



# Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan



Subject : RE

Year : 5

Term : Autumn



## Vocabulary

**Define the word and include etymology if useful.**

Christian: A person who follows the Christian faith.

Ten Commandments: Set of 10 rules for life, found in the Old Testament, which Christians believe God wants them to follow.

Worship: act of religious devotion, usually towards a deity. May be performed individually, in a group, or with a leader.

Bible: The Christian holy book, which Christians believe contains God's teachings about all aspects of their lives.

Easter: Christian festival commemorating the death and resurrection of Jesus.

Christmas: Christian festival celebrating the birth of Jesus.

Resurrection: Christian belief that Jesus rose from the dead.



## Knowledge

What children will know

**Learning**

Remembering

**Teaching**

Telling

**Assessment**

Testing

That the Ten Commandments are a set of rules that God wants Christians to follow in their daily lives. They are found in the Bible in the Old Testament and are common to both the Christian and Jewish faiths. Christians believe that Jesus taught that the greatest Commandment is to love: to love the Lord your God with all your heart, mind and soul and to love your neighbour as yourself.

Christians worship for a number of reasons. These include: giving thanks, asking for forgiveness, asking for help for themselves or others, worshipping as a community, celebrating and to receive Holy Communion.

Christians believe that the Bible is the word of God. It contains God's teachings about all aspects of life and Christians use this to help them make decisions and live a Christian life. There may be conflicts between the teachings in the Bible and modern life, and it can be a challenge for Christians to reconcile the two.

Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus, Easter remembers his death and celebrates his resurrection.

Reasons why Christians would say Jesus was an inspirational leader for his disciples- these might



## Understanding

What children will understand

**Learning**

Practising

**Teaching**

Coaching

**Assessment**

Observing

What the Ten Commandments are and where in the Bible they are found. That they are shared with the Jewish faith (and originate there) and that Christians believe the greatest commandment is to love God and to love your neighbour as yourself.

How Christians worship and reasons why they do this.

How the Bible influences the daily life of a Christian.

The similarities and differences between the practices of and beliefs surrounding the festivals of Christmas and Easter.

Reasons why Christians believe Jesus was an inspirational leader.

Which beliefs, practices, people and stories are shared by Judaism, Islam and Christianity.



## Skills

What children will be able to do

**Learning**

Reflecting

**Teaching**

Facilitating

**Assessment**

Evaluating

Explain what the Ten Commandments are and how they influence the life of a Christian.





Give examples of how Christians worship and explain why these happen.

Discuss how the Bible influences the daily life of a Christian.

Compare the message and events of the festivals of Easter and Christmas.

Explain why a Christian would say Jesus was an inspirational leader.

Identify common ground between Christianity, Judaism and Islam.





									
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>Disciples</u>: Followers of Jesus.</p> <p><u>Monotheistic</u>: A religion which believes there is only one God.</p>	<p>include: led by example, showed them how to follow what God wanted, challenged the authorities and their teachings, accepted what was happening to him, showed forgiveness and compassion even for those who harmed him.</p> <p>Commonality between Christianity, Judaism and Islam: All are monotheistic faiths, all observe a special day each week, prayer, following teachings in holy book, pilgrimage, celebrations, Abraham is featured in the history of each of the religions.</p>								

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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>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>Sunni and Shia</u>: the two main denominations of Islam.</p> <p><u>Five Pillars of Islam</u>: five duties that every Muslim must follow in order to live a good and responsible life.</p> <p><u>Salah</u>: compulsory prayer five times a day.</p> <p><u>Zakah</u>: charitable giving.</p> <p><u>Sawm</u>: the obligation to fast during Ramadan.</p> <p><u>Hajj</u>: the pilgrimage to Mecca.</p>	<p>Worship and prayer is about showing devotion to Allah. Most Muslims believe worshipping and praying together has more value than worshipping alone as it strengthens the sense of community.</p> <p>There is diversity within Islam and practices and beliefs may differ between traditions and mosques, for example between the Sunni and Shia communities.</p> <p>The Five Pillars of Islam are five duties that every Muslim must follow in order to live a good and responsible life according to Islam.</p> <p><b>Shahadah</b>: the Muslim declaration of faith.  <b>Salah</b>: compulsory prayer five times a day.  <b>Zakah</b>: charitable giving.  <b>Sawm</b>: the obligation to fast during Ramadan  <b>Hajj</b>: the pilgrimage to Makkah.</p> <p>Daily life can present challenges to Muslims. An example being balancing the obligation to fast during daylight hours in Ramadan whilst attending school or work.</p> <p>Malala Yousafzai is the winner of the 2014 Nobel Peace Prize. She is a Muslim woman who campaigns for equality and access to education for women.</p>	<p>What a Muslim believes- belief in one God (Allah) and his messenger (Prophet Muhammed).</p> <p>Ways in which prayer can help a Muslim.</p> <p>That the Five Pillars are the duties that Muslims should follow in their lives.</p> <p>That diversity exists within Islam and that practices and mosques may differ depending on the tradition of Islam.</p> <p>That there may be challenges in following an Islamic way of life.</p> <p>How Malala Yousafzai has changed opportunities for women.</p>	<p>Explain what a Muslim believes.</p> <p>Give examples of how prayer helps a Muslim.</p> <p>Name the Five Pillars of Islam and explain how a Muslim would follow them in their life.</p> <p>Explore diversity in Islam by visiting/ learning about different mosques and explore different practice and beliefs behind them.</p> <p>Discuss challenges Muslims may face.</p> <p>Explain who Malala Yousafzai is and how her beliefs and actions have impacted life for women.</p>
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# Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan

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Year : 5

Term : Summer



## 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

**Sikh:** Follower of the religion of Sikhism.

**Mool Mantar:** Opening section of the Guru Granth Sahib, describing what God is like.

**Guru:** teacher

**Guru Nanak:** The first of the ten Gurus.

**Guru Gobind Singh:** the tenth and final guru.

**Guru Granth Sahib:** Sikh holy book.

**Gurdwara:** Sikh place of worship

**Amrit Sanskar:** Ceremony marking membership of the Sikh Khalsa.

**Nishan Sahib:** Orange flag found outside a Gurdwara.

Khalsa: The Sikh community

The Guru Granth Sahib teaches that there is only one God, who is described in the Mool Mantar (opening of the Guru Granth Sahib). This reminds of the one God and the equality of everyone. Sikhs learn about God through the teachings of the Gurus.

The Guru Granth Sahib is the Sikh holy book. It is treated as if it is a living God-with great respect. Sikhs remove their shoes, wash hands and cover heads before entering the gurdwara. Placed on a raised platform in the Gurdwara and people make offerings to it. People sit on the floor, and never turn their backs on the Guru Granth Sahib. It is read by a granthi (trained, appointed person). Chauri (fan) waved during reading and it is placed in a separate room at night.

Life is a cycle of birth, death and rebirth (reincarnation)- known as samsara. Sikhs believe they can become closer to God by having many chances of living. The path of life gives Sikhs a chance to move to living life according to God's will.

What the Guru Granth Sahib teaches about God, the world and life.

What the 5 Ks are and what they represent. How they affect a Sikh's daily life.

Reasons why the Guru Granth Sahib is treated with such respect.

What happens at the Sikh festival of Vaisakhi and how this compares with other new year celebrations.

Why selfless service (Seva) is such an important aspect of human life.

What the significance of the Sikh flag and symbols are and how this is the same/ difference to other religions and world views.

Explain what the Guru Granth Sahib teaches about God, the world and life.

Identify the 5Ks and what they represent and explain how they affect a Sikh's daily life.

Identify how and why the Guru Granth Sahib is treated with such respect.

Explain what happens at the Sikh festival of Vaisakhi and compare this to other new year celebrations.

Explain how Sewa influences a Sikh's daily life.

Compare the Sikh flag and symbol with the symbols of other world religions and world views.



<p><b>Samsara:</b> cycle of birth, death and rebirth.</p> <p><b>Seva:</b> concept of selfless service</p> <p><b>Kesh:</b> uncut hair  <b>Kara:</b> a steel bracelet  <b>Kanga:</b> a wooden comb  <b>Kachera:</b> cotton underwear  <b>Kirpan:</b> steel sword</p> <p><b>Vaisakhi:</b> Festival celebrating the founding of the Sikh community.</p> <p><b>Happy Human:</b> Symbol of Humanism</p> <p><b>Humanism:</b> A non religious world view.</p>	<p>Being patient, truthful, working hard and serving God help Sikhs achieve this. Then they can escape the cycle of samsara and achieve mukti (liberation from cycle of rebirth). The next life depends on actions in their past lives.</p> <p>Seva means 'selfless service' - helping others without any reward/ personal gain. Shows the Sikh belief in equality.</p> <p>The Sikh community is known as the Khalsa. The 5 Ks are worn by Sikhs who have joined the Khalsa and taken the Amrit Sanskar ceremony.  The five Ks are:  Kesh (uncut hair)  Kara (a steel bracelet)  Kanga (a wooden comb)  Kachera (cotton underwear)  Kirpan (steel sword)</p> <p>Vaisakhi celebrates the founding of the Khalsa. On the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> of April every year. Sikhs go to the Gurdwara in the morning and have a procession through the streets. In the evening, Sikhs have a meal with family and friends. At every Vaisakhi the Nishan Sahib (flag outside the gurdwara) is lowered, the pole washed in milk, and a new flag is raised.</p> <p>The Happy Human is the international symbol of Humanism since 1965.</p>		
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