





The Religious Education Curriculum Year 4

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 4 – Autumn		Unit 1 – Hinduism: The Hindu Community	
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			
How does Hindu worship and celebration build a sense of community?			
Previous Knowledge acquired			
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
<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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know how symbols in the Bible relate to God• Know how symbols in the story of the baptism of Jesus reveal about the nature of God• Know visual symbols and visual acts that can be seen in a Christian church• know language within worship that expresses Christian belief• Know the features of a Mosque• know Muslims use Islamic art to show their faith in the Mosque• Know the purpose of visual symbols in a Mosque• Know Allah’s attributes in the Qur’an• Know about Hindu Gods and Goddesses• Know about the Hindu Shrine and Puja	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know the purpose of visual symbols in a Mandir• Know key figures in Hindu texts
Progression of knowledge throughout the RE curriculum		
Year 5	Year 6	
<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• 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 about the Buddhist holy book• Know how and where Buddhist worship• Know about the Four Noble Truths• Know about the Eightfold Path• Know how Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs celebrate birth, marriage and death• Compare how Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs celebrate birth, marriage and death.	
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><u>The Arti Ceremony (The Ceremony of Lights)</u></p> <p>A form of Hindu Puja (worship)</p> <p>An offering of fire.</p> <p>An arti lamp has five wicks to represent the five traditional elements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Earth• Air• Fire• Water		<p><u>Diwali – The Festival of Lights</u></p> <p>The story of Rama and Sita tells Hindus what happens when they fulfil their Dharma and what happens when they do not.</p> <p>It's associated with the deity, Lakshmi who represents wealth and good fortune.</p> <p>Hindus come together to celebrate by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Lighting diya lamps (to help guide Lakshmi into the family home)• Cleaning the home• Buying new clothes 

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Space <p>The lamp is waved in front of the deity while the bell is rung. Following this, the people present each pass their hands over the flame and then over their head to receive God's blessing.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Exchanging gifts with one another Watching firework displays with members of their community.
<p><u>Holi – The Spring Festival</u></p> <p>Holi is a time for Hindus to see all people as equals. Social hierarchy is suspended. It is a celebration of the harvest. Hindus come together to celebrate by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Throwing coloured powder to represent the life and e Lighting bonfires Signing and dancing with their families and members of the wider community. 	<p><u>Raksha Bandhan (sometimes called Rakhi)</u></p> <p>This is the festival of brothers and sisters. Celebration of the relationship between brothers and sisters and the dharma (duty) one has to one's family.</p> <p>Hindus come together to celebrate by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tying a red thread (rakhi) around the wrist to duty that co Giving of gifts/sweets between siblings.



The Kumbh Mela

Millions of people bathe in India's sacred Ganges and Yamuna rivers as part of the Hindu festival of Kumbh Mela. It's the biggest peaceful gathering in the world with over 120 million people attending over 49 days. Hindus believe the water from the river will rid them of sin and save them from any future evil. The location of the festival is chosen solely by the position of the sun, moon and Jupiter according to Hindu astrology.



Subject specific vocabulary and definitions (Tier 3 vocabulary)

Rituals	A religious ceremony consisting of a series of actions performed
Traditions	A long established belief that has been passed on from generations
Symbols	A thing that represents or stands for something

Celebrations	The action of celebrating an important day or event			
Puja	The Hindu act of worship			
Hierarchy	A system in which member of society are ranked according to status			
Rakhi	A cotton bracelet			
Medium Term Planning				
Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5
To know about the Arti Ceremony.	To know about the Diwali festival.	To know about the Holi festival.	To know about the Raksha Bandhan festival.	To know about the Kumbh Mela

Year 4 – Spring		Unit 2 – Muslim and Christianity Community	
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 does Muslim and Christianity worship and celebration build a sense of community?			
Previous Knowledge acquired			
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	
<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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know how symbols in the Bible relate to God• Know how symbols in the story of the baptism of Jesus reveal about the nature of God• Know visual symbols and visual acts that can be seen in a Christian church• know language within worship that expresses Christian belief• Know the features of a Mosque• know Muslims use Islamic art to show their faith in the Mosque• Know the purpose of visual symbols in a Mosque• Know Allah’s attributes in the Qur’an• Know about Hindu Gods and Goddesses• Know about the Hindu Shrine and Puja	

		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know the purpose of visual symbols in a Mandir• Know key figures in Hindu texts		
Progression of knowledge throughout the RE curriculum				
Year 5	Year 6			
<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• 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 about the Buddhist holy book• Know how and where Buddhist worship• Know about the Four Noble Truths• Know about the Eightfold Path• Know how Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs celebrate birth, marriage and death• Compare how Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs celebrate birth, marriage and death.			
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				
How do the Five Pillars of Islam relate to Muslim beliefs?				
<u>Shahadah</u> Statement of Belief: “There is no God but God, and Muhammad is his prophet” It expresses beliefs about God and the prophets. It is used as part of the	<u>Salat</u> This is Muslims praying together 5 times a day. It incorporates the Shahadah, involves all Muslims praying together in harmony, speaking the same words and carrying out the same movements.	<u>Zakat</u> This is charitable giving. Muslims give 2.5% of their wages to charity. Its purpose is to bring about harmony in the world in which some people have more than they need and some people	<u>Sawn</u> This is fasting during the month of Ramadan. During this month, Muslims do not eat or drink during the hours of sunlight. The fast as a way to remind Muslims of their commitment	Hajj This is a pilgrimage to Makkah. Every Muslim who is well enough should complete the journey once in their lifetime. The pilgrimage is a symbol of the harmony of the global Muslim community (the ummah) and

adhaan (call to prayer) and salat (prayer).		don't have enough.	to the one God and as a way of helping them experience what it is like go without.	their belief in one God.
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Eid ul-Fitr

Marks the end of the month of Ramadan and the fast (sawm).

It celebrates the end of the fast and also gives thanks to God for giving those who have fasted the strength and self-control to get through the month.

Muslims celebrate collectively by:

- Giving zakat (charity).
- Having celebratory meals
- Wearing new clothes
- Adorning their homes with lights and decorations
- Exchanging gifts and greetings cards.



Eid ul-Adha

One of the most important festivals in the Muslim calendar. The festival remembers the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son when God ordered him to.

How is Eid ul-Adha celebrated?





It is celebrated on the last day of the Hajj.

- In some countries, Muslims sacrifice a sheep or goat (in Britain the animal is killed at a slaughter house). The meat is shared equally between family, friends and the poor.
- Go to the mosque for prayers.
- Wear their finest clothes and eat a lavish meal.
- Give money to charity (zakat)



There are many different denominations in Christianity. They have similar beliefs but practice and worship in different way.

	Anglican (Church of England)	Roman Catholic	Methodist	Evangelical
Examples in Lincoln	St Peter in Carlton, Lincoln St Giles Parish Church, Lincoln St Nicholas Church, Lincoln	St Hughes Church, Lincoln Our Lady of Lincoln Catholic Church St Peter and St Paul Catholic Church, Lincoln	Monks Road Methodist Church, Lincoln Bailgate Methodist Church, Lincoln Central Methodist Church, Lincoln	Alive! Lincoln Life Church, Lincoln
Core Beliefs	Believe in one God Believe that God is the Trinity – Father, Son and Holy Spirit	Believe in one God Believe that God is the Trinity – Father, Son and Holy Spirit	Belief in the Triune God. God is one God in three persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.	Believe in the centrality of the conversion or "born again" experience in receiving salvation
Type of baptism	Infant Baptism	Infant Baptism	Infant Baptism	Adult Baptism – full immersion

Style of worship	<p>Varied and diverse from very informal to richly liturgical</p> <p>Use the Common Book of Prayer</p> <p>High standard of preaching – Priests must have attended a theological college</p>	<p>Mass is central to worship and is formed of two parts: The Liturgy of the Word and the Liturgy of the Eucharist</p> <p>Formal style of worship with Bible reading, singing, prayer, penance, anointing the sick, Holy Communion</p>	<p>Emphasis on bible reading and preaching.</p> <p>Hymns are sung.</p> <p>Holy Communion also forms part of worship.</p>	<p>Worship is formed of two parts – Praise (characterised by Christian Music) and Sermon</p> <p>There is no formal liturgy</p>
	 <p>St Nicholas Church, Lincoln</p>	 <p>St Hughes Church, Lincoln</p>	 <p>Bailgate Methodist Church, Lincoln</p>	 <p>Alive! Church, Lincoln</p>

The importance of communal events in Christianity

Festivals

Easter	Trinity Sunday	Christmas
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Easter is the central festival in the Christian calendar because it celebrates the day of Jesus' resurrection.

Christians prepare for Easter during Holy Week.

- Palm Sunday
- Maundy Thursday
- Good Friday
- Easter Sunday

At Easter, Christians are reminded of the suffering Jesus faced and the sacrifice he made for them.

Easter is a time for Christians to remember that if they follow the teachings of Jesus, after death they will be united with God in Heaven.



Christians believe there is one God who is the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. This is central to Christian belief.

Trinity Sunday is a celebration of the Trinity.

On Trinity Sunday Christians give thanks for the Trinity.



Christmas is important to many Christians because it reminds them that:

- Jesus, the Son of God, came to Earth for all people, symbolised through the visits of the wise men and the shepherds.
- Mary and Joseph both had a strong faith in God, despite the difficulties they faced.

Christians celebrate by worshipping together, singing songs and praying.

They exchange gifts, eat lavish meals and wear new clothes.



Subject specific vocabulary and definitions (Tier 3 vocabulary)

Places of worship

A special building where different religions go for prayer and celebration

Rituals

A sequence of events happening in religion

Zakat	Payment made annually under Islamic law
Denominations	A recognised standalone bunch of Christian Church
Holy Communion	The sharing or exchanging of intimate thoughts and feelings at a spiritual level
Resurrection	The rising of Christ from the dead

Medium Term Planning

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
To know how the five pillars of Islam relate to Muslim beliefs.	To know about Eid ul-Fitr.	To know about Eid ul-Adha.	To know about worship in different denominations.	To know about the importance of communal events in Christianity.	To compare how Hindus, Muslims and Christians worship and celebrate to build a sense of community.

Year 4 – Summer		Unit 3 – Pilgrimage
Cross Curricular links		
<p><u>PSHE</u></p> <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. <p><u>British Values</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Individual Liberty • Mutual Respect • Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs 		
Unit Overview		
What is a pilgrimage and why do some religious people take one?		
Previous Knowledge acquired		
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3
<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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how symbols in the Bible relate to God • Know how symbols in the story of the baptism of Jesus reveal about the nature of God • Know visual symbols and visual acts that can be seen in a Christian church • know language within worship that expresses Christian belief • Know the features of a Mosque • know Muslims use Islamic art to show their faith in the Mosque • Know the purpose of visual symbols in a Mosque • Know Allah’s attributes in the Qur’an • Know about Hindu Gods and Goddesses • Know about the Hindu Shrine and Puja

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know the purpose of visual symbols in a Mandir • Know key figures in Hindu texts
Progression of knowledge throughout the RE curriculum		
Year 5		Year 6
<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 • 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 about the Buddhist holy book • Know how and where Buddhist worship • Know about the Four Noble Truths • Know about the Eightfold Path • Know how Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs celebrate birth, marriage and death • Compare how Hindus, Muslims, Christians and Sikhs celebrate birth, marriage and death.
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>Pilgrimage is a significant journey carried out for a special reason.</p> <p>You can make a pilgrimage for a religious or non-religious reason.</p>		
Sites of Pilgrimage in Christianity		
The Shrine of our Lady, Walsingham, Norfolk		The Holy island of Lindisfarne



Pilgrims have been visiting Walsingham in Norfolk for many centuries. Walsingham is important for Christian pilgrims because an important vision about Mary, the mother of Jesus Christ, took place here.

Many Christians believe that Richeldis de Faverches, a Saxon noblewoman, lived here and had a vision in the year 1061. In this vision, Richeldis believed that she was taken by Mary, the mother of Jesus, to her home in Nazareth.

In this house in Nazareth, it is believed that the Angel Gabriel promised Mary that she would give birth to a son, Jesus. Richeldis was then asked in this vision by Mary to build an exact copy of this house in Walsingham. This is why Walsingham is often called the Nazareth of England.

Today, this copy of Mary's home in Nazareth is called the Holy House and is found in the Shrine Church in Walsingham. A statue of Our Lady of Walsingham is also positioned above the altar in this church.

The holiest site of Anglo-Saxon England, Lindisfarne was founded by St. Aidan, an Irish monk, who came from Iona, the centre of Christianity in Scotland.




St Aidan converted Northumbria to Christianity and founded Lindisfarne Monastery on Holy Island in 635, becoming its first Abbot and Bishop.

With its ancient associations, its castle and priory ruins, Lindisfarne remains today a holy site and place of pilgrimage for many.

Jerusalem as a site for Pilgrimage

Jerusalem is a place of great significance for Jews, Christians and Muslims.

Judaism	Christianity	Islam
Jerusalem is the site of the Jewish temple destroyed by the Romans in 70AD.	Christians believe that Jesus visited Jerusalem at Passover time and spent the week leading up to his	Hajj (pilgrimage) is the fifth pillar of Islam. For Muslims, Jerusalem is a site of key events in the

<p>Jews believe that all of creation began in Jerusalem. The Western Wall is the only remaining part of the temple.</p> <p>Visiting The Western Wall is a reminder to Jewish people of their history, but also gives them a link with the holiest site, the Temple. It is the closest Jewish people can get to the presence of God.</p>	<p>death there. Christian pilgrims visit Jerusalem, therefore, to remember key events in Jesus' final week, known as Holy Week. Places that Christian pilgrims might visit include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Garden of Gethsemane • Church of the Holy Sepulchre • Via Dolorosa • Church of the Ascension 	<p>life of Jesus and other important figures. The Dome of the Rock marks the spot where, according to traditional interpretations of the Qur'an and other texts, the prophet Muhammad ascended to heaven.</p>
	 <p>The Garden of Gethsemane</p>	

Subject specific vocabulary and definitions (Tier 3 vocabulary)

Pilgrimage	A significant journey carried out for a special reason
Jerusalem	A place of great significance for Jews, Christians and Muslims
Journey	An act of travelling from one place to another
Spiritual	Belief in something beyond the self
Destination	The place to which someone is being sent
Hajj	The fifth pillar of Islam

Medium Term Planning

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5
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To know what a pilgrimage is.	To know sites of Pilgrimage in Christianity.	To know how Jerusalem is important to Jews.	To know how Jerusalem is important to Christians.	To know how Jerusalem is important to Muslims.
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