

RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

SUBJECT NARRATIVE (September'19)

	Christianity	
	Islam	
	Judaism	
	Hinduism	
	Sikhism	
	Buddhism	
	Multi-faith	

Key Stage 1: Year 1/2 (Cycle A)

Topic: How do Christians talk about God?

Key Ideas: Stories-Bible, songs-hymns and modern. Whole World in His Hands, Lords Prayer, Harvest Festival, Christmas Story, celebrations and festivals, why do we give gifts, how do we celebrate Christmas, Christmas around the world–similarities and differences Topic: What can Christians learn about God from Easter stories?

Key Ideas: Last Supper story-holy week, why the Eucharist is celebrated, symbolism of the cross, why God gave up his Son to save mankind, Palm Sunday—how this is celebrated by Christians, church features

Topic: What different religions are there in the world?

Key Ideas: Different major religions, some things in common and some differences, why are many people religious? Celebrations, some important dates in the year, holy books and symbols. our wider community and country

Key Stage 1: Year 1/2 (Cycle B)

Topic: What Can Christians learn about God from stories in the Bible?

Key Ideas: Different concepts of God—as father, as creator, as saviour. Stories from the Bible. How is the Bible organised (old and new testament) Key stories: Noah's Ark, David and Goliath, Jonah and the Whale. Topic: What does it mean to be a Jew? What can Jewish people learn about God from the stories of Exodus?

Key Ideas: The story of Moses. The Torah, The 10 Commandments, Jewish Festivals.

Synagogues – key features, local links, daily worship – rituals and symbols. Jerusalem and Israel

– some important buildings and places.

onic: What does it mean to be a Christian today?

Key Ideas: Christian festivals and celebrations. Places of worship—local churches, Norwich Cathedral. Well known Christians, daily life and prayer—rituals, artefacts, the seasons of the church, what happens in a typical Sunday service? Where are our local churches—what events do they hold? Visits and visitors.

Lower Key Stage 2: Year 3/4 (Cycle A)

Topic: What do Hindus believe and how does it affect their daily lives?

Key Ideas: Origins of Hinduism, locations, main beliefs: karma, reincarnation circle of life, special festivals, Rama and Sita story, different Gods Topic How do the teachings of Jesus affect the ways Christians live their daily lives?

Key Ideas: Events in Jesus' life., key messages of teaching, where do we get our moral instruction from (discussion of sources eg family etc.) love as a service to others, empathy, role of disciples Topic: What do Muslims believe and what difference does it make to their daily lives?

Key Ideas: Origins of religion , core beliefs—one God, values, features of a mosque, mosques i UK, worship rituals, special places, festivals, daily lives in UK—similarities and differences, visit to a mosque, holy book

Lower Key Stage 2: Year 3/4 (Cycle B)

Topic: Judaism: What does it mean to be Jewish?

Key Ideas: Moses and foundation of Judaism, Ten Commandments, Exodus, worship in a synagogue-key artefacts and features, Passover, key festivals, links to Christianity, Holy book, Torah scrolls, Jewish symbols– link to Ancient Egypt topic at same time Topic: What is the big story of salvation that lies at the heart of Christianity?

Key Ideas: salvation, Easter story and build up, sacrifice, betrayal, redemption, Adam and Eve, temptation, Noah's Ark, prophet, sin, Christian values and how they can influence the choices made.

Topic What does it mean to be a pilgrim?

Key Ideas: Special places around the world—links to different religions—are there any overlaps? Map work-stories behind the special places, what is a pligrimage—multiralith idea, Muslim pligrimage to Mecca, Christian Loudes, Bernadette, Jews—Jerusalem-Western Wallbrief history of Holy Lands and conflict, Sikhs Amritsar Golden Temple, Hindus—Ganga, Hajj

Upper Key Stage 2: Year 5/6 (Cycle A)

Topic: Sikhism: Beliefs/Teachings and Authority

Key Ideas: Guru Nanak life, Sikh symbols and meanings, Sikhism around the world, core beliefs, comparisons with other known faiths, rituals and celebrations

Topic: Christianity: The Bible

Key Ideas: Life story of Jesus including crucifixion and resurrection, structure and organisation of Bible, origin. Key Christian beliefs and links to Bible. Comparison with other Holy Books in studied religions. Readings. Topic: Islam—What are the main beliefs? Who are the important figures?

Key Ideas: Origin, geographical background, links to other religions, The S pillars—core beliefs, rituals and festivals, Qur'an teachings, Islam in UK and around the world. Prophets Muhammadlife story and beliefs, geographical origins, history, worship, teachings, law. Comparisons with other faiths-monotheism. Features of mosques-mosques in UK.

Year 5/6 (Cycle B)

Topic: Hinduism– Diwali

Key Ideas: Festivals of Light- different faith comparisons, origin of Diwali, how is it celebrated—food, clothing, rituals, significance. Diwali in the UK- experiences from children.

Topic: Christianity-The Old Testament

Key Ideas: Story of Moses and the Ten Commandments, Teachings from the Old Testament– links to other religions, Genesis Topic: Judaism-Passover

Key Ideas: Importance in Jewish faith, main rituals and significance, Passover around the world, food, dress and links to sacred texts, comparison with other faiths

Topic: Buddhism-What do Buddhists believe?

Key Ideas: Origins, geography, core beliefs, life of the Buddha, similarities and differences,

Key subject specific vocabulary (Tier 3 vocab) embedded and revisited during study of RE at Little Melton:

religion, monotheism, polytheism, atheist, deity, sacred, text, creation, guru, bible, Torah, gospel, Koran/Quran, Vedas, Dhamma, church, synagogue, mosque, temple, pilgrimage, reincarnation, covenant, meditation, resurrection

We believe these skills are important for life because:

- We want children to know about the key central ideas of the major world religions, so that they grow up to be informed, empathetic and tolerant citizens in a diverse world
- We want children to be able to see the similarities between different religions and communities, and have a vocabulary and knowledge with which to express and reference their own views upon philosophical and spiritual questions