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| C:\Users\mbrough\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Outlook\RCR22ZIB\Logo.png | **Year 1** | | |
| **Substantive Concepts** | Vocabulary | **Key End Points** |
| **Autumn 1**  **Christianity** | Beliefs and God  Being a Christian  Bible stories | Bible, Worship, Faith, God, Holy, Prayer, Hymn | - Know that the Bible is a special book for Christians because of its message about God and Jesus.  - Know that it comes in two parts (Testaments) and that one part is also special to Jews.  - Understand how the Bible teaches Christians about God and guides them through a Christian life.  - Find out when Christians read the Bible in church and at home. Know that reading the Bible can help Christians think about their behaviour e.g. being thankful, saying sorry, forgiveness.  - Explore practices you would expect to find in a Christian family (going to church, reading the Bible, prayer, grace before meals.  - Understand why Christians undertake these practices, linked to their beliefs.  - Hear some stories from the Bible (Creation, Moses, David and Goliath, Daniel in the lion’s den, Jonah). Know how this has led to different beliefs and the connection with God. |
| **Autumn 2**  **Christianity** | Jesus and celebrations  Special times: Baptism, Christian celebrations, Easter, Christmas | Jesus, Disciple, Faith, Prayer, Worship, Baptism, Christened, Church, Christmas, Creation, Easter, Harvest, Advent | - Know that Jesus was a historical person, a 1st century Jew.  - Know that he is important to Christians who try to follow his teaching.  - Know some stories about Jesus and some of the stories he told  - Understand that in the Christian faith they have special times, these include things such as baptism.  - Know that Christians get baptised because Jesus was baptised and so were his disciples after he was resurrected. Some Christians also believe that it makes them a member of God’s family.  - Understand that going to church worshiping and praying together is a special time for Christians.  - Know that Christians have many celebrations throughout the year, they are all linked to the Bible and things that occurred in the past.  - Understand why it is important for Christians to celebrate the festivals.  - Be able to name the Christian festivals – harvest, Christmas and Easter and know when they are  - Understand why Easter is celebrated.  - Know that Easter is when Jesus was resurrected from the dead, 3 days after he was crucified.  - Name things Christians do at Easter such as lent  - Understand why Christmas is celebrated.  - Know that Christmas is when Jesus was born.  - Explore the story of Jesus’ birth (Nativity) |
| **Spring 1**  **Christianity** | The Church  Special places  Inside a church  Outside a church  What happens in church?  Patron saints in church | Church, God, Cross, altar, pews, statues, pulpit, lectern, organ.  Tower, porch, weather vane.  Prayer, worship, Patron Saint, holy. | - Children to explore why Church is a special place to Christians.  - Understand what the significance of Church is.  - Make the connection between Church being a special place and it bringing Christians closer to God.  - Know what is inside a church – a cross, a special table called the altar, flowers and candles, seats called pews, statues of holy people, pulpit, lectern, organs and stained glass windows.  - Explore what the outside of a church looks like.  - Know what is outside a church – churches are usually built in the shape of a cross, they have towers, crosses, a porch, a clock, a weather vane.  - When they are there they pray, listen to stories from the Bible, sing songs to God, share bread and wine, light candles and give money to help others.  - Understand that a Patron Saint is someone who believes in Jesus and tries to live like him, they give up their life to help others and never do or say anything wrong.  - Know that many churches are named after Patron Saints.  - Know the Patron Saint for England – George, Ireland – Patrick, Scotland – Andrew, Wales – David. |
| **Spring 2**  **Sikhism** | Beliefs  Belonging  Celebrations  Sikhs way of life | Sikhism, one creator, Guru Nanak  KESH, Guru Granth Sahib, Guru  Belonging, equality.  Acceptance, Gurdwara  Meditation, equality, respect and forgiveness. | - Know what Sikhism is – that it is a different religion. Understand where the religion came from.  - Understand that Sikhism was born in the Punjab area of South Asia, which now falls into the present day states of India and Pakistan. The main religions of the area at the time were Hinduism and Islam. The Sikh faith began around 1500 CE, when Guru Nanak began teaching a faith that was quite distinct from Hinduism and Islam.  - Explore who Guru Nanak is.  - Understand why Sikhs believe we are all so special.  - Know that Sikhs believe we are all gifts from the One Creator, this links in with KESH, the keeping of uncut hair teaching a child to accept we are all gifts from the creator.  - Know who the Guru Granth Sahib is and how he known as the Living Guru.  - Know that they believe males and females should be treated equally.  - Race, religions and nationalities are also equal.  - Understand that Sikhs belief that everyone belong, we have just all been created differently.  - Look at how Sikh families choose their child’s name.  - Understand the importance of going to the Gurdwara and how it is a symbol of bringing people together.  - Life and death are celebrated equally.  - Sikhs believe that we should all be good to one another through – Respect, Equality and Forgiveness.  - Sikhs believe that meditation, honest living and serving humanity can help us to become good people. |
| **Summer 1**  **Humanism** | Beliefs  Human beings are special  The happy Human  Celebration of lives  Being good to one another | Humanism, humanist.  Science, afterlife, traits.  Human  Happy human  Celebrant  The Golden Rule | - Humanists do not believe in a god, they believe it is possible to live a good and fulfilled life without following a traditional religion.  - They do not have a holy book either.  - Humanists do not have a regular place of worship.  - Humanism is a relatively new religion.  - Humanists believe that people have one life to live, there is no afterlife. As a result they focus on being happy and making the most of their life.  - Humanists value traits like reason and rely on science to explain things.  - Humanists believe that being a human being is special.  - What human beings share with other animals and what makes us unique  - Our ability to question and reason, to empathise with other humans and animals, and our creativity  - How human beings have improved and can further improve our quality of life and our understanding of the world, including human achievements in science, medicine, art, and society  - The Happy Human as a symbol of Humanism.  - Happiness as a worthwhile aim; the importance of relationships, exploration, and achieving goals  - Many ways of finding happiness; there is no one recipe for happiness  - One way to be happy is to make other people happy (Robert Ingersoll)  - Valuing and celebrating human life by marking key moments in people’s lives such as births, weddings and deaths  - Humanist naming ceremonies: celebrating the arrival of a new baby; promises of love and support from family and friends  - The importance of human relationships; the need for love and support from other people in our lives; including the need to offer support as well as accepting it  - No special Humanist festivals but many humanists celebrate traditional festivals such as Christmas as a time to recognise the importance of family, friendship and kindness  - Reasons to be good to each other; promoting happiness and avoiding doing harm.  - Thinking about the consequences of our actions  - The Golden Rule – promotes kindness and care for the less fortunate, discourages lying, bullying, cruelty and theft.  - Taking care of other living creatures and the natural world |
| **Summer 2**  **Christianity** | Stories and their meaning  The Miracles of Jesus  Feeding the 5000  Jonah and the big fish  David and Goliath  Daniel and the lions den | Stories, meanings, morals  Christian, Jesus, miracle  Disciples, compassionate  Mercy, forgiveness, repent  Perspective  Promises, faithfulness | - Understand that the Bible is full of stories, many of them have a purpose behind them. Christians believes that God chose each story to be placed in the Bible for a reason, to teach Christians morals.  - Explore the different morals that could be taught through the use of the stories.  - Understand the Christians believe that during Jesus’ time on Earth he performed many amazing miracles and this was because he wanted to share that he was the son of God.  - His first miracle was at a wedding in Cana, he changed water in to wine.  - Explore some of Jesus’ first miracles and understand how this impacted people’s views of him.  - Understand what happens and the meaning behind the following stories - The Miracles of Jesus, Feeding the 5000, Jonah and the big fish, David and Goliath, Daniel and the lions den |

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| C:\Users\mbrough\AppData\Local\Microsoft\Windows\INetCache\Content.Outlook\RCR22ZIB\Logo.png | **Year 2** | | |
| **Substantive Concepts** | **Vocabulary** | **Key End Points** |
| **Autumn 1**  **Judaism** | Beliefs and God  Synagogue  Shabbat  Torah  Commandments  The Maccabbees  Jewish life | Ark, Kippah, Tallit, Torah Scrolls, Yad,  Kosher Two Candles, Challah, Wine,  Torah, holy, Moses, scrolls, scribe  Commandments  Chanukah, Covenant, Dreidel, Maccabees, One God (YHVH), Purim, Rosh Hashanah, Shofar.  Chanukah, Covenant, Dreidel, Maccabees, One God (YHVH), Purim, Rosh Hashanah, Shofar. | - Know important features of the Synagogue: Mezuzah, Bimah, Eternal Light and the Ark with the Torah scrolls.  - Know that a Synagogue is a meeting place and a studying place but also a place where Jewish people celebrate most of their Festivals.  - Recognise some Jewish symbols: Star of David, Menorah and some ceremonial clothing like Kippah and Tallit.  - Know that Shabbat is the most important Jewish Festival and that it starts on Friday evening and finishes on Saturday evening.  - Know that it has been celebrated by the Jewish people for thousands of years in memory of God’s resting day during the creation of the world.  - Know that Jewish people are supposed to rest on Shabbat and that there are many activities that some choose not to perform on that day.  - Know that Torah is the holiest document for every Jewish person. Know that it is traditionally regarded as having been given to the Jewish people by their leader and greatest prophet: Moses on Mount Sinai, many centuries ago.  - Know that Torah scrolls are made of special pieces of parchment and every word written in them has to be absolutely perfect and is usually written by a professional scribe.  - Know that it includes the 10 Commandments (also regarded as important by Christians) (among many other commandments kept by Jewish people). Know that the  - Know that there are many important moments in a Jewish person’s life: birth, coming of age, marriage and death.  - Know that the Jewish calendar is different to the secular calendar, and the Jewish Year starts in Autumn.  - Know some basic information related to Rosh Hashanah (New Year), Yom Kippur. |
| **Autumn 2**  **Christianity** | Importance of Christmas  Nativity story  The birth of Jesus  Advent  Saint Nicholas  Christmas in the UK  Christmas around the world | Nativity, Bethlehem, Frankincense, Mur, Gold  Stable, miracle, Angel Gabriel, Christmas  Advent, sacred  Saint, inheritance, poor, devout  Christmas  Globe | - Understand the nativity story.  - Know the role Mary and Joseph played in the story.  - Think about how the nativity story is relayed to Christians.  - Understand that Jesus was born in a stable in Bethlehem.  - Know that it was a miracle because God sent Jesus to Mary.  - Understand the role Angel Gabriel had.  - Explore how Jesus’ birth links to Christmas and Christianity.  - This is when Christians prepare to celebrate the birth of Jesus.  - Know that Advent remind Christians of the sacred meaning of Christmas and allows them to prepare for the day.  - Know the story of Saint Nicholas, he lost his parents as a young many and gave his inheritance to help the sick and the poor, he was a devout Christian, he is the patron saint.  - Saint Nicholas became Santa Claus to most of the world.  - Explore how Christmas is celebrated in the UK  - Understand that not everyone has to be a Christian to celebrate Christmas.  - Know why Christmas is a national holiday.  - Discuss different Christmas traditions in households.  - Explore how Christmas is celebrated in the world, for example America, Africa etc.  - Discuss how Christmas in other countries is different or the same to Christmas in the UK. |
| **Spring 1**  **Christianity** | Stories and their meaning  Christian stories  Creation story  Noah’s Ark  Moses  The good Samaritan | Stories, meanings, morals  Creation, serpent, forbidden.  Noah, ark,  Moses, slave  Samaritan | - Understand that the Bible is full of stories, many of them have a purpose behind them. Christians believes that God chose each story to be placed in the Bible for a reason, to teach Christians morals.  - Explore the different morals that could be taught through the use of the stories.  - The main teachings are - learning from bad examples, learning from good examples, learning about God, giving encouragement, answering lifes questions.  - Know that Adam and Eve who explore the Earth paradise in the Garden of Eden. Understand what happens when they accept a serpent’s offer of forbidden fruit.  Understand the meaning and teachings of the following stories – Noah’s Ark, Moses and The Good Samaritan  - Explain to the children how you can find the stories in the bible by looking at the chapters and verses – The Good Samaritan is Luke 10:25-37. |
| **Spring 2**  **Sikhism** | Khalsa  The five K’s | Khalsa, sewa.  Guru Gobind Singh, volunteer, amritm khanda, Panj Pyare.  Commitment, sacrifice, Amrit Sanska.  The 5 K’s, Kara, Kangha, Kesh, Kirpan, Kaccha | - Know that Khalsa refers to both a community that considers Sikhism as its faith, as well as a special group of initiated Sikhs.  - Know their commitment is an example of sewa – a willingness to serve others without thought for your wellbeing.  - Understand that the Khalsa tradition was initiated in 1699 by the Tenth Guru of Sikhism, Guru Gobind Singh.It is a group in to which committed Sikhs can be initiated to demonstrate their devotion to their faith.  - Explore the story of the five volunteers who offered their lives to Guru Gobind Singh – the five volunteers were given amrit, a bowl stirred by a khanda and become known as the Panj Pyare. They were initiated by the Guru and his wife.  - Know that The Guru declared that all who were initiated would be given the name Singh (lion) or Kaur (princess)  - Know that becoming a Khalsa today is a choice and a commitment. It encourages you to love God with all your heart and sacrifice whatever you need to.  - Know that if they want to become a Khalsa today they have to show their commitment and dedication by taking part in the Amrit Sanskar ceremony. Explore this in detail.  - Understand that the five K’s are five items that are worn on the body, they are considered a uniform for Khalsa Sikhs. There Sikhs outwardly show their commitment to the Sikh faith to others. However most Sikhs also wear them.  - Explore the 5 K’s - Kara (a steel bracelet), Kesh (uncut hair), Kangha (a wooden comb), Kaccha (cotton underwear) and Kirpan (steel sword). |
| **Summer 1**  **Islam** | Beliefs  The Prophet Muhammad  The Holy Qur’an  The five Pillars  Mosques  Muslim Life | Islam, Muslim, Allah, Mecca.  Prophet, messenger.  Qur’an, Arabic.  Five Pillars, Shahadah, Salaah, Sawn, Zakat, Hajj.  Mosque, Makkah.  Prayer. | - To understand that Muslims worship Allah, he is the one and only God.  - Muslims believe that Allah already knows what will happen in their lives.  - Muslims believe in angels.  - Muslims believe in the Prophets – these are special messengers between Allah and the people.  - Islam is a large religion which originated from Mecca in Saudi Arabia.  - Islam started in the 7th century.  - Know that Muhammad is very special to Muslims so they say ‘peace be upon him’ after his name.  - Know that Muhammad is a Prophet in Islam. He is the final messenger from Allah. He is important to Muslims who try to follow his teaching and example. Know that the Qur’an was sent to him as a guide for the people.  - Explore what life was like for Prophet Muhammad as a child (he was an orphan also had a wet nurse as was the custom at the time.)  - Know some stories about Prophet Muhammad and how the society was before he announced his Prophethood.  - Know that the Qur’an is a ‘divine’ book. It was revealed to the Prophet on the Night of Power.  - Know that it is written in Arabic. Most Muslims have to learn in order to read it in its original text.  - Know how to find a reference in a Qur’an.  - Understand why Muslims show respect for the Qur’an and its significance as a guide today in their lives.  - Know the main features of a mosque and understand the use of it. What is their significance? (mihrab, Qiblah, mimbar, any patterns or calligraphy in the mosque.  - Understand the significance of Makkah, also the place for pilgrimage, the place where Prophet was born and also the direction towards which Muslims face when praying.  - Know that there is diversity in Islam by visiting at least two different mosques and explore different practice and beliefs behind them.  - Know the impact the Five Pillars have on Muslim life, eg celebrations.  - Know that Muslims have a duty to pray at regular times. They prepare themselves for prayers. |
| **Summer 2**  **Important celebrations** | Celebrations  Christmas  Diwali  Hanukkah  Ramadan | Celebration  Christmas, Jesus, Saint Nicholas  Diwali, Lakshmi, goddess, prosperity  Hanukka, menorah  Ramadan, Eid, fasting, worship | - To understand that most religions of the world have important celebrations.  - Understand that some of the celebrations we may have heard of, such as Christmas. But others might be new to us such as Obon.  - Explore what celebration means to them and the things they celebrate.  - Christmas is celebrated because it was the day Jesus was born.  - People celebrate this Christian holiday by going to church, giving gifts, and sharing the day with their families. In some parts of Europe, "star singers" go caroling singing special Christmas songs as they walk behind a huge star on a pole.  - Millions of tiny flames light up India during this festival of lights. The festival honors Lakshmi, India's goddess of prosperity. Small clay saucers filled with oil and a cotton wick are placed near houses and along roads at night. Women even float these saucers in the sacred Ganges River, hoping the saucers will reach the other side still lit.  - To celebrate the Hindu holiday of Diwali, farmers dress up their cows with decorations and treat them with respect. The farmers show their thanks to the cows for helping the farmers earn a living  - On Hanukkah, many Jews also eat special potato pancakes called latkes, sing songs, and spin a top called a dreidel to win chocolate coins, nuts, or raisins.  - During this holy time, the ninth month of the Islamic calendar year, Muslims do not eat, drink, or smoke from sunrise to sunset for an entire month. Instead, they spend their days in worship, praying in mosques. At the end of Ramadan, people celebrate with a festival known as Eid-al-Fitr  - There are many other religious celebrations across the world which are less well known to us – Arapaho Sun Dance, Day of the, Obon, St. Lucia Day |

**How does the RE curriculum at Spring Meadow support learning in KS2?**