



# Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan



Subject : RE

Year : 2

Term : Autumn



### Vocabulary

Define the word and include etymology if useful.



### Knowledge

What children will know

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Remembering	Telling	Testing



### Understanding

What children will understand

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Practising	Coaching	Observing



### Skills

What children will be able to do

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating

Buddhist: A follower of the religion of Buddhism.

Meditation: An act of mindfulness and/or relaxation, through which Buddhists aim to achieve enlightenment.

The Buddha: The founder of the Buddhist faith, he is regarded as a teacher. Buddhists follow the teachings of the Buddha.

Enlightenment: All Buddhists aim to achieve the state of enlightenment.

Wesak: The most important Buddhist festival, celebrated at full moon in May. Celebrates the Buddha's birthday.

Lotus flower: Flower which symbolises enlightenment.

Temple: Buddhist place of worship.

Stupa: a dome-shaped structure erected as a Buddhist shrine.

Buddhism started in India over 2,500 years ago. Buddhists follow the teachings of a man called Siddhattha Gotama, who later became known as the Buddha, which means 'enlightened'. Buddhists regard him as a teacher, not a god.

Buddhism asks its followers to work towards understanding the world and themselves- if they are successful in this they have achieved enlightenment. To work towards achieving this, Buddhists meditate (take part in acts of mindfulness and/ or relaxation).

Siddhattha Gotama was a prince. When he was 29, he left his palace and saw people suffering for the first time, so decided to leave his palace and live among holy men to seek the truth. After many years he became enlightened while meditating under the Bodhi Tree. After this, he dedicated his life to spreading his teachings and became known as the Buddha.

The festival of Wesak celebrates the Buddha's birthday and is the most important Buddhist festival. It is celebrated at full moon in May. Celebrations may include: lighting lanterns, cleaning and decorating homes, visiting the temple to

Reasons why Buddhists meditate and what this might look like.

Why the story of the Buddha is important to Buddhists.

Who Buddhists believe the Buddha was.

Why the festival of Wesak is celebrated and how it is celebrated.

What the Lotus Flower is and what it represents for Buddhists.

Where Buddhists worship and what makes this place special for them.

Explain what meditation is and why a Buddhist meditates.





Retell the story of the Buddha and identify why it is important to Buddhists.

Identify why the Buddha is an important person for Buddhists.

Describe how and why the festival of Wesak is celebrated.





Explain what the Lotus Flower represents for Buddhists.

Recognise a Buddhist place of worship and identify features that make this a special place.

									
Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
Define the word and include etymology if useful.	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
	Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
<p><b>Pagoda:</b> A temple with a tiered roof and multiple eaves.</p>	<p>make offerings or for services and chanting or meditating. A 'Bathing the Buddha' ceremony may also take place as a reminder of purification of minds.</p> <p>The Lotus Flower is a Buddhist symbol of enlightenment. It reminds Buddhists of the enlightenment of the Buddha and of their own journey towards enlightenment.</p> <p>Buddhists may meditate at home or they may visit the temple. In the temple there may be shrines and they may make offerings or meditate in front of an image of the Buddha. Chanting and meditation may take place. There may be shrines (stupas) either at the temple or separately.</p>								

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**Term : Spring**

									
Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
Define the word and include etymology if useful.	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
	Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
<p><u>Jew</u>: A person who follows the religion of Judaism.</p> <p><u>Jewish</u>: belonging to the Jewish faith.</p> <p><u>Mezzuzah</u>: a small wooden box on the front door containing a prayer which reminds Jews that God is always with them. Touched on entry/ exit of room or house.</p> <p><u>Siddur</u>: prayer book containing Hebrew prayers.</p> <p><u>Kosher</u>: food which meets God's rules about food Jews may eat.</p> <p><u>Kiddush cup</u>: Goblet or cup, used at home during Shabbat.</p> <p><u>Shabbat</u>: Jewish Sabbath and day of rest, from Friday evening until Saturday evening.</p>	<p>Features of a Jewish home include: Two kitchens: one for milk dishes, one for meat dishes, to follow Kosher rules. A mezzuzah A Kiddush cup A Siddur</p> <p>Shabbat is the Jewish holy day and is a day of rest, from Friday evening until Saturday evening. On the Friday evening, the Shabbat candles are lit, prayers and blessings said and wine is shared in the Kiddush cup. There is a family meal.</p> <p>Moses is regarded as a great leader and the leader of the Jewish faith who led the Jewish people to escape slavery in Egypt to reach their home in the Promised Land. He received the Ten Commandments on Mt Sinai.</p> <p>At Passover, Jews remember and celebrate the deliverance of the Jewish people from slavery in Egypt into the Promised Land. It is celebrated in spring.</p>			<p>What is found in a Jewish home and how this differs to a non Jewish home.</p> <p>What the Torah is and why it is important for Jews.</p> <p>Who Moses was and why he is important to Jews.</p> <p>What the Menorah/Hanukkiah is and what it represents. What the story of Hanukkah is.</p> <p>What the festival of Passover is and how it is celebrated.</p> <p>Why a synagogue is a special place for Jews.</p>			<p>Explain how a Jewish home is similar/ different to a non Jewish home.</p> <p>Explain how Jews practise their faith in everyday life, including on Shabbat.</p> <p>Explain who Moses was and why he is important to Jews.</p> <p>Explain how and why the festivals of Hanukkah and Passover are celebrated.</p> <p>Explain that the Torah is the Jewish holy book, that it is written on scrolls and that it is the most important document for a Jewish person.</p> <p>Name the key features of a synagogue and explain that the synagogue is the place of worship for Jews.</p>		



<p><u>Moses</u>: The leader of the Jewish faith.</p> <p><u>Menorah</u>: A candlestick with 7 branches.</p> <p><u>Hanukkah</u>: a 9 branched menorah candlestick used at the festival of Hanukkah.</p> <p><u>Hanukkah</u>: Festival remembering the rededication of the Temple.</p> <p><u>Synagogue</u>: Jewish place of worship</p>	<p>The evening before Passover, the Seder meal is celebrated at home. The Seder Plate is shared, with 6 significant items: bitter herbs, egg, charoset, horseradish, parsley and salt water and a lamb bone. Matzah (unleavened bread) and wine are also shared. The story of the escape (exodus) is shared.</p> <p>Menorah- a candlestick with 7 branches, one of the oldest symbols of the faith. A Hanukkah is a menorah with 9 branches used at the festival of Hanukkah, which remembers the rededication of the temple when it had been reclaimed from the Macabees. There was only enough oil for the candle to burn for a day but by a miracle it burned for 8 days.</p> <p>The synagogue is the Jewish place of worship. A synagogue is a meeting place and a studying place as well as a place for worship and celebration of festivals.</p> <p>The Torah is the holiest document for every Jewish person. It is believed to have been given to Moses on Mount Sinai. Torah scrolls are made of special pieces of parchment written by professional scribes.</p>		
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# Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan

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Year : 2

Term : Summer

									
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Define the word and include etymology if useful.	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
	Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
<p><u>Hindu</u>: A follower of the religion of Hinduism.</p> <p><u>Brahman</u>: The Hindu name for God.</p> <p><u>Holi</u>: Hindu festival celebrating spring and new life.</p> <p><u>Diwali</u>: Hindu festival remembering the story of Rama and Sita.</p> <p><u>Puja</u>: Worship</p> <p><u>Aarti</u>: Lamp used during worship</p> <p><u>Murti</u>: Shrine</p> <p><u>Kum kum powder</u>: red powder used on the forehead during worship.</p> <p><u>Aum</u>: Symbol of Hinduism</p>	<p>Hindus believe in one God- Brahman- who has many qualities represented in different forms through the gods and goddesses (deities).</p> <p>Holi is a Hindu festival that celebrates spring and new life. Holi also celebrates the Hindu god Krishna and the legend of Holika and Prahlad. Also known as the "festival of colours" Some families hold religious ceremonies. Celebrated with dancing, singing and throwing of powder paint and coloured water. Usually celebrated in March.</p> <p>The word Diwali means 'rows of lighted lamps'. It remembers the story of Rama and Sita. Houses, shops and public places are decorated with small oil lamps called 'diyas'. It is celebrated in October or November. The festival also honours the goddess of wealth, Lakshmi. It is celebrated in many ways, including: Spring-cleaning the home</p>			<p>Who Brahman is and why he is important for Hindus.</p> <p>What Hindus believe about their gods and goddesses.</p> <p>What happens in the Hindu story of Diwali.</p> <p>How and why the festival of Holi is celebrated.</p> <p>What the symbol of the Aum looks like and what it represents.</p> <p>How Hindus worship at home.</p>			<p>Explain who Brahman is and why he is important for Hindus.</p> <p>Explain what Hindus believe about their gods and goddesses and name some of them.</p> <p>Retell the Hindu story of Diwali and explain why it is important.</p> <p>Explain what happens at the festival of Holi and what it means.</p> <p>Recognise the Aum as the symbol of Hinduism and explain what it means.</p> <p>Give examples of how a Hindu worships at home.</p>		



	<p>New clothes Exchanging gifts and festival meals Decorating buildings with fancy lights- to welcome the goddess. Fireworks</p> <p>Hindus worship at home at shrines. Worship is known as puja. There are many items and rituals used: at least one murti or statue, bell, aarti lamp, incense, water container with spoon, red kum kum powder, offerings of food and flowers.</p> <p>The symbol of Hinduism is the 'Aum.' (sometimes Om). Represents a sacred sound which reflects God.</p>		
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