

Subject overview RE



Thurlaston CE (Aided) Primary School
Teaching and Living the Christian Way of Life
Building Our Lives on Jesus

Unit Key Skills and Knowledge

Class	Unit	Key Skills and Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
1	F6 What times/ stories are special and why?	<p>Make sense of belief: Talk about some religious stories Recognise some religious words, e.g. about God Identify a sacred text e.g. Bible, Torah</p> <p>Understand the impact: Talk about some of the things these stories teach believers (for example, what Jesus teaches about being friends with the friendless in the story of Zacchaeus; what Jesus' story about the ten lepers teaches about saying 'thank you', and why it is good to thank and be thanked; what the <i>Chanukah</i> story teaches Jews about standing up for what is right), etc.</p> <p>Make connections: Identify some of their own feelings in the stories they hear</p>	Chanukah, Bible, Torah, Qur'an, God, Zacchaeus, Prophet Muhammad, Rama and Sita, David, Ruth
	1.3 Why does Christmas matter to Christians?	<p>Make sense of belief: Recognise that stories of Jesus' life come from the Gospels Give a clear, simple account of the story of Jesus' birth and why Jesus is important for Christians</p> <p>Understand the impact: Give examples of ways in which Christians use the story of the Nativity to guide their beliefs and actions at Christmas</p> <p>Make connections: Think, talk and ask questions about Christmas for people who are Christians and for people who are not Decide what they personally have to be thankful for, giving a reason for their ideas.</p>	Incarnation 'God in the flesh', Christmas, manger, Bethlehem, vicar, priest, advent scene, calendar, crib, church
	1.7a Who is Jewish and how do they live?	<p>Make sense of belief: Recognise the words of the Shema as a Jewish prayer Retell simply some stories used in Jewish celebrations (e.g. Chanukah) Give examples of how the stories used in celebrations (e.g. Shabbat, Chanukah) remind Jews about what God is like</p> <p>Understand the impact: Give examples of how Jewish people celebrate special times (e.g. Shabbat, Sukkot, Chanukah) Make links between Jewish ideas of God found in the stories and how people live Give an example of how some Jewish people might remember God in different ways (e.g. <i>mezuzah</i>, on Shabbat)</p> <p>Make connections:</p>	God Torah Shema, mezuzah, challah bread, challah board, kosher, star of David, chanukiar, kippah, Shabbat Chanukah, Sukkot

		<p>Talk about what they think is good about reflecting, thanking, praising and remembering for Jewish people, giving a good reason for their ideas</p> <p>Give a good reason for their ideas about whether reflecting, thanking, praising and remembering have something to say to them too.</p>	
	F4 Being special: where do we belong?	<p>Make sense of belief: Retell religious stories</p> <p>Understand the impact: Recall simply what happens at a traditional Christian infant baptism and dedication Recall simply what happens when a baby is welcomed into a religion other than Christianity.</p> <p>Make connections: Retell religious stories making connections with personal experiences Share and record occasions when things have happened in their lives that made them feel special</p>	Belong, respect, baby, baptism, dedication, candle, clean, aqiqah, adhan, Raksha and Bandhan, rakhi
	F1 Why is the word 'God' so important to Christians?	<p>Make sense of belief: Retell stories, talking about what they say about the world, God, human beings</p> <p>Understand the impact: Say how and when Christians like to thank their Creator</p> <p>Make connections: Talk about things they find interesting, puzzling or wonderful and also about their own experiences and feelings about the world Think about the wonders of the natural world, expressing ideas and feelings Talk about what people do to mess up the world and what they do to look after it.</p>	Prayer, God, creator, natural world, thank you, animals, humans, Christian, Muslim, Jews
	1.10 What does it mean to belong to a faith community?	<p>Make sense of beliefs: Recognise that loving others is important in lots of communities Say simply what Jesus and one other religious leader taught about loving other people</p> <p>Understand the impact: Give an account of what happens at a traditional Christian and Jewish or Muslim welcome ceremony, and suggest what the actions and symbols mean Identify at least two ways people show they love each other and belong to each other when they get married (Christian and/or Jewish and non-religious)</p> <p>Make connections: Give examples of ways in which people express their identity and belonging within faith communities and other communities, responding sensitively to differences Talk about what they think is good about being in a community, for people in faith communities and for themselves, giving a good reason for their ideas.</p>	baptismal candles, christening clothes, crosses as badges or necklaces, fish/ichthus badges, 'What Would Jesus Do' ('WWJD') bracelets, a rosary, a Bible, calligraphy, a picture of the Ka'aba, a taqiyah (prayer cap) a mezuzah, a menorah, a Kiddush cup, challah bread, a kippah), gifts, rings, brit bat or zaved habit, Aqiqah, atheist Humanist
	F2 Why is Christmas special for Christians?	<p>Make sense of belief: Begin to recognise the word 'incarnation' as describing the belief that God came to Earth as Jesus Retell religious stories</p>	Christmas, festival, nativity, Bethlehem, stable, Jesus, Mary, Joseph, angel,

		<p>Understand the impact: Recall simply what happens at a traditional Christian festival (Christmas)</p> <p>Make connections: Talk about people who are special to them Say what makes their family and friends special to them Retell religious stories, making connections with personal experiences.</p>	shepherd, wise men, card, carol
	1.4 What is the good news Christians believe Jesus brings?	<p>Make sense of belief: Tell stories from the Bible and recognise a link with the concept of 'Gospel' or 'good news' Give clear, simple accounts of what Bible texts (such as the story of Matthew the tax collector) mean to Christians Recognise that Jesus gives instructions to people about how to behave</p> <p>Understand the impact: Give at least two examples of ways in which Christians follow the teachings studied about forgiveness and peace, and bringing good news to the friendless Give at least two examples of how Christians put these beliefs into practice in the Church community and their own lives (for example: charity, confession)</p> <p>Make connections: Think, talk and ask questions about whether Jesus' 'good news' is only good news for Christians, or if there are things for anyone to learn about how to live, giving a good reason for their ideas.</p>	Gospel Tax collectors, Romans, forgiveness, worry, conflict, fear, love, good news, peace, homeless, confession, friendship
	F3 Why is Easter special to Christians?	<p>Make sense of belief: Recognise and retell stories connected with celebration of Easter Say why Easter is a special time for Christians</p> <p>Understand the impact: Recognise some symbols Christians use during Holy Week, e.g. palm leaves, cross, eggs, etc., and make connections with signs of new life in nature Talk about some ways Christians remember these stories at Easter.</p> <p>Make connections: Talk about ideas of new life in nature</p>	Easter, hosanna, cross, palm, egg, new life, buds, donkey, Holy week
	F5 What places are special and why?	<p>Make sense of belief: Begin to recognise that for Christians, Muslims or Jews, these special things link to beliefs about God</p> <p>Understand the impact: Recognise that some religious people have places which have special meaning for them Talk about the things that are special and valued in a place of worship</p> <p>Make connections: Talk about somewhere that is special to themselves, saying why Get to know and use appropriate words to talk about their thoughts and feelings when visiting a church Express a personal response to the natural world.</p>	Church, font, cross, candle, Bible, mosque, washing area, prayer hall, prayer mats, minaret pulpit, cross, worship

	<p>1.8 What makes some places sacred to believers?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Recognise that there are special places where people go to worship, and talk about what people do there Identify at least three objects used in worship in two religions and give a simple account of how they are used and something about what they mean Identify a belief about worship and a belief about God, connecting these beliefs simply to a place of worship</p> <p>Understand the impact: Give examples of stories, objects, symbols and actions used in churches, mosques and/or synagogues which show what people believe Give simple examples of how people worship at a church, mosque or synagogue Talk about why some people like to belong to a sacred building or a community</p> <p>Make connections: Think, talk and ask good questions about what happens in a church, synagogue or mosque, saying what they think about these questions, giving good reasons for their ideas Talk about what makes some places special to people, and what the difference is between religious and non-religious special places.</p>	<p>church: altar, cross, crucifix, font, lectern, candles, vestments and colours, icons, Stations of the Cross, baptismal pool, pulpit; synagogue: ark, Ner Tamid, Torah scroll, tzizit (tassels), tefillin, tallit (prayer shawl) and kippah (skullcap), chanukiah, bimah; mosque/masjid: wudu, calligraphy, prayer mat, prayer beads, minbar, mihrab, muezzin.</p>
<p>2</p>	<p>1.1 What do Christians believe God is like?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Identify what a parable is Tell the story of the Lost Son from the Bible simply and recognise a link with the Christian idea of God as a forgiving Father Give clear, simple accounts of what the story means to Christians</p> <p>Understand the impact: Give at least two examples of a way in which Christians show their belief in God as loving and forgiving (e.g. by saying sorry, by seeing God as welcoming them back; by forgiving others) Give an example of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship (e.g. by saying sorry to God)</p> <p>Make connections: Think, talk and ask questions about whether they can learn anything from the story for themselves, exploring different ideas Give a reason for the ideas they have and the connections they make.</p>	<p>God Lost son, parable, Christian , bible, loving, forgiving, sorry, the Lord's prayer</p>
	<p>1.2 Who do Christians say made the world?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Retell the story of creation from Genesis 1:1–2:3 simply Recognise that 'Creation' is the beginning of the 'big story' of the Bible Say what the story tells Christians about God, Creation and the world</p> <p>Understand the impact: Give at least one example of what Christians do to say 'thank you' to God for Creation</p> <p>Make connections: Think, talk and ask questions about living in an amazing world Give a reason for the ideas they have and the connections they make between the Jewish/Christian Creation story and the world they live in.</p>	<p>Creation Jews, Christians and Muslims, Harvest, thankfulness, food, shelter, sunlight, water, crops, life.</p>

	<p>1.5 Why does Easter matter to Christians?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Recognise that Incarnation and Salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible Tell stories of Holy Week and Easter from the Bible and recognise a link with the idea of Salvation (Jesus rescuing people) Understand the impact: Give at least three examples of how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus' death and resurrection in church worship at Easter Make connections: Think, talk and ask questions about whether the story of Easter only has something to say to Christians, or if it has anything to say to pupils about sadness, hope or heaven, exploring different ideas and giving a good reason for their ideas.</p>	<p>Salvation Jerusalem, new life, Mary Magdalene, death, resurrection, holy week, services, stations of the cross, palm crosses, hot cross buns, heaven, light, darkness</p>
	<p>1.6 Who is Muslim and how do they live? (double unit)</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Recognise the words of the <i>Shahadah</i> and that it is very important for Muslims Identify some of the key Muslim beliefs about God found in the <i>Shahadah</i> and the 99 names of Allah, and give a simple description of what some of them mean Give examples of how stories about the Prophet show what Muslims believe about Muhammad Understand the impact: Give examples of how Muslims use the <i>Shahadah</i> to show what matters to them Give examples of how Muslims use stories about the Prophet to guide their beliefs and actions (e.g. care for creation, fast in Ramadan) Give examples of how Muslims put their beliefs about prayer into action Make connections: Think, talk about and ask questions about Muslim beliefs and ways of living Talk about what they think is good for Muslims about prayer, respect, celebration and self-control, giving a good reason for their ideas Give a good reason for their ideas about whether prayer, respect, celebration and self-control have something to say to them too.</p>	<p>God, Tawhid, ibadah, iman Allah, Arabic, Islam, Shahadah, Muhammad, Ramadan, Qur'an, five pillars, Abu Bakr, muezzin</p>
	<p>1.9 How should we care for the world and others and why does it matter?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Identify a story or text that says something about each person being unique and valuable Give an example of a key belief some people find in one of these stories (e.g. that God loves all people) Give a clear, simple account of what Genesis 1 tells Christians and Jews about the natural world Understand the impact: Give an example of how people show that they care for others (e.g. by giving to charity), making a link to one of the stories Give examples of how Christians and Jews can show care for the natural earth Say why Christians and Jews might look after the natural world Make connections: Think, talk and ask questions about what difference believing in God makes to how people treat each other and the natural world</p>	<p>God, creation, zakah (almsgiving), tzedaka (charity) golden rule, genesis,</p>

		Give good reasons why everyone (religious and non-religious) should care for others and look after the natural world.	
3	L2.1 What do Christians learn from the Creation story?	<p>Make sense of belief: Place the concepts of God and Creation on a timeline of the Bible's 'big story' Make clear links between Genesis 1 and what Christians believe about God and Creation Recognise that the story of 'the Fall' in Genesis 3 gives an explanation of why things go wrong in the world</p> <p>Understand the impact: Describe what Christians do because they believe God is Creator (e.g. follow God, wonder at how amazing God's creation is; care for the Earth – some specific ways) Describe how and why Christians might pray to God, say sorry and ask for forgiveness</p> <p>Make connections: Ask questions and suggest answers about what might be important in the Creation story</p>	<p>Creation, Fall Steward, caretaker, eco-church, Genesis, Adam and Eve,</p>
	L2.2 What is it like for someone to follow God?	<p>Make sense of belief: Make clear links between the story of Noah and the idea of covenant</p> <p>Understand the impact: Make simple links between promises in the story of Noah and promises that Christians make at a wedding ceremony</p> <p>Make connections: Make links between the story of Noah and how we live in school and the wider world.</p>	<p>People of God Noah, obedience, covenant, promise, rainbow</p>
	L2.3 What is the 'Trinity' and why is it important for Christians?	<p>Make sense of belief: Recognise what a 'Gospel' is and give an example of the kinds of stories it contains Offer suggestions about what texts about baptism and Trinity mean Give examples of what these texts mean to some Christians today</p> <p>Understand the impact: Describe how Christians show their beliefs about God the Trinity in worship in different ways (in baptism and prayer, for example) and in the way they live</p> <p>Make connections: Make links between some Bible texts studied and the idea of God in Christianity, expressing clearly some ideas</p>	<p>God, incarnation Baptism, Son of God, Father, Son, Holy Spirit, Holy Trinity, rescue</p>
	L2.4 What kind of world did Jesus want?	<p>Make sense of belief: Identify texts that come from a Gospel, which tells the story of the life and teaching of Jesus Make clear links between the calling of the first disciples and how Christians today try to follow Jesus and be 'fishers of people' Suggest ideas and then find out about what Jesus' actions towards outcasts mean for a Christian</p> <p>Understand the impact: Give examples of how Christians try to show love for all, including how Christian leaders try to follow Jesus' teaching in different ways</p> <p>Make connections: Make links between the importance of love in the Bible stories studied and life</p>	<p>Gospel Fishers of people, wedding, funeral, food bank, baptism, charity, neighbour, Matthew, outcast</p>

	<p>L2.5 Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Recognise the word 'Salvation', and that Christians believe Jesus came to 'save' or 'rescue' people, e.g. by showing them how to live Offer informed suggestions about what the events of Holy Week mean to Christians Give examples of what Christians say about the importance of the events of Holy Week</p> <p>Understand the impact: Make simple links between the Gospel accounts and how Christians mark the Easter events in their communities Describe how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus in worship in different ways</p> <p>Make connections: Raise thoughtful questions and suggest some answers about why Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday', giving good reasons for their suggestions.</p>	<p>Salvation Sin, rescue, Holy week, Palm Sunday, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Mary the mother of Jesus, Jerusalem</p>
	<p>L2.6 For Christians, when Jesus left, what was the impact of Pentecost?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Make clear links between the story of Pentecost and Christian beliefs about the 'kingdom of God' on Earth Offer informed suggestions about what the events of Pentecost in Acts 2 might mean Give examples of what Pentecost means to some Christians now</p> <p>Understand the impact: Make simple links between the description of Pentecost in Acts 2, the Holy Spirit, the kingdom of God, and how Christians live now Describe how Christians show their beliefs about the Holy Spirit in worship</p> <p>Make connections: Make links between ideas about the kingdom of God in the Bible and what people believe about following God today, giving good reasons for their ideas.</p>	<p>Kingdom of God Pentecost, Spirit, wind, flame, drunk, power, help, king, Holy Spirit, Acts, comfort</p>
	<p>L2.7 What do Hindus believe God is like?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Identify some Hindu deities and say how they help Hindus describe God Make clear links between some stories (e.g. Svetaketu, Ganesh, Diwali) and what Hindus believe about God Offer informed suggestions about what Hindu <i>murtis</i> express about God</p> <p>Understand the impact: Make simple links between beliefs about God and how Hindus live (e.g. choosing a deity and worshipping at a home shrine; celebrating Diwali) Identify some different ways in which Hindus worship</p> <p>Make connections: Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good to think about the cycle of create/preserve/destroy in the world today Make links between the Hindu idea of everyone having a 'spark' of God in them and ideas about the value of people in the world today, giving good reasons for their ideas.</p>	<p>Brahman/atman Aum, Svetaketu, Brahman, Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva, the Trimurti, Saraswati, Lakshmi Parvati, Ganesh, Krishna, Parvati, Durga. Shrine, puja, Rahma and Sita</p>
	<p>L2.8 What does it mean to be a Hindu living in Britain today?</p>	<p>Understand the impact: Describe how Hindus show their faith within their families in Britain today (e.g. home <i>puja</i>)</p>	<p>Dharma</p>

		<p>Describe how Hindus show their faith within their faith communities in Britain today (e.g. <i>arti</i> and <i>bhajans</i> at the <i>mandir</i>; in festivals such as Diwali) Identify some different ways in which Hindus show their faith (e.g. between different communities in Britain, or between Britain and parts of India)</p> <p>Make sense of belief: Identify the terms dharma, Sanatan Dharma and Hinduism and say what they mean Make links between Hindu practices and the idea that Hinduism is a whole 'way of life' (<i>dharma</i>)</p> <p>Make connections: Raise questions and suggest answers about what is good about being a Hindu in Britain today, and whether taking part in family and community rituals is a good thing for individuals and society, giving good reasons for their ideas.</p>	<p>Sanatan Dharma, arti and bhajans, mandir, bhajans, Diwali, Holi, Navaratri/Durga Puja, Bhagavad Gita, murtis</p>
	<p>L2.9 How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Identify some beliefs about God in Islam, expressed in Surah 1 Make clear links between beliefs about God and <i>ibadah</i> (e.g. how God is worth worshiping; how Muslims submit to God)</p> <p>Understand the impact: Give examples of <i>ibadah</i> (worship) in Islam (e.g. prayer, fasting, celebrating) and describe what they involve. Make links between Muslim beliefs about God and a range of ways in which Muslims worship (e.g. in prayer and fasting, as a family and as a community, at home and in the mosque)</p> <p>Make connections: Raise questions and suggest answers about the value of submission and self-control to Muslims, and whether there are benefits for people who are not Muslims Make links between the Muslim idea of living in harmony with the Creator and the need for all people to live in harmony with each other in the world today, giving good reasons for their ideas.</p>	<p>Ibadah Surah, Muslim , Allah, submission, prayer, fasting, mosque, masjid, subhah, Eid-ul-Fitr, Ramadan, rak'ah, Tawhid, Night of Power' (Laylat-ul-Qadr)</p>
	<p>L2.10 How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jewish people?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Identify some Jewish beliefs about God, sin and forgiveness and describe what they mean Make clear links between the story of the Exodus and Jewish beliefs about God and his relationship with the Jewish people Offer informed suggestions about the meaning of the Exodus story for Jews today</p> <p>Understand the impact: Make simple links between Jewish beliefs about God and his people and how Jews live (e.g. through celebrating forgiveness, salvation and freedom at festivals) Describe how Jews show their beliefs through worship in festivals, both at home and in wider communities</p> <p>Make connections: Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good for Jews and everyone else to remember the past and look forward to the future Make links with the value of personal reflection, saying sorry, being forgiven, being grateful, seeking freedom and justice in the world today, including pupils' own lives, and giving good reasons for their ideas.</p>	<p>God, Torah, the people Exodus, shofar, tashlich. Yom Kippur, the 'Day of Atonement', Pesach, baruch atah Adonai' Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur, Pesach/Passover, 10 commandments</p>

	<p>L2.11 How and why do people mark the significant events of life?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Identify some beliefs about love, commitment and promises in two religious traditions and describe what they mean Offer informed suggestions about the meaning and importance of ceremonies of commitment for religious and non-religious people today</p> <p>Understand the impact: Describe what happens in ceremonies of commitment (e.g. baptism, sacred thread, marriage) and say what these rituals mean Make simple links between beliefs about love and commitment and how people in at least two religious traditions live (e.g. through celebrating forgiveness, salvation and freedom at festivals) Identify some differences in how people celebrate commitment (e.g. different practices of marriage, or Christian baptism)</p> <p>Make connections: Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good for everyone to see life as a journey, and to mark the milestones Make links between ideas of love, commitment and promises in religious and non-religious ceremonies Give good reasons why they think ceremonies of commitment are or are not valuable today.</p>	<p>bar/bat mitzvah, Baptists/Pentecostals ‘believers’ baptism’, ‘adult baptism’, Roman Catholics, first communion, confession, Church of England, confirmation, afterlife, forgiveness, salvation, freedom, baptism, sacred thread, marriage, religious and non-religious</p>
	<p>L2.12 How and why do people try to make the world a better place?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Identify some beliefs about why the world is not always a good place (e.g. Christian ideas of sin) Make links between religious beliefs and teachings and why people try to live and make the world a better place</p> <p>Understand the impact: Make simple links between teachings about how to live and ways in which people try to make the world a better place (e.g. <i>tikkun olam</i> and the charity Tzedek) Describe some examples of how people try to live (e.g. individuals and organisations) Identify some differences in how people put their beliefs into action</p> <p>Make connections: Raise questions and suggest answers about why the world is not always a good place, and what are the best ways of making it better Make links between some commands for living from religious traditions, non-religious worldviews and pupils’ own ideas Express their own ideas about the best ways to make the world a better place, making links with religious ideas studied, giving good reasons for their views.</p>	<p>tikkun olam, zakah, Tzedek, sin, golden rule Holy Spirit, mercy, 10 commandments</p>
<p>4</p>	<p>U2.1 What does it mean if Christians believe God is holy and loving?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Identify some different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately Explain connections between biblical texts and Christian ideas of God, using theological terms</p> <p>Understand the impact: Make clear connections between Bible texts studied and what Christians believe about God; for example, through how cathedrals are designed Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship</p>	<p>God Holy, loving, glory, Sinai, cross, forgiveness, cathedral, nave, font, lectern, stained glass windows</p>

		<p>Make connections: Weigh up how biblical ideas and teachings about God as holy and loving might make a difference in the world today, developing insights of their own.</p>	
	<p>U2.2 Creation and science: conflicting or complementary?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Identify what type of text some Christians say Genesis 1 is, and its purpose Taking account of the context, suggest what Genesis 1 might mean, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret it, showing awareness of different interpretations</p> <p>Understand the impact: Make clear connections between Genesis 1 and Christian belief about God as Creator Show understanding of why many Christians find science and faith go together</p> <p>Make connections: Identify key ideas arising from their study of Genesis 1 and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses Weigh up how far the Genesis 1 creation narrative is in conflict, or is complementary, with a scientific account, giving good reasons for their views.</p>	<p>Creation Narrative, poetry, literal, interpretation, cosmology, days, Genesis, conflict, complementary</p>
	<p>U2.3 Why do Christians believe Jesus was the Messiah?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Explain the place of Incarnation and Messiah within the 'big story' of the Bible Identify Gospel and prophecy texts, using technical terms Explain connections between biblical texts, Incarnation and Messiah, using theological terms</p> <p>Understand the impact: Show how Christians put their beliefs about Jesus' Incarnation into practice in different ways in celebrating Christmas Comment on how the idea that Jesus is the Messiah makes sense in the wider story of the Bible</p> <p>Make connections: Weigh up how far the idea of Jesus as the 'Messiah' – a Saviour from God – is important in the world today and, if it is true, what difference that might make in people's lives, giving good reasons for their answers.</p>	<p>Incarnation Cross, crucifixion, resurrection, Easter, anointed, messiah, lent, Isaiah, Micah, Saviour</p>
	<p>U2.4 Christians and how to live: what would Jesus do?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Identify features of Gospel texts (for example, teachings, parable, narrative) Taking account of the context, suggest meanings of Gospel texts studied, and compare their own ideas with ways in which Christians interpret biblical texts</p> <p>Understand the impact: Make clear connections between Gospel texts, Jesus' 'good news', and how Christians live in the Christian community and in their individual lives</p> <p>Make connections: Make connections between Christian teachings (e.g. about peace, forgiveness, healing) and the issues, problems and opportunities in the world today, including their own lives Articulate their own responses to the issues studied, recognising different points of view.</p>	<p>Gospel Prayer, justice, healing, Sermon on the mount, good news, community, neighbour</p>
	<p>U2.5 What do Christians believe</p>	<p>Make sense of belief: Outline the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining how Incarnation and Salvation fit within it</p>	<p>Salvation</p>

	<p>Jesus did to 'save' people?</p>	<p>Explain what Christians mean when they say that Jesus' death was a sacrifice</p> <p>Understand the impact:</p> <p>Make clear connections between the Christian belief in Jesus' death as a sacrifice and how Christians celebrate Holy Communion/Lord's Supper</p> <p>Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways</p> <p>Make connections:</p> <p>Weigh up the value and impact of ideas of sacrifice in their own lives and the world today</p> <p>Articulate their own responses to the idea of sacrifice, recognising different points of view.</p>	<p>Holy week, Passover, crucifixion, Pontius Pilate, Satan, Judas Iscariot, communion, Lord's Supper, body and blood, bread and wine, resurrection, martyr, sacrifice, responsibility</p>
	<p>U2.6 For Christians what kind of a King is Jesus?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief:</p> <p>Explain connections between biblical texts and the concept of the kingdom of God</p> <p>Consider different possible meanings for the biblical texts studied, showing awareness of different interpretations</p> <p>Understand the impact:</p> <p>Make clear connections between belief in the kingdom of God and how Christians put their beliefs into practice</p> <p>Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways</p> <p>Make connections:</p> <p>Relate the Christian 'kingdom of God' model (i.e. loving others, serving the needy) to issues, problems and opportunities in the world today</p> <p>Articulate their own responses to the idea of the importance of love and service in the world today.</p>	<p>Kingdom of God</p> <p>Tenants, vineyard, Old Testament, spiritual, parable, kingdom of Heaven, service</p>
	<p>U2.7 Why do Hindus want to be good?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief:</p> <p>Identify and explain Hindu beliefs, e.g. <i>dharma</i>, <i>karma</i>, <i>samsara</i>, <i>moksha</i>, using technical terms accurately</p> <p>Give meanings for the story of the man in the well and explain how it relates to Hindu beliefs about <i>samsara</i>, <i>moksha</i>, etc.</p> <p>Understand the impact:</p> <p>Make clear connections between Hindu beliefs about <i>dharma</i>, <i>karma</i>, <i>samsara</i> and <i>moksha</i> and ways in which Hindus live</p> <p>Connect the four Hindu aims of life and the four stages of life with beliefs about <i>dharma</i>, <i>karma</i>, <i>moksha</i>, etc.</p> <p>Give evidence and examples to show how Hindus put their beliefs into practice in different ways</p> <p>Make connections:</p> <p>Make connections between Hindu beliefs studied (e.g. <i>karma</i> and <i>dharma</i>), and explain how and why they are important to Hindus</p> <p>Reflect on and articulate what impact belief in <i>karma</i> and <i>dharma</i> might have on individuals and the world, recognising different points of view.</p>	<p>Karma/dharma/samsara/moksha</p> <p>Brahman, Mahabharata, karma, atman, samsara, purusharthas, artha, Aum, Svetaketu, Brahman, Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva, the Trimurti, Saraswati, Lakshmi Parvati,</p>
	<p>U2.8 What does it mean to be a Muslim living in Britain today?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief:</p> <p>Identify and explain Muslim beliefs about God, the Prophet* and the Holy Qur'an (e.g. <i>Tawhid</i>; Muhammad as the Messenger, Qur'an as the message)</p>	<p>Tawhid/Iman/Ibadah</p>

		<p>Describe ways in which Muslim sources of authority guide Muslim living (e.g. Qur'an guidance on Five Pillars; <i>Hajj</i> practices follow example of the Prophet)</p> <p>Understand the impact:</p> <p>Make clear connections between Muslim beliefs and <i>ibadah</i> (e.g. Five Pillars, festivals, mosques, art)</p> <p>Give evidence and examples to show how Muslims put their beliefs into practice in different ways</p> <p>Make connections:</p> <p>Make connections between Muslim beliefs studied and Muslim ways of living in Britain/ Leicestershire today</p> <p>Consider and weigh up the value of e.g. submission, obedience, generosity, self-control and worship in the lives of Muslims today and articulate responses on how far they are valuable to people who are not Muslims</p> <p>Reflect on and articulate what it is like to be a Muslim in Britain today, giving good reasons for their views.</p>	<p>Sunni/Shi'a/Sufi , Five Pillars, Shahadah, salat, sawm, zakah, Hajj, ummah, Holy Qur'an, hafiz, hafiza, sadaqah, Eid-ul-Adha</p>
	<p>U2.9 Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief:</p> <p>Identify and explain Jewish beliefs about God</p> <p>Give examples of some texts that say what God is like and explain how Jewish people interpret them</p> <p>Understand the impact:</p> <p>Make clear connections between Jewish beliefs about the Torah and how they use and treat it</p> <p>Make clear connections between Jewish commandments and how Jews live (e.g. in relation to kosher laws)</p> <p>Give evidence and examples to show how Jewish people put their beliefs into practice in different ways (e.g. some differences between Orthodox and Progressive Jewish practice)</p> <p>Make connections:</p> <p>Make connections between Jewish beliefs studied and explain how and why they are important to Jewish people today</p> <p>Consider and weigh up the value of e.g. tradition, ritual, community, study and worship in the lives of Jews today, and articulate responses on how far they are valuable to people who are not Jewish.</p>	<p>God Torah</p> <p>the Shema, mezuzah. Tefillin, siddur, Sefer, Tenakh. Passover, Mitzvoth, Orthodox, Progressive, Shabbat, ark, Ner Tamid, bimah</p>
	<p>U2.10 What matters most to Humanists and Christians?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief:</p> <p>Identify and explain beliefs about why people are good and bad (e.g. Christian and Humanist)</p> <p>Make links with sources of authority that tell people how to be good (e.g. Christian ideas of 'being made in the image of God' but 'fallen', and Humanists saying people can be 'good without God')</p> <p>Understand the impact:</p> <p>Make clear connections between Christian and Humanist ideas about being good and how people live</p> <p>Suggest reasons why it might be helpful to follow a moral code and why it might be difficult, offering different points of view</p> <p>Make connections:</p>	<p>Humanist, values, non-religious people, Source of authority</p>

		<p>Raise important questions and suggest answers about how and why people should be good</p> <p>Make connections between the values studied and their own lives, and their importance in the world today, giving good reasons for their views.</p>	
	<p>U2.11 Why do some people believe in God and some people not?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief:</p> <p>Define the terms 'theist', 'atheist' and 'agnostic' and give examples of statements that reflect these beliefs</p> <p>Identify and explain what religious and non-religious people believe about God, saying where they get their ideas from</p> <p>Give examples of reasons why people do or do not believe in God</p> <p>Understand the impact:</p> <p>Make clear connections between what people believe about God and the impact of this belief on how they live</p> <p>Give evidence and examples to show how Christians sometimes disagree about what God is like (e.g. some differences in interpreting Genesis)</p> <p>Make connections:</p> <p>Reflect on and articulate some ways in which believing in God is valuable in the lives of believers, and ways it can be challenging</p> <p>Consider and weigh up different views on theism, agnosticism and atheism, expressing insights of their own about why people believe in God or not</p> <p>Make connections between belief and behaviour in their own lives, in the light of their learning.</p>	<p>Atheist, agnostic, theist, universe, evolution, believer, almighty, eternal,</p>
	<p>U2.12 How does faith help people when life gets hard?</p>	<p>Make sense of belief:</p> <p>Describe at least three examples of ways in which religions guide people in how to respond to good and hard times in life</p> <p>Identify beliefs about life after death in at least two religious traditions, comparing and explaining similarities and differences</p> <p>Understand the impact:</p> <p>Make clear connections between what people believe about God and how they respond to challenges in life (e.g. suffering, bereavement)</p> <p>Give examples of ways in which beliefs about resurrection/ judgement/heaven/karma/reincarnation make a difference to how someone lives</p> <p>Make connections:</p> <p>Interpret a range of artistic expressions of afterlife, offering and explaining different ways of understanding these</p> <p>Offer a reasoned response to the unit question, with evidence and example, expressing insights of their own.</p>	<p>Judgement, salvation, secular, non-religious, death, resurrection, bereavement, karma, Brahman, rebirth, atman, liturgy, gratitude, heaven, meditation, reincarnation, suffering, offering, Job</p>