

Wood End Park Academy School RE Curriculum Overview Lower KS2
(Based on Hillingdon SACRE)

Yr 3 Faith & Values Christianity Islam Judaism	Autumn 1: Celebrations of Birth		Spring 1: Religious Teachings - Special Books and Artefacts (Christianity, Islam and Judaism)		Summer 1: Christian Ideas of God	
	AT1	AT2	AT1	AT2	AT1	AT2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children to look at how the 3 key religions celebrate birth. - Christians: Celebrate the birth of a child through baptism and dedication ceremonies. - Judaism: Celebrate birth of girls and boys differently. - Islam: Believe children are already born as Muslim and do not need a welcome ceremony. Father will whisper Adhan (call to prayer) in the baby's right then left ear when it is born. - Islamic Ceremony of Aqiqah is a naming ceremony which occurs when the baby is 7 days old. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce this through discussion on how the children's own births were celebrated. - Discuss the steps and symbols used in this religious ceremony e.g. font, cross etc. - Discuss the difference between the ceremonies for boys and girls in the Jewish community. Girl's names are announced in the synagogue on the first Sabbath after her birth. - Boys are circumcised in a ceremony known as Brit Milah. - Discuss the steps that are taken when a child is born into the Islamic faith. - Final lessons to discuss the differences between the three religions celebrations of birth. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children to look at the important objects and books used in 3 key religions. Start with simple introduction of the 3 key texts first Bible, Qur'an and Torah. - Focus lesson on The Bible broken into the Old Testament and New Testament. - Focus lesson on The Torah compare with Old Testaments. What are the similarities? - Finally compare stories in Qur'an - In addition focus on the days of worship and the artefacts used in regular prayer in each religion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce through discussion about fables and lessons they teach us. Explain that within these texts they use stories to teach their followers moral lessons. - Explore the themes of God in the Old Testament (vengeful, strict) and God in the New Testament (nurturing, forgiving) - Use the story of Abraham and Issac to discuss when they have made a great sacrifice. - Story of Isa compare with Nativity. Draw on what they have learnt from the stories from each of the major religion. - Look at each of the ceremonies on the days of worship. Discuss the symbolism of certain objects. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children listen and learn religious stories taken from Christianity to understand how Christians see God. - Story of Joseph - David and Goliath - Revisit Nativity Story. - The Feeding of the 5000 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children to link Identify the values and morals within the stories and able to their everyday lives and their understanding of God. Explore themes of why our world is special. - Explore themes of God sharing his gift with Joseph. Teaching Joseph how to care for others and forgive. - Explore the themes in story of David and Goliath. Discuss how Christians believe God will support the weak and gives people inner strength. - Children to understand Christians believe Jesus was a gift given from God. Jesus went on to perform many amazing miracles (explore tales about Jesus). Explore themes of sharing. Jesus performing this miracle shows how he is a gift.

Autumn 2: Islamic Ideas of God		Spring 2: Stories about Jesus		Summer 2: Weddings in Different Religious Communities	
AT1	AT2	AT1	AT2	AT1	AT2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Muslims believe that Allah, the one incomparable, indivisible God. - Some of the attributes / names of Allah (e.g. The Compassionate One, along with appreciation of the 99 names of God) - That Allah is the Owner and Provider of all things 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Muslims seek to submit to the will of Allah in all things and by doing so achieve peace and harmony with others. - Children to look at the pillar Salat. To understand that God must be obeyed and sensitively discuss wudu (washing) and the unity of praying at a mosque. - Look at the pillar Zakat to help children to understand that they view God as a role model of compassion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus in the Temple - John the Baptist: Mon of the Wilderness - Temptation of Jesus - Jesus' First Disciples. - Beginning of the Easter Story - Jesus' Crucifixion and Resurrection. <p>http://kids.christiansunite.com/biblestories_jesus.shtml</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - First tale after his birth. Explore themes of Jesus' wisdom at a young age. - Explore themes about why God may have been upset with Adam and Eve. Revisit themes of respect and caring for belongings. - Children to understand Christians believe Jesus was a gift given from God. Jesus went on to perform many amazing miracles (explore tales about Jesus). Explore themes of sharing. Jesus performing this miracle shows how he is a gift from God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce weddings by first asking the children about their own understanding of weddings and marriage. Children to look at how the 3 key religions celebrate weddings. - Christian: Banns is the name given to the announcement of a marriage. Couples must arrange prayers, hymns prior to the wedding ceremony with the priest. - Judaism: Jewish wedding ceremonies - Yenta is name given to a traditional arrange marriage. There are traditions associated with marriage e.g. even if the marriage is arranged the man still has to as the father of the bride to be for hand in marriage and pay a dowry to secure the engagement. Tena'im a ceremony which takes place after the couple are newly engaged. - Islam: Known as a Nikah, which is often a simple ceremony exchanging vows in front of an Iman with readings from the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children to understand the symbolism involved in each of the wedding ceremonies. - Traditions involved in the led up to wedding ceremonies. - Children to sensitively make comparisons between the wedding ceremonies of each of the 3 religions.

					Qur'an. Walimah is a party or celebration to announce a couple's marriage.	
Yr 4 Faith & Values Christianity Islam Judaism	Autumn 1: Different Places of Worship (Christianity, Islam and Judaism)		Spring 1: Funerals in Different Religious Communities (Christianity, Islam and Judaism)		Summer 1: Signs and Symbols in Different Religious Communities (Christianity, Islam and Judaism)	
	AT1	AT2	AT1	AT2	AT1	AT2
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children to compare local church to synagogue and mosque. - Awareness of a wider range of different places of worship (Christian, Muslim and Jewish) - Understand that different denominations of Christianity have slightly different places to worship. - Investigate the different ceremonies that occur in these places of worship. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Explore ideas of why worship is important to that religious community. - Understand the symbols that can be found in these places of worship. - Why are these ceremonies special? What can they teach us? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand the stages of an Christian Funeral - Understand the stages of an Islamic Funeral - Understand the stages of a Jewish Funeral 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - E.g. Traditional Catholic funeral consists of three main parts: the Vigil (sometimes called the "Wake"), the Requiem Mass, and the Burial and after-burial gatherings. - E.g. Jananzah prayer, number of days (3 days), laid to rest towards Mecca, no decorative clothing or jewellery, widows to mourn for 4 months and 10 days in accordance to the Qur'an. - E.g. the mourners traditionally make a tear in an outer garment either before the funeral. The tear should be on the left side for a parent (over the heart and clearly visible) and on the right side for siblings, children and spouses (and does not need to be visible), can only eat certain types of food, funerals cannot take place on the Sabbath. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce signs and symbols through looking at different kinds of signs e.g. peace symbol extra. - Look at the main religious symbol for each of the 3 major religions (Christianity, Judaism and Islam). - Look at symbolism in special ceremonies in each religion for example Christianity: Eucharist and Pentecost, Islam: Id Ul Fitr and Hajj, Judaism: Pesach and Seder. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - What do these symbols mean to them? - Why do we have symbols? - Why is each symbol sacred to each religion? - Look at the symbolism of religious celebrations. Children to consider if they have any events in their own lives that are significant to them.

Autumn 2: The Key Events of Jesus' Life (The Nativity, Baptism and Easter Story)		Spring 2: Judaism - Religious Beliefs, Teachings and Origins		Summer 2: Islamic - Teachings and Origins	
AT1	AT2	AT1	AT2	AT1	AT2
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Nativity Story - John the Baptist: Mon of the Wilderness - Beginning of the Easter Story - Jesus' Crucifixion and Resurrection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Retell The Nativity in their own words to help their understanding of why this is a special story for Christians. - Explore the themes of helping others and community. - Understand that when mistakes have been made, you can be given second chances. Explore themes of hope. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Introduce the teachings and origins through the life of the most sacred apostle Moses: - The salvation of Moses as a baby. - The call of Moses - The plagues of Egypt - The exodus of the Israelites - The Ten Commandments - Entry into the promised land 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Children to learn the values and importance of Torah and Judaism through the life of Moses. - Use the tale to discuss how Jews view God and Moses, - Draw on links with celebrations such as Passover (Pesach). - Seder, Love of God is celebrated through prayer, particularly on Shabbat. Yom Kippur - Day of Atonement and concept of forgiveness. Family life and values, Shabbat and the Friday night meal. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The purpose of creation is to serve Allah. http://www.innovationslearning.co.uk/subjects/re/information/creation/muslim_creation.htm - The importance of the 5 Pillars of Faith: Shahadah, Salat, Zakat, Sawm and Hajj. - Muhammad his life and calling to be a prophet. (The first revelations) - The Hijra and the return to Mecca 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - To sensitively discuss how Muslims view creation. Draw on similarities with the Christian creation story. - To look at the each of 5 Pillars, discuss which of them they consider to be most important and why. - Muslims are obliged to fast annually during the month of Ramadan. The purpose and benefits of fasting both physical and spiritual (Look at Islamic sportsman debate during Olympics). Know that the end of the fast is celebrated at Eid ul Fitr. - Discuss the origins of Hajj through the tale of the prophet Ibrahim (Abraham). http://www.bbc.co.uk/eligion/religions/islam/practices/hajj_1.shtml - Discuss Muhammad's calling to be a prophet how did he feel? Why did he perform Hijra? Make links with Ibrahim to help with understanding the significance of Hajj and various rites within it.