



# Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan



Subject : RE

Year : 4

Term : Autumn

									
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>The Buddha:</u> The founder of the Buddhist faith, he is regarded as a teacher and leader. Buddhists follow the teachings of the Buddha.</p> <p><u>Enlightenment:</u> All Buddhists aim to achieve the state of enlightenment- the answer to suffering.</p> <p><u>The Four Noble Truths:</u> Four stages to ending suffering and achieving enlightenment.</p> <p><u>Noble Eightfold Path:</u> Set of guidelines to follow to avoid suffering.</p> <p><u>Dharma Day:</u> Festival in the Theravada tradition of Buddhism celebrating the Buddha's first sermon.</p> <p><u>Temple:</u> Buddhist place of worship.</p> <p><u>Stupa:</u> a dome-shaped structure erected as a Buddhist shrine.</p> <p><u>Pagoda:</u> A temple with a tiered roof and multiple eaves.</p>	<p>The teachings of the Buddha are central to Buddhist beliefs and ways of life. Buddhists try to live a good life by following the Buddha's teachings, helping them to avoid suffering and bad feelings. By following the Buddha's teaching they can achieve enlightenment.</p> <p>Worship may focus on meditation, chanting and spending time with other Buddhists to incorporate these teachings into daily life.</p> <p>Buddhists can worship at home or in the temple. Temples give a sense of community and contain an image of the Buddha and place for meditation. Shrines, both at home and in the temple, help Buddhists to focus during meditation.</p> <p>Buddhists aim to achieve enlightenment by understanding the Four Noble Truths. Buddhists believe the Buddha discovered that the answer lay in what have become known as the Four Noble Truths.</p> <p>The Four Noble Truths are: Being greedy and wanting things can't make you</p>			<p>How a Buddhist lives their daily lives.</p> <p>How and where Buddhists worship.</p> <p>What the Four Noble Truths are and why they are important to Buddhists.</p> <p>Why the Buddha is an inspirational leader for Buddhists.</p> <p>Why Dharma Day is important to Buddhists and the reasons why it is celebrated.</p> <p>What non Buddhists could learn from the way Buddhists live their life.</p>			<p>Explain how a Buddhist follows the teachings of the Buddha in their daily lives.</p> <p>Recognise different places and ways in which a Buddhist might worship.</p> <p>Explain what the Four Noble Truths are and why they are important to a Buddhist.</p> <p>Identify why the Buddha is an inspirational leader for Buddhists.</p> <p>Explain the significance of Dharma Day and how it is celebrated.</p> <p>Discuss and debate whether/ how non Buddhists could learn from the Buddhist way of life.</p>		

									
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	<p>happy; • You can be content without having everything you want; • You have to learn this through practice; and • Peace of mind comes when you are content with having just enough – not too much, not too little.</p> <p>The fourth Noble Truth, in which the Buddha set out the Eightfold Path, the way to achieve a release from suffering.</p> <p>The Buddhist symbol is the Dharma, which represents the Eightfold Path.</p> <p>Dharma Day celebrates the start of the Buddha's teachings and his first sermon in the Deer Park at Sarnath. It is in July and is celebrated in the Theravada tradition of Buddhism.</p>								

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<p><u>Abraham</u>: The patriarch, or first founder of Judaism.</p> <p><u>Shabbat</u>: Weekly Jewish holy day, a day of rest.</p> <p><u>Havdalah</u>: Ceremony marking the end of Shabbat.</p> <p><u>Star of David</u>: 6 pointed star, the symbol of the religion of Judaism.</p> <p><u>Menorah</u>: A candlestick with 7 branches, a symbol often associated with Judaism.</p> <p><u>Kippah</u>: Small cap, worn by Jewish men.</p> <p><u>Tallit</u>: Jewish prayer shawl.</p> <p><u>Sukkot</u>: One of the Jewish harvest festivals, remembering God's protection in the wilderness.</p> <p><u>Torah</u>: The Jewish holy book, written on scrolls, the five books of Moses.</p>	<p>Shabbat is the Jewish holy day and is a day of rest, from Friday evening until Saturday evening. No work is done on the Shabbat. The start of Shabbat is marked with the lighting of two candles and blessing over wine and bread and finishes with Havdalah – which means separation. Havdalah candles are lit to symbolise a link between the Shabbat and everyday life.</p> <p>There are some differences between the ways Traditional and Progressive Jews celebrate Shabbat (for example using light, driving cars).</p> <p>That the following are symbols within Judaism: Star of David, Menorah and clothing like the Kippah and the Tallit.</p> <p>Jewish communities construct special booths for the Festival of Sukkot in memory of wandering in the desert after leaving Egypt. They remember God's protection at this time.</p>	<p>What is in the Torah, why the Torah is important to Jews and how it influences them.</p> <p>What are the key features of a synagogue are.</p> <p>Which symbols are associated with Judaism and what they represent.</p> <p>What happens at the festival of Sukkot and the reasons for this.</p> <p>Who Abraham was and why he is important to Jews.</p> <p>How the celebration of Shabbat affects the daily life of a Jew.</p>	<p>Explain what is in the Torah, why it is important to Jews and how it influences them.</p> <p>Identify the key features of a synagogue and what they are for.</p> <p>Recognise symbols associated with Judaism (eg Star of David, menorah) and explain what they represent.</p> <p>Explain how the festival of Sukkot is celebrated and the reasons for this.</p> <p>Explain who Abraham was and why he is important.</p> <p>Recognise how the weekly Shabbat celebrations affect the daily life of Jewish people.</p>																		



<p><u>Synagogue</u>: Jewish place of worship.</p> <p><u>Bimah</u>: Platform in a synagogue from which the Torah is read.</p> <p><u>Ark</u>: place where the Torah is kept in a synagogue.</p> <p><u>Torah</u>: Jewish holy book, written in Hebrew</p> <p><u>Eternal Light, or Ner Tamid</u>: Everlasting light, burns above the Ark.</p>	<p>Torah scrolls consist of the five books of Moses which can also be read as a printed book. The first book starts with a description of the creation of the world and the last one finishes with the death of Moses.</p> <p>Important features of the Synagogue: Bimah, Eternal Light and the Ark (see vocab section).</p> <p>For Jews, Abraham is known as the founder or first patriarch of Judaism. Jewish people strive to follow his example. The first point of contact between God and the Jews. It was through Abraham that the idea of the Promised Land, or a homeland for Jewish people, was created.</p>		
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<u>Brahman</u> : Hindus believe in one God- Brahman.	Remembering	Telling	Testing		Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
	Hindus believe in God- who is known as Brahman. Brahman takes many forms-		That Hindus believe in Brahman, the one God and that he is represented in many forms.		Explain the Hindu belief in Brahman?					



<p><u>Puja</u>: the act of Hindu worship.</p> <p><u>Mandir</u>: Hindu place of worship or temple.</p> <p><u>Murtis</u>: Statues of the gods / goddesses, found at shrines.</p> <p><u>Prashad</u>: Blessed food, offered to the deities and shared amongst the worshippers and the poor.</p> <p><u>Aum</u>: Hindu symbol and the name for God. Chanted during worship.</p> <p><u>Mandir</u>: Hindu place of worship.</p>	<p>these are the gods and goddesses. The three most important are: Brahma- the creator of the world and all creatures (usually shown with four heads).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Vishnu- the preserver of the world (has blue skin and four arms).</li> <li>● Shiva- the destroyer of the universe. (has blue skin, a third eye and carries a trident).</li> <li>●</li> </ul> <p>Mandirs are centres for the community and worship, with many murtis to pray at. Hindus also worship at home, often having a special room with a shrine to particular gods.</p> <p>Puja is the act of worship, including prayer and making offerings to the deities. It can take place at home or at the Mandir. God is everywhere so Hindus can worship Him everywhere. God is a guest, so puja begins by making an offering of food. A red mark is made on the god's foreheads and the participants, as a sign of respect. The Aum is chanted. Hindus can choose to pray to one of the gods, or more than one. Aarti involves ringing a bell and moving the lamp in front of the shrine. The worshippers put their hands over the lamp and then over their head to receive God's blessing.</p> <p>There is a Hindu community in Peterborough, which worships at the Mandir. Children will, where possible, visit the Mandir in Peterborough. Features of a mandir include a bell (rung to awaken gods, murtis (statues), prashad (blessed food).</p>	<p>What puja is, where it can take place, and what it looks like.</p> <p>How worship at home and in the Mandir might look different.</p> <p>How Hindus mark the birth and naming of babies.</p> <p>How Hindus live their daily life and about the Hindu community in Peterborough.</p>	<p>Describe what happens during puja and why this is important for Hindus.</p> <p>Name the Hindu sacred texts and some of the messages contained in these.</p> <p>Explain what happens to mark the birth and naming of a baby in Hinduism.</p> <p>Make comparisons between worship at home and at the Mandir.</p> <p>Explain that there are Hindus living in Peterborough and in the school community and how they practise their faith.</p>
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	<p>Birth ceremonies- the Aum is drawn o tongue with honey. The name of a deity of importance to the family may be whispered into the child's ear. Naming ceremony is 40 days after birth in the Mandir.</p>		
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