

Religious Education



Newlands Junior School
We are Proud

Health & Wellbeing



Environment



Global Community



Creativity



Possibilities



British Values

During every RE lesson there will be links to the British Values through themes and discussions. Individual liberty will link to all lessons as children understand we are free to follow our own beliefs. Children will learn they are free to do what is right, but this may be different between groups of people. Children will learn to respect differences.

Tolerance is a starting point and is better than intolerance, but we aim to extend this further through understanding and respect.

Children will learn that we worship within the rules and expectations of the religion/country and that fairness requires that the law applies equally to all, irrespective of status, wealth or belief.

Protected Characteristics, Citizenship, Personal Development and Character Education

During every RE lesson there will be links to personal links and character education in order to make learning meaningful and to support children to make choices which allow them to be responsible citizens. Children learn the baseline for a fair community is that it is each person's right to be themselves and to be accepted by all.

Children are prepared for the multi religious world that we live in locally and globally and are guided to be broad minded and open hearted.

Learning is related back to children's experiences and their families. They are encouraged to share responsibility and to use their voice and their influence for the well-being of others.

Books of Faith				
	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Was the universe really created in 6 days?	Do parables relate to society today?	Are there miracles or is there another explanation?	Do the Ten Commandments reflect how we live today?
	5.3 Beliefs and questions How do people's beliefs about God, the world and others have impact on their lives? 6.1 Wisdom and authority What can we learn by reflecting on words of wisdom from religions and world views? What do sacred texts and other sources say about God, the world and human life? Y4 6.4 Beliefs in action in the world: What was the Kinder transport? Who resisted and rescued? How can we be Upstanders today?			
	Indira Gandhi	Anne Frank	Waris Ahluwalia	Malala Yousafzai
1.	<u>I know that Christians believe the world was created in seven days.</u> - The bible is made up of two parts The Old Testament and The New Testament - The Old Testament focuses on stories before the birth of Jesus - The New Testament focuses on stories about Jesus and his life - The Creation story is the first story in the Bible - The Creation story tells the story of how God created the world in seven days - Atheists believe in the Big Bang theory Vocabulary: religion, culture, special books, Bible, creation, testament Red pen link:	<u>I can name and retell a parable from the bible</u> <u>I can understand how parables help us make the right choices in our own lives</u> - A parable is a story from the bible which were told by Jesus to teach us a moral. - Parables are from the New Testament - A parable teaches Christians lessons about how God wants them to live their lives. - Moral means right and wrong behaviour. Vocabulary: parable, moral, Jesus, bible, New Testament, right. wrong Red pen link: Relate parables to our own life choices.	<u>I understand the significance of a miracle to Christians</u> - A miracle is an extraordinary event that cannot be explained by science that Christians believe is caused by God - Miracle were performed by Jesus and can be found in The New Testament - Christians believe Jesus is God in a human body and has the power of God to do anything e.g. perform miracles - Agnostics believe the existence or non-existence of God is logically impossible to prove Vocabulary: miracle, incarnation, New Testament, Red pen link:	<u>I understand the significance of the Ten Commandments in today's society</u> - The Ten Commandments are the rules God wanted Christians to live by - The 10 Commandments are found in the Old Testament - Understand the meaning of the 10 commandments - The Ten Commandments were written by God upon two tablets of stone and then given to Moses on Mount Sinai - Apply the Ten Commandments to the rules of everyday life by debating which we feel are relevant to society today and why they are relevant to Christians - Humanists believe in values and compassion in living their lives

	British Value Mutual respect and tolerance – respecting the beliefs of Christians		British Value of tolerance and mutual respect of faiths and beliefs	Vocabulary: Sabbath, adultery, command, commandments, envious Red pen link: British values- relate to the rule of Law
2.	<u>I know how Hindus believe the world was created</u> - Read through the Hindu creation story - The Hindu texts are called the Veda and there are four main parts (the Vedas) - Hindus believe the world was created by Brahma - Brahma created the world from Lotus petals creating heavens earth and sky. - Brahma split himself in 2 to create male and female. Vocabulary: Veda, Vedas, religion, belief, creation Red pen link: British Value Mutual respect and tolerance – respecting the beliefs which differ to those of Christians	<u>I can understand the importance of The Torah to Jews</u> - The Torah is the sacred book of Judaism - It is written in Hebrew which is the language written and spoken in the Jewish faith. - The Torah contains the first 5 books of Moses. - It is a sacred text believed to contain the written word of God containing teachings for how to live a good life - Jews believe that Moses received these laws on Mount Sinai Vocabulary: Torah, Hebrew, Moses, sacred Red pen link: British Value Mutual respect and tolerance – respecting the beliefs differ to those of Christians	<u>I can retell miracle stories from the bible</u> Name and retell at miracles from the bible (The Blind Man, The Paralysed Man, Loaves and Fishes, Water into Wine, Jesus Walks on Water, Crossing the Red Sea, Bringing Lazarus Back from the Dead) Vocabulary: belief, values Red pen link: British Value of tolerance and mutual respect of faiths and beliefs	<u>I understand the significance of the 5 Pillars of Islam to Muslims</u> - Know the 5 pillars of Islam are declaration of faith Shahadah, daily prayer Salah, Zakat Charity Sawm fasting Hajj pilgrimage to Mecca. - Know an Islamic bible is a Qur'an. - Know the core concepts and practises of the 5 pillars can be found in the Qur'an Vocabulary: Shahada, Salah, Zakat, Sawm, Hajj, Allah, symbolic, Ramadan, fast, pilgrimage Red pen link: British Value of tolerance and mutual respect of faiths and beliefs
3.	<u>I can compare how Hindus and Christians believe the world was created</u> - Differences - One version, several versions - God Brahma - Linear 7 days, cyclical 1 God, several deities <u>Similarities</u>	<u>I can learn about significance of the Kindertransport during WW2</u> - Kindertransport was the name given to the mission which took thousands of children to safety during WW2 - The Kindertransport mission took between November 1938 and September 1939, when World War Two broke out.	<u>I can compare miracle stories from the bible with those from the Sikh faith</u> - Sikh miracles, called Karamat or Chamatkar, are used to describe supernatural or extraordinary occurrences. - Sikh miracles are found in the Guru Granth Sahib (Holy scripture of Sikhism)	<u>I can make comparisons between the bible and the Qur'an and compare the 10 commandments to the 5 Pillars of Islam</u> - Book of Christians, book of Muslims 66 books in the bible, 114 chapters in the Qur'an - Written through gospels, Muslims believe written by god

	- There was nothing before the creation - One creator - Heaven, earth, plants, animals Vocabulary: God, Deity, creator, transformation, cycle/linear Red pen link: Respect for other religions/faiths	• It helped 10,000 children to escape from Adolf Hitler's reign of terror in parts of Europe controlled by the Nazis. • It is called this as kinder means 'children' in German. • It was an extremely difficult experience for these children as they were told that they would need to leave their family and friends behind - and there was a chance they might never see them again. Their parents were not allowed to go with them. Vocabulary: Kindertransport, Jewish, Hitler, Nazis Red pen link: Empathy and respect for others	• Read and share Sikh miracles (The milk and the jasmine flower, Duni Chand and the silver needle, Lord Shiva bringing his beheaded son back to life with an Elephant head, Guru Nanak and the boulder) • Compare themes and beliefs about miracles in the bible to those of other religions e.g. Christians – power of God, Jesus Sikhs – not physical, but inner transformations, 10 Gurus Vocabulary: miracle, Karamat, Chamatkar, Guru Granth Sahib Red pen link: Respect for other religions/faiths	• Bible in 471 languages, bible in Arabic • Wrap Qur'an in a cloth and store on high shelf Recall information about the 10 commandments and the 5 Pillars of Islam • Compare similarities and differences between both Similarities Rules of a religion Lists of things to follow No other Gods come before your God Prophets Holy scriptures Differences 10, 5 Christians, Muslims God, Mohammed Vocabulary: Bible, Qur'an, Muslim, Islam, Christian(ity), Arabic, holy, sacred, Old/ New Testament scriptures, prophets Red pen link: Holy books in other religions Mutual respect and tolerance
4.	<u>I know facts about Indira Gandhi and understand why she is significant</u> • Hinduism is the most practised religion in India • First and only female prime minister in India • Second longest serving prime minister in India • Leader of Indian National Congress	<u>I know facts about Anne Frank and understand why she is significant</u> • Her diary is one of the most important books in history. • It tells the story of her life during World War Two. • She was 13 years old when she began writing in her diary. • Anne and her family were Jewish. During World War Two	<u>I understand the significance of Waris Ahluwalia and the impact he made promoting tolerance and inclusivity</u> • Sikhs believe hair is a gift from God and keeping it uncut demonstrates respect for God's creation. It also serves as a visible marker of their religious identity.	<u>WALT: I understand the significance of Malala Yousafzai and her impact on women's rights.</u> • Malala follows Islam • Know Malala Yousafzai is an advocate for human rights, women's rights and the right to education. • Malala Yousafzai is widely admired for her inspiring courage and resilience in the face of extreme

20-point policy to improve the lives of children and the poor through food supplies, health care and education Vocabulary: significant/ important prime minister, poverty Red pen link: What does she teach us/ what impact did she have/ has she had on India Link to the changing role of women	the Nazis ruled her country. Their laws made the lives of Jewish people very hard. - To escape, Anne and her family went into hiding in an attic. - Two other Jewish families joined them there. This meant there were eight people hiding in one place. - Every time Anne started writing in her diary she would start with the words "Dear Kitty". Kitty was her imaginary friend. - Anne and her family were captured on August 4th 1944 after 2 years in hiding, - Anne died in February or March 1945 in Bergen-Belsen concentration camp, she was 15 years old. - Anne's house is now a museum. More than one and a quarter million people visit it every year. Vocabulary: Holocaust, captured, concentration camp, Nazis Red pen link: What does she teach us about mutual respect and tolerance for others?	- The practice of maintaining uncut hair, known as "kesh," is a significant aspect of the faith. - Waris Ahluwalia was denied access to board a flight without removing his turban, but approached the situation with kindness, understanding, and education. He stated: They did not know. I cannot blame them for that, but ignorance and fear is the flag humans carry, and we have to be vigilant to fight that. - Ahluwalia has been recognised for his work in promoting tolerance and inclusivity, which led to the mayor of New York City declaring October 19th as Waris Ahluwalia Day. Vocabulary: kesh, turban, ignorance, inclusivity, tolerance Red pen link: Mutual respect and tolerance	adversity. She became a global icon for her advocacy of girls' education and human rights, particularly after being shot by the Taliban for speaking out against their restrictions on girls' education. - Malala delivered a speech to the United Nations about protection and education for girls and women's rights. - July 12th World Malala day Vocabulary: inspiring, discrimination, significant, human rights, campaign, activist, Nobel Peace prize Red pen link: Links to the work of Indira Ghandi and learning powers
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RE- Christmas				
Christmas				
	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	3.1 Beliefs and Questions What difference does it make to be a Christian? How do Christian people's beliefs about God, Jesus, the world and others have impact on their lives? 5.2 Religion and the individual: what matters to Christians? What is expected of a person in following a religion of belief? What matters most to Christians in their religion?			
	Is Christmas only special to Christians?	Are we always prepared?	What is the greatest gift?	Should we all have the same opinions?
1.	<u>I know why light is an important symbol at Christmas for Christians.</u> - We see lights at Christmas in the home, on the tree, in the streets, in shops, candles, Christingles. - Light is important to Christians because it represents God and Jesus (the light of the world), as well as truth and goodness. It contrasts with darkness, which symbolizes evil and sin. - Christingle represents the world (orange), Christ (candle), blood (red ribbon), harvest of the world (dried fruit) Vocabulary: religion, family, community, worship, celebration, Christingle Red pen link: British Value -Mutual respect and tolerance - different faiths have different beliefs and celebrations	<u>I know the symbolism of the advent wreath for Christians</u> - Advent is a time of preparation for Christians - Advent is between the 1st and 24th of December. - Christians count down to the birth of Jesus with an advent wreath. - One candle is lit for each Sunday in Advent, leading to the fifth central candle lit on Christmas morning representing Jesus - The 4 candles represent hope, peace, joy (pink), love - The wreath is circular and evergreen for everlasting love - A fifth candle is lit on Christmas morning to show the light of Jesus. - The colour associated with advent is purple which relates to royalty. Vocabulary: Advent, Christianity, church, preparation, symbolism Red pen link	<u>I know why epiphany is a special date for Christians</u> Story of the 3 Wise Men - Epiphany - also known as Three Kings' Day - is a Christian festival, which starts on 6 January. - Epiphany marks the wise men bringing gifts of gold, Frankincense and Myrrh to baby Jesus. - Twelfth Night is important to Christians. The Christmas decorations must come down by the time the clock strikes midnight at the end of the day. Vocabulary: epiphany, westward, twelfth night Red pen link Individual liberty - individuals can make their own choices and express themselves freely, as long as these actions don't infringe upon the rights or freedoms of others	<u>I know we can learn about the birth of Jesus from the Gospels</u> - There are 4 Gospels in the bible. (Matthew, Mark, Luke, John) - The special title given to the baby Jesus was Messiah, Emmanuel or King of the Jews – the chosen one. Matthew - The special title given to the baby Jesus was Messiah, Emmanuel or King of the Jews – the chosen one. - Jesus was born in Bethlehem - The baby was born there because this was the home town where they were required to register - The first visitors to see the baby were magi from the East. - Joseph was told by an unnamed Angel in a dream about the baby. Luke - The special title given to the baby Jesus was Jesus, son of the most high, the saviour.

		British Value - mutual respect and tolerance - different faiths have different beliefs and celebrations School value - responsibility (being prepared)		• Jesus was born in Bethlehem. • The baby born there due to the census. • The first visitors to see the baby were shepherds. Mary was told by Angel Gabriel she was to have a baby. Vocabulary: gospel, Messiah, register, tax, shepherds, Jesus Red pen link: British Value - mutual respect and tolerance – different faiths
2.	<u>I understand the importance of Diwali to Hindus</u> • The festival's name, Diwali means "a row of lights," reflecting the tradition of lighting divas (oil lamps) and fireworks to dispel darkness and celebrate hope and prosperity. • Diwali is a festival of light celebrated by Muslims which symbolises the victory of good over evil, light over darkness, knowledge over ignorance and the illumination of the inner self. • Diwali celebrates the return of Rama and Sita from exile. • Hindus celebrate for 5 days, lighting lamps, decorating homes with rangoli patterns, exchanging gifts, enjoying feasts, setting off fireworks, spring cleaning. • Compare the Hindu and Christian symbol of light diva, candle/electric lights	<u>I know how Jewish people prepare for Hanukah and how this compares to advent</u> • 8 nights • Miracle of the oil • Lighting of the menorah – 8 candles for the days, 9th to light the others (the Shamash) • Chocolate coins • Compare similarities – light, hope, family and differences – 4 weeks/ 8 days, birth of Jesus/miracle of the oil for Hanukah and Advent Vocabulary: Hanukah, menorah, Shamash Red pen link: Other festivals of light- Diwali, Christmas	<u>I know Sikh's celebrate the birth of Guru Gobind Singh during Guru Gobind Singh Jayanti</u> • It is celebrated on the fifth day of the month Poh in the Sikh calendar. (Dec/Jan) • It celebrates the birth of Guru Gobind Singh, the creator of the Khalsa and the holy book. • Sikhs celebrate with Kirtans (singing), recitals form the holy book and community prayers. • Langars (community meals) are eaten at the Gudwara. Vocabulary: Guru Gobind Singh Jayanti, Poh, Kirtans Guru Gobind Singh, langars, Gudwara Red pen link – Khalsa believe in a commitment to equality and justice	<u>I Know that the Lord's Prayer told us how God wanted us to pray.</u> • The lord's prayer is important to Christians because it is a prayer taught by Jesus offering a framework for connecting with God. • Jesus taught his disciples how to pray, providing them with the Lord's prayer as a model. • It reminds believers of God's love, power and our dependence on him. • It is a way of seeking forgiveness, acknowledging our needs and asking for protection from evil. • Children annotate the meaning and impact of the words within the prayer. Vocabulary: hallowed, kingdom, daily bread, trespasses, temptation, thine, glory Red Pen link: Prayer across other religions

	light over darkness, symbol of Jesus - Light of the world guiding Lakshmi into the home Vocab - religion, family, community, worship, celebration, Diwali, festival of light, Diva lamp, Lakshmi, Rama and Sita. Red pen link Learning powers – shine bright and do not dim your light			
3.				<u>I know key facts about Ramadan its importance to Muslims</u> • Ramadan is in the ninth month of the Islamic calendar. • It is the month in which the Quran is believed was revealed to the prophet Mohammed. • Muslims observe strict fasting from dawn until sunset to foster empathy, for self-discipline, as a form of worship and a means of spiritual purification. • Fasting is one of the 5 pillars of Islam Vocabulary: Islamic, prophet, Ramadan, Quoran, fasting, self-discipline, purification Red pen link: times when we need to show self-discipline

	Inspirational people			
	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	3.4 Inspirational people from the past. What can we learn from inspiring people in sacred texts and in the history of religions? 5.1 Inspirational people in today's world. What can we learn from great leaders? 6.2 Religion, worldviews, family and community. 6.3 Beliefs in action in the world. How do religions and beliefs respond to global issues of human rights, fairness, social justice and the environment?			
	What makes someone inspiring?	How do people's attitudes, beliefs and values impact on life?	How can we inspire others to show respect?	To fight or not to fight. Does religion make peace or war?
1.	<u>I know the qualities that makes a person inspirational (role models)</u> - An inspirational person gives you hope and encouragement that you can accomplish your goals. - We can be inspired by people in our lives due to their qualities. - An inspirational person can be someone you know or someone famous. - Inspirational qualities can be courage, empathy, a strong sense of purpose, a willingness to face challenges head-on, making a positive impact, resilient and a desire to make a difference. Vocabulary: inspiration, qualities, challenge, accomplish Red pen link: Who is inspirational in your life? Why/how do they inspire you?	<u>I recognise how people's attitudes, beliefs and values impact their lives</u> - Recap inspiration and create a list of inspirational qualities. - Research and complete a fact file for someone who is inspirational to you naming the qualities e.g. dedication, strength, determination to succeed. - Make links to how this person inspires you through their attitudes, beliefs and values and share with others. Vocabulary: inspirational, qualities, admire, aspire Red pen link: How could you inspire others?	<u>I understand Martin Luther King achieved respect for black people</u> - When Martin Luther King was growing up, life was hard for African Americans. The Southern United States operated under the 'Jim Crow laws' that kept black and white people separated in what was called 'segregation'. Black people had different schools, toilets and sections of the bus to white people. They were also denied the right to vote in elections. - Martin Luther King had his first experience of segregation at just six years old, when he was told he wasn't allowed to play with his white friend anymore – his friend's father wouldn't allow it. - His first major role in the Civil Rights Movement came in 1955, after an	<u>I understand what makes Mahatma Gandhi an inspirational person</u> - In 1893 Gandhi took a job in a British colony in South Africa. There he saw Europeans mistreating Indian settlers. He got into politics to fight for Indian rights. - Gandhi first used his method of nonviolent protest in 1906. He told Indians that they should not obey British laws that they thought were wrong. He also said they should stay peaceful no matter how they were punished for their actions. This new method of protest became known as satyagraha, or "devotion to truth." - Gandhi returned to India in 1915. Within a few years he became India's most powerful political leader. Gandhi was sometimes jailed for his actions.

			African American lady – Rosa Parks – was arrested for refusing to give up her seat to a white man on a bus. This sparked outrage in the African American community and Martin helped to organise a boycott of the city’s buses. After 381 days of protest, a court finally ruled that such segregation laws should no longer be recognised. • Martin was a great believer in peaceful protest, inspired by the Indian activist Mahatma Gandhi. His protests used no-violent tactics, even when the protesters themselves were met with violence from the police. • In 1963, Martin gave his famous “I Have a Dream” speech, It has become one of the most famous speeches in history and focuses on Martin’s dream of a society where black people and white people live together in harmony. - In 1964 – 99 years after the abolition of slavery – the Civil Rights Act was passed, outlawing racial segregation and discrimination in the USA. • In October 1964, Martin won the Nobel Peace Prize! • Martin Luther King Jr was assassinated in 1968. • Martin Luther King Jr is remembered for his tireless work during the Civil Rights Movement and his dream	• India finally won its independence in 1947. It was a great victory for Gandhi. But he was disappointed because India’s land was divided into two new countries: India and Pakistan. Before and after India’s division, the country was torn by clashes between Hindus and Muslims. Gandhi tried to make peace. On January 30, 1948, in the city of Delhi, he was shot and killed by a Hindu man. • Gandhi was one of the greatest political and social leaders in the 20th century. His use of nonviolent protest eventually led to his country’s independence. Within his country, he supported the rights of both Hindus and Muslims. He also sought better treatment for groups everyone else looked down upon. • Gandhi was admired by many influential people of his day and beyond. Many others who have fought for equality and justice were inspired to follow the path forged by Gandhi. Martin Luther King, Jr., learned about Gandhi’s philosophy of nonviolence and used it to win victories for the civil rights movement in the United States. Vocabulary: inspiration, peace, independence, ahimsa (non-violence), satyagraha (devotion to truth),
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			that one day everyone would be treated as equals. Vocabulary: segregation, elections, civil rights, boycott, protest, peaceful, harmony, discrimination, equality Red pen link Protected characteristics – race, discrimination Impact on society today – positives, things still happening School value Respect	assassination, admired, political, social, ethos, British Values, respect, tolerance Red pen link: British values – tolerance and respect
2.	<u>WALT: I know key facts about Mother Teresa and recognise how she impacted the world</u> - When she was 12 years old she became a nun in Ireland. - She went to school in India, where she taught girls from the city's poorest families. She later became principal. - She had a great compassion to care for the sick and the poor. - She set up a home for the city's poorest, an open-air school, a leper colony, an orphanage, a nursing home, a family clinic and mobile health clinics in the city. - In 1979, she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize for her outstanding efforts to alleviate human suffering. - Her compassion and dedication brought relief to thousands of the suffering poor, and she was made a saint by the Vatican in 2016. Vocabulary:	<u>I know key facts about Owen Thomas and recognise how he is an inspiration to others</u> - Owen Thomas was orphaned when he was 6 years old, and grew up in an orphanage - The orphanage was started by a famous Christian man, George Muller who believed that people could find God through prayer and faith, and that it was a good life to live exactly as Jesus taught in the Bible. - Young Owen grew up to be a believer as well, and always tried to do just what Jesus said. - When the first world war began, Owen remembered the teaching of Jesus: 'Love your enemies and do good to those who hate you.' He was sure it was wrong to carry a gun, to threaten others and certainly wrong to kill.	<u>Recognise how protected characteristics impact life today</u> - The protected characteristics are defined by the Equality Act of 2010. - Characteristics include age, disability, race, religion, gender, gender reassignment, sexual orientation, marriage/civil partners, pregnancy/maternity. - These ensure equal treatment and prevent discrimination. Vocabulary: protected characteristics, Equality, equity, age, disability, race, religion, gender, gender reassignment, sexual orientation, marriage/civil partners, pregnancy/maternity, discrimination Red pen link: How attitudes and values have changed throughout history.	<u>I know religious conflicts still exist in the world today and how they impact on lives</u> - Syria is a war-torn country today - People become refugees when they manage to leave Syria and move to another country - Human rights mean that everyone should be treated fairly within whichever country they find themselves in - Sadly, refugees often suffer persecution and social injustice - Refugees ask for asylum when they are too scared to return to their native countries Vocabulary: refugees, asylum seekers, persecution, human rights, social injustice, justice, fairness Red pen link: Compare children in war-torn Syria to ourselves

	inspiration, belonging, slum, poverty, nun, convent, vow, obedience, compassion, leprosy, orphanage Red pen link: Poverty, links to today and how we can help others less fortunate	• After 2 years a law was passed. Every man of the right age who was fit must join the army. If anyone refused, they would be sent to prison. • The government recognised Christian views so they set up the Non-Combatant Corps. It was an army unit where men did not have to carry a gun, or try to kill enemy soldiers. • They were given other work: carrying stretchers, loading and unloading supplies, digging trenches, working at the docks. • Owen decided that he would join the NCC. There were about 8000 other people in Britain who joined the NCC the year it started in 1916. That way Owen believed he could serve his country, but would not be involved in killing people, so he could follow Jesus' teaching as he understood it too. • Owen spent the next two years in France, and he never picked up a gun. Sometimes he carried stretchers in the most dangerous parts of the battlefield. That was saving lives, not threatening them. • Reflect on the statement "To fight or not to fight." Vocabulary: inspiration, orphan, orphanage Red pen link:		
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		Recognise how mutual tolerance can help us to contribute to a respectful society.		
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	Easter			
	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	3.1 Beliefs and Questions What difference does it make to be a Christian? How do Christian people's beliefs about God, Jesus, the world and others have impact on their lives?			
	Is making a sacrifice easy?	Why didn't Jesus leave if he knew he was going to die?	What was Good about Good Friday?	Is betrayal always wrong?
1.	<u>I can understand the significance of Lent to Christians</u> - Shrove Tuesday – comes from the word “shrive” and means to confess our sins. - Shrove Tuesday is also called Pancake Day. Pancakes are traditional in a number of European countries because eggs, sugar, and fat, forbidden during the Lenten fast, are used up so they will not go to waste - Lent is the 40 days leading up to Easter. That is because the Bible says that Jesus spent forty days in the wilderness, preparing for his death and resurrection. Lent begins on Ash Wednesday. - On Ash Wednesday many Christian churches hold services during which Christians are marked on the forehead with a cross of ashes. This is a sign of saying sorry to God for any wrong-doing.	<u>I know the key Christian symbols within Palm Sunday, Maundy Thursday and the last supper</u> - Palm Sunday - Know Jesus rode on a donkey into Jerusalem and put palm branches on the floor. They treated him as a King which made leaders jealous. - A capital letter is used for “He” and “Him” - Maundy Thursday – Christians remember when Jesus ate the bread and wine at the last supper and that this represented the body and blood of Jesus. - Maundy means command – given by Jesus that we should love one another. - Last Supper – the meal eaten by Christ with his disciples before he was crucified. - Christians receive bread and wine at church on Sundays to remember the body and blood of Jesus. This is called Holy Communion or Mass	<u>I can retell the events of Good Friday and know how these impact the lives of Christians</u> - Jesus was crucified on a cross on Good Friday. - The resurrection took place on Easter Sunday. - After the resurrection Jesus body was placed in a tomb with a large stone covering the entrance. - When Mary Magdalene visited the tomb Jesus was gone and he had been brought back from the dead. - The resurrection shows Christian's life after death exists and gives hope that they will be rewarded with life in heaven. Vocabulary: resurrection, tomb, crucifixion Red pen link: Explore and describe the importance of individual liberty and the right to express our beliefs freely	<u>I understand the roles played by different people in the Easter story</u> - Know the roles played by Pontius Pilate, Judas Iscariot, Peter the Disciple, Mary Magdalene during Holy Week. - Judas betrayed Jesus in the Garden of Gethsemane by kissing him and addressing him as "rabbi" to reveal his identity in the darkness to the crowd who had come to arrest him - Peter denied knowing Jesus three times to the arresting guards. - Mary Magdalene was a faithful follower of Jesus. She witnessed the crucifixion and burial of Jesus, and was the first person to see and talk with him after he arose from the dead. She told the apostles that she had seen him. - Pontius Pilot is the Roman Governor who ordered the crucifixion of Jesus. - Understand the reasons for the actions and the emotions involved from the different perspectives.

	Vocabulary: ashes, sacrifice, confess, fast, wilderness, forbidden, Shrove Tuesday, Ash Wednesday. Red pen link: How will you be/did you celebrate Shrove Tuesday? Red pen link: British Value – Tolerance and mutual respect	Christians make the sign of the cross called the Holy trinity Vocabulary: represent, symbol, Holy Communion, Mass, disciples, crucified Red pen link: British Value – Tolerance and mutual respect		Vocabulary: significant, crucified, resurrected, betrayed, Garden of Gethsemane, denied, faithful, Red pen link: Actions have consequences
2.	<u>WALT: I can make a promise or sacrifice for the benefit of myself and others</u> - Understand why we sometimes need to make sacrifices. - Express how making a sacrifice makes us feel (difficulties/rewards). - Make links to sacrifices made in Lent and those made today and the impact these may have Vocabulary: sacrifice, promise, devotion Red pen link: What sacrifices do I need to make and why to maintain a positive lifestyle? Lenten promises	<u>WALT: I recognise how Jesus and his disciples felt during the Last Supper</u> - Recap the events of the last supper and re-enact. What would they say, think and how would they act? - What may Judas and Jesus, might say to each other. Hot Seating conversations from throughout the evening Vocabulary: represent, symbol, Holy Communion, Mass, disciples, betray Red pen link: What made Judas behave like this? Relate to scenarios in their lives.	<u>WALT: I understand the meaning of Good Friday</u> - Jesus was crucified on the cross on Good Friday - Good means having positive traits and is an antonym of bad/evil. - Discuss why it is “Good Friday”. Good - Christians view it as the day Jesus Christ offered the ultimate sacrifice for the sins of humanity, leading to redemption. Holds spiritual significance within Christianity. Most significant event in the bible. Impact on the lives of Christians. Inspiration to others to make sacrifices. - Not good - The day of the crucifixion itself. The death of Jesus. Feelings of his friends. The triumph of evil. Vocabulary: sacrifice, humanity, redemption, inspiration, crucifixion, Red pen link: Sacrifices I make in my life, why and how it makes me feel.	<u>WALT: I understand why betrayal is not always the wrong thing to do.</u> - Betrayal is an act of deliberate disloyalty. Betray comes from the Middle English word bitrayen, meaning mislead, deceive. Betrayal is destroying someone's trust - Betrayal is sometimes necessary when it is for the good of others or yourself - Identify scenarios when it is acceptable/unacceptable to betray a friend Vocabulary: betray, trust, disloyalty, deceive Red pen link: Think of a time when it was right /was not right to betray a friend (bullying, joint enterprise, peer pressure)
3.		<u>WALT: I know how Jews and Christians celebrate Easter and Passover</u>	<u>I know how Sikhs celebrate Vaisakhi and why it is important to them</u>	

		• Passover is a significant holiday for Jewish people because it remembers the Israelites' freedom from slavery in ancient Egypt, an important event in Jewish history and the foundation of their faith. It represents freedom and the beginning of their journey towards God. • Jews have a Seder meal with Matzot bread and wine to celebrate. • God sent a series of plagues to tell them to release the Jewish people. He killed the first-born sons. Vocabulary: Passover, slavery, Seder meal, Matzot bread Red pen link: Make links between Easter and Passover	• Know Sikh celebrate Vaisakhi at a similar time to Easter. • Know Sikhs celebrate by parading through the streets singing in colourful clothes. • Vaisakhi marks the beginning of the new year and a harvest festival, as well as remembering the founding of the Khalsa. • <u>It is celebrated in the same way as Guru</u> Vocabulary: Vaisakhi, parade, langar, Guru Gobind Singh Jayanti, Kirtans , Guru Gobind Singh, langars, Gudwara Red pen link: Make links between Christian celebrations e.g. harvest/new year.	
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	This is me			
	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	3.2 religion, family and community: prayer How do religious families and communities practice their faith?			
	Why choose me? Disciples	Does praying make a difference? Prayer	What is love? Good Samaritan	Is anything possible? Faith, hope and dreams around the world
1.	<u>I can compare the qualities of discipleship to the qualities of a friend</u> - Know there were 12 disciples and name some of these. Simon (whom he named Peter), his brother Andrew, James, John, Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew, Thomas, James son of Alphaeus, Simon who was called the Zealot, Judas son of James, and Judas Iscariot - Know that Jesus disciples believed what Jesus said and followed His example. They helped Jesus tell others about God - they were called fishers of men as some were previously fishermen. - Listen to and retell a range of stories about the disciples e.g. the calling of the fishermen and loaves and fish. - Make links to our friendships today. Vocabulary: Disciple, quality, fellowship, special qualities, example, fishermen, identity, self-worth Red pen link:	<u>I understand the importance of prayer to Christians</u> - Christians talk to God through prayer - Prayers ask for guidance/help and show gratitude by saying thank you - Prayer brings Christians closer to God and is a comfort and support. - The Lord's Prayer, taught by Jesus to his friends, is the most popular Christian prayer. - The Lord's prayer guides Christians and models how they should live their lives. - Amen is usually said at the end of a prayer. It means – so be it or it is true. It lets others know you agree with what was just said in the prayer. Vocabulary: prayer, meditation, Lord's prayer, Christianity Red pen link: Link prayers to positive well-being e.g. relaxation, meditation, healing, positivity, love, support and relate to	<u>I can retell the parable of the good Samaritan and relate this to life today</u> - The story of the Good Samaritan, was told by Jesus in one of the gospels of the New Testament. - A parable is story used to show a moral or spiritual lesson, as told by Jesus in the Gospels. - The Good Samaritan helped when needed irrespective of difference. - Analyse Jesus words “love thy neighbour as much as you love yourself” and know everyone, especially those in need, are our neighbours. Vocabulary: Samaritan, parable, community, neighbour, gospel, role-model, compassion, identity, self-worth Red pen link: Apply the values in the story of the Good Samaritan to the values we live by today. What happens when we don't follow these values – knife crime, violence etc.	<u>I know how our hopes and dreams are affected by different circumstances around the world</u> - Make comparisons between the hopes and dreams of others dependant on circumstances - Understand the importance of giving and how charities support faith, hopes and dreams. - Express empathy and appreciate the differing struggles around the world. - Recognise personal circumstances should never be a barrier to our faith, hopes and dreams. - Compare a child in an African country (Send my friend to school-real life stories). Vocabulary: charity, circumstance, inequality, barrier, aspiration Red pen link: Our aspirations. Are everyone's hopes and dreams valid? Some people might aspire to a place to call home. Others might aspire

	Compare the qualities of discipleship to the qualities of a good friend today e.g. teaching, loving others, standing out, fellowship with others, dedicated Identify special qualities in ourselves and others	other well-being strategies we use today		to get a successful job after university, etc.
2.	<u>I can name the 12 disciples and understand how they followed Jesus's way</u> - There were 12 disciples named Simon (Peter), his brother Andrew, James, John, Philip, Bartholomew, Matthew, Thomas, James, Judas, son of James, and Judas Iscariot - Jesus disciples believed what Jesus said and followed His example. They helped Jesus tell others about God - they were called fishers of men as some were previously fishermen - Retell a range of stories about the disciples e.g. the calling of the fishermen and loaves and fish Vocabulary: Disciple, quality, fellowship, special qualities, example, fishermen, identity, self-worth Red pen links: Compare the qualities of discipleship to the qualities of a good friend today e.g. teaching, loving others, standing out, fellowship with others, dedicated Identify these special qualities in ourselves and others	<u>I know different religions worship a god and that they all have special prayers</u> - Jews believe in God who is eternal and has always existed - Jewish prayer, or tefillah, serves as a way to connect with God. It can be formal or informal, taking place in a synagogue or at home. The Shema, a declaration of faith, is a core prayer - Debate The Big question- Does Prayer make a difference? Link back to our own lives and how prayer could help us in our lives Vocabulary: prayer, Judaism, big question Red Pen link: What comparisons can you make about prayer in Christianity and Judaism?	<u>I can identify the values that were demonstrated by the Good Samaritan and apply these to the values we live by today</u> - Identify the School/British Values demonstrated by the Good Samaritan – mutual respect, responsibility, no discrimination - Know that Christians believe the Good Samaritan teaches the sacred worth of all people and the need to bless our enemies - Research stories of modern-day good Samaritans Vocabulary: Samaritan, parable, gospel, enemy, respectful, mutual respect, individual liberty, tolerance, rule of law, democracy Red pen link: Importance of being a good person	<u>WALT: understand the importance of giving to charities and how they support faith, hope and dreams around the world</u> - Know many people owe the success of their faith, hopes and dreams to such organisations - Oxfam is a crucial organization in the fight against global poverty and injustice, working to address the root causes of poverty and provide immediate relief during crises. This was founded by Cecil Jackson Cole Islamic Relief plays a crucial role in addressing poverty and suffering worldwide, focusing on emergency relief and long-term development. They provide immediate aid to those affected by disasters and work to build solutions, empowering communities to lift themselves out of poverty and become more resilient to future challenge. This was founded by Hany El-Bana Vocabulary: charity, refugee, circumstance, inequality, barrier, war-torn

				Red pen link: The charities supported by us within school – Children in need, Mental health, foodbank Understand and express empathy towards others
3.				<u>WALT: I know that personal circumstances should never be a barrier to our faith, hope and dreams</u> • Research the success of Marcus Rashford (a working-class boy) who fed children during lockdown and is a successful footballer. • Identify that there should be no barriers to our aspirations. Vocabulary: charity, refugee, circumstance, inequality, barrier, war-torn, aspiration, role model, working class Red pen link: be aspirational, follow our dreams, work hard to achieve our goals.

Buildings and Celebrations (All year groups visit All Saint's Church)				
	Year 3 The stories told through stained glass windows	Year 4 The sacred ornaments – crosses, candles, chalice, status	Year 5 The sacred furnishings – pews, alter, pulpit/lectern, kneelers	Year 6 Vestments (<u>clothes</u>) -cassack, alb, stole, liturgical colours
	3.1 Worship and sacred places Where, how and why do people worship? 4.1 The journey of life and death Why do some people think life is like a journey? Where do we go? What do different people think about life after death?			
	Where do I belong? Baptism	Who am I committed to? Holy Communion	Has marriage really changed? Marriage	Is it really the end? Death
1.	<u>I know that Christians welcome babies into the church by baptism and how this is carried out.</u> <u>I can retell the story of John the Baptist.</u> <u>I know the symbols relating to baptism and what they represent.</u> <u>I know Hindus and Christians believe that water cleanses</u> - Baptism is a ceremony performed by Christian churches It shows that the person being baptized has become a follower of Jesus. - Jesus was baptized by John the Baptist. The usual form of baptism among the earliest Christians was for the person to be immersed totally or partially and this is still carried out on older children/adults.	<u>I know that Christians remember Jesus by taking bread and wine after being confirmed.</u> <u>I know how Christians prepare for confirmation and how this is carried out.</u> <u>I know the symbols relating to holy communion and what they represent.</u> <u>I know Jews celebrate a coming-of-age ceremony for boys/girls who turn 13 called a Bar/Bat Mitzvah.</u> - Confirmation or First Holy Communion is a special church service in which a person confirms the promises that were made when they were baptised. - Holy Communion is a re-enactment of the last supper. - People who take Holy Communion eat bread to remember the body of	<u>I know that Christians get married in a church and that there are many traditions carried out.</u> <u>I know the symbols relating to weddings and what they represent.</u> <u>I understand today there are different marriages and relationships which are part of our protected characteristics.</u> <u>I know that Hindu marriages last several days with seven vows.</u> - Marriage is a legally recognised relationship between two people. - Name and explain the symbols related to marriage e.g. rings – eternal love, white dress – purity, relationship with Jesus, Church – the eyes of God - Describe events and traditions of a traditional Christian wedding, In a church	<u>I know that Christians have a funeral in a church when they die.</u> <u>I know the traditions which take place at a funeral.</u> <u>I know that Christians and Muslims believe in life after death.</u> <u>I know that Allah decides when a person dies.</u> - When a person dies a funeral is held for family and friends to remember them, to celebrate their life and to say goodbye. - A Christian funeral will start with a church service led by a vicar/priest. There will be bible readings, hymns and tributes are given by family members/friends. - The body is placed in a coffin, flowers are on the coffin, a hearse carries the coffin to the funeral, people

- When babies are baptised, it is the Parents and godparents who make the promises for the baby. - Baptism can take place in a Font or baptismal pool. - The symbols associated with baptism are: a white garment – putting on the purity of Christ, water – wash away sins and start afresh, the sign of the cross – made on a baby’s head with water to remember Jesus’ sacrifice to us, candle – Jesus, the light of the world, his presence will burn throughout our lives. - Hindu’s do not baptise babies, but have a naming ceremony. - Hindus place importance on water and can take pilgrimages to holy rivers, especially the Ganges, seeking to cleanse themselves of sins. Vocabulary: baptism, font, baptismal pool, vicar/priest, symbol, godparent, promise, garment, sin, cleanse, sacrifice, immersed, belonging Red pen link: Investigate the concept of belonging and relate to our families and school community	Jesus and drink wine to remember his blood. When we take communion, we are remembering Jesus’ sacrifice on the cross. - When given the bread and wine the vicar/priest will quote Jesus saying “Do this in remembrance of me” Jesus uttered these words at the last meal which He shared with His disciples before His death. - Usually, children between 8 and 12 are confirmed or take first Holy communion. It is a special day. You have to attend classes before and have a rehearsal. Girls wear a white dress and veil to represent purity and boys wear a special tie. - Know that the king is the head of the church and the Pope is the head of the Catholic church - Know Jews celebrate a coming-of-age ceremony for boys/girls who turn 13 called a Bar/Bat Mitzvah marking their transition into adulthood. The ceremony takes place in a synagogue, often during Saturday morning services, and involves reading from the Torah. Vocabulary: confirmation, first holy communion, altar, chalice, re-enactment, veil, quote, belonging, ceremony, Red pen links: Make links between the commitments made during Confirmation/Holy	Families sit separate Walk down an aisle Father gives bride away The vows Married by the vicar/priest Wedding reception Feeding of the cake Throwing of confetti, petals, rice - Know for Hindus, marriage is a duty – something we must do. Marriage will not only link us together for the rest of our lives, it will link our families and communities together too. - Hindu marriages are celebrated with a series of elaborate rituals and ceremonies that span several days. There are seven vows exchanged while walking seven steps around a sacred fire, and the exchange of garlands. Vocabulary: marriage, commitment, vows, ceremony, bride, groom, aisle, tradition, ritual Red pen links: Discuss how traditional religious weddings may have changed in modern society and how this reflects today’s values e.g. same sex marriages, not in a church Protected characteristics Understand the challenges of marriage and consider if it has really changed	traditionally wear black, a gravestone is placed on the grave. - After the service there is a burial or cremation. Ashes are kept in an urn and scattered in a special place. - Christians believe in afterlife where people are welcomed into God’s kingdom in heaven. - Muslims also believe in life after death (Aakhirah). They believe Allah decides when a person dies and the soul enters a state of waiting (Barzakh). On the day of judgement some go to heaven or hell dependant on how they have lived their lives. Vocabulary: funeral, cremation, burial, urn, ashes, scattered, afterlife, headstone, grave Red pen link: How can we cope with death? Share memories.
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		Communion and the commitments we make today. Why are these important? Make links to and compare holy communion to the Jewish Bar/Bat Mitzvah	over time e.g. commitment, promises, 2 people. Compare to every day relationships e.g. trust, loyalty, friendship, equality.	
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	RE- Tolerance and Respect for others (all year groups visit a place of worship) Make links to Christianity			
	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	4.4 Religion, family, community, worship, celebration, ways of living How do Hindu, Sikh, Jewish, Muslim families practise their faith?			
	<u>I understand how and where Hindus worship</u> <u>I can make comparisons between Hinduism and Christianity</u> • Puja is the name for Hindu worship and can take place in the Mandir or at home. • The Murti are Statues of deities or goddesses. • The Shrine is a holy space where murtis are placed and adorned. The primary shrine is at the front of the temple, often with smaller shrines to the sides. • A bell is used to awaken the deities upon entry. • A lit Arti lamp is waved before the murti during services. • Worshippers may offer food, flowers, and other gifts to the deities. • Holy water may be offered to worshippers. • Blessed food is distributed to visitors.	<u>I understand how and where Jews worship and know the significance of key areas of the synagogue</u> <u>I can make comparisons between the symbolic ornaments in Judaism and Christianity</u> • Jews worship in a Synagogue and the religious leader is a Rabbi. Men and women must sit separately. • Inside a synagogue, you will find a prayer hall or room where services are held. This room is typically rectangular with seating for the congregation. • The Ark is a cabinet that holds the Torah scrolls, which are the most sacred objects in Judaism. • The Bimah is a raised platform, often in the centre of the synagogue, from which the Torah is read and services are often led. • The Eternal Light (NerTamid) is a lamp that burns constantly, often above the Ark, symbolizing the continuous presence of God.	<u>I understand how and where Sikhs worship and know the significance of key areas of the Gurdwara</u> <u>I can make comparisons between the church and the Gurdwara</u> • Sikhs worship in a Gurdwara and the religious leader is a Granthi. • The 5 Ks refers to the five articles of faith that members of the Sikh Khalsa wear. These are: • Kesh: Uncut hair, which is a reminder of God's gift and should not be cut. • Kara: A steel bracelet worn on the wrist, symbolizing God's unending connection. • Kachera: Undergarments, like long shorts, worn for modesty. • Kangha: A wooden comb used to keep hair neat and tidy. • Kirpan: A small sword, which can be used for self-defence and to defend others. • The 5 Ks are a visible symbol of Sikh identity and a reminder of the values and principles of the Sikh faith	<u>I understand how and where Muslims worship and can compare the garments worn by vicars and imams</u> <u>I can make links and comparisons to how different religions encourage people to live their lives.</u> • Muslim's worship in a mosque and the religious leader is an Imam. • Muslims pray to the God Allah who passed his words through the prophets. Mohammed is the last and most important prophet. • The Prayer Hall is a large, open space where Muslims sit on the floor (unless chairs are needed) to pray. • The Mihrab is a niche in the qibla wall (the wall facing Mecca) that indicates the direction of prayer. • The Minbar is a platform or small tower where the imam (religious leader) delivers sermons. • The Ablution Area is a space with water for performing wudu (ritual washing) before prayer. • Imams often wear a thawb (also known as a dishdasha or kandura), a

• A Pujari (priest) may be present to oversee rituals and ceremonies. • Musical instruments are played during ceremonies such as drums, cymbals, or harmoniums. • Hindus pray to a Puja tray containing a bell to awaken the god, water/food is an offering to the gods, a diva light, incense/flowers show the presence of gods, kum kum powder to place a coloured mark on forehead, a murti picture. • The most famous Hindu pilgrimage is the Kumbh Mela, which takes place at the River Ganges in India. Up to 40 million people come to purify themselves in the water, the biggest gathering of people on earth. Vocabulary: puja, mandir, murti, arti lamp, pujari, Kumbh Mela, India, worship, pilgrimage Red pen links: How can we show respect to other faiths and those with differing religious beliefs?	• Torah Scrolls are handwritten scrolls and contain the Five Books of Moses. • The Lectern (Amud): is the stand where the prayer book is placed and read from. • A Menorah is a seven-branched candle holder, or a nine-branched menorah used for Hanukkah. • Pilgrimages are no longer obligatory, but many Jewish individuals and groups still undertake pilgrimages to sacred sites like the Western Wall in Jerusalem. Vocabulary: synagogue, rabbi, Ark, Bimah, Torah Scrolls, Book of Moses, Eternal Light, Amud, Menorah, Hanukkah, pilgrimage, worship Red pen links: How can we live alongside each other with kindness and respect even if we don't agree with what others believe?	• The Diwan Hall is the main hall where worship takes place. • Guru Granth Sahib is the holy scripture. It is treated with the utmost respect and placed on a raised platform, the Manji Sahib, under a canopy called a Chanani. • The Langar is a communal kitchen where free vegetarian meals are cooked and served to everyone. • Gurdwaras often have four doors, symbolizing the welcome of people from all directions and backgrounds. • The Nishan Sahib is a flag bearing the Sikh symbol (the Khanda) is displayed outside the gurdwara. • Sikhs believe in one God and do not have idols or images in their places of worship. • The Golak is a collection box for donations is placed near the Guru Granth Sahib. • The Sach Khand is the room where the Guru Granth Sahib is placed overnight. • The Rumalla is a beautiful cloth used to cover the Guru Granth Sahib when not in use. • The Chaur is a fan made of yak hair, used to gently fan the Guru Granth Sahib during services. • Sikhism has a rich tradition of pilgrimage, although it's not a mandatory practice. Many Sikhs	long robe, as their primary garment. They may also wear a bisht, a long cloak, over the thawb, especially for special occasions. Additionally, they may wear a ghutra (headscarf) and an egal (rope band) to secure it. • Compare the different beliefs and rituals relating to death and the afterlife across the Muslim and Christian faiths. • Express how and why different faiths have different beliefs and recognise and celebrate diversity. • The Hajj is a pilgrimage to Mecca in Saudi Arabia made by Muslims. It is one of the Five Pillars of Islam and is required to be undertaken at least once in a lifetime. Vocabulary: mosque, Allah, Mohammed, Mihrab, Minbar, Gibla, Hajj, Pillars of Islam, pilgrimage, worship Red pen links: What comparisons can we draw between the faiths studied? What common themes do religions have in developing tolerance and respect?
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			see it as a way to deepen their faith, learn about Sikh history, and connect with the teachings of the Gurus. Key destinations for Sikh pilgrimages include sites in India and the Punjab region, where Sikhism originated. Vocabulary: Guru Granth Sahib, Granthi, Khalsa, 5 Ks, kara, Kachera, Kangha, Kirpan, Diwan, langor, Gurdwara, Rumalla, Chaur, pilgrimage, worship Red pen links: How does mutual respect and tolerance lead to a fair and just society?	
	Christianity Hinduism - Listen to and compare classical music performed at Diwali with traditional Christian songs. - Sing a range of songs and hymns relating to God, Jesus and religious celebrations.	Christianity Judaism - Listen to and compare classical music performed at Hanukah with traditional Christian songs. - Sing a range of songs and hymns relating to God, Jesus and religious celebrations.	Christianity Sikhism - Listen to and compare classical music performed at Baisakhi with traditional Christian songs. - Explore and express reasons why particular pieces of music are spiritual. - Sing a range of songs and hymns relating to God, Jesus and religious celebrations.	Christianity Islam - Listen to and compare classical music performed at Ramadan with traditional Christian songs. - Explore and express reasons why particular pieces of music are spiritual. - Sing a range of songs and hymns relating to God, Jesus and religious celebrations.
	<u>I understand why we need to show tolerance and mutual respect towards others with different beliefs</u> - What contributions do religions make to local life? - How can we make our school a place of tolerance and respect?	<u>I understand why we need to show tolerance and mutual respect towards others with different beliefs promoting positivity and inclusivity</u> - What contributions do religions make to local life? - How can we make Nottinghamshire a county of tolerance and respect?	<u>I understand why we need to show tolerance and mutual respect towards others with different beliefs and understand how this contributes to a fair and just society</u> What contributions do religions make to local life in the United Kingdom?	<u>I understand why we need to show tolerance and mutual respect towards others with different beliefs and know how to identify and combat discrimination</u> - What contributions do religions make to the world? - How can we make the world a place of tolerance and respect?

			• How can we make the United Kingdom a country of tolerance and respect?	
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