

Programme of study and progression outline:

RE Key Stage 2

<p>RE – Programme of Study KEY STAGE 2</p> <p>Suggested beginning with implicit learning beginning with the experience of the learner (learning from Religion and Experience). Regarding the explicitly religious material (Learning about Religion and Human Experience), when covering each study unit, the main emphasis will be on Christianity. Please see Essex Agreed Syllabus for further support.</p>				
<p>Prior learning</p>	<p>Special people What is special about me, the special people around me and the special people in the community. Respecting parents. The belief that everyone is special God and that some Christians have family saints. About famous people and the statues and monuments of special people.</p>	<p>Special Words and Stories Special books, stories, poems, rhymes, songs, letters and cards. Stories about Jesus shared with students. School prayers, national anthems, cub/brownie promise and road signs.</p>	<p>Special Things in Nature Our pets, flowers, house plants, gardens, seasons, recycling, light, water, parks, woods, countryside, wildlife parks/zoo's, the need to look after the environment.</p>	<p>Special Ways of Living Daily rituals in our lives, things we enjoy doing, hobbies/interests, holidays, what we do at the weekends, showing kindness, care and love, Christmas and Easter, Harvest Festival, giving to charity, healthy living, carbon footprint, wasting/preserving energy, renewable energy.</p>
	<p>Systematic Content</p>		<p>Thematic unit</p>	
<p>Taught content: Knowledge/Skills</p> <p>Lower KS2</p> <p>See grid below for suggested organisation.</p>	<p>Christianity (The importance of Jesus and his teachings) The importance of Jesus: - Jesus, born a Jew, was the founder of Christianity - His birth, actions [for example, miracles], teaching, death and resurrection are of great significance for Christians. The start of Jesus’ ministry: - The baptism of Jesus - The calling of the twelve disciples. The teaching of Jesus: - The parables and their meanings -The two greatest commandments: “Love the Lord your God ... Love your neighbour as you love yourself” - Jesus’ teaching about prayer, including the Lord’s Prayer.</p> <p>Christianity (Events in Holy Week) The entry into Jerusalem, commemorated on Palm Sunday - The Last Supper, commemorated on Maundy Thursday and at Holy Communion - The crucifixion, commemorated on Good Friday</p>		<p>Places of worship and worship in different religions Core content covered Judaism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Observing shabbat in the home and the synagogue. • Features of the synagogue. • What happens inside the synagogue. • The importance of the home in Jewish life: keeping a Kosher home and observing dietary laws <p>Compare places of worship with at least two other religions.</p> <p>Suggested comparison: Judaism, Sikhism and Christianity.</p>	



and by the fact that the cross is the central symbol of Christianity
- The resurrection, celebrated on Easter Day - Different churches, denominations, etc.

Hinduism

The concept of Brahman • The Trimurti: Brahma (creator), Vishnu (preserver) and Shiva (destroyer) • Reincarnation and the concepts of moksha (release from the cycle of reincarnation), dharma (duty to God and to others) and karma (the idea that actions have consequences for one’s future rebirth) • Other Hindu gods and goddesses: stories and festivals associated with them [for example, Ganesha, Krishna, Lakshmi] • Hindu creation stories • The AUM/OM symbol • Features of the mandir (temple) • Congregational puja (public worship in the mandir) • The home shrine and puja in the home.

Sikhism

Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism • Guru Gobind Singh and the formation of the Khalsa • The Five Ks and the turban • The Mool Mantra • The importance of equality in Sikhism • Features of the gurdwara (temple) • The Guru Granth Sahib (holy book) • What happens inside the gurdwara.

Islam

The part played by the city of Makkah and the Ka’aba in the life of the Prophet Muhammad • The revelation of the Qur’an to the Prophet Muhammad • The content of the Qur’an: it contains many people and stories found in the Bible • The fact that Jesus (Isa) is a revered prophet



in Islam • The Five Pillars of Islam • Features of the mosque • What happens inside the mosque, including prayer.

Upper KS2

Christianity (Church and Christian rites of passage)
 Church buildings: - Features of churches, inside and out [for example, altar, lectern, font, pulpit] - Symbols found in churches - What happens in church, including services such as Holy Communion or Mass.
 Christian rites of passage: - Baptism - Confirmation - Weddings – Funerals.

Christianity (The Bible and variety within Christianity)
 The Bible: - The importance of the Bible for Christians - The content of the Bible: Old and New Testaments, the four Gospels - The Old Testament corresponds to the Tenakh, the holy book of Jews - The creation story in Genesis 1 - Different ways that Christians interpret the Bible: literal and non-literal interpretations.
 Variety within Christianity - Different churches, denominations, etc.

Buddhism
 The Buddha’s life story: his quest to find an answer to the problem of suffering • The Middle Way • The Noble Eightfold Path • Enlightenment and Nirvana/Nibbana • The Buddha image • Buddhist shrines • Buddhist devotional practices, including meditation.

Humanism

Founders of different religions
 Core content covered:
 The story of Moses and the exodus from Egypt
 The story of how Moses received the Ten Commandments and the importance of these for Jews
 The Sefer Torah
 The festival of Pesach and the Seder meal
 The Shema and the Mezuzah

Compare with at least two other religions. Suggested:

- Buddhism
 - Buddha
 - Enlightenment
 - Middle Way and Eightfold Path
- Islam
 - Muhammad
 - The revelation of the Qur’an to Muhammad
 - Five Pillars

Creation story of different religions.
 Compare the creation story of three different religions.

Suggested comparison:



• The meaning of humanism • Key humanist beliefs and ideas: - People are what matter in life - The Golden Rule: treat others as you would like them to treat you - You can live life without religion - Science provides the most reliable source of knowledge about the world • Humanist ceremonies marking key milestones in life • The British Humanist Association (Humanist UK) and the Happy Human symbol.

Islam

The part played by the city of Makkah and the Ka’aba in the life of the Prophet Muhammad • The revelation of the Qur’an to the Prophet Muhammad • The content of the Qur’an: it contains many people and stories found in the Bible • The fact that Jesus (Isa) is a revered prophet in Islam • The Five Pillars of Islam • Features of the mosque • What happens inside the mosque, including prayer.

- Humanism – Scientific account
- Hinduism – Various accounts
- Christianity – Genesis

<p>Subsequent learning</p>	<p>Values and Commitment Learning from Religion Teachings of different religions in relation to a range of moral choices and ethical issues. Wealth and Poverty (Brandt Report - Charity and Christianity). Learning about Religion Pupils’ own and others’ responses to questions of morality and ethics, values and commitments, and the implications of these for their own and other people’s lives. What inspires and influences pupils in terms of values and commitments.</p>	<p>Meaning, Purpose and Truth Learning from Religion Questions of meaning, purpose and truth Pupils’ own and others’ responses to questions of meaning, purpose and truth. The challenges of belonging to a religion in the contemporary world, in terms of holding beliefs that run counter to mainstream scientific opinion. How did the universe begin? Religion and Science. Is God real? Buddhism Learning about Religion Ultimate questions that confront humanity Religious truth claims in relation to ultimate questions: What happens to us when we Die? Dharma and Karma. Hinduism Buddhism and Christianity. Religion and science: issues of truth, explanation, in exploring the above, pupils will develop</p>	<p>Identity, Diversity and Belonging Learning from Religion Questions of identity and belonging. Questions of human relationships and society. The challenges of belonging to a religion in the contemporary world. Can football/Star Wars/Celebrity be classed as Religion? Learning about Religion How many people gain a sense of meaning and purpose, identity and belonging through religion. How religion has contributed to the sense of identity of different societies, nations and cultures. The richness and occasional</p>
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	The challenges of belonging to a religion in the contemporary world, in terms of values and commitments.	understanding of variety, relationships, similarities and differences within and between religions.	tensions brought about by the interaction of religious, cultural, ethnic and national identities in contemporary UK society. World Tour of Religion. Visiting Faith communities.
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The areas of study within the LKS2 curriculum at Alderwood are;

- 1. Hinduism**
- 2. Christianity (Jesus and Festivals)**
- 3. Islam**
- 4. Sikhism**
- 5. Christianity (Holy Week)**

The areas of study within the UKS2 curriculum at Alderwood are;

- 1. Christianity (Christmas Story, The Crucifixion and the Bible)**
- 2. Hinduism**
- 3. Buddhism**
- 4. Sikhism**
- 5. Islam**
- 6. Humanism**