



Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan



Subject : RE

Year : 6

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

Tripitaka: The Buddhist scriptures containing the teachings of the Buddha.

Dharma: Truth.

Samsara: continual cycle of birth and death

Four Noble Truths: 4 stages of consciousness on the path to enlightenment.

Noble Eightfold Path: Guidelines to follow to avoid suffering.

Sangha: Buddhist community

Dalai Lama: The spiritual leader of Tibetan Buddhism.

Humanism: A non religious world view.

Buddhists believe in:
Importance of compassion;
Respect for all living things and the intention not to harm them;
Being generous, kind, truthful, helpful and patient;
The Importance of reflection, meditation and developing inner peace.
They aspire to fearlessness, contentment, kindness, meditation

Samsara is the continual cycle of birth and death.

The Tripitaka is the name given to the Buddhist scriptures. The word means 'three baskets'- they were originally written on palm leaves and kept in baskets. The Tripitaka contains the teachings of the Buddha and his companions, comments on those teachings, as well as rules for monks. Buddhists call the teachings of the Buddha **dharma** which means 'truth'.

Buddhists believe the Buddha discovered that the answer lay in what have become known as the **Four Noble Truths**. Buddhists aim to achieve enlightenment by understanding these.

What the main beliefs of Buddhism are.
What the Tripitaka is and why it is important.
What they would expect to find at a Buddhist shrine and the significance of these.
Who the Dalai Lama is and why he is an important figure to Buddhists.
What Humanists believe and how their beliefs and ways of life are similar and different.





Explain what the main beliefs of Buddhism are.





Explain what the Tripitaka is and the reasons why it is important to Buddhists.

Give reasons why the sangha is important in the Buddhist community.

Explain who the Dalai Lama is and why he is important to Buddhists.





Compare and discuss the beliefs of Humanists and similarities and differences between their beliefs and ways of life and those of Buddhists.

									
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 Remembering	Teaching Telling	Assessment Testing	Learning Practising	Teaching Coaching	Assessment Observing	Learning Reflecting	Teaching Facilitating	Assessment Evaluating
	<p>The Four Noble Truths are: Dukkha: Accepting that life involved suffering (frustration, dissatisfaction etc) Samudaya: Recognising that the suffering has a cause, eg greed, cravings Nirodha: Understanding suffering can be ended if we remove ourselves from the cause. Magga: The way to end suffering – following the set of guidelines known as the Noble Eightfold Path.</p> <p>Buddhists try to live a good life by following the Buddha's teachings, helping them to avoid suffering and bad feelings. They believe nothing in life is perfect and the way to avoid suffering is to follow a set of important guidelines known as the Noble Eightfold Path.</p> <p>The Noble Eightfold Path is:</p> <p>1 Right views 2 Right thinking 3 Right Speech 4 Right Action 5 Right Livelihood 6 Right effort, 7 Right mindfulness 8 Right meditation.</p> <p>The main beliefs of Humanism are: Trust of scientific methods when understanding how the universe works. Rejection of supernatural (is therefore atheist or agnostic)</p>								

									
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	<p>Making ethical decisions in life based on reason, empathy, concern for other humans and for animals.</p> <p>Humans can act to give their own lives meaning through seeking happiness in this life and helping others to do the same.</p> <p>The Temple often contains monks/ nuns/ lay people living as a Buddhist Community (sangha)</p> <p>Features of Buddhist Centres / temples includes temples, shrines, artefacts and offerings, work of sacred art (thankas), mandalas and images of the Buddha.</p> <p>The Dalai Lama is the head monk of Tibetan Buddhism. He lives in India and speaks and teaches about the Buddhist way of life. According to Buddhist belief, the current Dalai Lama is a reincarnation of a past lama who decided to be reborn again to continue his important work, instead of moving on from the wheel of life.</p>								

Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan

Subject : RE
Year : 6
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 Remembering	Teaching Telling	Assessment Testing	Learning Practising	Teaching Coaching	Assessment Observing	Learning Reflecting	Teaching Facilitating	Assessment Evaluating
<p><u>Traditional Judaism</u>: Branch of the Jewish faith which follows traditional practices.</p> <p><u>Progressive Judaism</u>: Branch of the Jewish faith which has evolved from traditional practices.</p> <p><u>Ten Commandments</u>: Set of 10 rules, given to Moses by God on Mt Sinai. Shared with Christianity.</p> <p><u>Yom Kippur</u>: Most sacred day of the Jewish calendar, meaning Day of Atonement.</p> <p><u>Rosh Hashanah</u>: Jewish new year</p> <p><u>Sin</u>: An immoral act, a transgression of divine law.</p> <p><u>Forgiveness</u>: the action or process of forgiving or being forgiven.</p> <p><u>Bar Mitzvah</u>: Rite of passage for Jewish boys.</p>	<p>There are different groups within Judaism- these are known as Traditional and Progressive Judaism. There are differences in practice, for example separation or lack of separation of men and women in a synagogue, differences in clothing, complete equality in Progressive Synagogues.</p> <p>The Jewish calendar begins with New Year in Autumn. Days start with sunsets, and some festivals are related to particular seasons. Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year, which celebrates the anniversary of the creation of the world.</p> <p>There are 10 days between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur – at this time Jewish people try to ask forgiveness for all their wrong doings in the previous year.</p> <p>Yom Kippur means Day of Atonement . It is the most sacred and solemn day in the Jewish calendar. Yom Kippur is a day to reflect on the past year and ask God's forgiveness for any sins. Jews do not work</p>			<p>That there are different traditions of Judaism- traditional and progressive- and that there are differences in how they practise their faith.</p> <p>That the 10 Commandments are common to both Judaism and Christianity, but may be interpreted differently in each religion.</p> <p>What the festivals of Yom Kippur and Rosh Hashanah symbolise.</p> <p>What Jews believe about sin and forgiveness.</p> <p>That Bar and Bat Mitzvah are a significant rite of passage and mark the journey from childhood to adulthood.</p> <p>Who Anne Frank was and what can be learnt from her life.</p>			<p>Explain the differences in practice between Traditional and Progressive Judaism.</p> <p>Compare Jewish and Christian interpretations of the Ten Commandments.</p> <p>Explain what happens at the festivals of Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur and why these are important.</p> <p>Discuss what Jews believe about sin and forgiveness and explain that there are some sins which cannot be forgiven by God.</p> <p>Explain what happens at a Bar or Bat Mitzvah and why this is an important rite of passage for a Jew.</p> <p>Explain who Anne Frank was and what happened to her, and discuss what can be learnt from her life.</p>		



<p><u>Bat Mitzvah</u>: Rite of passage for Jewish girls.</p> <p><u>Anne Frank</u>: A Jewish girl, persecuted and killed for her faith during WW2.</p>	<p>or go to school on this day. Yom Kippur is celebrated in September or October. In Judaism there are some sins that cannot be forgiven by God.</p> <p>Bar/Bat Mitzvah ceremony – becoming son or daughter of the commandments. Rite of passage to becoming an adult in the Jewish faith. It means to be responsible for one's actions and for the whole community.</p> <p>The Torah is known to Christians as the Old Testament. It includes the 10 Commandments (also regarded as important by Christians) among many other commandments kept by Jewish people.</p> <p>Anne Frank was a Jewish girl in Amsterdam during WW2. Her family were persecuted by the Nazis for their Jewish faith and had fled from Germany to Amsterdam. With her family, and two other families, she hid in an attic for over two years and kept a diary, before they were discovered.</p>		
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Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan

Subject : RE- Hinduism

Year : 6

Term : Summer



Vocabulary



Knowledge



Understanding



Skills



OWFS Curriculum 2.0

	What children will know			What children will understand			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>Brahman</u>: The one Hindu God, who is unlimited, all- knowing and the source of all life.</p> <p><u>Murtis</u>: Statues representing the different aspects of God.</p> <p><u>Krishna</u>: an incarnation of Vishnu - the preserver of the universe, one of the most popular Hindu gods.</p> <p><u>Karma</u>: the law of cause and effect.</p> <p><u>Samsara</u>: cycle of death and rebirth.</p> <p><u>Krishna Janmashtami</u>: Festival celebrating the birth of Krishna.</p> <p><u>The Vedas</u>: collection of hymns, meaning knowledge.</p> <p><u>The Ramayana</u>: poems about Rama and Sita.</p> <p><u>The Mahabharata</u>: part of the Hindi holy texts (includes the most well known, the Bhagavad Gita).</p>	<p>Hindus believe in Brahman (God) who is unlimited, all-knowing and the source of all life. The different deities reflect different aspects of God. Murtis (statues) are a focus for worship and are visual representations of God. Hindus worship one God but do this through their own chosen names and forms of God, represented as icons/images e.g. Krishna or Sarasvati).</p> <p>The symbolism of some murtis (e.g. Ganesha, Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Parvati, Durga, Sarasvati, Rama, Krishna) and what these tell about the nature of God.</p> <p>Hindus believe that life is a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth (samsara). The next life depends on how the previous life was lived.</p> <p>Karma is the law of cause and effect, which influences how Hindus live their lives. This relates to reincarnation and the belief that the soul is eternal. When a person dies the soul assumes a new body and experiences depending on actions in its previous life. Hinduism does not have a single holy book, but many ancient texts and scriptures.</p> <p>The Vedas - a collection of hymns praising the gods. Veda means 'knowledge'.</p> <p>The Ramayana - poems about Rama and Sita.</p> <p>The Mahabharata - includes the Bhagavad Gita.</p> <p>The Puranas - a collection of stories about the different incarnations and the lives of saints.</p> <p>The Krishna Janmashtami festival marks the birth of Krishna. Celebrations start at midnight, when Krishna is believed to have been born. It is celebrated in many ways, including staying awake all night, fasting, preparing food containing curds and buttermilk, making a human pyramid and singing and dancing.</p> <p>Mohandas Gandhi</p>	<p>What the main beliefs of Hinduism are and how a Hindu would explain these.</p> <p>How the belief in Karma influences decisions made in everyday life.</p> <p>What the Hindu holy texts are, some of the content of these and how they influence life.</p> <p>What Hindus celebrate at the festival of Krishna Janmashtami.</p> <p>Who Gandhi was and what he taught.</p> <p>Similarities and differences between the teachings of Gandhi and Humanism.</p>	<p>Explain what the main beliefs of Hinduism are.</p> <p>Describe how the belief in Karma affects the day to day life of a Hindu.</p> <p>Name the Hindu sacred texts and explain some of what they contain and how they influence a Hindu's life.</p> <p>Explain what the festival of Krishna Janmashtami celebrates and how it is celebrated.</p> <p>Explain who Gandhi was and what he taught.</p> <p>Make comparisons with another world view (Humanism).</p>						



<p><u>The Puranas</u> - a collection of stories about the different incarnations and the lives of saints.</p> <p><u>Mohandas (or Mahatma) Gandhi</u>: A Hindu who campaigned for India to have independent rule.</p> <p><u>Humanism</u>: A non religious world view.</p>	<p>He lived in India 100 years ago, and spoke against the British rule of his country. He wanted India to rule itself. He believed in peace and showed his peaceful actions could work. Although he came from a rich family he dressed in simple white cotton clothes he made himself. Gandhi is also known as 'Mahatma', meaning 'great soul'.</p> <p>The main beliefs of Humanism are: Trust of scientific methods when understanding how the universe works. Rejection of supernatural (is therefore atheist or agnostic) Making ethical decisions in life based on reason, empathy, concern for other humans and for animals. Humans can act to give their own lives meaning through seeking happiness in this life and helping others to do the same.</p>		
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