



Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan



Subject : RE

Year : 3

Term : Autumn



Vocabulary

Define the word and include etymology if useful.

Christian: A person who follows the Christian faith.
Holy Trinity: Christian belief that there are three aspects to the one God- God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.
Jesus: God the Son, who Christians believed lived on earth and taught people to follow God's word and live a Christian life.
Bible: The Christian holy book, which Christians believe contains God's word. Christians strive to follow this in their daily lives.
Easter: Christian festival commemorating the death and resurrection of Jesus.
Pilgrimage: A visit to a place which is important to a person's faith and beliefs.
Church: The Christian place of worship.
Altar: Found at the front of a church, the holy table at which the service of Holy Communion is celebrated



Knowledge

What children will know

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Remembering	Telling	Testing

Christians believe in the Holy Trinity. there is one God, but there are three parts to the one God. He is God the Father, God the Son (Jesus) and God the Holy Spirit.

Christians believe Jesus is God's son. He lived on earth and taught people how to follow God and to live a Christian life. His teachings are found in the Bible.

Christians go on pilgrimages to visit places that are important to their faith and beliefs. Places they might go include: Lourdes (France), Walsingham (UK), Jerusalem, Vatican City.

Christians believe that the Bible contains God's word and that they should follow the teachings in it in their daily lives.

Easter is the festival which remembers the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus. It might be seen as a festival of new life because of Jesus' resurrection. It might be seen as a festival of sacrifice because Jesus died on the cross for peoples' sins.

Special things in a church include: altar, pulpit, lectern, font. Artefacts at home might include: prayer book, Bible, rosary.



Understanding

What children will understand

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Practising	Coaching	Observing

That Christians believe in the Holy Trinity; God as Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

What the concept of the Holy Trinity means for Christians.

Reasons why a Christian may choose to go on a pilgrimage and places they may choose to visit.

How the Bible influences the lives of Christians.

What Christians believe about Easter and the meaning of the festival.

Who Christians believe Jesus is and why they think he was a good leader.

That there are artefacts, both in a Church and at home, which are significant to Christians.



Skills

What children will be able to do

Learning	Teaching	Assessment
Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating

Explain that Christians believe in the Holy Trinity, and that this is one God as Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

Articulate some of the reasons why Christians might go on a pilgrimage and name some places they might go.

Recognise how the Bible influences the lives of Christians and consider how this has an impact on daily life.

Discuss whether Easter is a festival of new life or sacrifice and give reasons to support what they think.

Give reasons why they think Jesus was a good leader and consider other people's opinions about this.

Name artefacts which are special to a Christian, both at home and in a Church, and explain why they are of importance to a Christian.

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>Font</u>: Place in a church where Christians are baptised.</p> <p><u>Pulpit</u>: Platform in a Church, from which the priest or vicar speaks to the congregation.</p> <p><u>Lectern</u>: A stand from which the Bible is read in a Church.</p> <p><u>Rosary</u>: Beads used during prayer in the Catholic denomination .</p>									

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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
<u>Prophet Muhammed</u> : The final messenger from Allah.	Muslims believe in Allah (God). There is only one God. He revealed his final			What Muslims believe about Allah and the Prophet Muhammed.			Explain the Islamic belief in Allah and explain who the Prophet Muhammed is.		



<p><u>Allah</u>: Islamic name for God.</p> <p><u>Shahada</u>: Declaration of faith in Allah and Muhammed.</p> <p><u>Muslim</u>: Follower of the religion of Islam.</p> <p><u>Mosque</u>: Islamic place of worship.</p> <p><u>Qiblah</u>: Wall showing the direction of Mecca, faced during prayer.</p> <p><u>Mihrab</u>: Niche in the Qiblah wall.</p> <p><u>Minbar</u>: Platform from which the Imaan delivers sermons.</p> <p><u>Dome</u>: found on a mosque, representing the universe and God's power.</p> <p><u>Minaret</u>: tower of a mosque from which the call to prayer is made.</p> <p><u>Qur'an</u>: Islamic holy book, revealed to the Prophet Muhammed. The most important source of authority for Muslims.</p> <p><u>Mecca</u>: Birthplace of the Prophet Muhammed and place of the Hajj pilgrimage.</p> <p><u>Hajj</u>: pilgrimage to Mecca.</p> <p><u>Ramadan</u>: Islamic month of fasting.</p> <p><u>Eid- ul- Fitr</u>: Festival celebrating the end of the month of Ramadan.</p>	<p>message to the Prophet Muhammed for Muslims to follow. This is expressed in the Shahada or the declaration of faith.</p> <p>Muslims try to follow the example of the Prophet Muhammed in everything they do. Major aspects of the teachings of Prophet Muhammad are; kindness, compassion, truthfulness, showing humanity and honesty. Muhammed is a role model for Muslims.</p> <p>The main features of a mosque and the use and significance of it. Features include: dome mihrab, Qiblah, minbar, minaret, prayer hall, washing area, patterns or calligraphy. There are no images displayed in a mosque.</p> <p>Mecca, the place of pilgrimage, is the place where the Prophet Muhammed was born and also the direction towards which Muslims face when praying.</p> <p>Going on the Hajj is the last of the Five Pillars of Islam. A Muslim should go once in their life if they have the means.</p> <p>The Qur'an is the most important source of authority as the word of God. Great respect is shown for it. Muslims perform wudu (washing) before reading, it is closed and wrapped in cloth when not in use, and placed on the highest shelf in the room.</p> <p>Muslims fast during daylight hours in the month of Ramadan. Ramadan remembers the month the Qur'an (the Muslim holy book) was first revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. The timing of the month varies according to Islamic calendar which is based on the cycles of</p>	<p>What the Prophet Muhammed taught and why he is an inspirational person for Muslims.</p> <p>How the Qur'an influences the daily life of Muslims. How respect is shown for the Qur'an.</p> <p>Why Mecca is a significant place for Muslims and why they go on a pilgrimage (Hajj) to Mecca.</p> <p>What happens in the month of Ramadan and the reasons why Muslims fast. What happens at the festival of Eid- ul- Fitr.</p> <p>What is found in a mosque and the reasons why these are important.</p>	<p>Give reasons why Muhammed is an inspirational person for Muslims.</p> <p>Identify how the Qur'an influences the daily lives of Muslims and how they show respect for the Qur'an.</p> <p>Recognise why Mecca is an important place for Muslims and give reasons why a Muslim would go on the Hajj.</p> <p>Explain why Muslims fast during the month of Ramadan and what happens at the festival of Eid- ul- Fitr.</p> <p>Explain the significance of the features of a mosque.</p>
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the moon. The end of Ramadan is marked with the festival of Eid- ul Fitr.

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Define the word and include etymology if useful.	Learning Remembering	Teaching Telling	Assessment Testing	Learning Practising	Teaching Coaching	Assessment Observing	Learning Reflecting	Teaching Facilitating	Assessment Evaluating
<p><u>Sikh</u>: Follower of the religion of Sikhism.</p> <p><u>Mool Mantar</u>: Opening section of the Guru Granth Sahib, describing what God is like.</p> <p><u>Guru</u>: teacher</p> <p><u>Guru Nanak</u>: The first of the ten Gurus.</p> <p><u>Guru Gobind Singh</u>: the tenth and final guru.</p> <p><u>Guru Granth Sahib</u>: Sikh holy book.</p> <p><u>Gurdwara</u>: Sikh place of worship</p>	<p>The Mool Mantra is the opening of the Guru Granth Sahib. This means 'essential teaching.'</p> <p>The Mool Mantra was written by Guru Nanak and describes God's nature. It is written in Punjabi, using a script (written characters) called Gurmukhi. The whole of the Guru Granth Sahib is written in this.</p> <p>The first line of the Mool Mantra is Ik Onkar- an important symbol for Sikhs, reminding them there is one God and that everyone is equal.</p> <p>The teachings of Guru Nanak and the nine Sikh Gurus who came after him is how Sikhs learn about God.</p>	<p>What the Mool Mantar tells us about Sikh belief in God.</p> <p>What Sikhs believe about God's messengers (the 10 Gurus) .</p> <p>Where and how Sikhs worship</p> <p>What the Amrit Sanskar ceremony is.</p> <p>Why Guru Gobind Singh is an inspirational person for Sikhs.</p> <p>What the significance of the Nishan Sahib is.</p>	<p>Explain what the Mool Mantar tells us about Sikh belief in God.</p> <p>Explain what Sikhs believe about God's messengers (the 10 Gurus).</p> <p>Describe where and how Sikhs worship.</p> <p>Identify the Amrit Sanskar ceremony and its' significance.</p> <p>Discuss why Guru Gobind Singh is an inspirational person for Sikhs.</p> <p>Explain the significance of the Nishan Sahib.</p>						



<p><u>Amrit Sanskar</u>: Ceremony marking membership of the Sikh Khalsa.</p> <p><u>Nishan Sahib</u>: Orange flag found outside a Gurdwara.</p> <p><u>Khalsa</u>: The Sikh community</p>	<p>The tenth Guru was Guru Gobind Singh. He said that, from his time onwards, Guru Granth Sahib (holy book) would be the 'Living Guru' for Sikhs, guiding them on what to believe and how to live.</p> <p>The Amrit Sanskar ceremony is special ceremony and the way to become Khalsa Sikhs. Amrit is made from sugar water stirred with a sword. It is blessed and sprinkled on the hair and eyes. Amrit can be taken by men, women or children. It is taken in the presence of five Khalsa Sikhs, and the holy scriptures, the Guru Granth Sahib. Sikhs wear the 5Ks afterwards (symbols of their faith)</p> <p>The Nishan Sahib is the orange flag, with the symbol of Sikhism- that Khanda- on it. It is found outside a gurdwara as a symbol of the community.</p>		
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