



## Religious Education Whole School Concepts and Religious Coverage

	Autumn	Spring	Summer	Trips and enrichment experiences
Year 1	Christianity Concept: Belief	Sikhism Concept: Belief	Sikhism / Christianity Concept: Values	Year 1: Church—local visit (Christianity)
Year 2	Christianity Concept: Identity and Diversity	Christianity and Islam Concept: Belief	Christianity, Islam and Sikhism Concept: Inspirational People	Year 2: Visitor into school (Sikhism)
Year 3	Christianity and Judaism Concept: Identity and Diversity	Christianity Concept: Belief	Comparison of Religions Concept: Values	Year 3: Lichfield Cathedral (Christianity)
Year 4	Christianity and Hinduism Concept: Inspirational People	Christianity Concept: Belief (Lent)	Hinduism and Islam Concept: Values	Year 4: Mosque visit (Islam)
Concept icons	 Beliefs	 Inspirational People	 Values	 Identity and Diversity



## Year 1—Autumn Term



### Religious Education—Christianity

#### Belonging

#### Concept: Belief

##### What I already Know

How to care for myself and others

The things that we **care** about and the things we **belong** to:  
family, friends, pets, hobbies

Why we celebrate special moments in our lives: birthdays,  
Christmas, marriage.

##### Core Knowledge—know more, remember more

A Baptism allows Christians to belong to God's family

The water used in a Baptism ceremony is a symbol of being  
cleansed and made ready for a new life with God

The light from the candle is a symbol of the light of Christ  
and the flame symbolises the flame of faith which should  
burn throughout the lives of Christians.

##### Speak like an expert—vocabulary



**Baptism** is a special ceremony that welcomes children into Christianity  
and to living a life as a Christian.



**Belonging** is a sense of fitting in or feeling like you are a part of a  
group.



**Symbolism** is the use of a symbol or object to represent an idea, value  
or quality.

##### Read this



##### Watch this

[John the Baptist/  
Baptism of Jesus Bi-  
ble story for kids](#)



## Year 2—Autumn Term



### Religious Education—Christianity

#### Natural World and Caring for New Life

#### Concept: Identity and Diversity

##### What I already Know

How people show they care for each other through their actions and words.

How Sikhs show they care by inviting people of any faith who are in need of food into the Gurdwara to share their food.

How we show who and what is important to us.

How Christians welcome a new baby into their faith (revisit from Year 1).

##### Core Knowledge—know more, remember more

Christianity teaches believers that they need to look after and take responsibility for the natural world. This is because **Adam and Eve** were given the earth by God to look after it and care for it so Christians must do the same.

The birth of Jesus is important to Christians because they believe that Jesus was a special baby because he was God's son. Shepherds travelled to Bethlehem to see the baby and told everyone what they had heard and seen.

The Wise Men did not return to Herod and did not tell him where baby Jesus was as they were warned in a dream that he intended to harm the baby.

##### Speak like an expert—vocabulary

##### Read this



**Special:** something that is better, greater, or different from others; unique.



**Significance:** something that has great meaning or value.



##### Watch this



**Environment:** the surroundings or conditions in which a person, animal, or plant lives.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/religious-studies-ks1-the%20christian-story-of-the-first-christmas/z7fp382>



## Year 3—Autumn Term



### Religious Education—Christianity and Judaism

#### Religious and Rules and Religion in the Home

#### Concept: Identity and Diversity

##### What I already Know

Customs and practices we have in our own homes, for example grandparents coming for tea on a specific day, eating meals at the table, bedtime routine

What rules are, why we have them and what they are in place to do (keep us safe).

At Manor Hill, we have school rules which apply to everyone and individual class rules which each class make up together.

Rules at home are different to our rules at school.

##### Core Knowledge—know more, remember more

Rules are put in place for your safety and wellbeing, but also to ensure everyone is treated fairly. Different religions have different rules, but one rule that is expressed in all religions is 'always treat others as you would like them to treat you'.

In Christianity, Christians follow the Ten Commandments.

In Judaism the Shabbat meal is very special to Jewish people because it's a time for families to come together and share special customs.

All Muslims try to pray five times a day because they believe that this is what God wants them to do. Muslims believe this connects them to other Muslims around the world as well as to those who have come before them. They also have the 5 Pillars of Islam to guide them.

##### Speak like an expert—vocabulary



**Custom:** is a common way of doing things. It is something that many people do, and have done for a long time.



**Traditions:** the handing down of information, beliefs, or customs from one generation (e.g. grandparents) to another (e.g. you).



**Moral code:** is a set of rules that a person or group follows in order to live a just and good life

5	PILLARS OF ISLAM	
	SHAHADAH	Testify that none has the right to be worshipped but Allah & Muhammad is His Messenger
	SALAH	Offering Salah (prayer) five times a day.
	ZAKAT	Paying the Zakat (giving alms or charity).
	HAJJ	Going to pilgrimage to the House of Allah at Makkah.
	FASTING	Fasting in the month of the Ramadan.



Watch this

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/religious-studies-ks1-the-five-pillars-of-islam/zv84jhw>



## Year 4—Autumn Term



### Religious Education—Christianity and Hinduism

#### Harvest and Landmarks in Life

#### Concept: Inspirational People

##### What I already Know

Landmarks in life include birth ceremonies, birthdays, coming of age, marriage, death/funeral. A baby being baptised into Christianity is an important landmark to Christians.

It is important to look after and take responsibility for our environment. Our environment is the surroundings or conditions in which we live.

Christianity teaches believers that they need to look after and take responsibility for the natural world, this is because Adam and Eve were given the earth by God to look after it and care for it so Christians must do the same.

##### Core Knowledge—know more, remember more

Confirmation is an important landmark in life for a Christian because they confirm the promises (to lead a Christian life) that were made when they were baptised as a baby by their parents and godparents for themselves.

The Sacred Thread Ceremony is an important landmark in life for a Hindu boy because it marks his entrance into Hinduism. During this ceremony the boy will receive the sacred thread which he has to wear from his left shoulder to his right and crossing his chest.

Explore religious stories and teachings about the environment and identify and reflect their impact this has on behaviour.

##### Speak like an expert—vocabulary



**Landmarks in life:** a point at which an important change takes place.



**Confirmation:** is when a Christian is old enough to understand and make promises to God themselves. They promise to follow God and live their life in a Christian way. Confirmations can happen at any age but you must already be baptised and old enough to understand the promises you are making



**The Sacred Thread Ceremony (Upanayana):** is a ceremony for boys in some Hindu communities to confirm they are of an age to take on religious responsibility. 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.



Watch this

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/school-radio/assemblies-ks1-ks2-harvest-festival-food-being-thankful/z896qfr>



# Year 1—Spring Term



## Religious Education—Sikhism

### Caring and Family

### Concept: Belief



#### What I already Know

The things that we **care** about and the things we **belong** to: family, friends, pets, hobbies

Why we celebrate special moments in our lives and in Christianity  
Christians are Baptised to belong to God’s family.

Christians have special symbols which are important to them: the water used in Baptism and the light from the candle.

Explore

Engage

Reflect

#### Core Knowledge—know more, remember more

Families can look very different from each other, but all family members are valued and needed.

Sikhs meet in the Gurdwara to worship. The Langar is inside the Gurdwara. A Langar is a free kitchen where anyone of any faith can go inside and share a free vegetarian meal.

Sikhs show they care by inviting people of any faith who are in need of food into the Gurdwara to share their food.

People of faith receive food rather than take food

The 5 Ks of Sikhism – Kesh (uncut hair), Kara (a steel bracelet), Kanga (a wooden comb) Kaccha (cotton underwear) and Kirpan (steel sword).

#### Speak like an expert—vocabulary



**Caring** is when you display kindness or concern for someone else.



**Gurdwara** is the Sikh place of worship



**Langar** is a kitchen inside the **Gurdwara** where people can receive free food.



**Prashad** is an offering of food.

Watch this:



<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z7gjmp3/articles/zv7fsk7>



Worship, ceremonies and belonging

Concept: Belief



What I already Know

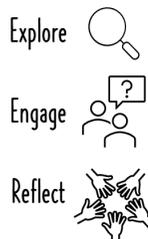
We can belong to lots of different groups (our families, our school, our class, brownies, cubs, dance, football, a faith group etc).

Christians show that they belong to Christianity by being baptised (revisit from Year 1).

How people show they care for each other through their actions and words.

How Sikhs show they care by inviting people of any faith who are in need food into the Gurdwara to share their food.

How we show who and what is important to us.



Core Knowledge—know more, remember more

People of faith use gestures when worshipping.

Christians make gestures with their hands by raising them in prayer, to make the sign of the cross, share peace by shaking hands, holding a bible and breaking bread

Muslims make gestures with their hands by using prayer beads (subha). They also make gestures with their bodies by removing their shoes for prayer, washing before prayer (wudu), standing in rows for prayer, moving through prayer positions (rak'ahs).

Muslims show that they belong to Islam by having a Aqiqah ceremony (revisit from Year 1).

Speak like an expert—vocabulary



**Gestures** are a form of communication without using words



**Rituals** are ceremonies or a series of acts that is performed in the same way



**Aqiqah** is a welcome ceremony for a new born baby within the Muslim faith



Watch this

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zpdt/bk/articles/zrxxgwx>



Religious Education—Christianity

Symbols of Worship and Religious Festivals (Sharing of food)

Concept: Belief



What I already Know

Core Knowledge—know more, remember more

What rules are, why we have them and what they are in place to do (keep us safe).

Rules are put in place for your safety and wellbeing, but also to ensure everyone is treated fairly. Different religions have different rules, but one rule that is expressed in all religions is 'always treat others as you would like them to treat you'.

Each religion follows a set of rules which are of great importance to them.

In the Sikhism faith, they offer free food in the Gurdwara to those who need it.

Special food is eaten during different religious festivals

Many occasions have certain symbols, gestures and rituals which people of faith worship and use for worship. Items, such as The Bible, rosary beads, prayer mats, head scarfs are significant symbols of faith. An action, a person, place, word or object can have symbolic meaning.

Christians express love, peace and justice through their actions and words.

Passover is an important festival celebrated by Jewish people. The evening before Passover begins, there is a special time called Seder, this means order. The Seder happens during a meal with family and friends. An important part of the Seder is the Seder plate. It has sections that hold special Seder food. They all represent something from the story of Passover.

Easter is a Christian celebration. Christians believe that Jesus died on the cross on Good Friday and returned to life two days later on Easter Sunday. Because of this, at Easter, Christians also celebrate new life. Many people celebrate Easter with Easter eggs. A lot of the time, the eggs are made of chocolate but sometimes, they are real eggs. Eggs are an important part of Easter because they remind Christian people of new life. They also remind Christians of the stone used at the entrance of Jesus' tomb.

Speak like an expert—vocabulary



**Tradition** is when a belief or ritual is passed from one generation to another



**Easter** is a Christian holiday to celebrate the resurrection of Jesus Christ



**Pesach or Passover** celebrates the freedom of the Jews from slavery

Explore

Engage

Reflect



## Year 4—Spring Term



### Religious Education—Christianity

#### Lent

#### Concept: Belief



#### What I already know

Landmarks in life include birth ceremonies, birthdays, coming of age, marriage, death/funeral. A baby being baptised into Christianity is an important landmark to Christians.

Easter is a Christian holiday to celebrate the resurrection of Jesus Christ. Eggs are used as a symbol of Easter as they represent the stone used for the tomb.

There is a sharing of food at Easter, where families and friends come together to celebrate.

Explore 

Engage 

Reflect 

#### Core Knowledge—know more, remember more

Lent is a time of preparation for Easter, when Christians think especially about Jesus' death and how it brings them forgiveness for the wrongs they have done.

A lot of people use Lent as a way of testing their willpower - often giving up things like chocolate or other sweet treats before Easter. Millions of people do this as a sign of sacrifice, and Christians do it to represent Jesus Christ's sacrifice when he went into the desert to pray and fast for the 40 days before later dying on the cross.

Shrove Tuesday (also known as Pancake Day) happens on a different day every year to mark the start of Lent. The tradition of Pancakes comes from families using up all ingredients in their cupboards so that they can start Lent the next day. The ingredients - eggs, flour and milk - used to be very common things for people to give up for Lent, so it made sense to use them all up.

Ash Wednesday is the first day of Lent.

#### Speak like an expert—vocabulary



**Temptation** is when we desire something or are encouraged to do something which is not wise.



**Commitment** is when we see something through, even when it is difficult and we might want to give up.



**Values** is the importance and significance of something or unimportance or insignificance of something.



Watch this

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/ztkxpv4/articles/z77jf4j>



## Year 1—Summer Term



### Religious Education—Christianity and Sikhism

#### Answers and Worship

#### Concept: Values

##### What I already Know

The difference between right and wrong  
Sikhs worship in a Gurdwara and Christians worship in a church

##### Core Knowledge—know more, remember more

In places of worship members of that faith pray, listen to readings and religious talks and show that they are part of that religious community.  
Members of faith communities learn how to make the right choices in life from reading religious stories .

##### Speak like an expert—vocabulary

<b>Moral</b>	The lessons that can be learnt from stories about right and wrong.
<b>Worship</b>	To honour or respect a divine being such as God or Guru Nanak
<b>Religious building</b>	A place of worship



## Year 2—Summer Term



### Religious Education—Christianity, Islam and Sikhism

Showing kindness and storytelling through sacred writing

Concept: Inspirational People

#### What I already Know

What does it mean to be kind and how do we show kindness  
Know examples of people who do good things and help others  
Know the creation story (Open the Book) and other religious stories

#### Core Knowledge—know more, remember more

Stories have an impact on the lives of members of faith communities and they choose to live their lives in a way to demonstrate what they have learnt.  
The qualities and attributes they show are influenced by the religious stories they read and they share these with other people of the same faith

#### Speak like an expert—vocabulary

<b>Psalms</b>	A sacred song or hymn which has a moral
<b>Qualities</b>	A distinctive attribute possessed by someone showing what they are like as a person
<b>The Qur'an</b>	The book of sacred writing believed by Muslims as coming from God (Allah)



## Year 3—Summer Term



### Religious Education—Comparisons of Religions

#### The Beginning of the World and Religious Leaders

#### Concept: Values

##### What I already Know

That Christians believe in The Creation Story and that Adam and Eve were given the Earth by God for them to look after and care for it.

Members of faith communities are influenced by the teachings of religious stories and they seek to exemplify these attributes within their lives

##### Core Knowledge—know more, remember more

Some people believe that the natural world has a creator, God.

Some people think this is literally true. Other people believe religious stories have something important to say but aren't literally true.

Other people do not believe that there is any kind of God who created the natural world preferring scientific explanations instead.

Every person, whether religious or not is entitled to their own personal belief and to have that belief respected by others.

Religious Leaders are well respected within their faith and lead by example, sharing the messages and teachings within the religion.

##### Speak like an expert—vocabulary

**Leader**

A person who leads a group, organisation or country.

**Creation**

The action or process of bringing something into existence

**Personal Belief**

People have their own views and beliefs which should be respected by others



## Year 4—Summer Term



### Religious Education—Hinduism and Islam

Thinking about God and Features and Patterns of Worship

Concept: Values

#### What I already Know

That faith communities try to exemplify the attributes of God that religious stories teach them.

How Hindus and Christians worship God and where they worship.

#### Core Knowledge—know more, remember more

Know what qualities and attributes are associated with God and explore how these qualities are similar or different between faiths.

Know the key features and patterns of Muslim worship and why this is important to Muslims.

Identify the similarities and differences between the worship of Muslims and those of other faiths including Hindus.

Compare why ways of worship vary between faiths

#### Speak like an expert—vocabulary

<b>Title</b>	The name that describes someone's position of job
<b>Features</b>	A distinctive attribute of something or someone
<b>Common Cause</b>	Is an interest, goal or aim shared by a group of people