

 RE Curriculum – Year 1 and 2 – Cycle B						
By the End of EYFS children will know: Christians believe in one god. He is the father. He has one son, Jesus. Jesus was born at Christmas						
Reception	Personal, Social and Emotional Development		- See themselves as a valuable individual. - Think about the perspectives of others.			
	Understanding the World		- Talk about members of their immediate family and community. - Name and describe people who are familiar to them. - Understand that some places are special to members of their community. - Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways.			
ELG	Personal, Social and Emotional Development	Building Relationships	Show sensitivity to their own and others’ needs.			
	Understanding the World	Past and Present	- Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society. - Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.			
		People and Communities	Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.			
	Caythorpe Consistencies The curriculum is based on five threshold concepts; Understand beliefs and teachings, understand practices and lifestyles, understand how beliefs are conveyed, reflect and understand values					
	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
	What stories did Jesus tell? Christianity	What do Christians celebrate? Christianity	What do Muslims believe? Islam	How do Muslims show their beliefs? Islam	How can objects be special? Christianity and Islam	What rules and rituals do religions follow? Christianity and Islam
Hierarchies	Understand beliefs and teachings; RE1: Describe some of the teachings of a religion. (Christianity)	Understand beliefs and teachings; RE2: Describe some of the main festivals or celebrations of a religion. (Christianity) Understand beliefs and teachings; RE3: Recognise, name and describe some religious artefacts, places and practices. (Christianity) Understand how beliefs are conveyed RE4: Name some religious symbols. (Christian) RE5: Explain the meaning of some religious symbols. (Christian)	Understand beliefs and teachings; RE1: Describe some of the teachings of a religion. (Islam) Understand beliefs and teachings; RE3: Recognise, name and describe some religious artefacts, places and practices. (Islam) Understand how beliefs are conveyed RE4: Name some religious symbols RE5: Explain the meaning of some religious symbols. (Islam)	Understand beliefs and teachings; RE3: Recognise, name and describe some religious artefacts, places and practices. Understand how beliefs are conveyed RE4: Name some religious symbols RE5: Explain the meaning of some religious symbols. (Islam)	Understand beliefs and teachings; RE3: Recognise, name and describe some religious artefacts, places and practices. Understand how beliefs are conveyed RE4: Name some religious symbols RE5: Explain the meaning of some religious symbols.	Understand how beliefs are conveyed RE4: Name some religious symbols RE5: Explain the meaning of some religious symbols.
	These hierarchies run throughout each unit across the year Reflect; RE6: Identify the things that are important in their own lives and compare these to religious beliefs. RE7: Relate emotions to some of the experiences of religious figures studied. RE8: Ask questions about puzzling aspects of life. Understand values - RE9: Identify how they have to make their own choices in life. RE10: Explain how actions affect others. RE11: Show an understanding of the term ‘morals’.					
Resources	Christian stories as texts, picture books, A3 paper to create mini books, pencils, pens, puppets, toys to create retellings,	Advent calendars, Christmas wreath, examples of Christmas lights/images, harvest images, images of people celebrating harvest	Images of a mosque, images of inside a mosque, Qur’an, book stand, prayer mat and compass, prayer beads	Eid cards, images of different Muslim families celebrating Eid, Qur’an, book stand, prayer mat and compass	Children bring in their own special object/toy, Ark, toy animals, candle, cross,	Images of religious buildings, special places, candle, copy of Lord’s prayer, prayer mat with compass,
Other Vocabulary	Jesus, Christianity, resurrection, worship, bible, parable, sermon, Mount Sinai, miracle, disciple,	Christians, Advent, Christianity, harvest, thankfulness, Christmas, Easter, palm Sunday, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, cross, light, Epiphany, gold, myrrh, frankincense,	Allah, God, Muslim, Islam, Qur’an, Shahdah, Salat, Zakat, Sawm, hajj, pillar, Imam, dome, minaret, minbar,	Qur’an, Muslim, Islam, Ramadan, Eid-Al-Fitr, Zakat, Zakat Al-Fitr,	Religious, object, artefact, ark, candle, Christian, cross, crucifix, font, alter, prayer mat, mosque, minaret, adhaan	Rule, ritual, routine, church, prayer, hymn, Muslim, Mosque, salat, Christian, church, Muslim, worship, building, mosque, bread, wine, communion, cross,
Other key	Harvest, Rosh Hashanah,	Divali, All Saints’ Day, Hannakah	Chinese New Year, Shrove Tuesday, Ash Wednesday,	Epiphany, Mothering Sunday, Easter	Ramadan, Eid	Fathers Day
Flashbacks	- Christians are followers of God - Christians believe there is one God - Christians believe Jesus was the son of God	- Christians believe there is one God - Christians believe Jesus was the son of God	- Christians believe there is one God - Christians believe Jesus was the son of God	- Christians believe there is one God and Jesus is the son of God - Followers of Islam are called Muslims	- In Islamic faith there is one God – Allah - The Qur’an is the Islamic Holy Book	- A mosque is a Muslim place of worship - A church is a Christian place of worship

		- The bible helps Christians know how to live their lives - Jesus taught people how to be Christians through parables	- The bible helps Christians know how to live their lives - Christians festivals are Christmas and Easter – Easter is the of important Christian festival.	- Muhammed was a prophet - The bible is the Christian Holy Book and the Qur’an is the Muslim Holy book – both tell their faiths how to live their lives	Muslim festivals are Eid-Al-Fitr which celebrates the end of Ramadan	
Stories	Parable of the lost sheep, Parable of the Good Samaritan, Parable of the prodigal son,	Story of Naomi and Ruth, Parable of the farmer and the seed,	Islamic story of creation, The story of the Prophet Muhammed and the spider,	The prophet and the ants,	Parable of the Lost Sheep (we are all special to God),	The Golden Rule (Matthew 7:12), Moses and the Ten Commandment,
?	Who was Jesus? Why is he important to Christians? How did Jesus teach people how to liv their lives?	What do Christians do to express their beliefs? Which celebrations are important to Christians? What are the key practices associated with these celebrations and what do they tell us about beliefs about God, humans and the world?	What do Muslims believe in? What do Muslims do to express their beliefs? -	Which celebrations are important to Muslims? What are the key practices associated with these celebrations and what do they tell us about beliefs about God, humans and the world?	What objects are special to you? What makes it special? What objects are special to Christians? What objects are special to Muslims? Why are they special?	What is a ritual? What rituals and routines are carried out by Christians to show their faith? What rituals and routines are carried out by Muslims to show their faith?
Lesson 1	WALT: know about the life of Jesus. Activities: Children will understand that Jesus lived a long time ago but that lots of people still remember him and believe he was the Son of God. They will read through the story of Jesus’ life from the nativity to the resurrection. Children will consider how different characters might have been feeling at different points of the story. They can then recall and order the main events of the story. Children will know: - Jesus lived a long time ago - some of the events in the life of Jesus - Christians believe Jesus is the Son of God Vocabulary Jesus -Jesus, also known as Jesus Christ or Jesus of Nazareth, was a 1st-century Jewish preacher, central figure of Christianity, and revered prophet in Islam. Christianity – Christianity is the faith tradition that focuses on the figure of Jesus Christ. Christian – a person who believes in the Christian faith. Bible – holy book of the Christian faith – having two parts – Old and New Testaments.	WALT: know what and why people celebrate Activities: Children will think about what a celebration is and identify some of the major religious festivals of world religions. They will think about the features of some common celebrations, including birthdays and weddings, and describe some of the different ways in which people celebrate religious and nonreligious occasions. Children will know: - name and identify a variety of types of celebrations - most religions celebrate things that are important to them - Children describe some of the features of different celebrations Vocabulary Festival - a day or period of celebration, typically for religious reasons Celebrate – acknowledge an event or festival with a social gathering, perform (a religious ceremony)	WALT: recall Muslim is a religion and they have one God called Allah Activities: Believing, Living, Thinking -What does the Qur’an say about how Muslims should treat others and live their lives? <i>Imam</i> (faith) – <i>Shahadah</i> (statement of faith) – ‘there is no God but God, and Muhammad is his prophet’; Children will know: - Muslims believe there is one God, they name Allah - Muslim’s holy book is the Qur’an Vocabulary Muslim – a follower of Islam Islam – the religion of the Muslims, a monotheistic faith regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah. Allah – the name of God among Muslims Qur’an – Muslim holy book – the word of Allah	WALT: know that Ramadan is Activities: What do Muslims believe? How do Muslims show their beliefs? Who was the prophet of Islam? Prayer and fasting. Ramadan is a period of fasting which marks the time the Qur’an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammed. Ramadan is a time of fasting – to feel thirsty and hungry – reminds Muslims of the people in the world less fortunate than themselves. They give alms to the poor. Muslims will have a meal before sunrise (suhoor) and one after sunset (iftar). Children will know; - During Ramadan, most Muslims fast. - Muslims fast during Ramadan to understand what it is like for people less fortunate than themselves Vocabulary Ramadan - a period of fasting which marks the time the Qur’an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammed Fast – to not eat food for an amount of time Alms – giving to charity	WALT: know what the cross symbol means to Christians Activities: Focus on the symbol of the cross. What it tells us about beliefs about God/humans/the world around them. Cross has many meanings, hope, death and life, the suffering of Jesus, fulfilled hopes. Children will know: - A church is a Christian place of worship - A cross is a symbol Christian symbol - It can mean many things for a Christian Vocabulary Christianity – Christianity is the faith tradition that focuses on the figure of Jesus Christ. Christian – a person who believes in the Christian faith. Church – holy building of the Christian faith Alter - the table in a Christian church at which the bread and wine are consecrated in communion service s Cross – symbol of Christianity – Jesus was crucified on a cross	WALT: know what a ritual is Activities: What do you do the same every day? What do you do the same every week? Year? Ritual – similar to a ceremony – a series of things done in a special order. Specify difference between a ritual and a routine. Rituals are repetitive actions or words. Special objects are used in special ways. Each has a symbolism, focus or theme. Children will know: - Know rituals are used in religions to help people remember things - Rituals help believers focus on God or an important idea from prayers Vocabulary Ritual – similar to a ceremony – a series of things done in a special order. Special – better, greater, or otherwise different from what is usual

Lesson 2	WALT: know the parable of the prodigal son Activities: Children will identify the bible as the sacred book for Christians. Children will identify a parable as a story with a special meaning or lesson. They will read through the parable of the prodigal son and discuss what they think Jesus was trying to teach people by telling this story. They can retell the parable in a variety of ways. Children will know: - that a parable is a story that teaches a lesson - the story of the lost son - that Christians believe Jesus taught the parable of the lost son to show that God rejoices when people come back to him Vocabulary Bible – holy book of the Christian faith – having two parts – Old and New Testaments. Parable – a story used to teach a moral or spiritual lesson, as told by Jesus in the Gospels: Jesus -Jesus, also known as Jesus Christ or Jesus of Nazareth, was a 1st-century Jewish preacher, central figure of Christianity, and revered prophet in Islam. Christianity – Christianity is the faith tradition that focuses on the figure of Jesus Christ.	WALT: know that harvest is a Christian festival where they thank God for food Activities: Explore the different ways Christians celebrate Harvest around the world (harvest of the land and sea) India – harvest is late December/January. Tell story of Naomi and Ruth – those of us with plenty can help those in need. Children will know: - Harvest is a Christian festival - Harvest is a festival of thankfulness - Harvest is celebrated in different ways around the world Vocabulary Festival - a day or period of celebration, typically for religious reasons Celebrate – acknowledge an event or festival with a social gathering, perform (a religious ceremony) Christianity – Christianity is the faith tradition that focuses on the figure of Jesus Christ. Christian – a person who believes in the Christian faith. Harvest – to reap in crops	WALT: know Muslims pray five times a day Activities: Recap learning about Muslims, their beliefs and festival celebrations/worship. Muslims pray 5 times a day – worship = ibadah – all Muslims praying at the same time = harmony, movements and words of prayer are the same for everyone. Always saying the statement of belief – shahadah – “There is no God but Allah and Mohammed is his prophet” All Muslims face Mekkah What does the Qur’an say about how Muslims should treat others and live Children will know: - Muslims pray five times a day - Muslims pray always saying their statement of belief “there is no God but Allah and Mohammed is his prophet Vocabulary Muslim – a follower of Islam Islam – the religion of the Muslims, a monotheistic faith regarded as revealed through Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah. Prayer - a solemn request for help or expression of thanks addressed to God Salah: prayer	WALT: know that Eid-Al-Fitr is a Muslim festival Activities: Recall what festivals children celebrate and which Christians celebrate. Explain religious rituals and ceremonies and the meaning of them, including their own experiences of them. Celebration of Prophet Ibrahim’s test of faith) – key practices, symbols, etc., Children will know: - Know that Eid-Al-Fitr is a festival celebrated by Muslims - Eid is celebrated at the end of Ramadan - Muslims fast during Ramadan Vocabulary Festival - a day or period of celebration, typically for religious reasons Celebrate – acknowledge an event or festival with a social gathering, perform (a religious ceremony) Ramadan - a period of fasting which marks the time the Qur’an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammed Eid-Al-Fitr - a festival celebrated by Muslims. Eid is celebrated at the end of Ramadan	WALT: know what the font means to Christians Activities: Christian places of worship - Font: key feature of baptism; symbolises entry into the Christian community; Jesus’ baptism (Matthew 3:13-17) and its connections with the Christian belief about God as Trinity (Father, Son and Holy Spirit); key elements of a baptism service: promises, prayer, sprinkling of water, candle; different ways in which baptism is performed in different Christian denominations: children/adults, etc.; questions about identity and belonging Children will know: - A church is a Christian place of worship - Fonts are found in churches - A font is a Christian key feature in baptism Vocabulary Church – holy building of the Christian faith Alter - the table in a Christian church at which the bread and wine are consecrated in communion service s Cross – symbol of Christianity – Jesus was crucified on a cross Font - a receptacle in a church for the water used in baptism, typically made of stone	WALT: know that that Christians speak to God through prayer Activities: Practices that take place in church: o Prayer: speaking and listening to God; saying, ‘God, you’re awesome’, thank you, sorry and please; make connection between lighting a candle to prayer and the description of Jesus as ‘the light of the world’; could look at the Lord’s Prayer or St Columba’s prayer o Bible study: could be a study group or the sermon delivered by the vicar during worship; the importance to Christians of reading and learning about the Bible in order to find out more about what God is like and how he wants the world to be. Children will know: - Christians speak to God through prayer - Through prayer they may ask for forgiveness, help or give thanks Vocabulary Prayer – a solemn request for help or expression of thanks addressed to God Christianity – Christianity is the faith tradition that focuses on the figure of Jesus Christ Christian – a person who believes in the Christian faith. Jesus – Jesus, also known as Jesus Christ or J esus of Nazareth, was a 1st-century Jewish preacher, central figure of Christianity, and revered prophet in Islam.
Lesson 3	WALT: know the parable of the Good Samaritan. Activities: Children will recap what a parable is. They will read the story of the Good Samaritan and discuss what they think Jesus was trying to teach through this parable. They will consider ways in which they could help people for themselves and consider how they might act in various situations. Children will know: - that Jesus often taught through parables - the parable of the good Samaritan with support	WALT: know what Advent is Activities: Introduce term of advent and explain what it is. Christians look forward to celebrating the birth of Jesus, and that Advent is a time of looking forward and counting down the days to Christmas day. Discuss with children, advent candles, advent wreaths and advent calendars. Do they have any experience of these, either at home or at school? Create advent wreath/candle/calendar. Children will know: - what advent is - why it is important to Christians	WALT: know the importance of the Mosque to Muslims Activities: How is Allah described in the Qur’an. What do Muslims learn about Allah and heir faith through the Qur’an. Mosques are clean places to pray. Mosque means a place of prostration – to lay in submission. Key features include, the dome and minaret, Qiblah and Mihrab, The Minbar, washroom. Washroom is used for Muslims to wash before prayer. Muslims take their shoes off. People at the mosque – Meuzzin – gives the call to prayer, Imam – leads the prayers. Mosques are also used to teach Muslims about the Qur’an. Children will know:	WALT: know how Eid-Al-Fitr is celebrated by Muslims Activities: Recap – What is Eid-Al-Fitr? How might Muslim’s celebrate this festival? Muslims give thanks to Allah for giving them the strength during Ramadan during fasting. Time to think about others. Share ways families celebrate/rituals during Eid-Al-Fitr. Compare rituals to Christians and Christmas. Children will know: That families get together and eat special food	WALT: know an alter plays an important part in Christian worship and services Activities: Christian places of worship. Altar: table upon which the shared meal of Holy Community (Mass/Eucharist/Lord’s Supper) takes place; symbolises the Last Supper (last meal Jesus shared with his friends); links with Christian beliefs about God and salvation; bread and wine symbolising the body and blood of Jesus; paten and chalice (containers	WALT: know that Christians worship god through song Activities: Which celebrations are important to Christians? What are the key practices associated with these celebrations and what do they tell us about beliefs about God, humans and the world? Worship: investigate different styles of worship in Christianity, e.g. Quaker, Catholic, Orthodox, Anglican, Evangelical, Pentecostal – draw attention to similarities

	the message Jesus was teaching through this parable Vocabulary Bible – holy book of the Christian faith – having two parts – Old and New Testaments. Parable – a story used to teach a moral or spiritual lesson, as told by Jesus in the Gospels: Jesus – Jesus, also known as Jesus Christ or Jesus of Nazareth, was a 1st-century Jewish preacher, central figure of Christianity, and revered prophet in Islam. Samaritan - a member of a people inhabiting Samaria in biblical times, a charitable person Luke Chapter 10:33	Vocabulary Advent – time of looking forward and counting down the days to Christmas day Christianity – Christianity is the faith tradition that focuses on the figure of Jesus Christ. Christian – a person who believes in the Christian faith. Christmas – Christian festival celebrating the birth of Jesus	- A mosque is a place of worship for Muslims - A mosque is central to the Muslim community used for prayer and teaching about the Qur’an - A mosque has a washroom for Muslims to prepare for prayer Vocabulary Dome – a rounded vault forming the roof of a building or structure, typically with a circular base: Mosque – Muslim holy building – noted for its dome structure Minaret – a slender tower, typically part of a mosque, with a balcony from which a muezzin calls Muslims to prayer. Quibla – shows the direction of the Muslim holy city of Mecca to which Muslims have to pray towards Minbar – washroom in a mosque	Families give presents which are opened after the Eid prayer Vocabulary Festival - a day or period of celebration, typically for religious reasons Celebrate – acknowledge an event or festival with a social gathering, perform (a religious ceremony) Ramadan - a period of fasting which marks the time the Qur’an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammed Eid-Al-Fitr - a festival celebrated by Muslims. Eid is celebrated at the end of Ramadan	for bread and wine); candles; Bible; different ways in which Holy Communion is celebrated by different Christian denominations. Children will know: - A church is a Christian place of worship - A church is built in the shape of a cross - An alter is used for many Christian services of worship. Vocabulary Christian – a person who believes in the Christian faith. Community - a group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common Church – holy building of the Christian faith Alter - the table in a Christian church at which the bread and wine are consecrated in communion service	and differences (e.g. use of music) Children will know: - Music is an important aspect in Christian worship - Organs are found in churches - Hymns are sung in Christian services Vocabulary Hymn – Christian songs Christianity – Christianity is the faith tradition that focuses on the figure of Jesus Christ. Christian – a person who believes in the Christian faith. Worship - the feeling or expression of reverence and adoration for a God
Lesson 4	WALT: know the parable of the Lost Sheep Activities; Share story of the lost sheep (Matthew 18:10-14). Everyone of the sheep were precious – just like every Christian is precious to God. What does the story say about how Christians should live their lives? What does it teach them? Children will know; - Stories in the bible teach Christians how to live their lives - Story of the lost sheep shows that god is there for all – even those who stray from God’s path Vocabulary Bible – holy book of the Christian faith – having two parts – Old and New Testaments. Parable – a story used to teach a moral or spiritual lesson, as told by Jesus in the Gospels: Jesus – Jesus, also known as Jesus Christ or Jesus of Nazareth, was a 1st-century Jewish preacher, central figure of Christianity, and revered prophet in Islam.	WALT: know about the Easter story. Activities: Children will learn about Christianity and why Christians celebrate Easter. They will find out about the Easter story and explore its meaning through role-play and hot-seating activities. The children will have the opportunity to sequence the Easter story as well as creating a 3D scene to act out Jesus’ resurrection. Children will know: - the Easter story - why Christians believe the Easter story has a happy ending Vocabulary Christianity – Christianity is the faith tradition that focuses on the figure of Jesus Christ. Christian – a person who believes in the Christian faith. Easter - Christian festival reflecting on the last week of Jesus’ life and his death and resurrection. Crucified – to put someone to death by nailing them to the cross Resurrected – to bring back to life	WALT: Muslims believe when they think about God Activities: What does the Qur’an say about how Muslims should treat others and live their lives? <i>Imam</i> (faith) – <i>shahadah</i> (statement of faith) – ‘there is no God but God, and Muhammad is his prophet’ Children will know: - The Imam is the Muslim statement of faith - Muslims believe ‘there is no God but God, and Muhammad is his prophet’ Vocabulary Imam – faith – religious leader of Islam Allah – the name of God among Muslims Mohammed – Muslim prophet who Allah revealed the words of the Qur’an to Qur’an – Muslim holy book – the word of Allah	WALT: know Muslims give presents (Zakat) at Eid Activities: What do you celebrate? When do you give gifts? When do you receive gifts? How does it make you feel to receive a gift? Give a gift? Zakat is when Muslims give food or money to charity (one of 5 pillars) before Eid Al-Fitr. Children will know: - What Zakat Al-Fitr is - What is given as Zakat Al-Fitr - Who Zakat Al-Fitr is given to and why. Vocabulary Festival - a day or period of celebration, typically for religious reasons Celebrate – acknowledge an event or festival with a social gathering, perform (a religious ceremony) Ramadan - a period of fasting which marks the time the Qur’an was revealed to the Prophet Muhammed Eid-Al-Fitr - a festival celebrated by Muslims. Eid is celebrated at the end of Ramadan	WALT: know Muslims pray on a prayer mat Activities: Muslim places of worship – mosque. Prayer mats used for prayer – 5 times a day. Prayer rituals of washing (wudu) before prayer and the ritual of prayer. Designs on prayer mats – no icons, symmetry, Children will know: - A mosque is a Muslim place of worship - Muslims use a prayer mat to pray on Vocabulary Prayer – a solemn request for help or expression of thanks addressed to God Salah: prayer Wudu – act of washing before prayer Mat – Muslims pray on a prayer mat	WALT: know the ten commandments are important rules to Christians Activities: What are rules? Why do we have them? How do they help us? Ten commandments are a set of ten rules. Help Christians know how to live their lives. Share how God gave them to Moses on stone tablets on Mount Sinai. Story from the Old Testament, Children will know: - Ten commandments are a set of rules set out in the Old Testament of the bible, they say how Christians should live their lives - The bible states that God gave them to Moses Vocabulary Ten commandments - a set of rules set out in the Old Testament of the bible, they say how Christians should live their lives Mount Sinai – Mountain in area of Egypt -pivotal in Jewish, Islamic and Christian religion as place where God revealed the 10 commandments and Jesus took a sermon.

						Bible – holy book of the Christian faith – having two parts – Old and New Testaments.
Lesson 5	WALT: know what Jesus taught at the Sermon on the Mount. Activities: Children will identify that Jesus taught his followers in many ways, including sermons. They will look at some of the things Jesus taught at the Sermon on the Mount and what they mean for Christians today. They will look at the Lord’s Prayer and describe what it is. They can also think about special people in their own lives who have taught them special things. Children will know: - some of the ways in which Jesus taught his followers - why the Sermon on the Mount is important for Christians - what the Lord’s Prayer is Vocabulary Jesus – Jesus, also known as Jesus Christ or Jesus of Nazareth, was a 1st-century Jewish preacher, central figure of Christianity, and revered prophet in Islam. Sermon – a talk on a religious or moral subject, especially one given during a church service and based on a passage from the Bible Mount Sinai – Mountain in area of Egypt -pivotal in Jewish, Islamic and Christian religion as place where God revealed the 10 commandments and Jesus took a sermon.	WALT: know how Christians celebrate Easter. Activities: Children will understand how Christians celebrate Easter and Holy Week. They will explore how this is the time for Christians to remember the last few days of Jesus’ life through learning about Palm Sunday, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday and Easter Day. The children will enjoy learning about Easter traditions as well as have the exciting opportunity to make an Osterbaum tree. Children will know: - how Christians celebrate Easter - events that happen during Holy Week - how the events during Holy Week relate to the Easter story Vocabulary Holy week – the week leading up to Easter Monday Easter- Christian festival reflecting on the last week of Jesus’ life and his death and resurrection. Crucified – to put someone to death by nailing them to the cross Resurrected – to bring back to life	WALT: know who the Prophet Mohammed (peace and blessings be upon him) is Activities: Akhlaq: making good choices -How can Muslim faith and beliefs be seen in the actions of inspirational Muslims? <i>Akhlaq</i> (character, moral conduct) – making good choices, that is, choices that will keep creation in harmony, as God intended. Share the story of how the Qur’an was shown to Mohammed Children will know: - The Qur’an is the Islamic Holy Book - An Islamic prophet is Mohammed - A prophet is an inspired teacher of the will of God. Vocabulary Mohammed – Muslim prophet who Allah revealed the words of the Qur’an to Prophet – a person regarded as an inspired teacher or proclaimer of the will of God Allah – the name of God among Muslims Qur’an – Muslim holy book – the word of Allah Sharia - Muslims learn the straight path (Sharia)	WALT: Muslims show their belief through Hajj Activities: How do Muslims show their faith? Five Pillars of Islam. Prayer (5 times a day), giving alms, knowing the Qur’an. Hajj – a pilgrimage, one in their life. A pilgrimage is a journey to a special place. Muslims believe they must make a pilgrimage at least once in their life to Mecca. Muslims pray towards Makkah, five times a day. Children will know: Muslims believe they must pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in their life – Hajj Vocabulary Pilgrimage – journey to a place of religious importance Hajj: pilgrimage Pillar – a core belief Faith – complete trust or confidence in someone or something Belief - an acceptance that something exists or is true, especially one without proof	WALT: know Muslims pray facing the direction of Mecca Activities: Muslim places of worship is a mosque. Qibla: indicates the direction of Mecca; Mecca as the birthplace of Islam, the site of the Kaabah (Muslims believe this is the first place dedicated to the worship of one God); links between Mecca and the Prophets Ibrahim and Muhammad; used to work out which direction to face when praying; ensures everyone is praying in harmony around the world https://www.truetube.co.uk/resource/holy-cribs-the-mosque/ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=0eL_U0TbJJg Children will know: - Muslims pray facing Mecca - Muslims pray 5 times a day - Muslims use a qibla to find the direction of Mecca wherever they are Vocabulary Mecca – Birthplace of Islam where the Kaabah stands Prayer – a solemn request for help or expression of thanks addressed to God Salah: prayer	WALT: know how Muslims pray Activities: Worship – ibadah – all Muslims pray (salat – one of the five pillars – rules Muslims should follow through their lives) at same time – in harmony – movements and words all the same. Key objects involved in prayer – prayer mat (cleanliness – Muslims do not pray directly on the ground), prayer beads (subha), compass – to find direction of Mecca, preparation for prayer – wudu Children will know: - All Muslims follow the same ritual for prayer - Muslims pray on a prayer mat Vocabulary Prayer – a solemn request for help or expression of thanks addressed to God Salah: prayer Mat – Muslims pray on a prayer mat so they are not directly on the ground Wudu – act of washing before prayer
Lesson 6	WALT: explore what we can learn from the actions of Jesus. Activities: Children will start to understand some of the ways in which Jesus’ actions were an example to his disciples and to Christians today. They will read the story of how and why Jesus washed his disciples’ feet and what this can teach Christians. Children will think about times they have been kind to others. Children will know: that Jesus taught people through his actions	WALT: know what Epiphany means to Christians Activities: Recap the story of the nativity. Why is this important to Christians? Who visited Jesus? Shepherds and The Wise men. Explore art depicting the visitors. Likely the men were from the east – Persia, now Iran. The men travelled following a star. Explain he long journeys and the gifts. The gifts also have symbolism. Also known as 12th Night	WALT: know the story of prophet Yunis (peace be upon him) and explain the morals Activities: Akhlaq: making good choices -How can Muslim faith and beliefs be seen in the actions of inspirational Muslims? <i>Akhlaq</i> (character, moral conduct) – making good choices, that is, choices that will keep creation in harmony, as God intended. Yunus ibn Matta is a prophet and messenger of God	WALT: know what happens when a Muslim takes part in Hajj Activities: Recap Hajj – one of five pillars of Islam. Journey to Mecca, at least once in their life. Muslims believe that by doing Hajj they are cleansing themselves and showing respect to Allah. Series of special acts are completed that Muslims believe were done by prophet Ibrahim. White clothes worn so all equal, Tawaf – walk seven times around the Ka’bah anticlockwise, Sae’ – running between the two hills to ask for mercy	WALT: know a minaret is on a mosque and makes sure everyone can hear the call to prayer in the community Activities: Muslim place of worship is a mosque. Minaret: tower from which the adhaan (call to prayer) is given; adhaan is sung by a muezzin; minaret ensures this adhaan can be heard as far as possible to make sure as many Muslims as possible know it is time to	WALT: know what happens during Holy Communion Activities: What objects remind you of something you experiences? Someone you know? An important message? Christianity – symbolism of bread and wine at Holy Communion. Christians believe that Jesus died on a cross, Jesus knew he was going to die – before he did he had a last meal with his friends – disciples. Explain the ritual – thanking for the bread, breaking

	- that Jesus was kind and helpful to the people who needed him the most - that Christians believe Jesus performed miracles to heal people Vocabulary Bible – holy book of the Christian faith – having two parts – Old and New Testaments. Parable – a story used to teach a moral or spiritual lesson, as told by Jesus in the Gospels: Jesus – Jesus, also known as Jesus Christ or Jesus of Nazareth, was a 1st-century Jewish preacher, central figure of Christianity, and revered prophet in Islam. Miracle - an extraordinary and welcome event that is not explicable by natural or scientific laws and is therefore attributed to a divine agency	Children will know; - Epiphany means “to appear” - Christians celebrate the baby Jesus being “seen” by travellers coming to see him with Epiphany Vocabulary Epiphany – to appear Nativity – the birth of Jesus Christ, celebrated by Christians at Christmas Christmas – Christian festival celebrating the birth of Jesus Nativity – the birth of Jesus Christ, celebrated by Christians at Christmas	(Allah). Yunus is traditionally viewed as highly important in Islam as a prophet who was faithful to God – he is Jonah in Christian religion. Children will know: - The Qur’an is the Islamic Holy Book - An Islamic prophet is Yunis - A prophet is an inspired teacher of the will of God. Vocabulary Prophet – a person regarded as an inspired teacher or proclaimer of the will of God Allah – the name of God among Muslims Qur’an – Muslim holy book – the word of Allah	and forgiveness, spend the night in Mina – pray to Allah and read the Qur’an, day of Arafah, sending a night in Muzdalifah – collecting 21 pebbles, throw the pebbles at the Mina. Males shaving head – Halq – day of Eid-Al-Adha. Farewell Tawaf Children will know: - Muslims believe that by doing Hajj they are cleansing themselves and showing respect to Allah - Muslims perform a series of rituals at Mecca to show their devotion to Allah Vocabulary Pilgrimage – journey to a place of religious importance Hajj: pilgrimage Pillar – a core belief	pray; links with Muslim beliefs about God and harmony https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SSyEpZOsjNk Children will know: - A mosque is a Muslim place of worship - A minaret is a tower on the mosque - A minaret ensures the call to prayer is heard Vocabulary	the bread and sharing the bread. Christians believe when Jesus died – his death meant all the bad things (sins) could be forgiven. Children will know: - Holy communion is an important Christian ritual - Bread and wine are used in Holy communion - Bread represents the body of Christ - Wine represents the blood of Christ Vocabulary Ritual – similar to a ceremony – a series of things done in a special order Christianity – Christianity is the faith tradition that focuses on the figure of Jesus Christ Christian – a person who believes in the Christian faith Disciples – a friend and follower of Jesus
Key knowledge	Children will know: - Some of the events in the life of Jesus - Christians believe Jesus is the Son of God - Jesus taught people how to live as a Christian through parables	Children will know: - Easter and Christmas are Christian festivals - Advent is the four Sundays leading up to Christmas - The twelve days of Christmas ends with twelfth night – Epiphany celebrates	Children will know: - The Qur’an is the Islamic Holy Book - Muslims believe there is one God, they name Allah - A Mosque is a special place for Muslim communities for worship, prayer and teaching Muslims the Qur’an - Muslims pray five times a day	Children will know: - Ramadan is a period of fasting where Muslims do not eat so they understand what it feels like to be less fortunate than themselves. - Ramadan ends with a special holiday, Eid-Al-Fitr - Muslims spend time with their families and give gifts during Eid-Al-Fitr - Hajj is a pilgrimage Muslims take to Mecca to show their devotion to Islam	Children will know: - A mosque is a Muslim place of worship - A church is a Christian place of worship - Certain objects are special in religion and have symbolic meanings. - The font, altar and cross can all be found in a church and are important objects to Christians - What and why a prayer mat, a quibla and a minaret are important to Muslims	Children will know: - Rituals are a series of things done in a special order - Rituals help people pray and worship their god. - Rules such as the Five Pillars and the ten commandments are instructions that faiths should live their lives by - Holy Communion is an important Christian ritual - Salat – Muslim prayer has a special order