>	<p>Visits to churches: how to 'read' a church Interviews with Christians from various traditions (Anglican, Baptist, pentecostal, Catholic) How do art,</p>

	<p>stories that link with the Old Testament and Judaism and concept of Messiah (the Christ)</p> <p>Symbolic, cultural and religious importance of Temple in Jerusalem in 1st C Judaism (link to Summer 2 Religion)</p> <p>Joseph - a carpenter from the line of Jewish kings (David theme)</p> <p>Mary and the Angel (the Annunciation). Why are these stories important to Christians? How have Christians shown their importance in their drama, art and music?</p> <p>Strong emphasis on diverse cultural depictions of Jesus in art.</p> <p>Jesus was not white, and each cultural setting tends to depict him in their own image (e.g. Ethiopian, Cameroonian, Chinese, Indian as well as European).</p>	<p>the killing of the infants Why are these stories important to Christians? How have Christians shown their importance in their drama, art and music?</p>	<p>Mount Miracles of Jesus</p> <p>Parables of Jesus</p> <p>Transfiguration of Jesus</p> <p>Why are these stories important to Christians? How have Christians shown their importance in their drama, art and music?</p>	<p>Thursday), crucifixion & idea of sacrifice* (Good Friday), resurrection (Easter Sunday).</p> <p>*Link back to Exodus and the sacrifice of the Passover Lamb, but keep distinction between Jewish and Christian interpretations.</p>	<p>Constantinople in history), Christianity in South America (preparing for work on Brazil in Year 5, Autumn 1, geography)</p>	<p>architecture and music in London reflect the experiences, quests and challenges of these diverse traditions?</p>
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Prior Knowledge	Year 1 - Harvest Year 2 - Christmas Christianity					
Future Knowledge	Y5- Buddhism- Dharma Day	Y5- Christianity- Pentecost	Y5- Hinduism Holi	Y5- Islam- Ramadan and Eid Al-Fitr	Y5- Judaism Passover	Y5-Sikhism Guru Arjan Gurburab
Vocabulary	1 Judea Herod pledges Chapter 2 Messiah anointing foretold the Davidic line Chapter 3 Mary Nazareth Joseph carpenter engaged lily Old Testament testament New Testament Gospels Christ Chapter 4 Elizabeth Gabriel the Annunciation Hail Mary Christmas carol Chapter 5 rejoicing Chapter 6 appearance angelic					
Assemblies		Year 5 Christmas assembly presented to the school				

Year 5	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Knowledge	Buddhism Dharma Day 1. The Four Noble Truths and the Noble Eightfold Path. Dharma Day is celebrated in July by Bhuddists around the world. To know that the wheel of Dharma is a famous Buddhist Symbol, it has eight spokes, each one representing a step on the Noble Eightfold Path. 2. The Middle Way.	Christianity Pentecost 1. Christians believe Jesus went to heaven after Easter and left his disciples alone. Pentecost is celebrated 50 days after Easter. To know Pentecostal Christians, believe the Holy Spirit works in them and may affect them physically or allow them to speak in different languages, 	Hinduism Holi 1. Saffran - the colour of fire. To know that many Hindu priests, gurus and holy men wear saffron robes to show that they want to burn away their faults and follow God. Hindus remember the story of Holika and Prahlad during Holi. 2. Blue Krishna, the blue god. To know that the stories of Krishna as	Islam Ramadan and Eid Al-Fitr 1. When is Ramadan? Explore the Islamic Hijri calendar. To know that Muslims fast from dawn to dusk during the holy month of Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr comes at the end of the fast and is an important religious holiday celebrated by Muslims worldwide.	Judaism Passover 1. Role play an Egyptian 'master' Passover is one of the most important Jewish festivals. It commemorates the time Moses led the Israelite slaves to freedom over 3000 years ago. To know the story of Moses and the Exodus 2. Story of the first nine plagues of Egypt.	Sikhism Guru Arjan Gurburab 1. The Golden Temple. To know that The Golden Temple is the holiest Gurdwara in Sikhism. It has four entrances, one on each side, to welcome people from all places and faiths. 2. Giving 10%. To know that Guru Arjan asked Sikhs to donate 10% of their earnings to build the Golden Temple in

	<p>To know that Bhudda decided that the Middle Way, enough but not too much, was the right way to live after discovering that his life of luxury as a prince and then his life of hardship as a holy man had not led him to enlightenment.</p> <p>3. The Jakata Tales. To explore a selection of Jakata Tales from the book 'I Once Was a Monkey': Stories Bhudda told by Jeanne M. Lee</p> <p>4. Bhudda's Teaching. To explain that Bhuddists believe people have the ability to choose to do good. To know that Bhuddists are encouraged to practise giving to promote generosity and use meditation</p>	<p>sometimes known as tongues.</p> <p>2. The fruits of the Spirit. To know the fruits of the Holy Spirit are: love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control. Many Christians today believe that they have received the gift of the Holy Spirit and it helps them to follow a Christian way of life.</p> <p>3. Tell funny stories of your friendships, childhood and job and explain that, although you are one person, people see you in different ways. To know that The Holy Trinity: God the Father created and cares for the world, God the Son came to Earth as Jesus and God the Holy Spirit helps Christians spread God's message today.</p>	<p>a young child are full of pranks and mischief but he became wise and noble as he grew older.</p> <p>3. Every colour of the rainbow — the colours of Holi. To know that during Holi, differences in class, age or gender disappear when everyone is covered in colour.</p> <p>4. Green — the natural world. To know that the Holi festival celebrates the winter harvest and the return of spring.</p> <p>5. Red — wedding dresses, sindoor and mehndi. To know the features of a Hindu wedding.</p> <p>6. Yellow learning, knowledge and happiness. Holi celebrates joy and happiness. To know that many Hindu gurus (teachers or wise men) have spoken</p>	<p>2. What happens during Ramadan? To know that one part of Ramadan such as how long the daily fast would be that year, the effects of lack of food and water on the body, the meaning of the word 'iftar' or Ramadan around the world.</p> <p>3. The 27th day of Ramadan. To know the story of 'The Night of Power' is commemorated on the 27th day of Ramadan.</p> <p>4. Why is Ramadan important to Muslims? To know that Muslims see Ramadam as a positive time. Fasting helps them to feel empathy for people with little food, allow them to read the Qur'an more closely, spend more time on prayer or encourage them</p>	<p>To know that Jews believe that they have a covenant with God: if they follow his commands, he will protect them. To explore Scientific explanations for the plagues include algae (river of blood), infected bites (boils) and volcanic ash (darkness).</p> <p>3. The story of the tenth plague of Egypt. To know what the Seder plate ingredients represent.</p> <p>4. Invite a Jewish visitor into school to talk about the Passover. To create PowerPoint presentations, web pages or vlogs to present their findings.</p> <p>5. The Passover has been celebrated every year for over 3000 years. To research different annual events and create</p>	<p>Amritsar and to give help to people in need.</p> <p>3. The Guru Granth Sahib. To know that Sikhs believe that the words of the Guru Granth Sahib are the actual words that were spoken or sung by their Gurus and that the messages in the Guru Granth Sahib are from Waheguru.</p> <p>4. The hymns. To know that there are 5894 hymns in the Guru Granth Sahib and Guru Arjan was the first Guru to collect all the sacred Sikh writings together into one book, the Adi Granth.</p> <p>5. The first Sikh martyr. To know the story of Guru Arjan and Emperor Jahangir and to know that Guru Arjan was the first Sikh martyr.</p> <p>6. Celebrating Guru Arjan.</p>
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	<p>to calm their minds and develop loving-kindness and compassion for others.</p> <p>5. Words of Wisdom. To know how to use a diamond ranking to sort out quotes in order of importance.</p> <p>6. Pabbhassara - The Essence of Light. To know that many people see the Golden Rule, 'Treat other people as you wish to be treated yourself', as a universal truth because it spans all people, places and times.</p>	<p>4. Story of 'one body, many parts' from 1 Corinthians:12. To know that Pentecost is seen as the churches' birthday because it was the first time Christians had worked together to spread the word of Jesus.</p> <p>5. What is Baptism? To know The Bible says Jesus was baptised by his cousin John in a river before he started his three-year ministry.</p> <p>6. Faith in action. To know Stories of the Saints by Margaret McAllister contains well written stories and lovely illustrations.</p>	<p>about happiness and how to achieve it.</p>	<p>to give their time or money to others.</p> <p>5. Eid al-Fitr celebrations which happen at the end of Ramadan. To write an email to the local mosque to ask about future Eid al-Fitr celebrations or create decorations to use on a Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr display.</p> <p>6. To research a different celebration. To research different celebrations and share knowledge of different celebrations.</p>	<p>your own 'Celebrations, commemorations and traditions' calendar for the coming year.</p> <p>6. Does God care? To look at the story of the Exodus, picking out sections where God looks after the Israelites.</p>	<p>To know that Sikhs celebrate the martyrdom of Guru Arjan in a positive way by serving cooling drinks to passers-by.</p>
Prior Knowledge	<p>Y1 - Escala Perahera Y2- What is Losar? Y3- Y4-</p>	<p>Year 1- Harvest Year 2 - Christmas Christianity Y3- Y4-</p>	<p>Year 1- Diwali-Hinduism Year 2- Hinduism Navrati Y3- Y4-</p>	<p>Year 1- Milhad Un Nabi- Islam Year 2- Jumu'ah Y3- Y4-</p>	<p>Year 1- Purim-Judaism Year 2- What is Hanukkah? Y3- Y4-</p>	<p>Year 1- Naam Karan-Sikhism Year 2- Anand Karaj- Sikhism Y3- Y4-</p>
Future Knowledge	<p>Y6- Buddhism-Parinirvana</p>	<p>Y6- Christianity Sunday Worship</p>	<p>Y6- Hinduism-Kumbh Mela</p>	<p>Y6- Islam- Lailat Al Miraj</p>	<p>Y6- Judaism- Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur</p>	<p>Y6-Sikhism- Bandi Chor Divas</p>

Vocabulary	Bhudda, compassion, evil, Four Noble Truths, Golden Rule, Jataka Tales, Middle Way, Nirvana, Noble Eightfold Path, Pabbhassara, quotes, truth, Wheel of Dharma, wisdom	Bapitism, bible, church, community, disciples, dove, fruits of the spirit, God the Father, God the Holy Spirit, God the Son, Holy Trinity, Pentecost, saint, Shield of the Trinity, symbol	Dharma, karma, kathak, Krishna, mehndi, pichkaris, Radha, saffron, sindoor, varna	Allah, Eid al-Fitr, fasting, gratitude, Hijri calendar, iftar, Jibreel, mosque, Muslim, new moon, Qur'an, Ramadan, religious, Sawm, secular, worship	Charoset, Exodus, Haggadah, matzo bread, Passover, Pesach, plague, Seder plate, synagogue	Adi Granth, Amrit Sarovar, Chardi Kala, dasvandh, Gurmukhi, Gurdwara, Guru Granth Sahib, hymns, 1k Onkar, langar, martyr, MOOI Mantar, sewa, Waheguru, Zakat
Assemblies	Dharma Day	Pentecost	Holi	Ramadan, Eid al-Fitr	Passover	Guru Arjan Gurburab
Trips and/or experiences	Trip to a Buddhist Temple	Trip to a Church	Trip to a Hindu Temple	Trip to a Mosque	Trip to a Synagogue	Trip to a Gurdwara

Year 6	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Knowledge	Buddhism Parinirvana 1. The Death of Buddha. Parivana is celebrated on the 15 th February and commemorates the death of the Buddha and his passing into Nirvanah. To know the story of the Buddha's death is told in the Parinirvana, a holy text 2. The Wheel of Life. To explain the concept of Karma and understand the Wheel of Life diagram. To know	Christianity Sunday 1. Who do Christians worship? That God can be understood as the father, son and holy spirit (Holy Trinity). The actions of all three, show what God is like in the Bible. 2. Where do Christians worship? To know the main parts of both the inside and outside of a church- lectern, pulpit, altar, font, symbols, technology, seating, aisle, tower,	Hinduism Kumbh Mela 1. The Churning of the Ocean Milk. To know that Kumbh Mela is the largest gathering of people on Earth. There are four pilgrimages altogether. Worshippers cleanse themselves in the holy waters of the Ganges. To know where the elixir of immortality is dropped.	Islam Lailat Al Miraj 1. Washing clean. To know this celebrates the story of Muhammad's night journey to the farthest mosque ' Al-Aqsa' in Jerusalem. 2. Prophets To know a prophet is a person who is believed to communicate and interpret the words of God. The figures mentioned in the	Judaism Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur 1. Have a sweet new year. To know that Rosh Hashana is the Jewish new year and it begins with the sound of a Shofar. It is the holiest day in the calendar and is known as the day of atonement. 2. Days of repentance. To know that Jews believe their names are written in the book of life during Rosh Hashanah and	Sikhism Bandi Chhor Divas 1/2. Guru Hargobind To know this festival coincides with the Hindu festival of Diwali. To recall the story of the princes (1619). To know the Guru created a well trained army. Sikhs believe that all people should be free to follow their own religion and path to God. 3. Fighting for freedom and defending the weak. To recall stories from other religions

	<p>that Buddhists believe, that when they die, they are reborn into a new life depending on the Karma they have created in a previous life</p> <p>3.What do you believe about life after death? To know that during Parinirvana , Buddhists think about their own death and about friends and family who have recently died.</p> <p>4.After Buddha died. To know that after Buddha died, his body lay in state for six days. It was then honoured with perfume and garlands and cremated. His ashes were then shared among eight kingdoms and stored in memorial jars called stupas.</p> <p>5.Memorials and monuments. A stupa is a dome shaped monument</p>	<p>apse, stained glass windows. Compare to other places of worship.</p> <p>3. How do Christians Worship? To know that the Bible is full songs and references to music. To be familiar with different types of Christian music</p> <p>4.Why do Christians worship? To know the impact and give examples of how worship affects the lives of its believers.</p>	<p>2. Finding the places of pilgrimage. Locate Haridwar, Allahabad, Nasik, Ujjain on a map. To know some of the key facts that underline the scale of the pilgrimage.</p> <p>3.The cycle of birth and rebirth To know that Hindus believe washing in the holy river water during Kumbh Mela, washes away bad Karma and gets them closer to achieving Moksha (freedom from the cycle of death and rebirth)</p> <p>4.Devotion To know a Naga Sadhu is a holy man from the Kumbh Mela and gives up everything to concentrate on their faith.</p>	<p>'night journey' are also important in the Christian and Jewish traditions.</p> <p>3. Jannah To know that Muslims hope to spend eternity in Jannah with Allah. Jannah is described as a beautiful garden with no negative emotions.</p> <p>4.Speaking with Allah. To know that a command was given by Allah to pray 5 times a day. These prayers are called Salat, which is one of the 5 pillars of Islam.</p>	<p>the book will be sealed at Yom Kippur. Jews repent at this time and carry out Tashlich (charitable acts)</p> <p>3.Yom Kippur To know that Jews fast, refrain from washing or wearing perfume during this time. Jews attend 5 service in the synagogue and listen to the Kol Nidre (prayer)</p>	<p>that demonstrate the actions of religious leaders</p>
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	that holds some of the remains of the Buddha. Buddha's remains were initially split into eight but then divided again to fit into 84,000 stupas to be seen across Asia					
Prior Knowledge	Y1 - Escala Perahera Y2- What is Losar? Y3- Y4- Y5-Dharma Day	Year 1- Harvest Year 2 - Christmas Christianity Y3- Y4- Y5-Pentcost	Year 1- Diwali- Hinduism Year 2- Hinduism Navrati Y3- Y4- Y5-Holi	Year 1- Milhad Un Nabi- Islam Year 2- Jumu'ah Y3- Y4- Y5-Ramadan and Eid AL Fitr	Year 1- Purim- Judaism Year 2- What is Hanukkah? Y3- Y4- Y5- Passover	Year 1- Naam Karan-Sikhism Year 2- Anand Karaj- Sikhism Y3- Y4- Y5- Guru Arjan Gurburab
Vocabulary	Buddha, cremated, death, funerals, legacy, memorials, monuments, monks, Nirvana, obituary, realms, stupas	Anthem, altar, belief, Bible, Church, faith, hymn, lectern, Pulpit,	Devotion, elixir, guru, karma, Kumbh Mela, Moksha, Naga Sandhu, pilgrimage, reincarnation	Adam, Allah, angel, faith, Five Pillars of Islam, Ibrahim, Jannah, Jibreel, Night Journey, paradise, prophets, Qur'an, Salat	Ark, bimah, forgiveness, kippah, Kol Nidre, mezzuah, repentance, shofar, synagogue, tashlich, Torah, yad	
Assemblies						
Trips and/or experiences		Visit to St Marks Church Visit by a Christian youth leader			Visit Synagogue	