



The Religious Education Curriculum Year 3

Intent	<p>At Benjamin Adlard Primary School the aim of Religious Education is to help children to acquire and develop knowledge and understanding of Christianity and the other principal religions represented in Great Britain; to appreciate the way that religious beliefs shape life and our behaviour, develop the ability to make reasoned and informed judgements about religious and moral issues and enhance their spiritual, moral, social and cultural development.</p> <p>Religious Education is taught throughout the school in such a way as to reflect the overall aims, values, and philosophy of the school. At Benjamin Adlard, Religious Education plays an important role, along with all other curriculum areas, particularly PSHE, in promoting the spiritual, moral, social, and cultural development of our children. Diversity, equality and Social Education is at the heart of what we do and we don't shy away from teaching the important concepts that pupils need to know in order to be good British Citizens.</p>
Implementation	<p>At Benjamin Adlard Primary School, it has been agreed that having taken into account the requirements and guidelines presented in the Lincolnshire Agreed Syllabus, the following religions have been selected for study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christianity • Islam • Judaism • Hinduism <p>As Christianity is the predominant religion in the school's pupil population and in the community surrounding the school, Christianity is the chosen faith for Progressed Study.</p> <p>There are no presumptions made as to the religious backgrounds and beliefs and values of the children and the staff. We value the religious background of all members of the school community and hope that this will encourage individuals to share their own experiences with others freely. All religions and their communities are treated with respect and sensitivity and we value the links, which are, and can be made between home, school, and a faith community. We acknowledge that each religion studied can contribute to the education of all our pupils. We promote teaching in Religious Education that stresses open enquiry and first-hand experiences wherever possible for both staff and children.</p>
Impact	<p>The children at Benjamin Adlard Primary School will acquire knowledge of religions and why people choose or choose not to follow a religion. Through their R.E. learning, the children will make links between their own lives and those of others in their community and in the wider world. Through R.E. our children will develop an understanding of other people's cultures, traditions, choices and ways of life, which they are then able to communicate to the wider community. Whilst Learning in R.E, pupils will develop key skills such as debating, questioning and seeking to find answers and information.</p> <p>R.E. will offer our children the means by which to understand how other people choose to live and to understand why they choose to live in that way.</p>

Year 3 – Autumn		Unit 1 – Christianity – God - Symbol	
Cross Curricular links			
PSHE			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Listen and respond respectfully to a wide range of people.• Recognise and care about other people’s feelings and try to see, respect and if necessary, constructively challenge their point of view.• Know that similarities and differences between people arise from a number of factors, including religion.• Realise the nature and consequences of discrimination, teasing, bullying and aggressive behaviours. Know how to respond and ask for help.• Recognise and challenge stereotypes• Know what being part of a community means and about the varied institutions that support communities locally and nationally.• Appreciate the range of national, regional, religious and ethnic identities in the United Kingdom.• Think about the lives of people living in other places, and people with different values and customs.			
British Values			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Individual Liberty• Mutual Respect• Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs			
Unit Overview			
How do symbols in the Bible help Christians relate to God and what visual symbols, symbolic acts and language can be seen in a church?			
Previous Knowledge acquired			
Year 1		Year 2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know Jesus was sent to Earth by God to fix human mistakes• Know the creation story• Know what the Bible is• Know stories from the Old and New Testament• Know who Allah and Prophet Muhammed are• Know what the Qur’an is• Know Allah through the Qur’an• Know why the Church is important to Christians• Know practices that take place in the Church• Know Christian celebrations		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know about Shahadah• Know why Akhlaq is important• Know how Muslims show compassion• Know stories about prophets• Know stories from the new bible• Know how Muslims and Christians celebrate birth• Know different ways Christians mark a sense of belonging• Know some features of a church and Mosque	
Progression of knowledge throughout the RE curriculum			
Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know about the Arti ceremony• Know about the Diwali festival• Know about the Holi festival• Know about the Rashka Bandhan festival	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• know how Hindus reflect their faith in the way they live• know what karma is• know how karma drives the cycle of samsara	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know about the Buddhist holy book• Know how and where Buddhist worship• Know about the Four Noble Truths• Know about the Eightfold Path	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know about Kumbh Mela • Know about the five pillars of Islam • Know about Eid ul-Adha • Know about worship in different denominations • Know about the importance of communal events in Christianity • Know what pilgrimage is • Know sites of pilgrimage in Christianity • Know how Jerusalem is important to Jews, Christians and Muslims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • know what a Hindu will seek to achieve moksha • know how the Qur'an teach Muslims about how they should treat others • know how Muslim family life contributes to following shariah • know what the Hadith is • know well known Muslims and how their beliefs impact their lives • know Muslim charities and their links to Muslim beliefs about God • know why man and woman were created in the image of God • know the Ten Commandments • know the Sermon on the Mount 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs celebrate birth, marriage and death • Compare how Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs celebrate birth, marriage and death.
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Key skills acquired throughout this unit

- **Investigation and Enquiry:** asking relevant and increasingly deep questions, using a range of sources and evidence, including sacred texts, identifying and talking about key concepts.
- **Critical thinking and reflection:** analysing information to form a judgement, reflecting on beliefs and practices, ultimate questions and experiences.
- **Empathy:** Considering the thoughts, feelings, experiences, attitudes, beliefs and values of others, seeing the world through the eyes of others.
- **Interpretation:** interpreting religious language and the meaning of sacred texts; drawing meaning from, for example, artefacts and symbols.
- **Analysis:** distinguishing between opinion, belief and fact; distinguishing between the features of different religions.
- **Evaluating:** enquiring into religious issues and drawing conclusions with reference to experience, reason, evidence and dialogue.

Key knowledge acquired throughout this unit

How do symbols in the Bible help Christians relate to God?

The key symbol in the Bible is the Trinity:

- Father (The creator)
- Son (God incarnate)
- Holy Spirit (The sustainer)



Christians believe in one God, the Father, Son and Holy Spirit (the Trinity)

There are examples of the Trinity in everyday life: A person can be parent, a daughter and a teacher for example.

There are examples of the Trinity in the Bible: It is referred to at the Baptism of Jesus (Matthew 3: 13 – 17)

There are examples of the Trinity in art and church architecture. Many churches are named after the Holy Trinity.









What do the symbols in the story of the baptism of Jesus reveal about the nature of God?

Know the story of Jesus' baptism from the book of Matthew: Chapter 3, verses 13 to 17.

The dove – Symbolises the Holy Spirit: one part of the Holy Trinity

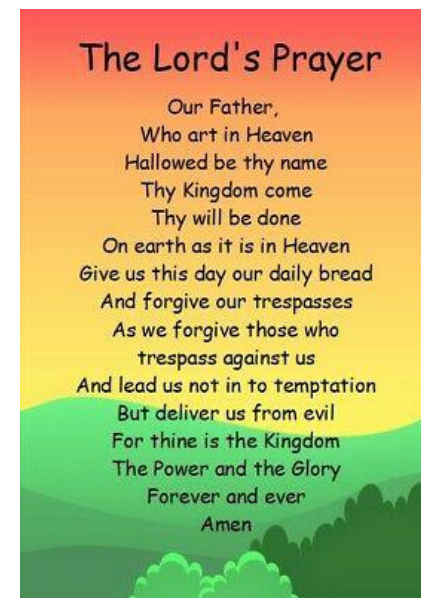
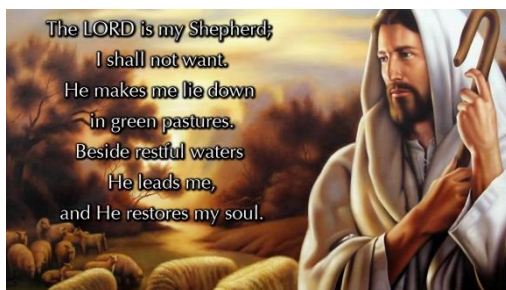
The water – Symbolises purity and the cleansing of sin.

What visual symbols and symbolic acts can be seen in a Christian church?

Symbolic Acts	Artefacts and visual symbols	
<p>Holy Communion</p> <p>A symbol of Jesus' last supper with the disciples.</p> <p>Bread is broken and wine is shared amongst the congregation to symbolise the body and blood of Jesus.</p> <p>The Trinity is referred to in this act of worship.</p> <p>Jesus is remembered by using the words he said to his friends.</p>	<p>Stained glass windows often symbolise stories from the Bible.</p> 	<p>The altar symbolises the table where Jesus and his friends sat for the last supper.</p> 
 	<p>The cross is a symbol of Jesus being crucified on the cross.</p> 	<p>The pulpit symbolises the word of God being at the centre of worship.</p> 

How might language within worship express Christian belief?

Psalms	Liturgy	The Lord's Prayer
<p>The main themes in the psalms are: praise, thankfulness, faith, hope, sorrow for sin, God's loyalty and help</p> <p>A psalm can be read like a poem or sung like a song.</p>	<p>A liturgy is a ceremony performed by Christians (and other religious groups).</p> <p>Liturgy in Christianity follows a basic pattern every time a service (gathering) takes place eg. from the Bible</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Readings from scripture • Prayers • Offering of money • Holy Communion – breaking bread and sharing wine 	<p>A key Christian prayer which, according to the Bible, Jesus taught as a way to pray.</p>



Hymns

A hymn is a song used in Christian worship. The words help the person learn more about God. There is often an organist who plays music for the hymns. Sometimes the music is played by a band or the congregation sing along to recorded backing music.

Creeds

A creed is a statement of shared beliefs. There are about 150 creeds in Christianity. The most well known is the Nicene Creed which is said before Holy Communion is taken.

Subject specific vocabulary and definitions (Tier 3 vocabulary)

Trinity	The unity of Father, Son and Holy Spirit as three persons in one Godhead
Holy Communion	The service of Christians worship at which bread and wine are shared
Altar	The table in a Christian church at which the bread and wine are served.
Pulpit	A raised platform in a church or chapel from which the preacher delivers a sermon
Psalm	A sacred song or hymn
Liturgy	A ceremony performed by Christians
Hymns	A song used in Christian worship
Creeds	A statement of shared beliefs

Medium Term Planning

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
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To know how symbols in the Bible relate to God.	To know how symbols in the story of the baptism of Jesus reveal about the nature of God.	To know visual symbols that can be seen in a Christian church.	To know visual acts that can be seen in a Christian church.	To know language within worship that expresses Christian belief.
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Year 3 – Spring		Unit 2 – Islam – God - Symbol	
Cross Curricular links			
<u>PSHE</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Listen and respond respectfully to a wide range of people.• Recognise and care about other people’s feelings and try to see, respect and if necessary, constructively challenge their point of view.• Know that similarities and differences between people arise from a number of factors, including religion.• Realise the nature and consequences of discrimination, teasing, bullying and aggressive behaviours. Know how to respond and ask for help.• Recognise and challenge stereotypes• Know what being part of a community means and about the varied institutions that support communities locally and nationally.• Appreciate the range of national, regional, religious and ethnic identities in the United Kingdom.• Think about the lives of people living in other places, and people with different values and customs.			
<u>British Values</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Individual Liberty• Mutual Respect• Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs			
Unit Overview			
What are the main features of a mosque and what does the Quran teach Muslims about Allah?			
Previous Knowledge acquired			
Year 1		Year 2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know Jesus was sent to Earth by God to fix human mistakes• Know the creation story• Know what the Bible is• Know stories from the Old and New Testament• Know who Allah and Prophet Muhammed are• Know what the Qur’an is• Know Allah through the Qur’an• Know why the Church is important to Christians• Know practices that take place in the Church• Know Christian celebrations		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know about Shahadah• Know why Akhlaq is important• Know how Muslims show compassion• Know stories about prophets• Know stories from the new bible• Know how Muslims and Christians celebrate birth• Know different ways Christians mark a sense of belonging• Know some features of a church and Mosque	
Progression of knowledge throughout the RE curriculum			
Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know about the Arti ceremony• Know about the Diwali festival• Know about the Holi festival• Know about the Rashka Bandhan festival	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• know how Hindus reflect their faith in the way they live• know what karma is• know how karma drives the cycle of samsara	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know about the Buddhist holy book• Know how and where Buddhist worship• Know about the Four Noble Truths• Know about the Eightfold Path	

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know about Kumbh Mela • Know about the five pillars of Islam • Know about Eid ul-Adha • Know about worship in different denominations • Know about the importance of communal events in Christianity • Know what pilgrimage is • Know sites of pilgrimage in Christianity • Know how Jerusalem is important to Jews, Christians and Muslims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • know what a Hindu will seek to achieve moksha • know how the Qur'an teach Muslims about how they should treat others • know how Muslim family life contributes to following shariah • know what the Hadith is • know well known Muslims and how their beliefs impact their lives • know Muslim charities and their links to Muslim beliefs about God • know why man and woman were created in the image of God • know the Ten Commandments • know the Sermon on the Mount 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs celebrate birth, marriage and death • Compare how Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs celebrate birth, marriage and death.
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Key skills acquired throughout this unit

- **Investigation and Enquiry:** asking relevant and increasingly deep questions, using a range of sources and evidence, including sacred texts, identifying and talking about key concepts.
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- **Empathy:** Considering the thoughts, feelings, experiences, attitudes, beliefs and values of others, seeing the world through the eyes of others.
- **Interpretation:** interpreting religious language and the meaning of sacred texts; drawing meaning from, for example, artefacts and symbols.
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- **Evaluating:** enquiring into religious issues and drawing conclusions with reference to experience, reason, evidence and dialogue.

Key knowledge acquired throughout this unit

What do the main concepts in Islam reveal about the nature of Allah?

Tawhid – The Oneness of God	The belief of Allah as one God. It is expressed in the first of the five pillars of Islam: Shahadah
Shahadah – Statement of Faith	Muslims are 'obliged' to carry out several actions or practices as part of their religious commitment, namely Shahadah, which is reciting a statement of faith.

Allah as the creator

Muslims believe that Allah has many qualities. In the Qur'an Allah is shown as the creator of the universe. Muslims believe that Allah created the universe to be in harmony. Humans were created to be servants (abd) and regents (khalifa) to help keep this harmony. Signs of Allah's creations can be seen in nature.

What is the purpose of visual symbols in a mosque?



The Arabic word for a mosque is Masjid: This means 'Place of prayer.'

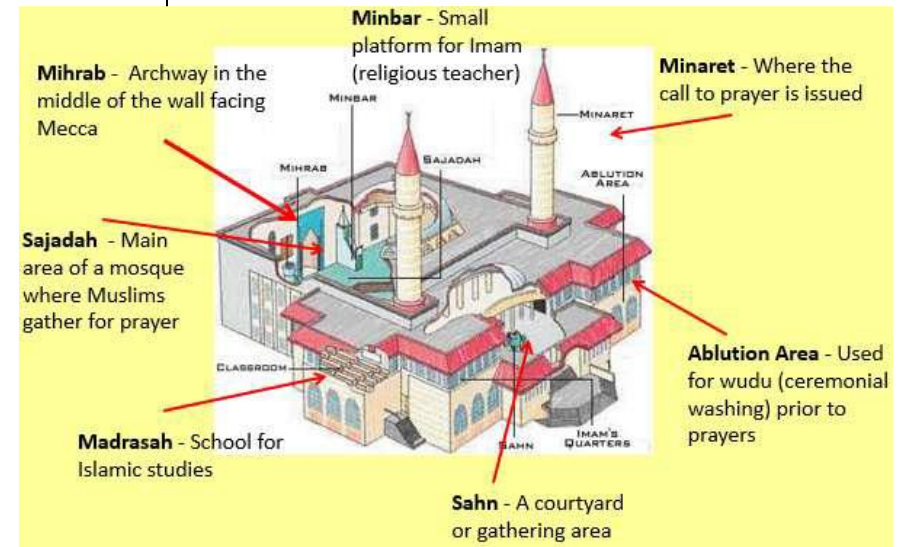
Symbols in Islamic Art

Focuses on calligraphy and patterns.

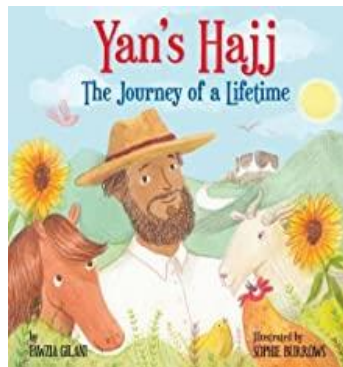
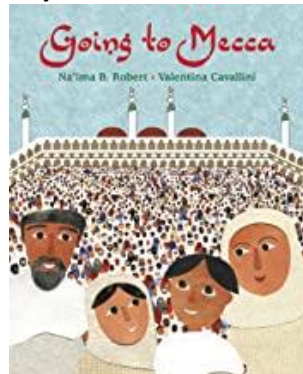
They use lots of leaves and flowers to reflect creation.

Prayer mats are decorated using Islamic art.

Calligraphy is the art of writing for beauty as well as for conveying ideas. It is often seen in Islamic art.



Key books in school





Subject specific vocabulary and definitions (Tier 3 vocabulary)

Masjid	A place of worship for Muslims
Mosque	The place of worship for Muslims
Allah	God in Arabic
Tawhid	One God
Iman	Faith

Ibadah	An Arabic word for worship				
Medium Term Planning					
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
To know the features of a Mosque. (Sajadah, Madrasah, Ablution Area, Sahn, Mihrab)		To know Muslims use Islamic art to show their faith in the Mosque.	To know the purpose of visual symbols in a Mosque.	To know Allah’s attributes in the Qur’an.	To know Allah’s guidance through messengers and books.

Year 3 – Summer		Unit 3 – Hinduism God- Story and Symbol	
Cross Curricular links			
PSHE			
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British Values			
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Individual Liberty• Mutual Respect• Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs			
Unit Overview			
How are key figures and symbols described in Hindu texts and stories?			
Previous Knowledge acquired			
Year 1		Year 2	
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know Jesus was sent to Earth by God to fix human mistakes• Know the creation story• Know what the Bible is• Know stories from the Old and New Testament• Know who Allah and Prophet Muhammed are• Know what the Qur’an is• Know Allah through the Qur’an• Know why the Church is important to Christians• Know practices that take place in the Church• Know Christian celebrations		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know about Shahadah• Know why Akhlaq is important• Know how Muslims show compassion• Know stories about prophets• Know stories from the new bible• Know how Muslims and Christians celebrate birth• Know different ways Christians mark a sense of belonging• Know some features of a church and Mosque	
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Key skills acquired throughout this unit		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Investigation and Enquiry: asking relevant and increasingly deep questions, using a range of sources and evidence, including sacred texts, identifying and talking about key concepts. • Critical thinking and reflection: analysing information to form a judgement, reflecting on beliefs and practices, ultimate questions and experiences. • Empathy: Considering the thoughts, feelings, experiences, attitudes, beliefs and values of others, seeing the world through the eyes of others. • Interpretation: interpreting religious language and the meaning of sacred texts; drawing meaning from, for example, artefacts and symbols. • Analysis: distinguishing between opinion, belief and fact; distinguishing between the features of different religions. • Evaluating: enquiring into religious issues and drawing conclusions with reference to experience, reason, evidence and dialogue. 		
Key knowledge acquired throughout this unit		
<p>Hinduism doesn't have a founder or a prophet like Christianity or Islam do.</p> <p><u>Brahman</u></p> <p>Hindus appear to believe in many different gods and goddesses but in fact they only believe in one God, Brahman. Brahman is very difficult for human beings to grasp. Brahman is a mystery, with no form, no personal name and no gender. So that human beings may catch a glimpse of Brahman's nature, Brahman is worshipped in many different forms.</p>	 <p>The AUM Symbol</p>	 <p>Vishna</p>

The AUM Symbol

Hindus use a special sound to represent Brahman. The sound is represented by a symbol that is seen everywhere in Hinduism. AUM is not a word. It does not have a meaning. It is purely a sound. Hindus believe that by chanting the AUM sound, they are elevated into a higher spiritual state. For many Hindus, AUM is the first sound that they hear when they are born.

Hindu Gods and Goddesses - The Trimurti

The Trimurti consists of three gods who are responsible for the creation, upkeep and destruction of the world.

Vishnu	Brahma	Shiva
Vishnu is the preserver God. He protects the universe from being destroyed and keeps it going.	Brahma is the creator God. He is said to have created the universe. His four heads represent four Vedas, which are very important Hindu scriptures.	Shiva is the destroyer God. He is said to destroy the universe in order to recreate it.

The Hindu Shrine and Puja

Most Hindus have a shrine in their home where they can worship daily. This worship is called Puja.

The shrine will always contain an image of one of the Gods.

It will also contain a puja tray containing the following items:

- A bell – to let God know they have come to worship.
- A diva lamp – a symbol of God's presence.
- Incense holder and incense sticks – To purify the air in the shrine.
- Water container and a spoon – To show respect to God. Water is offered to God on the spoon.
- A container of kum kum powder – This is made into a paste and placed on the forehead as a sign that God has blessed them.
- Prashad – Blessed food that is eaten by the worshippers after they have worshipped.

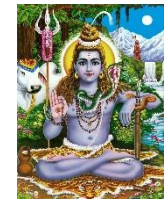
The Mandir (Hindu Temple)

A Mandir is a place where Hindus go to worship and pray. The Mandir has symbols of all parts of the Hindu world:

- The Good – Dharma
- The Evil – Kama
- The Human – Artha
- Cycle Life – Moksha
- Life – Karma

The Mandir always has a central shrine, usually located at the front of the temple.

Puja (worship) takes place in the mandir and people can go at any time to pray and reflect.



Hindu Temple in Nottingham



<p>Worshipping at the mandir is a special time to be together with other Hindus.</p> <p>Mandirs are seen as a place where heaven meets the earth so many mandirs are tall buildings, like mountains reaching up into the sky.</p> <p>Figures in Hindu texts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Laksmi – fortune, wealth and prosperity• Rhama and Sita – story about duty• Ganesh – lord of living things, gives strength					
Subject specific vocabulary and definitions (Tier 3 vocabulary)					
Mandir	A place where Hindus go to worship and pray				
Brahman	The creator God				
The Trimurti	Consists of three gods who are responsible for the creation, upkeep and destruction of the world				
Vishnu	The preserver God				
Shiva	The destroyer God				
Puja	A worship ritual performed by Hindus				
Medium Term Planning					
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
To know about Hindu Gods and Goddesses.	To know about the Hindu Shrine and Puja.	To know the purpose of visual symbols in a Mandir.	To know key figures in Hindu texts (Laksmi)	To know key figures in Hindu texts (Rama and Sita)	To know key figures in Hindu texts (Ganesh)