



The Religious Education Curriculum Year 6

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| 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> |

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| Year 6 – Autumn | Unit 1 –Buddhism –Faith and belief in action |
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Cross Curricular links

PSHE

- 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

- Individual Liberty
- Mutual Respect
- Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs

Unit Overview

Do you have to believe in God to be good?

Previous Knowledge acquired

| Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 |
|--|---|--|--|--|
| <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 | <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 | <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 • 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 | <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 |

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 • Know the purpose of visual symbols in a Mandir • Know key figures in Hindu texts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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 |
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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

Buddhism

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| <p>Buddhism started in India over 2,500 years ago. Buddhists follow the teachings of a man called Siddhattha Gotama. He became known as the Buddha, which means 'enlightened'.</p> | <p>Buddhists try to achieve enlightenment by understanding the 'Four Noble Truths'.</p> |
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| <p>The Four Noble Truths</p> | <p>The Noble Eightfold Path</p> |
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The Four Noble Truths contain the essence of the Buddha's teachings. It was these four principles that the Buddha came to understand during his meditation under the bodhi tree. The Four Noble Truths are:

- Dukkha – The truth of suffering
- Samudaya – The truth of the origin of suffering
- Nirodha – The truth of the cessation of suffering
- Magga – The truth of the path to the cessation of suffering

The Noble Eightfold path gives Buddhists a pathway to end suffering and ultimately achieve enlightenment. The Noble Eightfold Path is also known as the Threefold Way as it contains the three basic aspects of Buddhist life, which are ethics, meditation and wisdom. These eight actions are important as a person's actions in life will determine what they are reborn as in their next life.



What is the Buddhist holy book?

The Buddhist scriptures are known as the Tipitaka which means 'three baskets'. This is because the original writings were made on palm leaves and stored in baskets.

The Tipitaka contains the teachings of the Buddha and his companions, comments on those teachings, as well as rules for monks. Buddhists call the teachings of the Buddha dharma which means 'truth'.

Where do Buddhists worship?

In Buddhist countries there are many temples. People bring flowers and incense for the shrine and food for the monks.

When entering a temple, Buddhists will take off their shoes, put their hands together and bow to the image of the Buddha. They may also use prayer beads called malas.

Some Buddhists may also have a shrine within their home too.



A Buddhist temple in Birmingham, UK



A Buddhist shrine set up at home.

Humanism

Humanists do not believe in God. They believe it is possible to live a good and fulfilling life without following a traditional religion.

Is there a special/Holy book?

Humanists do not have a holy book. Instead, they value traits like reason and rely on science to explain the way things are.

What are the core beliefs in Humanism?

Humanists believe there is only one life and that no afterlife exists. As a result, they focus on being happy and making the most of their life. They also believe they have a duty to support others.

Do Humanists worship?

Humanists do not have a regular place of worship. They do, however, hold talks, lectures and discussion groups all around the country.

Humanists also have ceremonies, celebrations or special occasions. Many Humanists hold naming ceremonies, non-religious weddings and funerals.

| Subject specific vocabulary and definitions (Tier 3 vocabulary) | |
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| Dukkha | The truth of suffering |
| Samudaya | The truth of the origin of suffering |
| Nirodha | The truth of the cessation of suffering |
| Magga | The truth of the path to the cessation of suffering |
| Ethics | Moral principles that govern a person's behaviour |
| Meditation | Focus one's mind for a period |
| Tipitaka | Buddhist scriptures |
| Humanists | They believe it is possible to live a good and fulfilling life without following a traditional religion |

Medium Term Planning

| Week 1 | Week 2 | Week 3 | Week 4 | Week 5 | Week 6 |
|-------------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| To know basic facts about Buddhism. | To know about the Buddha and the four sights. | To know about the Buddhist holy book. | To know how and why Buddhists worship. | To know about the Four Noble Truths. | To know about the Eightfold Path. |

Cross Curricular links

PSHE

- 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

- Individual Liberty
- Mutual Respect
- Tolerance of those with different faiths and beliefs

Unit Overview

How do different religions show belonging?

Previous Knowledge acquired

| Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 |
|--|--|---|--|--|
| <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 | <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 | <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• 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 | <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 |

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| <p>Christians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know practices that take place in the Church • Know Christian celebrations | | <p>their faith in the Mosque</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 • Know the purpose of visual symbols in a Mandir • Know key figures in Hindu texts | <p>Christianity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know how Jerusalem is important to Jews, Christians and Muslims | <p>beliefs impact their lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 |
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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.
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- **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

Hindus celebrate different stages of their lives with samskaras (ceremonies).

Birth

Just after birth, two ceremonies take place.

Jatakarma is the welcoming ceremony and a prayer is observed for the Goddess Savita. The father places a small amount of ghee and honey on the baby’s tongue and whispers the name of God in his ear.

Namkarna is the naming ceremony of the baby, which is observed 11 days after its birth. This gives the new-born an identity with which he or she will be associated all his life. Traditionally the child’s name is chosen according to the position of the moon in the birth chart. Songs and sometimes a havan (fire sacrifice) accompany these rites, followed by the obligatory feast.



Initiation

Upanayana is the Hindu ritual of initiation. It is known as the Sacred Thread Ceremony. It is a ceremony for boys in some Hindu communities to confirm they are of an age to take on religious responsibility. Girls are sometimes honoured in the same way, but it is rare for them to receive and wear the thread. In some Hindu communities, the male participant's head is shaved for the ceremony, symbolising a cleansing from their old ways of living. New clothes are put on after bathing. Gifts and blessings from family and friends are often received. Features of the Sacred Thread ceremony include:

- The Janoi is made up of three strands, representing purity of thought, words and actions.



Marriage

Vivaha marks the start of the second and the most important stage of life called the 'Grihstha Ashrama' which involves setting up of a new family unit. Two individuals who are considered to be compatible form a lifelong partnership at this ceremony in which the responsibilities and duties of a householder are explained.

1. Jayamaala

2. Madhu-Parka

3. Gau Daan and Kanya Pratigrahan

Firstly, the bride's parents welcome the bridegroom and his family at the boundary of the house where the wedding is taking place. A red kum-kum (kind of powder) mark is applied to their forehead. Members from both families are formally introduced, marking the start of relationship between two families. The bride and the bridegroom then exchange garlands (jayamaala) and declare: "Let all the learned persons present here know, we are accepting each other willingly, voluntarily and pleasantly. Our hearts are concordant and united like waters."



The bridegroom is brought to a specially decorated altar called 'mandap' and offered a seat and a welcoming drink - a mixture of milk, ghee, yoghurt, honey and sugar.



'Gau' means cow and 'Daan' means donation. Nowadays, the symbolic exchange of gifts, particularly clothes and ornaments takes place. The groom's mother gives an auspicious necklace (mangala sootra) to the bride. Mangla sootra is the emblem of marital status of a Hindu woman. 'Kanya' means the daughter and 'Pratigrahan' is an exchange with responsiveness on both sides. The bride's father declares that their daughter has accepted the bridegroom and requests them to accept her.



4. Vivaha-home

A sacred fire is lit and the Purohit (Priest) recites the sacred mantras in Sanskrit. Oblations are offered to the fire whilst saying the prayers. The words "Id na mama" meaning "it is not for me" are repeated after the offerings. This teaches the virtue of selflessness required to run a family.



5. Paanigrahan



This is the ceremony of vows. The bridegroom, holding his wife's hand, says "I hold your hand in the spirit of Dharma, we are both husband and wife".

6. Shilarohan and Laaja Homa

Shilarohan is climbing over a stone/rock by the bride which symbolises her willingness and strength to overcome difficulties in pursuit of her duties. Both gently walk around the sacred fire four times. The bride leads three times and the fourth time the groom leads. He is reminded of his responsibilities. The couple join their hands into which the bride's brothers pour some barley, which is offered to the fire, symbolising that they all will jointly work for the welfare of the society. The husband marks the parting in his wife's hair with red kumkum powder for the first time. This is called 'sindoor' and is a distinctive mark of a married Hindu woman.



7. Sapta-Padi

8. Surya and Dhruva Darshan

9. Ashirvada (blessings)

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| <p>This is the main and the legal part of the ceremony. The couple walk seven steps reciting a prayer at each step. These are the seven vows which are exchanged. The first for food, the second for strength, the third for prosperity, the fourth for wisdom, the fifth for progeny, the sixth for health and the seventh for friendship. In some regions, instead of walking the seven steps, the bride touches seven stones or nuts with her right toe. A symbolic matrimonial knot is tied after this ceremony.</p> | <p>The couple look at the Sun in order to be blessed with creative life. They look in the direction of the Dhruva (Polar star) and resolve to remain unshaken and steadfast like the Polar star.</p> | <p>The couple are blessed by the elders and the priest for a long and prosperous married life.</p> |
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Death

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| <p>Antyeshti is the final rite of passage or Hindu funeral rite. The funeral rites are almost universally performed and followed. Most Hindus cremate their dead. This is because burning is the next chapter of life. Funeral ceremonies should therefore be performed as soon as possible – by dusk or by dawn, whichever occurs first.</p> | <p>that is performed after death. They follow similar patterns. ; enables the departed soul to abandon attachment for its previous body and move swiftly forward to the next</p> |
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| <p>The Ceremony The body is washed by relatives, dressed in fresh cloth, and bedecked with flowers. A few drops of Ganges water are placed in the mouth. The corpse is then carried on a stretcher to the cremation grounds accompanied by kirtan, chanting mantras such as “Ram Nam Satya Hai” (the name of Rama is truth). The eldest son lights the funeral pyre.</p> | |
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Birth

Muslims have some very simple rites for welcoming a child.

The Muslim call to prayer or adhaan ("God is great, there is no God but Allah. Muhammad is the messenger of Allah. Come to prayer.") are the first words a newborn Muslim baby should hear. They are whispered into the right ear of the child by his or her father.

The baby's first taste should be something sweet, so parents may chew a piece of date and rub the juice along the baby's gums. It was a practice carried out by the Prophet Muhammad and is believed to help tiny digestive systems to kick in.

There are a number of events that take place on or after the seventh day. After seven days the baby's head is shaved (a tradition also carried out by Hindus). This is to show that the child is the servant of Allah. Although Hindus may take the baby's hair to India and scatter it in the holy river Ganges, Muslims weigh it and give the equivalent weight in silver to charity.



Marriage

A Muslim wedding ceremony is known as a **nikah**, and is usually a simple ceremony. Normally, the ceremony consists of readings from the Qur'an, and the exchange of vows in front of witnesses for partners. No special religious official is necessary, but often the imam is present and performs the ceremony and gives a short sermon.

There are certain things which are basic to all Muslim marriages:

- Marriages have to be declared publicly
- They should never be undertaken in secret
- The publicity is usually achieved by having a large feast, or walimah - a party specifically for the purpose of announcing publicly that the couple are married and entitled to each other. Some Muslim weddings might consist of vast feasts with hundreds of guests, usually with the males in separate room from the females. Other Muslims have simple celebratory parties with only close friends and relatives.



Death

Muslim burial rituals should take place as soon as possible after death (within three days). Immediately after death, the body is washed and covered with a sheet by family members. The hands are placed as if in prayer. Then the body is transported to the location of the funeral, a mosque. The funeral is typically held outside the mosque, where members of the community may gather. The body and all attendees all turned to face Mecca. Funeral prayers are led by the Imam, the holy leader. After prayers, the body is taken to the burial site in a silent procession. Some Muslim communities allow women and children to attend the burial, but traditionally it's just men. Another important Islamic burial rite is to have each person at the burial throw three handfuls of dirt into the grave. Since Muslims believe there be a physical resurrection of the body on Judgement Day, the faith prohibits cremation. Finally, tradition dictates that flowers are to be sent to the family's home after the burial of the deceased. There is a 40-day mourning period, during which time not only flowers but also food is appreciated.



Subject specific vocabulary and definitions (Tier 3 vocabulary)

| | |
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| Jatakarma | The welcoming ceremony and a prayer is observed for the Goddess Savita |
| Namkarma | Naming ceremony of the baby, which is observed 11 days after its birth |
| Upanayana | Hindu ritual of intiation |
| Kum-kum | A red kind of powder |
| Mangala sootra | An auspicious necklace |
| Dhruva | Polar star |
| Antyeshti | The final rite of passage or Hindu funeral |
| Nikah | A Muslim wedding ceremony |
| Walimah | A large Muslim feast |

Medium Term Planning

| Week 1 | Week 2 | Week 3 | Week 4 | Week 5 | Week 6 |
|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| To know how Hindus celebrate birth. | To know how Hindus celebrate marriage. | To know how Hindus celebrate death. | To compare how Muslims celebrate birth in comparison to Hindus. | To know how Muslims celebrate marriage. | To know how Muslims celebrate death. |

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| Year 6 – Summer | | Unit 3 – Christianity and Judaism – Being Human | | |
| 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 | | | | |
| In what ways does the Bible teach Christians to treat others? | | | | |
| Previous Knowledge acquired | | | | |
| Year 1 | Year 2 | Year 3 | Year 4 | Year 5 |
| <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 | <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 | <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 | <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 • 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 | <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 |

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| <p>is important to Christians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know practices that take place in the Church Know Christian celebrations | <p>Christians celebrate birth</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know different ways Christians mark a sense of belonging Know some features of a church and Mosque | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know about the Hindu Shrine and Puja Know the purpose of visual symbols in a Mandir Know key figures in Hindu texts | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know what pilgrimage is Know sites of pilgrimage in Christianity Know how Jerusalem is important to Jews, Christians and Muslims | <p>Muslims and how their beliefs impact their lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 |
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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.
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- 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

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| Birth | |
| Infant Baptism | Believers' Baptism (Sometimes called adult Baptism) |
| <p>Christian denominations that practise infant baptism include Anglicans, Roman Catholics, Presbyterians and Orthodox.</p> <p>Baptism has been a symbolic way of joining the Church from the very start of Christianity. Water is used in baptism, and is a symbol of washing away sin and the start of a new life. Christians believe that baptism welcomes the child into the Church, and removes from the baby original sin that was brought into the world when Adam and Eve disobeyed God in the Garden of Eden.</p> <p>During the infant baptism ceremony:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The baby, parents and the godparents are welcomed There are readings from the Bible | <p>Baptists and Pentecostals believe baptism should only occur once somebody is an adult, as it is then that the individual can accept Christianity for themselves. This type of baptism is called believers' baptism.</p> <p>It is done using total immersion, where the person being baptised walks down into a pool and is fully submerged three times before walking out into their new life.</p> |

- The parents and godparents take vows, renounce Satan and evil and profess their faith and the faith they want the baby to be brought up in
- The Apostles' Creed might be said as a statement of faith
- Water is poured over the baby's head as the minister says: I baptise you in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Spirit (in Orthodox Churches, the baby is briefly put completely under the water).
- Godparents are sometimes given a lighted candle to represent the light of Jesus that has come into the baby's life.
- For the ceremony, parents may dress their baby in a special white garment

Two pastors fully submerge a person during his believers' baptism. Some Christians prefer believers' baptism because Jesus was baptised as an adult and because, as an adult, you are able to make decisions for yourself.



Initiation

Christian confirmation is a sacrament or rite of passage in which a baptised person strengthens their relationship with God and becomes a full member of the Christian community.

Confirmation is a popular practice in the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Orthodox Churches where infant baptism is also performed. It enables a baptised person to confirm the promises made on their behalf at baptism. It is also a sign of full membership to the Christian community.

In Christian confirmation, a baptised person believes that he or she is receiving the gift of the Holy Spirit (link back to the concept of the Trinity).

In the Anglican Church, the sacrament of confirmation is conferred through the laying of hands. In the Roman Catholic Church, each participant is also anointed with oil. Confirmation can be held at any age. In the Eastern Churches, it is conferred on infants straight after baptism. In the West, most denominations insist that participants are old enough to understand the



significance of their promises.

Marriage

Christians believe the purpose of marriage is:

- To unite with someone, they love for the rest of their lives
- To be faithful and make this sacrament with God's blessing and in God's presence
- To have children who can also be part of the Christian faith
- Christians believe that marriage is a covenant before God. Their marriage will take place in the presence of family and friends who act as witnesses. This shows that they are committed to each other.

When Christians marry they are making a promise in the presence of God to love each other for the rest of their lives. This love is reflected by their wedding rings which symbolise everlasting love. The bride may also wear a white wedding dress. This is a symbol of her purity and respect for God.

Death

Christians believe that when someone dies, they are judged by God. The righteous go to Heaven. When a Christian dies, it is seen as the end of his/her life on earth. A funeral is held for person who has died and give thanks for their life. The funeral is held about a week after death. It can either take place in a church or at a home:

Heaven and the sinner goes to friends and family to grieve for the crematorium. It usually takes this

The Gathering

The priest will open the service with this reading from the scriptures: 'I am the resurrection and the life,' saith the Lord; 'he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live: and whosoever liveth and believeth in me shall never die.'

Readings and sermon

A psalm from the Bible is read out. It is often Psalm 23, 'The Lord is my Shepherd'. Verses from the Old or New Testament are also read.

Personal readings

The priest will talk about the person who has died. This can be quite a personal section, reflecting on the person's life and their role in the Christian church. A family member or friend may wish to read out a poem or a passage from the Bible.

Prayers

Prayers of thanksgiving, penitence and readiness for death are said.

Reflection

Silent time for reflection. The congregation is given a minute to reflect on the deceased. Commendation and farewell

The priest speaks these words: "Let us commend (the person's name) to the mercy of God, our maker and redeemer." The priest then reads a prayer of entrusting and commending.

The committal

This is probably the most solemn moment of the service. At a burial, this is when the coffin is lowered into the grave. At a cremation, the curtains are closed around the coffin. "We therefore commit (his or her) body to the ground; earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust; in the sure and certain hope of the

Resurrection to eternal life."

Life Journeys for Sikhs

Birth

Do Sikhs have a Holy Book?

Sikhs celebrate the birth of a child through a naming ceremony called Naam Karan. This is a special ceremony that happens at the gurdwara around two weeks after the birth of the child.

Elements of the ceremony include:

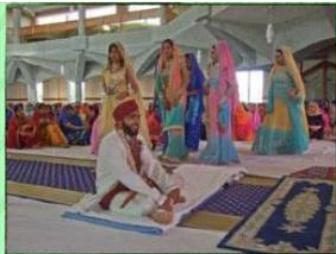
- Everyone makes an offering to the Guru Granth Sahib.
- The parents make Karah Parshad or give a donation for it to be made.
- The family offer the gurdwara something special, such as a rumalla.
- The Mool Mantar is said to thank God for the precious gift of life
- The sangat say prayers of thanks
- The baby is given a spoonful of amrit mixture

The teachings of the Sikh religion were passed down from Guru to Guru and then written down in a very special book, the Guru Granth Sahib. The Guru Granth Sahib is used to guide the everyday thoughts and actions within a Sikh family and the rituals involved.

Initiation

A Sikh can go through this initiation as soon as they are old enough to understand the full commitment that they are making. Sikhs who have been through the Amrit Ceremony of initiation, or Amrit Sanskar, become baptised Sikhs, take new names, and wear the 5 Ks.

Wedding



A Sikh wedding ceremony is known as 'Anand Karaj' which means 'Blissful Union'. A wedding is a very special day in a Sikh's life and weddings are very joyful and happy events. Sikhs do not permit divorce and a marriage is seen as the joining together of two people:

"They are not husband and wife who only have physical contact; rather they are wife and husband who have one spirit in two bodies."



Death

On the day of a Sikh's funeral, the body is taken either to the gurdwara or a relative's house where it is bathed and given fresh clothes. The people gathered for the funeral sing hymns and recite passages from the Sikh scriptures. The family of the deceased also recite 'Waheguru' which means 'Wonderful Lord'. This helps to give them strength and remember that the death is God's will. Most Sikhs are cremated which means their body is burnt to ashes. At the point of cremation, final speeches are said about the person's life and the 'Antam Ardas' (Final Prayer) is offered.

Subject specific vocabulary and definitions (Tier 3 vocabulary)

| | |
|--------------------------|--|
| Baptism | Symbolic way of joining the Church from the very start of Christianity |
| Naam Karan | Sikhs celebrate the birth of a child through a naming ceremony |
| Rumalla | A term for a square or rectangle piece of silk to cover the Guru Granth Sahib in the Sikh temple |
| Guru Granth Sahib | The holy religious scripture of Sikhism |
| Anand Karaj | A Sikh wedding ceremony |
| Waheguru | Wonderful Lord |

Medium Term Planning

| Week 1 | Week 2 | Week 3 | Week 4 | Week 5 | Week 6 |
|--|--|---|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| To know how Christians celebrate birth through confirmation. | To know how Christians celebrate marriage. | To know how Christians celebrate death. | To know how Sikhs celebrate birth. | To know how Sikhs celebrate marriage. | To know how Sikhs celebrate death. |