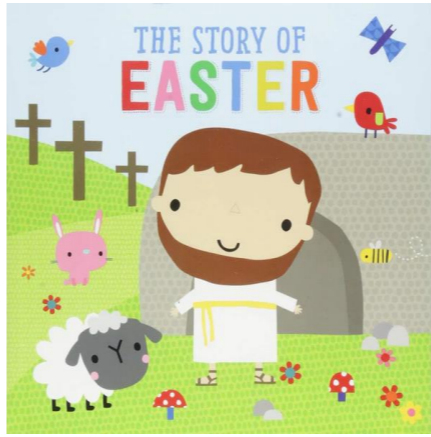


## RE Long Term Plan St. Peter's Elwick Church of England Primary School

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	Autumn 1 Harvest	Autumn 2 Why do Christians perform nativity plays at Christmas? Other Faiths: Hinduism (Divali)	Spring 1 Prayer	Spring 2 Easter 	Summer 1 Which places are special and why?  Visit to St Peters (Children will visit a synagogue in Cycle B Y1/2 following this unit).	Summer 2 Special Times
Early Years  A	<p><i>Durham Diocese: Harvest, giving thanks to God for food and his many gifts.</i></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b>-created, Christians, harvest, thank you, prayer</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge</b> Christians believe God created the world and everything in it</p> <p>Christians believe that we should give thanks to God for harvest</p> <p>To create a chain prayer to say thank you to God (using prayer bowl)</p> <p>Harvest is celebrated with a special service</p> <p>Christians help those less fortunate than themselves.</p> <p>Take part in a Harvest Festival.</p> <p><b>Outcomes:</b> I know Christians believe God created the world</p> <p>I know why Christians say thank you at Harvest</p>	<p>UC F2 Why do Christians perform nativity plays at Christmas? Planning <a href="http://docplayer.net/138251757-Incarnation-foundation-stage-2-unit-f2-why-do-christians-perform-nativity-plays-at-christmas.html">http://docplayer.net/138251757-Incarnation-foundation-stage-2-unit-f2-why-do-christians-perform-nativity-plays-at-christmas.html</a></p> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b> celebration, carol, precious, nativity</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b> Jesus is not just a baby, but God. Christians believe Jesus is special because he comes from God</p> <p>Christians celebrate Christmas as the birth of Christ. They celebrate it with carol service and midnight mass (worship)</p> <p>The nativity comes from the Bible.</p> <p>Children need to know who Joseph, Mary, Jesus, shepherds, Wise Men, and angels are. And their role in the nativity story.</p> <p>Presents are an important part of Christmas, a reminder of the gifts of the Wise men to Jesus and for Christians presents are also a reminder of the greatest gift, the gift of Jesus, God's son.</p> <p><b>Outcomes:</b></p>	<p><b>Durham Diocese: Prayer- including other faiths Puja, Hinduism)</b></p> <p><b>Vocabulary;</b> pray, prayer, The Lord's Prayer, disciples, Puja</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b> When people talk to God it is called prayer.</p> <p>Christians can pray anywhere and in lots of different ways. Sometimes Christians put their hands together to pray. They may close their eyes to help them concentrate on talking to God. Prayer is experienced in a variety of ways and be able to talk about their own experiences of prayer</p> <p>There are many reasons why people pray – Thank you, sorry, please (teaspoon prayers)</p> <p>Christians say the Lord's prayer, Jesus taught this to his disciples</p> <p>Hindus have many gods. They offer them flowers and fruit. This is called Puja.</p> <p>Hindus can pray to their gods anywhere but many have a special shrine in their home that they use.</p>	<p><b>Durham Diocese: Easter</b></p> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b> love, sacrifice, Easter, disciples, Holy Week, Palm Sunday, crucified, cross, tomb, risen</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b> To identify and sequence the events of Holy week</p> <p>Symbols associated with Easter- crucifix, palm cross</p> <p>To know the story of the last supper.- wash each others hands, how does it feel? How would it have felt to have Jesus do that?</p> <p>Jesus died for people because he loves them</p> <p>Jesus was raised from death on Easter morning and is alive.</p> <p><b>Outcomes:</b> Pupils can identify and order the events in Holy Week</p> <p>Pupils can name 2 symbols associated with Easter</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b> Church, aisle, altar, stained glass windows, pews, pulpit, organ, choir stalls, ark, Torah, Ner Tamid (lamp)</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b> I know somewhere that is special to me and why it is special. (spiritual significance)</p> <p>A church is a special place to Christians. They go there to pray, to celebrate and to spend time together. Christians may also go to church for special occasions (children can name some from their own experience. Will learn more about this next half term)</p> <p>Candles are lit in churches.</p> <p>Children should see a range of types of churches.</p> <p>A synagogue is a special place for Jewish people.</p> <p>The Torah scroll is kept in a special cupboard called an Ark.</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b> anniversary, baptism, christening, wedding, celebration, funeral, prayer.</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b> Everyone has times that are special to them.</p> <p>Candles can be used at special times to represent Jesus being with us (light of the world) and help us to be still and think.</p> <p>Children can identify some times when candles are used in church e.g. baptism.</p> <p>Sometimes, special food is eaten at special times e.g. wedding cakes and fruit (Puja). Children can identify times when they eat a special meal e.g. Christmas.</p> <p>Flowers can help make times special – weddings, funerals, Puja. Link To Easter.</p>

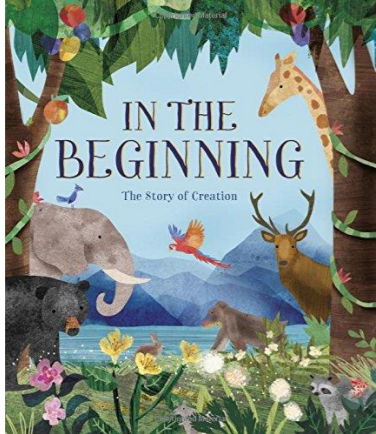
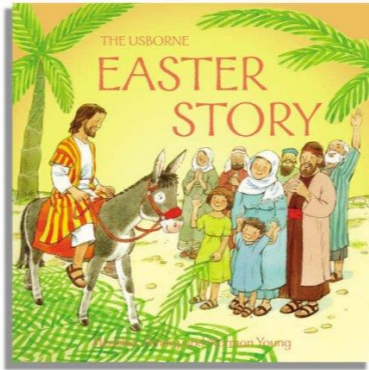
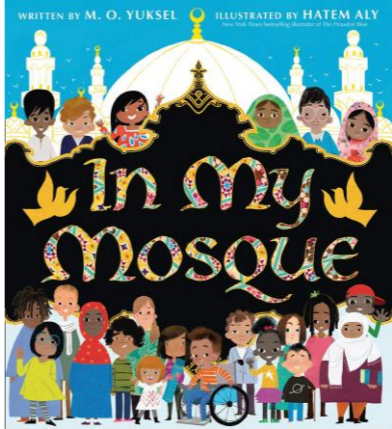
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	<p>I know Harvest is celebrated with a service. I have joined in a Harvest celebration.</p> <p>I know Christians help people who are less fortunate than us.</p>	<p>I know that Jesus is special because he is the Son of God I know that Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus at Christmas by holding mass and carol services I know the characters in the Nativity story and their role. I understand why presents are an important part of Christmas.</p> <p><b>Divali</b> <b>Vocabulary:</b> Rama, Sita, Rangoli, divas, Laksmi, Hindu <b>Key Knowledge</b> Diwali is known as the 'festival of lights' because houses, shops and public places are decorated with small earthenware oil lamps called divas. The word Diwali means 'rows of lighted lamps'.  This five day festival honours Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. Lamps are lit to help Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth, find her way into people's homes and windows and doors are left open.  This festival is acknowledged by spring cleaning the home, wearing new clothes, exchanging gifts and preparing meals, firework displays and Rangoli drawn on the floor  The festival celebrates the victory of good over evil, light over darkness and knowledge over ignorance.</p>	<p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <p>I know that when people pray, they are talking to God</p> <p>I understand that prayer can be experienced in many ways</p> <p>I understand that people pray for many reasons</p> <p>I can choose to pray to God and can use tsp prayers to help me.</p> <p>I know the Lord's prayer and why it is important.</p> <p>Hindus worship their gods through Puja. They offer flowers and fruit to their gods. They can do this at any time and anywhere. Hindus often have a special place in their home that they worship at (shrine).</p>	<p>Pupils will know the story of the Last Supper and the importance of Jesus washing the disciples feet.</p> <p>Understand that Christians believe Jesus died for people out of love.</p> <p>That Jesus rose again.</p>	<p>Jewish people come to worship in a synagogue, to celebrate special occasions and spend time together.</p> <p>I can recognise a synagogue and key features from photographs.</p> <p>A special lamp called the Ner Tamid is always lit.</p>	
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	Autumn 1 Who do Christians say made the world? 	Autumn 2 Why does Christmas matter to Christians?	Spring 1 What do Christians believe God is like?	Spring 2 Why does Easter matter to Christians? Core learning – Y1 Digging Deeper – Y2 – extracts not all) 	Summer 1 and 2 Who is a Muslim and what do they believe? Visit: Nasiir Moque, Hartlepool 42 Brougham Terrace, Hartlepool TS24 8EY Phone: 01429 234644 	Summer 2 Who am I and what does it mean to belong?
Year 1/2  A	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b> creator, sustainer <b>Key Knowledge:</b> God created the Universe- found in Genesis 1</p> <p>The Earth and everything in it is important to God, Christians believe God provided everything we need to survive so humans should be thankful to God and praise him</p> <p>God has a unique relationship with human beings as their creator and sustainer</p> <p>Humans should care for the world because it belongs to God.</p> <p><b>Outcomes:</b> Identify that the creation story is in Genesis 1 Know that Christians believe God created the world and everything in</p>	<p>Planning pdf <a href="http://www.understandingchristianity.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/KS1_1.3_-_Incarnation_unit_WEB.pdf">http://www.understandingchristianity.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/KS1_1.3_-_Incarnation_unit_WEB.pdf</a></p> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b> gratitude, thankfulness, advent, tradition</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b> Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in Bethlehem</p> <p>The Bible points out that his birth showed that he was extraordinary and that he came to bring good news</p> <p>Christians celebrate Jesus' birth and advent for Christians is a time of getting ready for Jesus coming</p> <p>Advent is the arrival of something or someone and the</p>	<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b> Christians believe God is loving, kind, fair and forgiving and also Lord and King. A parable is a special sort of story that was told by Jesus to help people learn or understand ideas. They have hidden messages/meanings. The parable of the Lost Son teaches that God is loving and forgiving like a parent. Seeking forgiveness and forgiveness is important and I can share ways that we show this in school e.g fresh start. <i>Digging Deeper - The story of Jonah shows us that God is fair but also forgiving. God is Lord of all – not just the 'People of God'. God is everywhere and knows everything. God listens to prayers.</i></p> <p><b>Outcomes:</b> -Identify what a parable is -Tell the story of the Lost Son from the Bible simply and recognize a link with the</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b> Incarnation, salvation, gospel, sin (Y2 only)</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge Y1:</b> Incarnation and salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible. Incarnation and salvation are shown on the Big Frieze</p> <p>The Easter story is one of great sadness followed by great happiness.</p> <p>Essential parts of the story for children to know (story to be told in child friendly language from Bible references below): The entry into Jerusalem (John 12:12-15), Jesus' betrayal and arrest at the Mount of Olives (Luke 22:47-53), Jesus' crucifixion (Luke 23:26-</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b> Muslim, Islam, Allah, Tawhid, Shahadah, adhan, prophet (messenger), Muhammad.</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b> Muslims believe in Allah as the one true God. Allah is the word for God in Arabic. It is not a name. The religion is called Islam. Believers are called Muslims. In Islam, the belief that there is only one God is called Tawhid. The Shahadah is the most important belief for Muslims. It is part of a Muslim's daily prayers and also part of the Call to Prayer. Its words are part of the adhan which is whispered into the ears of a newborn baby. Salat is the pillar of Islam that requires daily prayer.</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b> parable</p> <p><b>Key knowledge:</b> Children can identify groups to which they belong (incl family and school). Know some symbols of belonging in Christianity: Baptismal candles, christening clothes, crosses as badges or necklaces, fish/ICHTHUS badges, WWJD bracelets, rosary beads, Bible. Know some symbols of belonging to Islam: Calligraphy, picture of Ka'ba, taqiyah – prayer cap, The parable of the Lost Sheep tells Christians that everyone is important to God. Connect to teaching about how people should love one another (John 13:34-35) and everybody (Mark 12:30-31)</p>

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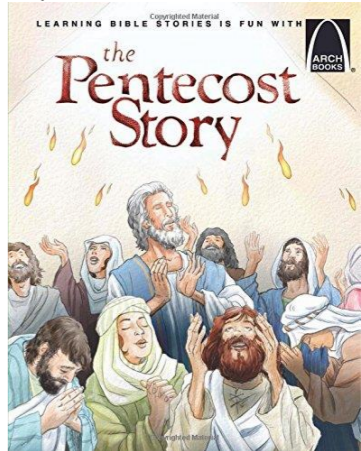
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	<p>it so people should be thankful to him.</p> <p>People need to care for this wonderful creation.</p> <p>God has a unique relationship with Christians.</p>	<p>4 weeks leading to Christmas are advent.</p> <p>Advent traditions and their meaning – wreath, a circle to show that God lasts forever</p> <p>- 4 candles- to light each Sunday and the 5th to symbolize Jesus birth</p> <p>Christmas is a time when Christians thank God that Jesus came to earth. Think about thankfulness in relation to the Christmas story</p> <p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <p>Jesus is extraordinary, being the son of God.</p> <p>Jesus brought good news to everyone.</p> <p>Christians celebrate the coming of Jesus through Advent.</p> <p>Pupils will know the traditions of advent.</p> <p>Pupils will know that Christians thank God for Jesus coming to Earth at Christmas.</p>	<p>concept of God as a forgiving father.</p> <p>-Give simple accounts of what the story means to Christians.</p> <p>-Give at least two examples of a way in which Christians show their belief in God as loving and forgiving; for example, by saying sorry; by seeing God as welcoming them back; by forgiving others.</p> <p>-Give an example of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship; by saying sorry to God for example.</p> <p>-Think, talk and ask questions about whether they can learn anything from the story for themselves, exploring different ideas.</p> <p><i>- Digging Deeper – Tell the key points of the story of Jonah from the Bible and recognize a link with the concept of God.</i></p> <p>Vocab – forgiveness, forgiving, parable</p>	<p>56), The empty tomb (Luke 24:1-12), Jesus' appearance to Mary Magdalene and the disciples (John 20:11-23)</p> <p>Hollow Easter eggs remind us of the empty tomb and the egg is a symbol of new life (resurrection).</p> <p>Some ways Christians remember the story of Holy Week and Easter: Palm Sunday (palm cross, Palm Sunday processions) Good Friday (hot cross buns, special church service) Easter Sunday (a joyful church service, decorating a cross, giving and eating Easter eggs)</p> <p>Christians believe that if you trust God, there is another life after this life, in heaven with God.</p> <p>Christians think Jesus showed that there is life after death by coming alive again after he was killed on the cross at the first Easter.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus was able to come back to tell his disciples because he is God in the flesh (incarnation)</p> <p>Additional Y2 knowledge: Jesus built a bridge between God and humans (EYFS knowledge) Christians believe Jesus did more than <i>tell</i> people how to live. He <i>showed them</i> how to live.</p> <p>Christians say Jesus died to 'save' us, to pay the price of sin (the bad</p>	<p>Muslims think it is important to let Allah guide them through life.</p> <p>Muslims believe it is impossible to explain what Allah is like but they use 99 names to try and help them understand Allah better.</p> <p>The Shahadah says that Muhammad is God's messenger (many Muslims say 'Peace Be Upon Him' after his name).</p> <p>Muhammad was a prophet and the stories about him are very important in Islam and tell them a lot about what Muhammad said and did and they teach Muslims how to behave.</p> <p>Muslims follow Allah but they learn a lot from the prophet Muhammad's example.</p>	
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				things people do) in the world and reunite us with God. Jesus came on a rescue mission to bring people back to God.		
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	Autumn 1 <b>Harvest</b>	Autumn 2 <b>What is the Trinity?</b>	Spring 1 <b>What are the deeper meanings of festivals?</b>	Spring 2 <b>Why do Christians call the day that Jesus died 'Good Friday'?</b>	Summer 1 and 2 <b>What does it mean to be a Sikh in Britain today?</b>	Summer 1 and 2 <b>When Jesus left, what next? (When Jesus left, what was the impact of the Pentecost?)</b>
Year 3/4  A	<p><b>DD- 3.6 Harvest</b></p> <p><b>Vocabulary:</b> harvest, festival, thankfulness, Sukkot, Sukkah</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b> Ask questions about the meaning and purpose of Harvest.</p> <p>Harvest teaches us about the Christian beliefs of thankfulness, service, compassion.</p> <p>Analyse the content of Church Harvest service- hymns, prayers, bible reading, poems, gifts- What do we say? Sing about?</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b> Gospel trinity belief</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b> -'Gospel' tells the story of the life and teaching of Jesus.</p> <p>The Grace is from a letter from St. Paul to his new congregation.</p> <p>To offer suggestions about what texts about baptism and Trinity mean</p> <p>To give examples of what these texts mean to some Christians today</p>	<p><b>Key Vocabulary:</b> Vaisakhi, Khalsa, amrit, Rosh Hashanah, shofar, tzimmes.</p> <p>Vaisakhi (Baisakhi) is the Sikh new year. It is celebrated on the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> of April.</p> <p>It is the date of the founding of the Sikh community called the Khalsa where 5 men (the beloved ones) were chosen by Guru Gobind Singh.</p> <p>Vaisakihi is recognized by: taking an early bath,</p>	<p>Key vocabulary: Palm Sunday, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, salvation, Holy Week, despair, resurrection.</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b> I can order Creation, Fall, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation within a timeline of the 'Big Story' of the Bible.</p> <p>The events of Holy Week can be represented by 3 crosses: palm crosses (Jesus entering Jerusalem), Friday crosses (the day Jesus died) and Sunday crosses (the day Jesus came back to life).</p>	<p><b>Key vocabulary:</b> Guru, Guru Nanak, Guru Granth Sahib, equality, Mool Mantar, rumalas, chauri, Kesh, Kara, Kanga, Kaccha, Kirpan, Gurdwara</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b> The core beliefs of Sikhism are: One God, the message of Guru Nanak, equality and service.</p> <p>The Mool Mantar is the first hymn composed by Guru Nanak which gives a statement about core Sikh ideas about God.</p>	<p><b>Key vocabulary:</b> Pentecost, apostles</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b> <i>(pre-requisite prior knowledge):</i> <i>Why Christians called the day Jesus died Good Friday (Spring 2) - Christians might say it is because it was the day when love saved the human race. Jesus died and was raised to life to bring in a new 'Kingdom' where God rules in people's lives.</i></p> 

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	<p>Why is it important that Christians celebrate harvest and what does the harvest festival and being thankful mean to you?</p> <p>Harvest is celebrated around the world in many different ways, focus on Sukkot.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- What is Sukkot, what does it celebrate?</li> <li>- What is a Sukkah?</li> <li>- What can we learn from the way Jewish people celebrate their harvest?</li> </ul> <p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <p>Pupils will know the meaning of Harvest.</p> <p>That Harvest teaches us about the Christian beliefs we have as a school.</p> <p>Understand what happens at a Harvest festival and why it is important to celebrate it.</p> <p>That Sukkot is celebrated by the Jewish community. Sukkot is the celebration. Sukkah is the hut built to remember their ancestors in the desert.</p>	<p>Christians show their beliefs about the trinity in worship (baptism, prayer) and in the way they live</p> <p>To make links between some Bible texts studied and the idea of God in Christianity, expressing their own belief about what the God of Christianity is like.</p> <p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <p>Pupils will know that the Gospels tell the life story of Jesus.</p> <p>That the Grace is an important letter from St.. Paul</p> <p>Pupils will have an understanding of the Trinity and how it is revealed in the gospels and baptism .</p> <p>That Christians use prayer to show their belief in the Trinity.</p>	<p>wearing new clothes, visiting the Gurdwara to participate in special prayer, some choose to be baptised on this day like the Beloved ones.</p> <p>Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year which falls between September and October. It is a time for forgiveness and reflection.</p> <p>It is recognized by Jewish people by: visiting the synagogue, praying and listening to the shofar.</p> <p>Apples dipped in honey are a symbol of a sweet new year. A sweet carrot stew called tzimmes is also served.</p> <p>The celebration commemorates the creation of the world and reminds the Jewish nation of the responsibilities as God's chosen people.</p>	<p>Holy Week is the culmination of Jesus' earthly life leading to his death and resurrection.</p> <p>The events of Holy Week, such as the Last Supper, were important in showing the disciples what Jesus came to do. I can give examples.</p> <p>Christians today trust that Jesus really did rise from the dead so is alive today.</p> <p>Christians remember and celebrate Jesus' last week, death and resurrection.</p> <p>I know how Palm Sunday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday is recognized in my local church and in other churches.</p> <p>For Christians, Palm Sunday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday are times to remember the joy, sadness and despair, and hope felt by the followers of Jesus, and by Jesus himself. For Christians these three parts of the story are about joy, sadness or despair, and hope.</p>	<p>There are ten gurus – Guru Nanak is one of them. Know key events in Guru Nanak's life: His early life, his call and disappearance in the river, his message on his return (link to Mool Mantar), his setting up of the community at Kartarpur; make links with idea of service, equality and dignity.</p> <p>Explore the importance of some of the other gurus too, e.g. the collecting together of the first Sikh scriptures, Adi Granth by Guru Arjan; Guru Har Gobind leading imprisoned Sikhs to freedom; the forming of the Khalsa under Guru Gobind Singh.</p> <p>The Guru Granth Sahib is the Sikh holy scriptures. It is treated as a living guru. It is placed on a throne under a canopy. It is covered with rumalas and the chauri is waved over it. People treat it with respect by handling it carefully, covering their hair and sitting on a lower level to it.</p> <p>Sikhs demonstrate their faith through the 5Ks. They are Kesh – uncut hair Kara – a steel bracelet Kanga – a wooden comb Kaccha – cotton underwear Kirpan – steel sword</p> <p>Children explore the role of the gurdwara through a real/virtual visit.</p> <p>Sikh values are: remembering and serving God; working hard and honestly; sharing with people who are less fortunate; treating people</p>	<p>Christians believe that Jesus inaugurated (introduced) the 'Kingdom of God' — i.e. Jesus' whole life was a demonstration of his belief that God is King, not just in heaven but here and now.</p> <p>The Lord's prayer mentions this: 'Your kingdom come, your will be done on earth as it is in heaven').</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus is still alive, and rules in their hearts and lives by the Holy Spirit, if they let him.</p> <p>Christians believe that after Jesus returned to be with God the Father, he sent the Holy Spirit at Pentecost to help the Church to make Jesus' invisible Kingdom visible by living lives that reflect the love of God.</p> <p>Christians celebrate Pentecost as the beginning of the Church.</p> <p>Pentecost is celebrated on the 50th day from Easter Sunday.</p> <p>The day when the followers of Jesus grew from 120 people to over 3,000 people. : in the final part of the chapter, Acts 2:41–47, 3,000 people accept Jesus as King of their lives, and join the 'Kingdom of God'. This was the formation of the early church.</p> <p>Christians might say the Spirit of God is like a battery: Christians can't do God's work and live in God's way without the Holy Spirit's power.</p> <p>Pentecost is the church's birthday</p> <p>Christians believe allowing God to rule in their life is a good thing, which guides and comforts them.</p>
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					equally; serving other people, no matter who they are	
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	<p>Autumn 1</p> <p>Creation and Science, conflicting or complementary?</p>	<p>Autumn 2</p> <p>Was Jesus the Messiah?</p>	<p>Spring 1</p> <p>What does it mean if God is holy and loving?</p>	<p>Spring 2</p> <p>What difference does the resurrection make for Christians?</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p style="font-size: small;">Written by C.B. Martin Illustrated by Jenny Brake</p> </div>	<p>Summer 1 and 2</p> <p>What does it mean for Muslims to follow God?</p> <p style="font-size: small; color: green;">Visit: Nasiir Moque, Hartlepool 42 Brougham Terrace, Hartlepool TS24 8EY Phone: 01429 234644</p>	<p>Summer 1 and 2</p> <p>Why is pilgrimage important to some religious believers?</p> <p style="font-size: small; color: green;">Care for part of the 'Way of Love' pilgrimage route. Visit from member of local Ahmadiyya community to discuss Hajj. 'My Hajj reflections' – written Qanda by Khadija Dadabhoy</p> <p style="font-size: small; color: green;">Visit: Durham Cathedral. Way Of Love.</p> <div style="text-align: center;">  </div>
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Year 5/6  A	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b> interpretation, conflicting, literal, complimentary</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b> The Christian story of The Creation can be found in Genesis 1 in the Old Testament of the Bible.</p> <p>There is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the accounts of creation in Genesis and contemporary scientific accounts.</p> <p>The different arguments in these texts depend on the purpose and interpretation of these texts. For example, some see the account of creation in Genesis as a poetic description of God's power and majesty, a story that tells us more about the nature of God. These interpretations are not in conflict with Science.</p> <p>Others see it as a factual day-by-day account of how the world was created. These people have a literal interpretation of Genesis 1 (that it all actually happened) and would argue that Science is in conflict to this.</p> <p>Katherine Johnson is a key example of a Christian Scientist. She was a scientist and mathematician who worked for NASA and was part of the team working on the first successful</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b> incarnation, Messiah, prophecy, savior, annointed</p> <p><b>Key knowledge:</b> Incarnation and Messiah fit within the 'big story' of the Bible.</p> <p>There are connections between the biblical texts, incarnation and Messiah. Christians put their belief about Jesus' incarnation into practice in different ways when celebrating Christmas.</p> <p>Jesus is the Messiah, a saviour from God and its importance in the world today.</p> <p><b>Outcomes:</b> Able to explain what incarnation and Messiah are.</p> <p>Understand connections between biblical texts of incarnation and messiah</p> <p>An understanding that Christians believe Jesus is the messiah, a savior.</p>	<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Christians believe that God is omnipotent, omniscient and eternal, and that means God is worth worshipping.</li> <li>- Christians believe God is both holy and loving' and Christians have to balance ideas of God being angered by sin and injustice (see Fall) but also loving, forgiving and full of grace.</li> <li>- Christians do not all agree what God is like, but try to follow his path as they see it in the Bible or through Church teaching.</li> <li>- Christians believe getting to know God is like getting to know a person rather than learning information.</li> <li>- In the Bible, David Isaiah and John all claim to know the God of the Bible personally.</li> <li>- God's holiness is to do with being apart from all others, being pure and without sin.</li> <li>- Evidence of Christian's belief in an omnipotent, omniscient and eternal God that is holy and loving can be found in worship and in church architecture.</li> </ul> <p><b>Outcomes:</b> -Identify some different biblical texts, using technical terms accurately. -Explain connections between biblical texts and Christian</p>	<p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Christians read the 'big story' of the Bible as pointing out the need for God to save people.</li> <li>-This salvation includes the ongoing restoration of humans' relationship with God.</li> <li>-The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection.</li> <li>-Belief in Jesus' resurrection confirms to Christians that Jesus is the incarnate Son of God, but also that death is not the end.</li> <li>-This belief gives Christians hope for life with God, starting now and continuing in a new life (heaven).</li> </ul> <p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining the place within it of the ideas of Incarnation and Salvation.</li> <li>- Suggest meanings for resurrection accounts, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret these texts, showing awareness of the centrality of the Christian belief in Resurrection.</li> <li>- Explain connections between Luke 24 and the Christian concepts of Sacrifice, Resurrection, Salvation, Incarnation and Hope, using theological terms.</li> <li>- Make clear connections between Christian belief in the Resurrection and how Christians worship on Good Friday and Easter Sunday.</li> <li>- Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways.</li> <li>- Explain why some people find belief in the</li> </ul>	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b> Sunni, Shi'a, Sufi, Ahmadiyya, Shahadah, Salat, Sawm, Zakat, Hajj, ummah, hafiz</p> <p>Pre-requisite knowledge: Shahadah, Salat – pillars of Islam. Oneness of god and daily prayer.</p> <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b> The 2011 census reveals that there are 689 people who identify as Muslims in Hartlepool.</p> <p>There are different Muslim groups: The largest (globally) are Sunni; the next major group are called Shi'a, some Muslims are Sufi.</p> <p>The Nasir Mosque belongs to the Ahmadiyya community of Muslims. This is a comparatively very small group of Muslims.</p> <p>The Ahmadiyya community of Muslims have faced persecution in some areas due to their belief that Muhammed is not the final prophet.</p> <p>Tawhid is the oneness of God. Muslims believe that there is only one God. This is expressed in the first of the five pillars of Islam – Shahadah.</p> <p>99 names are used to express the character of God. Muslims use geometry and calligraphy to express their ideas.</p> <p>The five pillars are Shahadah (belief in one god and his prophet); salat (daily prayer); sawm (fasting); zakat (alms giving); hajj (pilgrimage). For each of the first 4 (5<sup>th</sup> pillar will be studied in more detail in next unit), children should be able to say what happens where,</p>	<p><b>Vocabulary:</b></p> <p><b>Key Knowledge:</b></p> <p>The following sites are key places of pilgrimage for Christians: Durham Cathedral, Linidisfarne, Whitby Abbey, Iona, Walsingham, Lourdes.</p> <p>The Way of Love is a local pilgrimage route that goes through Mary Magdalene church at Hart Village.</p> <p>Explore the journey of the northern saints – St Cuthbert and St Oswald and how this links to pilgrimage sites of today.</p> <p>Children should be able to recall the sights, sounds and practices and the beliefs that lie behind them for Iona and Durham Cathedral.</p> <p>Hajj is the fifth pillar of Islam. It usually takes place in July each year.</p> <p>All Muslims try to visit Mecca at least once in their lifetime.</p> <p><b>Outcomes:</b> Children should be able to recall the sights, sounds and practices and the beliefs that lie behind them for Hajj.</p> <p>Children to find out what makes a pilgrim feel they have made a good choice in going to this place.</p> <p>Children can make comparisons, identifying similarities and differences between the two. Explain the reasons between the similarities and differences.</p> <p>Consider the significance of times of reflection, repentance, journey and</p>
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*To develop knowledge and understanding of religion, religious beliefs and practices, tradition and culture, promoting pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development and to prepare all pupils for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of the present and the future. To become courageous advocates for themselves and others.*

	<p>US space flight. She was also one of the first African-American women to work as a NASA scientist.</p> <p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <p>Pupils will understand the debates between religion and science.</p> <p>Have an understanding that different arguments in texts depend on purpose and interpretation</p>		<p>ideas of God, using theological terms.</p> <p>-Make clear connections between Bible texts studied and what Christians believe about God; for example, through how churches are designed.</p> <p>-Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship.</p> <p>-Weigh up how biblical ideas and teachings about God as holy and loving might make a difference in the world today, developing insights of their own.</p>	<p>Resurrection makes sense and inspires them.</p> <p>Offer and justify their own responses as to what difference belief in Resurrection might make to how people respond to challenges and problems in the world today.</p>	<p>when and why? And how these affect the lives of Muslims daily, annually and in their lifetime.</p> <p>The five pillars are expressions of ibadah (worship and belief in action).</p> <p>The Holy Qur'an is the sacred text for Muslims. Muslims believe it is the final revealed word of God. It was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad by the Angel Jibril.</p> <p>Some people memorise the Qur'an (hafiz)</p> <p>The words of the Qur'an are the ultimate authority. There are other forms of guidance: sunnah (practices/customs of the Prophet Muhammad) and Hadith (sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad).</p> <p><b>Outcomes:</b></p> <p>Identify how they are practiced by Muslims in the North East – recognising that the Ahmadiyya is a minority community and doesn't also reflect wider more common practices.</p> <p>Know examples of the key stories of the prophets (e.g. Ibrahim, Musa, Isa, Prophet Muhammad) noting how some of these stories are shared with Christian and Jewish people (e.g. Ibrahim/Abraham, Musa/Moses, Isa/ Jesus).</p> <p>Know how the Qur'an is treated as special, used and learned.</p> <p>Muslims put the words of the Qur'an and the words and actions of the Prophet Muhammad into practice e.g. giving of sadaqah (voluntary charity).</p>	<p>remembrance. Talk about ways in which these are (or are not) present in the life of pupils and of other people who don't hold religious beliefs.</p>
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					Know key features of the Nasir Mosque.	
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