

RE – Programme of Study KEY STAGE 2

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.

Prior learning	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.	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.	Special Things in Nature Our pets, flowers, house plants, gardens, seasons, recycling, light, water, parks, woods, countryside, wildlife parks/zoos, the need to look after the environment.	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.	
Taught content: Knowledge/Skills Lower KS2 <i>(Each unit has an Encounter Opportunity within it)</i>	Christianity (Jesus and Festivals) Describe key events in Jesus’ life Explore Jesus’ twelve disciples Explore the key features of a church. Discuss the importance of Christmas to Christians. Compare Jesus’ baptism and a modern day baptism. Christianity (Holy Week)	Hinduism Explore the religion of Hinduism. Main beliefs of Hinduism Who founded Hinduism and where The importance of the Mandir to Hindus Main festivals celebrated in Hinduism. Life as a Hindu	Islam Main beliefs of Islam Importance of Mohammad to the Islamic faith Key features of a mosque Main festivals celebrated in Islam Life as a Muslim	Sikhism Main beliefs of Sikhism Who founded Sikhism and where The Gurdwara as a special place for Sikhs Sikh festivals. Life as a Sikh	Judaism Main beliefs of Judaism Importance of Moses to the Jewish religion Importance of the synagogue to Jews Main festivals celebrated in Judaism Life as a Jew



	<p>Importance of Palm Sunday to Christians</p> <p>Events of Maundy Thursday</p> <p>The Last Supper and how it is remembered by Christians today.</p> <p>Importance of Good Friday to Christians</p> <p>Importance of the cross as a symbol for Christians</p> <p>Importance of the resurrection to Christians</p> <p>How Easter is celebrated by Christians</p>				
Upper KS2	<p>Hinduism</p> <p>Founders of Hinduism and key figures.</p> <p>Main beliefs of Hinduism.</p> <p>Holy Books of Hinduism.</p> <p>Place of worship (Mandir): features and their purpose.</p> <p>Hindu festivals.</p> <p>Symbols that represent Hinduism.</p>	<p>Christianity</p> <p>Places of worship (Church) and their key features.</p> <p>Festivals celebrated and their key events.</p> <p>Holy books: the difference between the old and new testament and various interpretations of the Bible.</p>	<p>Islam</p> <p>Key founders and figures in Islam.</p> <p>Main beliefs of Islam.</p> <p>Islamic place of worship and their key features (Mosque).</p> <p>Key festivals celebrated in Islam.</p>	<p>Sikhism</p> <p>Key founders and figures in Sikhism.</p> <p>Main beliefs of Sikhism.</p> <p>Sikh place of worship (Gurdwara)</p> <p>Festivals celebrated in Sikhism.</p> <p>Holy book of Sikhism and its importance.</p>	<p>Buddhism/Humanism</p> <p>Understanding the term spiritual and faiths that follow this path.</p> <p>Key beliefs for Buddhists and Buddha's story.</p> <p>Special places for Buddhists</p> <p>Buddhist festivals</p>



		<p>Symbols represented in a church.</p> <p>The Last Supper and the celebration of the Eucharist.</p> <p>Rites of Passage.</p>	Islamic Holy Book and its importance.	Identifying key symbols and their purpose.	<p>Key symbols for Buddhists.</p> <p>Key humanist beliefs and ideas.</p> <p>Knowing the key influential figures of humanism.</p> <p>Ceremonies celebrated in humanism</p> <p>Symbols that represent humanism.</p>
Subsequent learning	<p>Values and Commitment</p> <p>Learning from Religion</p> <p>Teachings of different religions in relation to a range of moral choices and ethical issues.</p> <p>Wealth and Poverty (Brandt Report - Charity and Christianity).</p> <p>Learning about Religion</p>	<p>Meaning, Purpose and Truth</p> <p>Learning from Religion</p> <p>Questions of meaning, purpose and truth</p> <p>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?</p> <p>Buddhism</p>	<p>Identity, Diversity and Belonging</p> <p>Learning from Religion</p> <p>Questions of identity and belonging.</p> <p>Questions of human relationships and society.</p> <p>The challenges of belonging to a religion in the contemporary world. Can football/Star Wars/Celebrity be classed as Religion?</p> <p>Learning about Religion</p>		



	<p>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>The challenges of belonging to a religion in the contemporary world, in terms of values and commitments.</p>	<p>Learning about Religion</p> <p>Ultimate questions that confront humanity</p> <p>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 understanding of variety, relationships, similarities and differences within and between religions.</p>	<p>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 tensions brought about by the interaction of religious, cultural, ethnic and national identities in contemporary UK society. World Tour of Religion. Visiting Faith communities.</p>
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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. Christianity (Holy Week)
5. Sikhism
6. Judaism

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