Religious Education

Year 1 Islam

Key Vocabulary

Qu'ran	Islamic holy book
Allah	Is the Islamic name for God
Salah	Salah is the daily prayer Muslims do. It is one of the five pillars of Islam
Mosque	Muslims holy place of worship







Big Question: How do Muslims show their belief in God?

Key Learning

The Qu'ran is the holy book for Muslims.

Muslims values the importance of having good values such as being honest, showing respect for one another and being responsible for all of creation.

Muslims believe Allah created people to worship him so the second pillar of Islam is Salah which means prayer. Muslims are committed to praying 5 times a day

The Mosque is Muslim's special place of worship. They pray, worship, learn and socialise with other Muslims.

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Year 2 Christian Faith and Values

Key Vocabulary	
Faith	Belief, trust and loyalty to God
Values	The beliefs that each person considers are important for himself and possibly for humanity as a whole
Command ment	Divine (special) rules of behaviour which people should obey

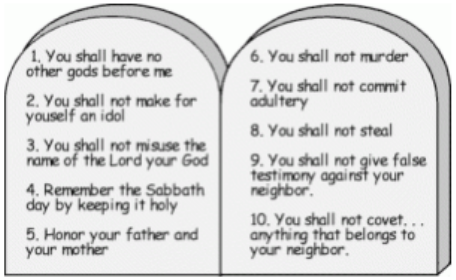
Key Learning

Christians believe Jesus teaches them values of being kind and thankful. Jesus shared stories about how he has shown love and forgiveness. He has shown examples of how Christians should lead their lives.

The two greatest commandments in the Bible are 'love God' and 'love your neighbour' Mark 12:29-31

Christians often pray at home before meals. Christian homes may contain symbols such as cross, statues and pictures of Jesus and Mary







Big question: What did Jesus' stories teach Christians?

Religious Education

Year 3 - The Church, worship, festivals and practices

Key Vocabulary	
worship	Showing adoration and great respect
Church	A Christian place of worship
commitment	An agreement or pledge to do something
community	A group of people who share something in common
Holy Communion	The Holy Communion, is bread eaten in service to represent the greatest expression of God's love for His people.

Key Learning

Worship is the expression of thanksgiving. Christians worship in a variety of ways such as music, pray, reading bible and taking communion. Churches use religious artefacts during worships such as cross, bible, statues of Jesus and Mary

The Church is a community of believers from all races and nationalities. There are different denominations.

Christians show commitment through special ceremonies such as baptism, holy communion, believer's baptism, marriage and death rites.

Christian shared times of reflection such as Advent, Lent, Easter and Mothering Sunday.





Big Question: Why do religions have festivals?

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Key Vocabulary

Ceremony	An act carried out in a certain way according to certain rules.
Symbol	When something stands for something else.
Hindus: • Sacred thread ceremony	A ceremony for boys to show that they are considered to be an adult.
Jews: • Bar/bat mitzah	A ceremony for boys and girls to show that they are considered to be an adult.
Christians: • Baptism • First Confession • First Communion	A ceremony: • that welcomes children/adults to the Christian church. • where children say sorry to God. • where children receive the Eucharist for the first time.

Big Question: What does it mean to belong?

Key Learning

The Sacred Thread Ceremony (Upanayana)



The ceremony starts with head shaving, bathing and wearing new clothes. A 'havan' or sacred fire is lit, and a Hindu priest says hymns from the Vedas (a holy book). The guru (often this is the boy's father) whispers a special prayer into the boy's ear. The boy must say it three times every day. It marks the beginning of a religious lifestyle. The boy has a sacred thread draped over his left shoulder. It has 3 strands to remind the boy of his duties to: God, to his ancestors and to his guru.

Bar/Bat Mitzvah



When Jewish boys and girls reach a certain age, they become responsible for their actions and must follow Jewish rules. Many families celebrate this with a special ceremony. This is a Bar Mitzvah for boys and a Bat Mitzvah for girls. Becoming a Bar Mitzvah or Bat Mitzvah is a 'rite of passage'. Young Jewish people spend a lot of time preparing for these ceremonies. They read the Torah and learn about their faith. The ceremonies have some differences for boys and girls but both boys and girls usually speak about the important things they have learned about. After the ceremonies, many families have a party or celebration.

First Holy Communion



It is a religious ceremony performed in church by Catholics when a child reaches the age of around 7-8 years and celebrates the first time that they accept the bread and wine (also known as the Eucharist).

Religious Education

Year 5 Christian Denominations

Key Vocabulary	
Christianity	Is a religion is the teachings of Jesus Christ, beliefs and practices
denomination	A denomination is a particular religious group which has slightly different beliefs from other groups within the same faith
worship	Showing adoration and great respect
belief	An acceptance that something exists or is true, especially one without proof

Key Learning

Christianity is a world wide religion with nearly 2.5 billion people identifying as a Christian.

Christianity is broadly split into three branches: Roman Catholic, Protestant and Eastern Orthodox. They all have their own specific ways of worshipping and teaching. Some aspects of Christian beliefs are shared between churches and some are not. However, all are united in the acknowledgement of the Lord Jesus Christ as God as witnessed by the scriptures and in the life of the Church.

One of the most famous Catholic churches is St Peter's Basilica in Vatican City, Rome.





Big Question: Is Christianity one big group?

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Year 6 Jesus: His later life and passion

Key Vocabulary

Jesus	Jesus is the chosen messenger in the Christian faith
Holy Week	The week before Easter, starting on Palm Sunday
The Last Supper	The meal Jesus ate with his disciples (followers) before he was arrested and then crucified
Pentecost	Is celebrated 50 days after Easter and is when Christians remember the gift of the Holy Spirit. It is known as 'Whit Sunday'

What is Holy Week?

The week leading up to Easter Sunday is known as Holy Week.

Palm Sunday - this day marks Jesus' entry into Jerusalem, where he was greeted by crowds who shouted praise and waved palm branches.
Holy Monday - some observe the anointing of Jesus at Bethany on this day.
Holy Tuesday - some observe Jesus' predictions of his own death on this day.
Holy Wednesday - also known as Spy Wednesday, this day marks Judas' betrayal of Jesus.
Maundy Thursday - when Jesus and his disciples shared the Last Supper.
Good Friday - the day Jesus was crucified.
Easter Sunday - the day of Jesus' resurrection

Big Question: How is Jesus viewed today in worship, the arts and the media?

Key Learning



Easter marks the culmination of the Passion of Jesus, occurring after 40 days of Lent where Christians fast, pray and undertake acts of penance. Easter is considered the holiest day of the year.

Jesus' resurrection is essentially the foundation upon which Christian religions are built. Christians believe that Jesus was arrested by the Romans because he claimed to be the son of God.

He was sentenced to death by Pontius Pilate, and his subsequent resurrection is believed to be proof that Jesus was, indeed, the son of God. The four gospels in the New Testament state that those who believe in Jesus' death and resurrection are welcomed into the 'Kingdom of Heaven' and given 'the gift of eternal life'.

Christians believe that Jesus' ultimate sacrifice was part of a divine plan to save humanity. It's thought that his death restored humanity's damaged relationship with God.



One of the most famous paintings is the 'The Last Supper' by Leonardo Da Vinci. He painted it from 1495 - 1498. It is priceless and is in a church in Milan.