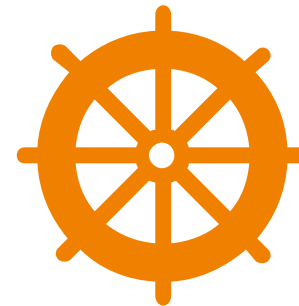


Key stages 1 & 2 Statutory Faith Content



Buddhism



Learning about religion – mainly AT1

Buddhism

Statutory Content

Beliefs, teaching and sources – <i>What do I believe in and where do these beliefs come from?</i>	Practices and ways of life – <i>How do I live my life?</i>	Forms and expressing meaning – <i>How do I show my belief?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Buddha was a human being, not a God • all things change • actions have consequences • the Buddha found an answer to problem of suffering and dissatisfaction in life • Buddha's teachings: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the Four Noble truths and – the Five Moral Precepts <p>Important in forming attitudes of mind and as guidance for living</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddhists try to follow the example of the Buddha's life and live by his teachings • following the Noble Eightfold Path (the 8-spoked wheel) • the Buddhist Temple or Centre <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – important for worship, meditation or ceremonies – significant features and objects – e.g. water offering bowls, image of Buddha, incense, flowers – the Buddha image is not worshipped as an idol 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the importance of awareness (mindfulness) • the importance of reflection and meditation • being aware of thoughts, feelings and how they lead to actions • things Buddhists do to try to alleviate suffering: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – practice the Dharma; – be sympathetic and kind to others, including animals; – Give generously of time, food and abilities <p>Festivals Wesak – a festival that celebrates the birth, Enlightenment and passing away of the Buddha</p>

Learning about religion – mainly AT2

Identity, diversity and belonging – <i>What does it mean to be a member of my faith locally, nationally and globally?</i>	Meaning, purpose and truth – <i>How does my faith help my understanding of life's journey?</i>	Values and commitment – <i>What is important to me and my faith?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Sangha, The Buddhist Community <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – includes ordained (e.g. monks, nuns and priests) and lay people 	<p>Teachings as answer to the problem of suffering in life e.g.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the story of Kisa and the mustard seed • the story of Angulimala <p>Symbols The Bodhi tree The Lotus Flower – symbol of enlightenment</p>	<p>The importance of compassion</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • respect for all living things and the intention not to harm them • the importance of being generous, kind, truthful, helpful and patient

Buddhism**Content organised in to non-statutory units**

Unit 1: The Buddha	Unit 2: Living as a Buddhist	Unit 3: Following the Buddha's Teaching	Unit 4: The Buddhist Community Worldwide
<p>Key Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what is a Buddha? • how did the Buddha teach that people should live? <p>Concepts:</p> <p>AT1: Beliefs, teachings and sources Practices and ways of life</p> <p>AT2: Meaning, purpose and truth Values and commitments</p>	<p>Key Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what is the importance of a temple or a Buddhist centre? • why do Buddhists have images of the Buddha? <p>Concepts:</p> <p>AT1: Beliefs, teachings and sources Practices and ways of life</p> <p>AT2: Identity and belonging. Meaning, purpose and truth</p>	<p>Key Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how do Buddhists try to follow the teachings of the Buddha? • how do the teachings and example of the Buddha help Buddhists to grow towards enlightenment? <p>Concepts:</p> <p>AT1: Beliefs, teachings and practices Forms of expression</p> <p>AT2: Meaning, purpose and truth</p>	<p>Key Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • which places have special meaning to Buddhists? • what might Buddhists gain from visiting these places? • how do Buddhists try to live a good life? <p>Concepts:</p> <p>AT1: Beliefs, teachings and sources Practices and ways of life</p> <p>AT2: Identity and belonging. Meaning, purpose and truth</p>
<p>The Buddha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Buddha's search for truth. • Buddha means the 'awakened one'. He was a human being who 'woke up' from the 'sleep of confusion' and became aware of the truth. The Buddha became free of suffering and was able to help others to 'awaken themselves' • teachings of the Buddha • the Four Noble Truths. People should work at becoming kind, compassionate, generous, truthful • people should try not to hurt any living thing, take things that are not given and try to be honest and straightforward • story of Siddhartha and the Swan 	<p>The Buddhist Community – Sangha</p> <p>Lives out the teachings of the Buddha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • all members support one another • story of The King's Elephant – keeping good company matters • Buddhists meditate to help them understand the Buddha's teachings <p>The home shrine</p> <p>A Temple or Buddhist Centre</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • where teachings are given • where Buddhists meditate together • a sacred space, where removal of shoes shows respect • a shrine with an image of the Buddha <p>Images of the Buddha communicate values of wisdom and compassion</p>	<p>The Buddha</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddha is the perfect example of what people can become • the Noble Eightfold Path • symbols, e.g. the wheel and lotus. The Dharma (Buddhist teachings) • story that illustrates Buddhist values <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Monkey King <p>All Buddhists try to learn and practice the Dharma. This is the teaching and practice that leads to awakening</p> <p>Vaisakha Puja or Vesak/Wesak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • festival remembering the life, enlightenment and teaching of the Buddha 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Sangha - people who follow the Dharma • some live as monks and nuns, others meditate and practice Buddhism in ordinary lives • The five precepts <p>Buildings and Places in the wider world</p> <p>Places of pilgrimage and their significance, e.g. Lumbini – birthplace of Buddha; Bodhgaya – place of enlightenment; Deer park at Sarnath – first teachings of Buddha; Kushinagar – where he passed away</p>

Christianity



Learning about religion – mainly AT1

Christianity

Statutory Content

Beliefs, teaching and sources – <i>What do I believe in and where do these beliefs come from?</i>	Practices and ways of life – <i>How do I live my life?</i>	Forms and expressing meaning – <i>How do I show my belief?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God is Father, Son and Holy Spirit • God is the Creator of the world who loves His creation • Jesus is the Son of God • Old Testament/New Testament – different genres • Psalms and Prophets • Gospels and Letters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • following the Ten Commandments • Christians are recommended to pray and read the Bible daily • most Christians keep Sunday as a special day 	<p>Advent is a time of preparation for Christmas and Epiphany</p> <p>Lent is a time of preparation for Easter and Pentecost</p>

Learning about religion – mainly AT2

Identity, diversity and belonging – <i>What does it mean to be a member of my faith locally, nationally and globally?</i>	Meaning, purpose and truth – <i>How does my faith help my understanding of life's journey?</i>	Values and commitment – <i>What is important to me and my faith?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus' contemporary followers are world-wide <p>Places of Worship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there are many different type of Christian places of worship, e.g. churches, chapels, cathedrals. Complete a study of 2 in depth. • special ceremonies that take place there – funerals, weddings, confirmation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus was human and divine • Jesus showed His power as a miracle worker • Jesus' teaching and life give humans the perfect example. They explain how Christians people should behave to each other • Jesus' resurrection shows Christians that death is not an end <p>Christians believe Jesus' life and death helps them have a relationship with God.</p>	<p>Christians try to show God's love through their actions. By loving their neighbour, Christians show their care for all people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • belonging to the Community • Christians belong to a worldwide family • people who followed the example of Jesus

Christianity – Key Stage 1

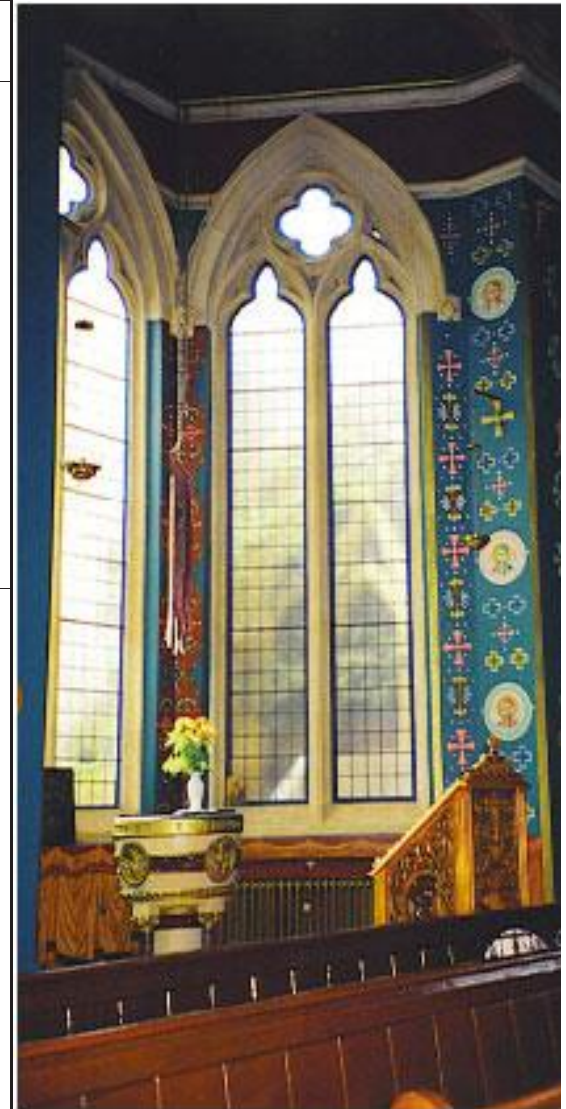
Content organised into non-statutory units

Unit 1: Jesus' birth and Christmas	Unit 2: Jesus the teacher	Unit 3: Easter and Symbols	Unit 4: A Local Church
<p>Key Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what do Christians remember at Christmas? • what do Christians believe about Jesus? • why is the Bible important to Christians? <p>Concepts: AT1: Beliefs, teachings and sources. Practices and ways of life. AT2: Meaning, purpose and truth.</p>	<p>Key Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what values do Christians believe • Jesus taught? • how do Christians believe Jesus taught them these values? <p>Concepts: AT1: Beliefs, teachings and sources. Practices and ways of life. AT2: Values and commitments.</p>	<p>Key Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what do symbols of Easter represent? • how do symbols and symbolic actions show the importance of Easter for Christians? <p>Concepts: AT1: Beliefs, teachings, practices and ways of life. Forms of expression & Symbolism Belonging. Death and new life.</p>	<p>Key Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what happens in a Christian place of worship? • how does a place of worship help Christians to remember their beliefs about Jesus? • how do Christians try to follow Jesus' example? <p>Concepts: AT1: Beliefs, teachings and sources. Practices and ways of life. Forms of expression. Identity and belonging. AT2: Values and commitments.</p>
<p>Beliefs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe that Jesus is God's Son • Christian celebrations: Christmas is the celebration of Jesus' birth which shows he is special for Christians • The Bible is a special book: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – different from other books – it contains stories about the birth and life of Jesus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus' teaching and life give Christians the perfect example • there are stories about Jesus which develop Christian values: • Zacchaeus • Jesus told stories about forgiveness and love: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Lost Son – The Good Samaritan • Jesus taught the two greatest Commandments are 'Love God' and 'Love your neighbour' • The Bible is a special book: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Christians read it to learn about Jesus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the story of Jesus' death and resurrection emphasises the idea that Jesus is special for Christians • Jesus washing feet and sharing food with his friends – some of whom let him down <p>Symbols</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • cross and egg • symbols of Easter e.g. palm crosses, Easter gardens, colours of vestments and candles • symbolic actions: washing feet on Maundy Thursday • Christians share food together to recall Jesus' last meal with his friends 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • through finding out about a local church: • most Christians keep Sunday as a special day <p>Church buildings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there are many places where Christians worship together, read the Bible, sing and pray one or more times weekly • leaders of the service and community e.g. priests, ministers, elders • objects and symbols in buildings • important ceremonies e.g. welcoming/ dedication/ infant baptisms <p>Christians try to follow the example of Jesus by caring for others, e.g. the elderly and those less fortunate, for example at Harvest, through charities</p>

Christianity – Key Stage 2

Content organised into non-statutory units

Unit 5: The Bible	Unit 6: Local Christian places of worship	Unit 7: Who was Jesus? – Human and Divine
<p>Key Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how do Christians use the Bible? • what is the relationship between the life of Jesus and the Old and New Testaments? • what does the Bible contain? • how does using the Bible help Christians to grow in their faith? <p>Concepts: AT1: Beliefs, teachings and sources. Ways of life; Forms of expression. AT2: Meaning, purpose and truth. Values and commitments.</p>	<p>Key Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why are there different places of worship for Christians? • what similarities are there in what Christians believe? • how does coming together help Christians to grow in their faith? <p>Concepts: AT1: Beliefs, teachings and sources. Ways of life; Forms of expression. AT2: Identity and Belonging. Meaning, purpose and truth. Values and commitments.</p>	<p>Key Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • who do Christians believe Jesus to be? • what evidence do Christians base their beliefs upon? • what meaning does the life and death of Jesus have for Christians. <p>Concepts: AT1: Beliefs, teachings and sources; Ways of life; Forms of expression. AT2: Identity and Belonging. Meaning, purpose and truth.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A source of Christian belief and teaching – some Christians read the Bible every day and find it helpful for their everyday lives • The Old and New Testaments include many books with different genres; these include history, law, songs; Gospels and letters • The Gospel stories tell about events in Jesus' life • Jesus' teaching about the Kingdom of God in parables: The Lost Sheep • Ten Commandments with particular focus on the two greatest commandments 	<p>Through finding out about a second local place of worship:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • special places for Christians • there are many different types of Christian places of worship • belonging to a group and sharing activities with others is important and meaningful • worship includes the use of stillness and silence for reflection • Reasons why people pray • The Lord's Prayer • The Bible (a source of Christian belief and teaching) used in services 	<p>God:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Father, Son and Holy Spirit • Christmas – Jesus' birth • Choosing 12 disciples and friends • Jesus' temptations • Jesus' baptism • miracles and acts of healing e.g. 'Stilling the storm', 'The four friends' or 'Healing a leper' • Easter – Jesus' death, resurrection and afterwards • Christians believe Jesus' life and death helps them have a relationship with God



Christianity – Key Stage 2 continued

Unit 8: Christian Festivals	Unit 9: Leading a Christian life
<p>Key Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how do festivals help Christians to remember Jesus and His teachings? • what happens in places of worship to help Christians understand the meaning behind their festivals? <p>Concepts: AT1: Beliefs, teachings and sources. Ways of life. Forms of expression. AT2: Identity and Belonging. Meaning, purpose and truth. Values and commitments.</p>	<p>Key Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how do Christians follow Jesus and His teachings in their daily lives? • what Christian values guide the actions of the people and organisations studied? • what are the challenges of living a Christian life today? <p>Concepts AT1: Beliefs, teachings and sources. Ways of life. Forms of expression. AT2: Identity and Belonging. Meaning, purpose and truth. Values and commitments.</p>
<p>The Church has its own calendar with special names for certain times of the year:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • times associated with Jesus' life; how Christians understand and celebrate these events – Christmas and Easter • times of reflection: Advent and Lent <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Jesus' temptation • sharing the Lord's Supper • Pentecost 	<p>Commitment, belonging and belief in the special presence of God during significant life events</p> <p>Example of at least one person and one charitable organisation that exemplifies Christianity in action</p> <p>Encounter with one local Christian to share how their life is led by faith</p>

Content organised into non-statutory units

Hinduism



Learning about religion – mainly AT1

Hinduism

Statutory Content

Beliefs, teaching and sources – <i>What do I believe in and where do these beliefs come from?</i>	Practices and ways of life – <i>How do I live my life?</i>	Forms and expressing meaning – <i>How do I show my belief?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is one God, who is seen in different ways , believed to be formless and represented through different forms (deities) such as Rama • the story of Rama and Sita recalled at Diwali • some forms of God: Shiva, Hanuman, Lakshmi, Krishna, Ganesh, Rama • God is represented as a trimurti – showing the 3 main images of God; Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva • the birth of Krishna • Krishna and Sudhama • beliefs about creation • Sacred Texts: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Ramayana is the source of stories about Rama – Bhagavad Gita is the source of stories about Krishna 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Puja at home and in the Temple (Mandir) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The shrine – The Arti Ceremony – The role of the divine images – The puja tray – Meditation • worship in the Temple (Mandir) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – The Mandir is the Hindu place of worship – respect shown by removing shoes and sitting on the floor • Festivals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Diwali – Raksha Bandhan – the birth of Krishna • birth, marriage, death and rebirth • 4 ashramas 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • religious symbols and their meanings <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Aum/Om – The diva – Hands in prayer (Namaste) • Prashad (food offered, blessed and served after prayer) • Pilgrimage to sacred places in India • the Ganges • ways that respect is shown to God

Learning about religion – mainly AT2

Identity, diversity and belonging	Meaning, purpose and truth	Values and commitment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • love and loyalty between members of the extended family • Hinduism was originally an Indian religion • many Hindu families around the world maintain links with India 	<p>Birth, marriage, death and rebirth</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • respect for all people and living things • the importance of caring for others • respect for <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Other people (shown through namaste) – All forms of life, especially the cow • hospitality is important to Hindus • working to support the environment

Hinduism

Content organised into non-statutory units

Part 1: Unit 1 – Diwali	Part 1: Unit 2 – Worship	Part 2: Unit 3 – Hindu life	Part 2: Unit 4 – God and beliefs
<p>Key Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what understanding do Hindus have about God? • what do stories at Diwali explain about God? • what is the role of a Hindu temple in a Hindu's life? <p>Concepts: AT1: Beliefs, teaching, sources; Practices and ways of life. AT2: Identity and belonging. Meaning, purpose and truth.</p>	<p>Key Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what is the importance of families in Hinduism? • why are honesty and truthfulness important in Hinduism? • how do Hindus pray at home and in the Temple? <p>Concepts: AT1: Beliefs, teaching, sources. Practices and ways of life. AT2: Identity and belonging. Meaning, purpose and truth.</p>	<p>Key Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why is the natural world important to a Hindu? • how does belief about creation lead to vegetarianism and ahimsa? <p>Concepts: AT1: Beliefs, teaching, sources. Practices and ways of life. AT2: Identity and belonging meaning, purpose and truth.</p>	<p>Key Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how do Rama and Krishna help Hindus to understand God? • what stories do you know that help Hindus to learn about right and wrong or evil or good? • what does it mean to be a Hindu? <p>Concepts: AT1: Beliefs, teaching, sources. Practices and ways of life. AT2: Meaning, purpose and truth.</p>
<p>Hindus believe in one God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • represented through different names and forms e.g. Rama Ganesh, Hanuman, Lakshmi • God has visited earth at different times in different forms to help people: Rama • stories on the theme of good and evil connected to Rama and Sita recalled at Diwali • stories are found in the Ramayana <p>Worship at Diwali</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Hindu Mandir • respect shown by sitting on the floor • the shrine • the Aarti ceremony • Puja 	<p>The Hindu Home</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • respect for all people and living things • the importance of caring for others • importance of honesty and truthfulness • love and loyalty between member of the extended family • value of the relationship between brother and sister and the Festival of Raksha Bandhan. • worship at home – the home shrine • Namaste - symbol of respect and greeting <p>The Hindu Mandir</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • worship in a Mandir • the role of the Hindu priest • the role of divine images • Prashad (food offered, blessed and served after prayer) 	<p>The Environment</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • beliefs about creation • Aum/Om symbol • attitudes towards animals, especially cows / bulls • Ahimsa– the importance and reasons for non-violence and its implications e.g. vegetarianism, not hurting living things created by God <p>The World</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • originally an Indian religion • Hindus live in Great Britain and across the world and often keep links to India 	<p>God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • forms of God include Krishna, Rama, Shiva, Ganesh • God as Trimurti – 3 main images: Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva • the universe and the endless cycle of creation, preservation and destruction • birth of Krishna (Janmashtami) • stories: The Birth of Krishna, Krishna and Sudhama <p>The Life journey</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what makes each person's unique identity • 4 ashramas • Samskars - especially initiation (sacred thread)

Islam



Learning about religion – mainly AT1

Islam

Statutory Content

Beliefs, teaching and sources – <i>What do I believe in and where do these beliefs come from?</i>	Practices and ways of life – <i>How do I live my life?</i>	Forms and expressing meaning – <i>How do I show my belief?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allah is the creator and provides all things • Allah sent messengers and books to give His guidance: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Prophet Muhammad (pbuh); – The Qur'an • Revelation of Qur'an – the final message • Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) was chosen by Allah as the final Messenger 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ramadan: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the month in which the Qur'an was revealed; – fasting and breaking fast together – reciting the Qur'an • Id ul Fitr - Celebration of the successful completion of Ramadan • The Qur'an <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – is treated with respect – children learn the Qur'an • Hajj - Visiting Makkah for Hajj. • Id ul Adha <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – celebration at the end of the Hajj. – The Mosque: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ the Ka'aba – first house of worship for God; ○ Prophets Ibrahim and Ismail (pbuh) built the Ka'aba; ○ features of a mosque 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allah is the Islamic name for God • Muslims worship Allah • the naming of a child: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – practices associated with the birth and name of a child – names are usually selected because they have a good meaning. • prayer to Allah by daily salat. • Muslims give thanks for Allah's creation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the Ka'aba the Qiblah for all prayer/worship

Learning about religion – mainly AT2

Identity, diversity and belonging	Meaning, purpose and truth	Values and commitment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • establishing the first Muslim community and the Muslim Calendar. • the world is a mosque: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – role of the mosque as a local social, religious, educational and welfare centre; 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the birth of a child as a blessing (blessings/barakah). • belief in Allah • beliefs about life, death and the hereafter. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslims respect and appreciate everything Allah created • following the teaching of the Qur'an, e.g. showing respect to others, being honest and kind, and keeping your temper) • following instructions, e.g. halal food • respect for all creation • giving charity and doing charitable works

Islam

Content organised into non-statutory units

Part 1: Unit 1 – Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)	Part 1: Unit 2 – Five Pillars of Islam	Part 2: Unit 3 – Ramadan and Id ul Fitr	Part 2: Unit 4 – Hajj – the journey of a lifetime
<p>Key Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what do Muslims believe? • why is Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) important to Muslims? • what is the Qur'an? <p>Concepts:</p> <p>AT1: Beliefs, teachings, sources; Practices and ways of life.</p> <p>AT2: Identity and belonging. Meaning, purpose and truth.</p>	<p>Key Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what are the five pillars of Islam? • what does worship mean to Muslims? • how do Muslims show their respect for Allah in everyday life? <p>Concepts:</p> <p>AT1: Beliefs, teachings, sources. Practices and ways of life.</p> <p>AT2: Identity and belonging. Meaning, purpose and truth.</p>	<p>Key Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why do Muslims fast during Ramadan? • how does fasting help Muslims to grow closer to Allah and to each other? • how do Muslims celebrate Id? <p>Concepts:</p> <p>AT1: Beliefs, teachings, practices. Concept of God.</p> <p>AT2: Meaning, purpose and truth.</p>	<p>Key Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what is a pilgrimage? • why do Muslims go on Hajj? • which stories are associated with the places on Hajj? • how does the Hajj make Muslims feel they are all part of one family? <p>Concepts:</p> <p>AT1: Beliefs, teachings, practices. Concept of God.</p> <p>AT2: Meaning, purpose and truth.</p>
<p>Stories from the life of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • revelation of the Qur'an • the early Muslims • migration to Madinah <p>The Qur'an</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Qur'an is the holy book of Islam, written in Arabic • The Qur'an must be treated with respect <p>Place of Worship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Mosque • the first call to prayer 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shahadah 2. Salah – Prayer 3. Sawm – Fasting 4. Zakat – Charity 5. Hajj - Pilgrimage <p>Worship of Allah</p> <p>Muslims serve Allah in many ways</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • giving charity • daily Salah <p>The Muslim Home</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • worship in the home <p>Living as a Muslim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the importance of good values for Muslims e.g. honesty, truthfulness and dressing modestly • respect for everyone • birth and naming of a baby – names chosen for their good meanings • keeping food requirements - halal 	<p>Sawm</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the importance of the month of Ramadan • Qur'anic quotes about fasting • Ramadan – a time to focus on Allah, being a good Muslim and considering those who have less • fasting requirements • breaking the fast • worship during Ramadan. <p>Id ul Fitr</p> <p>Celebration of keeping the fast at its end. Zakat al Fitr (charity at Id.)</p>	<p>Allah sent guidance through the Qur'an and his Prophets</p> <p>The Ka'aba</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • first house of worship for God; • Prophets Ibrahim and Ismail (pbuh) built the Ka'aba; <p>Hajj requirements, stories associated with the places of the Hajj</p> <p>Id ul Adha</p> <p>Festival that takes place the day after the gathering of pilgrims on Mount Arafat. A time for Muslims worldwide to celebrate</p>

Judaism



Learning about religion – mainly AT1

Judaism

Statutory Content

Beliefs, teaching and sources – <i>What do I believe in and where do these beliefs come from?</i>	Practices and ways of life – <i>How do I live my life?</i>	Forms and expressing meaning – <i>How do I show my belief?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God is One • God is the Creator • God cares for all people • the Torah <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – is in the form of a scroll; written in Hebrew; – written on parchment contains: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – laws and rules setting out how people should live: – The Ten Commandments – keeping Shabbat – Kashrut (the Kosher kitchen) – examples of writings, e.g. psalms and proverbs – stories – the life of Moses • role of the Rabbi 	<p>Shabbat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shabbat and the day of rest • preparations for and welcoming Shabbat • the Friday night meal and eating as a family • lighting and blessing candles • blessing the wine and the challah • Havdalah <p>Family Life – life rituals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar and Bat Mitzvah • marriage <p>Festivals and Celebrations</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hannukah • Passover • Purim (the Story of Esther) <p>The Synagogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • community centre • place of prayer, worship and study • main features and components 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Shema; tefillin • wearing kippah, tallit, tzitzit • following the commandments of the Torah – e.g. keeping Shabbat, keeping kosher • the mezuzah identifies the home as Jewish. <p>The value and expression of gratitude</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • general blessings, including blessing after meals

Learning about religion – mainly AT2

Judaism cont.

Statutory Content

<p>Identity, diversity and belonging <i>What does it mean to be a member of my faith locally, nationally and globally?</i></p>	<p>Meaning, purpose and truth <i>How does my faith help my understanding of life's journey?</i></p>	<p>Values and commitment <i>What is important to me and my faith?</i></p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • family life • the Jewish Home <p>Israel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a special place for Jews 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the first four of the Ten Commandments • story of David and Goliath <p>Beliefs about life, death and the hereafter</p> <p>First four of the 10 Commandments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • care for the environment • respect and honour for the Torah and God's name • hospitality • charity at Shabbat



Judaism

Content organised into non-statutory units

Part 1: Unit 1 – Shabbat – A day of rest	Part 1: Unit 2 – Festivals in the Jewish year	Part 2: Unit 3 – The Synagogue	Part 2: Unit 4 – Jewish life
<p>Key Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why is Shabbat important to Jews? • why do Jews attend the synagogue? • why a day of rest? <p>Concepts:</p> <p>AT1: Beliefs, teachings, sources; Practices and ways of life.</p> <p>AT2: Identity and belonging. Meaning, purpose and truth.</p>	<p>Key Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why is it important to keep traditions/ customs alive? • how do the Festival events help to teach young Jews about their past? • what do these festivals show about the Jews' relationship with God? <p>Concepts:</p> <p>AT1: Beliefs, teachings, sources. Practices and ways of life.</p> <p>AT2: Identity and belonging. Meaning, purpose and truth.</p>	<p>Key Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how do Jews show that God is present in the synagogue. • how does the Torah help Jewish people to understand what being Jewish means? <p>Concepts:</p> <p>AT1: Beliefs, teachings, sources. Practices and ways of life. Concept of God.</p> <p>AT2: Identity and belonging meaning, purpose and truth.</p>	<p>Key Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how does the Shema tell Jews to keep their religion alive? • how does life change for a Jew after their Bar/Bat Mitzvah? • why are the home and synagogue equally important in Jewish life? <p>Concepts:</p> <p>AT1: Beliefs, teachings, sources. Practices and ways of life. Concept of God.</p> <p>AT2: Meaning, purpose and truth.</p>
<p>Shabbat – the Sabbath Day</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God resting and creation • preparing for Shabbat • starts at sunset • day of separation and different from other days – day of rest/day of joy • blessings • shared meal – kosher food • Shabbat Table and customs • charity contributions given (Tzedakah) • keeping Shabbat - instructions in Torah <p>Synagogue – Attend for prayer with the community on Shabbat</p> <p>Havdalah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • end of Shabbat • spices, wine and plaited candle • blessing of Shabbat taken into the week 	<p>Succot (Sukkoth)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Festival of Tabernacles • Succoth – temporary shelters (singular succah) • celebration at home and the Synagogue • story told of 40 years in the desert • harvest <p>Passover (Pesach)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • story recalled: Moses and the Exodus from Egypt found in the Torah • celebration at home • symbolism and ritual of seder meal – questions from youngest child • Israel- a special place for Jews <p>Purim</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • story recalled: Esther saves her people • celebration at home and synagogue • symbolism and ritual of story telling and dressing up 	<p>Synagogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ark • Ner Tamid • Torah portion read in services. • role of the Rabbi <p>Torah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • written on parchment scroll in Hebrew • laws and rules • treated with respect • laws and rules which set out how people should live • The Ten Commandments • examples of writings, e.g. psalms and proverbs • stories – the life of Moses • where stories about the Jews' relationship with God are found – the story of David and Goliath 	<p>The Jewish home</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mezuzah • keeping Kashrut – rules found in the Torah • hospitality <p>The Shema</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • said daily. • preparing for prayer. • Philacteries, Tallit, Kippah • The Shema in the Mezuzah – signifying a Jewish home <p>The journey of Jewish life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bar/Bat Mitzvah • wearing Kippah, tallit and tzitzit in worship • family celebrations in the synagogue

Sikhism



Learning about religion – mainly AT1

Sikhism

Statutory Content

Beliefs, teaching and sources – <i>What do I believe in and where do these beliefs come from?</i>	Practices and ways of life – <i>How do I live my life?</i>	Forms and expressing meaning – <i>How do I show my belief?</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there is one God, the Creator of all things • God is the supreme truth • remember God <p>Guru Nanak</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak in India; • stories which tell about his youth and travels, e.g. feeding the poor and needy. <p>The Guru Granth Sahib</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the final and everlasting Guru of the Sikhs • teachings of Guru Nanak and other Gurus • written in Gurmurkhi • contains hymns sung in services • The Mool Mantra • Akhand Path <p>The Gurus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ten human Gurus – from Guru Nanak to Guru Gobind Singh • Guru Gobind Singh – founded the Khalsa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • growing up as a Sikh • Sikhs worship at home and in the Gurdwara <p>The Gurdwara</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • place of Sikh worship and community centre • where the Guru Granth Sahib is based • other ceremonies that take place there: naming; weddings; festivals • shoes removed, hair covered • free meal (langar) • use of the Guru Granth Sahib • role of the Granthi • music and musicians • the Nisan Sahib <p>Celebration of Guru Nanak’s birthday</p> <p>Celebration of Vaisakhi</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the Khanda symbol • IK Onkar symbol (there is one God). • Sikhs worship and share food together, this demonstrates belief that everyone is equal • ceremonies – ceremony of belonging, the Amrit Ceremony and festivals <p>The Guru Granth Sahib</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • treated as a living Guru

Learning about religion – mainly AT2

Sikhism cont.

Statutory Content

Identity, diversity and belonging <i>What does it mean to be a member of my faith locally, nationally and globally?</i>	Meaning, purpose and truth <i>How does my faith help my understanding of life's journey?</i>	Values and commitment <i>What is important to me and my faith?</i>
<p>Guru Har Gobind</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • story of the Guru celebrated at Divali <p>Guru Gobind Singh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vaisakhi • the introduction of the 5 Ks and Sikh names <p>Belonging to the community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Khalsa - Amrit ceremony • The 5 Ks <p>India – the Golden Temple, a special place for Sikhs</p>	<p>Beliefs about life, death and the hereafter</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • teaching – all people are equal • beliefs in action – story of the Watercarrier Bhai Ghanaya • work honestly (kirat karma) • sharing (vand chhakna) • service to all human beings (sewa) e.g. Pingalwara • equality of gender • equality of race and creed – all humans are one



Sikhism

Content organised into non-statutory units

Part 1: Unit 1 – Guru Nanak and his teachings	Part 1: Unit 2 – Sikh teaching and life	Part 2: Unit 3 – The Gurdwara and the Guru Granth Sahib – final and everlasting Guru	Part 2: Unit 4 – Belonging to the Sikh community
<p>Key Questions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • what do Sikhs believe about God? • what does Guru mean? • what does it mean to be equal? <p>Concepts:</p> <p>AT1: Beliefs, teachings, sources; Practices and ways of life.</p> <p>AT2: Identity and belonging. Meaning, purpose and truth.</p>	<p>Key Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how do the lives of Sikhs show they follow rules in their lives? • what does worship mean to Sikhs? <p>Concepts:</p> <p>AT1: Beliefs, teachings, sources. Practices and ways of life.</p> <p>AT2: Identity and belonging. Meaning, purpose and truth</p>	<p>Key Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • how is the Gurdwara a centre for worship and a place that demonstrates Sikh values? • why is the Guru Granth Sahib ‘The Everlasting Guru’? <p>Concepts:</p> <p>AT1: Beliefs, teachings, sources. Practices and ways of life. Concept of God.</p> <p>AT2: Identity and belonging meaning, purpose and truth</p>	<p>Key Questions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • why was Guru Gobind Singh important? • what is the significance of the Amrit Ceremony? <p>Concepts:</p> <p>AT1: Beliefs, teachings, sources. Practices and ways of life. Concept of God.</p> <p>AT2: Meaning, purpose and truth.</p>
<p>The Gurus</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • there were 10 human Gurus • Guru Nanak was the first Guru • Guru Granth Sahib – last of the Gurus • Guru Nanak’s life and teaching • Guru Nanak’s teaching that all people are equal <p>Celebration of Guru Nanak’s birthday</p> <p>Beliefs about God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhs believe in one God – symbolised by the Ik Onkar symbol • God created all things 	<p>Sikh Teaching</p> <p>The Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib teach Sikhs how to live</p> <p>Three important rules to follow:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work honestly • share food with the needy • remember God <p>The Gurus showed how to put teachings into practice in their lives</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • story of Guru Gobind Singh and the Water Carrier, Bhai Ghanaya <p>Sikh Life</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • special celebrations – Akhand Path • Sikhs worship at home and in the Gurdwara • the Guru Granth Sahib teaches Sikhs how to live • Sikhs share and show that everyone is equal in the Gurdwara 	<p>The Gurdwara</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • centre for the community and place of prayer and worship • Nishan Sahib and Khanda symbol • shoes removed, hair covered • role of Granthi • use of music • Karah Prasad • the Langar kitchen- free food for all <p>The Golden Temple- a special place for Sikhs around the world</p> <p>The Guru Granth Sahib</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikh holy book, final everlasting Guru • written in Gurmukhi • treated with respect as a human Guru • contains: teachings of Guru Nanak and other Gurus & teaching hymns from Hindu low caste saints and Muslim sufi Seikh Farid; hymns and sung prayers 	<p>Guru Gobind Singh</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the last human Guru • celebration of Vaisakhi • established the Khalsa • the 5 Ks and Sikh names <p>Belonging to the Community</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • becoming a Khalsa Sikh • Amrit ceremony <p>Obligations accepted with Amrit</p>