

# RE

## Knowledge Sequencing Document

	<b>RE</b>
<b>Intent</b>	<p><b>To grow children's awareness and understanding of religions and beliefs as well as nurture their spiritual development in order to become respectful citizen</b></p> <p>Through the exploration of the six principle religions of Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, Sikhism and Buddhism children will develop a sense of identity and belonging as well as the ability to question, reflect, relate and compare beliefs, lifestyles and symbolism . From Nursery to year 6 children will develop respect for themselves and others as well as tolerance for other people's views and beliefs in order to flourish as adults within a multicultural world.</p>
	<b>RE</b>
<b>Knowledge Threads</b>	The areas of learning in RE are sequenced and linked through the study of: <b>beliefs and teachings, lifestyle and practices and symbolism.</b>
Explore Beliefs and Religious Teachings	Stories, key figures, belief systems, key texts: Bible, Quran...
Explore Lifestyle & Practices	Prayers, artefacts, festivals, celebrations, rituals,
Symbolism	How beliefs are conveyed, power of light, the cross, Om, star of David, The khanda, Dharmachakra, crescent moon and star
Child Initiated	There must be enough scope in the medium term planning to allow children's interests to be explored although all knowledge threads and Religious skills are covered
<b>Religious Skills</b>	<b>The Big Religious Ideas</b>
Questioning	Ask questions of themselves and of others to distinguish between opinion, belief and fact.
Reflection	The ability to reflect on feelings, experiences, attitudes, beliefs, values, relationships, practices and the ultimate questions. Ability to challenge preconceptions in an appropriate manner.
Relate and Compare	Make connections to prior learning within the six principle religions and identify the similarities and differences. Learning from new knowledge gained to think deeply and carefully about their own beliefs and how their beliefs relate to others.

	RE Curriculum Overview					
<b>Knowledge Threads</b>	Across every year group the following knowledge threads will be explored and children will be encouraged to use Religious enquiry skills and make links to the world around them. Knowledge Threads: <b>Explore Beliefs and Teachings, Explore Lifestyle and Practices, Symbolism</b>					
<b>Year Group</b>						
	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<b>Nursery</b>		In the Woods	People who help us		In The Garden	
<i>Focus on self</i>	Special People	Christmas	Celebrations	Easters	Stories	Special People
<b>Reception</b>	My Family	Winter	Amazing People	Growing	Tales from around the world	Under the Sea and the Seaside
<i>Focus on self and others</i>	Special People	Christmas	Celebrations	Easters	Stories	Special People
<b>Y1</b>	What's the weather?	Toy Story: to Infinity and Beyond	London's Burning	Animal Kingdom	Secret Garden	There's no place like home
		Christianity Autumn 2		Humanism Enquiry 1 Year 5-7	Hinduism (Sanatana Dharma) Enquiry 1	Islam Enquiry 1
<b>Y2</b>	Who are we?	Gunpowder, Treason and Plot	Kings and Queens	Spring has Sprung	Reduce, Reuse, Recycle	A Pirates life for me
		Judaism Enquiry 2	Sikhism Enquiry 1	Christianity Spring 2		Buddhism Enquiry 1
<b>Y3</b>	Let There Be Light	Stones and Bones	May The Force Be with You	Extreme Earth	Let it Glow	Groovy Greeks
	Hinduism (Sanatana Dharma) Enquiry 2		Sikhism Enquiry 1		Christianity Summer 2 Year 8-9	
<b>Y4</b>	Invaders and Settlers: Romans	Our Changing World	Invaders and Settlers: Anglo Saxons	Buzzers Bulbs and Batteries	Dem Bones Dem Bones	Viva Espana
	Judaism Enquiry 2		Islam Enquiry 1		Humanism Enquiry 1 Year 7-9	Buddhism Enquiry 2
<b>Y5</b>	Food Glorious Food	Early Civilisation	The Rainforest	Earth and Space	African Kingdom: Ancient Benin	An African Kingdom: Ancient Egypt
	Humanism Enquiry 1 Year 9-12			Christianity Summer 2 Year 9-10	Islam Enquiry 3 Year 9-12	
<b>Y6</b>	Evolution and Inheritance	CSEye Investigates	World War 2	World War 2	Empire and Enfield	Fit and Fabulous
		Judaism Enquiry 1	Hinduism (Sanatana Dharma) Enquiry 3		Sikhism Enquiry 1 Year 9-12	Buddhism Enquiry 3

RE- Coverage by Religion						
	Christianity	Islam	Judaism	Buddhism	Sikhism	Hinduism (Sanatana Dharma)
Nursery	<b>Christmas:</b> The birth of Christ  <b>Special People:</b> Jesus	<b>Celebrations:</b> Persian New year	<b>Special People:</b> Moses	<b>Celebrations:</b> Chinese new year		<b>Celebrations:</b> Story of Holi
Reception	<b>Special places:</b> Church  <b>Easter:</b> New life/ new beginnings  <b>Stories:</b> Parable of the lost coin	<b>Special places:</b> Mosque  <b>Stories:</b> Bilal and the Butterfly	<b>Special places:</b> Synagogue		<b>Stories:</b> The story of the crocodile and the priest	<b>Stories:</b> The Gold giving serpent
Year 1	<b>Christmas:</b> The birth of Christ	<b>Celebrations:</b> Ramadan				<b>Celebrations:</b> Holi and the stories of Krishna
Year 2	<b>Easter:</b> The crucifixion and Resurrection of Christ		<b>Celebrations:</b> Passover, Shabbat & Hanukkah	<b>Celebrations:</b> The birth of Buddha (The Wesak)	<b>Celebrations:</b> The birthday of Guru Nanak	
Year 3	<b>Prayer &amp; Worship:</b> Worship in the church/ Baptism				<b>Beliefs and Practices:</b> The Amrit & Khalsa (Commitment ceremony)	<b>Beliefs and Practices:</b> Diwali – Story of Rama and Sita Brahman- The Supreme God
Year 4		<b>Community and Belonging/ Prayer at home:</b> Wudu (Cleansing ritual Salah (Prayer) Five Pillar of Islam	<b>Rites of Passage and Good works:</b> The Bar/Bat Mitzvah Ceremony (Commitment Ceremony)	<b>Buddha's Teachings:</b> The life of Buddha		
Year 5	<b>Beliefs &amp; Practices:</b> The 10 commandments	<b>Beliefs and Meanings:</b> The Akhirah (Afterlife)		<b>Beliefs &amp; Practices:</b> The 8- fold path (Rules of life)		
Year 6			<b>Beliefs and Practices:</b> Rosh Hashanah & Yom Kippur (Jewish New Year)		<b>Belief into Action:</b> The Pilgrimage- Worshiping God at the temple and the service of others (Community)	<b>Beliefs, Morals and Values:</b> Karma (Our destiny) Samara (Birth, death and reincarnation) Moksha (Freedom of Samara)

Reception			
Learning Journey		EYFS Framework Content	Key Vocabulary
<i>Winter</i>		What makes places special?  ELG: - Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society; - Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class	Worship, prayer, church, special, place, synagogue, mosque, kippah
Principle Religion	Christianity, Islam & Judaism		
Special Places			
Year Group links: n/a Other links: Other worship places -Buddhism: The Vihara -Hinduism: The Mandir -Islam: The Mosque -Judaism: Synagogue -Sikhism: The Gurdwara -Special places to them: e.g: Family homes			
Knowledge Threads			
Explore Beliefs and Religious Teachings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Churches- a church is a very special place to Christians as it is a place they feel close to Jesus and God</li><li>- Wedding &amp; baptisms take place in a church – they are special events for these people</li><li>- Mosques- a place where Muslims feel close to Allah. It is a very special place for Muslims. Why do they take their shoes off when they enter?</li><li>- Synagogue- kippah – very special to Jews. Why do men wear Kippah when they visit the Synagogue?</li></ul>	
Explore Lifestyle & Practices		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Look at pictures from around the world- what do you notice that is the same or different to your house?</li><li>- What do you need in a house? Why? Each house is special to the people who live there (caution- sensitivity around children’s home situations)</li><li>- What does a home actually need? (warmth, shelter, love, food, drink)</li><li>- What places are special to you? Where is your favourite place? Is it the place, the people there, or what you do there that makes a place special?</li></ul>	
Symbolism		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Kippah (men wear to the synagogue)</li><li>- Prayer cap (men wear to the mosque)</li><li>- Head Scarf (Women wear headscarf’s in sign of respect) –Synagogue/Mosque/ Church</li><li>- Pictures of places special to the children, including a church, synagogue and mosque</li><li>- Prayer beads (Islam)</li><li>- Rosary beads (Catholics)</li></ul>	

Child Initiated	Asking questions and encouraging children to find links
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Year 2			
Learning Journey		Discovery RE Content	Key Vocabulary
<u>Gunpowder, Treason and Plot</u>		<b>How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them to do?</b> Is God important to everyone? Should people follow religious leaders and teachings?	Synagogue, rabbi, Torah, Star of David, Sabbath. Menorah. Fanfare. Unison Shabbat, Rosh Hashanah, Yom kippur, Passover, Hanukkah, Menorah, King Antiochus, oil,
Principle Religion	Judaism		
Celebrations: Passover, Shabbat and Hanukkah			
<b>Year Group links:</b> YN: Special places (Synagogue) YN: Celebrations: New year celebrations (Chinese new year, Persian new year) <u>Other links:</u> -Christianity: The old testament also has the story of Moses (10 Commandments) -Islam: Moses is known as one of the Islamic prophets -New year celebrations			
Knowledge Threads			
Explore Beliefs and Religious Teachings		<b>Shabbat:</b> - Link to the creation story- God rested on the 7 <sup>th</sup> day <b>Passover:</b> - The story of the Exodus from Egypt under Moses -God allowed the Israelites to be free from slavery. On the night they escaped He asked them to remember this night forever and gave them certain instructions (to eat certain things, daub blood on their doors etc.) - The Israelites were God’s chosen people but they were enslaved by the Egyptian pharaoh and were forced to work - Moses was chosen by God to lead them to freedom- he led them away from Egypt but they reached the Red Sea and had to stop. Moses asked God for help and the Red Sea parted- they were able to walk through the sea to freedom - They spent many years travelling through the desert - God gave Moses ten laws for people to live by (10 commandments) <b>Hanukkah:</b> - Hanukkah is a Jewish festival known as the festival of lights. In Hebrew, the word Hanukkah means dedication or re-dedication. It celebrates a miracle that happened in Jerusalem over 2,000 years ago. - Over 2,000 years ago in Jerusalem, a Syrian king called Antiochus banned the Jews from worshipping their God; he put a statue of Zeus (a Greek god) in their temple and sacrificed a pig to him. This was extremely offensive to the Jews because the Ten Commandments forbid them to worship anyone else other than God. The Jews refused to obey the king’s order, and a small group of Jews called the Maccabees fought back against the king’s army. After three years, they won the war and recaptured Jerusalem from the Syrians. When the Jews returned to their temple, they found it had nearly been destroyed. They cleaned and repaired the temple and when they had finished, rededicated the temple to God.	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Following the re-dedication, the Jews then wanted to light the menorah (a candlestick which has seven branches), but they only had enough oil for one day. Miraculously the menorah is believed to have stayed alight for eight days until new oil arrived. Some Jews refer to this as the 'miracle of the oil'. Hanukkah remembers this remarkable event and the re-dedication of the temple to God.</li> </ul>
Explore Lifestyle & Practices	<p><b>Shabbat:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Friday night and Saturday are called the Sabbath/ Shabbat for Jewish people. It is a time for focusing on God and family with a Shabbat meal and a visit to the synagogue. There is no work and no school.</li> <li>- At the start of the meal, Shabbat candles are lit and prayers are recited. Words from the Torah are recited as a blessing</li> <li>- Challah bread is eaten, wine or grape juice is shared in a Kiddush cup</li> <li>- Havdalah- the end of Shabbat- a special plaited candle is lit and prayers are read. Special spices are smelt and the candle is put out in the wine</li> </ul> <p><b>Passover:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Every year Jewish families have a special meal called the Seder meal at the festival of Passover</li> <li>- The Seder meal is one way Jews remember their relationship with God</li> <li>- Special foods are always present to symbolise the Jews history (see below)</li> <li>- Four small glasses of wine are drunk- some people think this is to represent freedom, whilst others say it is the promises made by God to protect the Israelites</li> <li>- The story of the Jews fleeing from Egypt is read from the Haggadah - everyone will have a cushion to lean on to remind them that the Israelites were freed from slavery to live a more comfortable life</li> </ul> <p><b>Hanukkah:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Hanukkah (or Chanukah in Hebrew) is celebrated in November or December every year. It lasts for eight days. In 2021 Hanukkah begins on the evening of Sunday 28 November.</li> </ul>
Symbolism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Challah bread – a plaited loaf which is much sweeter than normal bread and helps to remind people that the Shabbat is special</li> <li>- Sweet food (apples and honey) make people think about the good things ahead, pomegranates are eaten to express the wish that in the new year, people will do as many good deeds as the number of seeds in a pomegranate</li> <li>- 613 seeds to represent the 613 rules and commandments Jews live by</li> <li>- Round challah bread during Rosh Hashanah to represent the circle of life and cycle of the year</li> </ul> <p><b>Passover (Seder)</b></p> <p>On the evening before Passover starts, Jews have a special service called a Seder (Order). This takes place over a meal with family and friends at home.</p> <p>During the meal, the story of Exodus is told from a book called the Haggadah (Narration). Everybody takes part in reading from the Haggadah. Some parts are read in Hebrew and some parts are read in English.</p>



	<p><b>The Six items on the Seder plate</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beitzah- a roasted, hard-boiled egg to represent sacrifice and new life</li> <li>- Karpas- fresh green vegetable, to symbolise the freshness of spring</li> <li>- Salt water- tears and sweat of enslavement</li> <li>- Maror and chazeret- bitter herbs to remind of the bitterness of slavery</li> <li>- Zeraa- roasted lamb or chicken to symbolise the offering made to God</li> <li>- Charoset- mixture of ground apple, nuts, ginger, cinnamon, wine- symbolises the mortar used by the Israelites when they were forced to make bricks</li> </ul> <p><u>Matzah</u></p> <p>On the table there are three Matzah (bread that is flat because it has not risen). At the start of the Seder, the middle Matzah is broken and the largest piece is hidden. During the Seder the children hunt for it. The one who finds it receives a small prize.</p> <p><u>Wine</u></p> <p>Four small glasses of wine remind Jews of the four times God promised freedom to the Israelites. An extra cup of wine is placed on the table and the door is left open for the prophet Elijah. Jews believe that one day, Elijah will reappear and he will announce the coming of the Messiah.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- menorah (a candlestick which has seven branches)</li> </ul>
Child Initiated	Asking questions and encouraging children to find link

Year 4		
Learning Journey	Discovery RE Content	Key Vocabulary
<i>Romans and Settlements</i>	<b>What is the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God?</b>  Do religious people lead better lives? Is religion the most important influence and inspiration in everyone's life? Does participating in worship help people to feel closer to God or their faith community	Bat Mitzvah, Bar Mitzvah Torah, Teillin Synagogue, Rabbi Ceremony, Siddur, The covenant
Principle Religion		
Judaism		
Rites of Passage and Good Works		
<b>Year Group links:</b> YN- Special people (Moses) YR- Special places Y2- Jewish celebrations- Passover, Shabbat and Hanukkah <b>Other links:</b> -Christianity: Easter happens around the same time of year. Baptism and Confirmation. -Sikhism: Amrit Ceremony -Hinduism: Sacred Thread Ceremony -Marriage commitment		
Knowledge Threads		
Explore Beliefs and Religious Teachings	<b>The Ten Commandments- The covenant at Sinai</b> The Torah teaches Jews about the covenant God made with all Jewish people at Mount Sinai. God gave Moses a set of ten laws that they should follow in order to please him. God told Moses that if these rules were not followed, God would punish people who disobeyed them. Today these laws are known as the Ten Commandments. The Ten Commandments are found in the book of Exodus. They are: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Have no other gods but God.</li> <li>2. Do not worship statues.</li> <li>3. Be careful with God's name.</li> <li>4. Keep the Sabbath day special.</li> <li>5. Honour your father and mother.</li> <li>6. Do not murder.</li> <li>7. Keep your marriage promises.</li> <li>8. Do not steal.</li> <li>9. Do not lie.</li> <li>10. Do not covet.</li> </ol>	
Explore Lifestyle & Practices	<b>Bar Mitzvah ceremony</b> - A Bar Mitzvah happens around a <u>boy's</u> 13th birthday and is part of a service in the synagogue.	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The boy, who has prepared for the ceremony by spending a lot of time studying it, reads from the Torah and puts on the tefillin for the first time.</li> <li>- The rabbi gives a talk, speaking to both the boy and his family and to the rest of the community (The boy might also give a talk to the people gathered.)</li> <li>- It is traditional for the boy's father to recite a prayer of thanks to God for bringing his son to maturity.</li> <li>- The boy receives gifts and there is a celebratory meal.</li> </ul> <p><b>Bat Mitzvah ceremony</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The Bat Mitzvah is only practised by Reform and Liberal Jewish communities.</li> <li>- The ceremony follows a similar pattern to the Bar Mitzvah and happens around a <u>girl's</u> 12th birthday.</li> <li>- During her Bat Mitzvah, a girl may read from the Torah or she may instead read a prayer from the Siddur.</li> <li>- Traditionally, within Judaism, males and females are not thought to have the same responsibilities. As a result, in some Jewish communities, some rules (such as the requirement to read from the Torah) are less strict for girls than they are for boys.</li> </ul>
Symbolism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The torah- The Torah is the Jews scrolls.</li> <li>- Tallit- The tallit is a special prayer shawl that the child receives during their bar mitzvah ceremony.</li> <li>- Kippah- A kippah is a small cap, usually made of cloth, often worn by Jewish men to fulfill the customary requirement held by some orthodox authorities that their head be covered at all times(It is less commonly worn by women).</li> </ul>
Child Initiated	Asking questions and encouraging children to find links

Year 6			
Learning Journey		Discovery RE Content	Key Vocabulary
<i>CSEye Investigates</i>		Why is Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur important to Jews?  Are religious celebrations important to people?	Rosh Hashanah, repentance, solemn forgiveness, Shofar, repentance, new year, forgiveness, fasting
Principle Religion	Judaism		
Beliefs and Practices			
Year Group links: YN: Celebrations (Chinese New Year, Persian New Year) YR: Special places (Synagogue) Y2: Passover, Shabbat & Hanukkah Y4: Rights of Passage Other links: -Christianity: New year celebrations, Lent fasting, Easter -Islam: Ramadan (Fasting)			
Knowledge Threads			
Explore Beliefs and Religious Teachings		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Rosh Hashanah means the ‘head’ or beginning of new year. This is a time where Jews make resolutions to lead better lives in the year ahead.</li><li>- Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur and the ten days between them mark a period of the Jewish calendar known as High Holidays, the ‘Days of awe.’</li><li>- The three themes to the prayers and readings on Rosh Hashanah are: The anniversary of the world’s creation, the day of judgement and the renewal of the bond between God and the Jewish people.</li><li>- The shofar (ram’s horn), which is sounded in the synagogue on Rosh Hashanah, 'wakes people up' to their responsibilities. Its solemn sound reminds them of all the things they have done which they wish they hadn't. It makes them want to repent, to say sorry. They want to try not to do those things again.</li><li>- Jewish people see this as a time to ask family and friends for forgiveness too.</li></ul>	
Explore Lifestyle & Practices		<b>Rosh Hashanah</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- According to the Jewish calendar, Jews celebrate their new year in early autumn. Rosh Hashanah is a time for Jews to say thank you to God for all the good things they have known in the past year and pray to God for a happy and peaceful new year for all.</li><li>- Rosh Hashanah and the ten days afterwards give Jews time to say sorry to one another and to God for what they have done wrong.</li><li>- Jews go to the banks of a river or pond and say prayers. They then shake out the dust from their pockets to be carried away on the water as they hope their sins will be cleaned away by God.</li><li>- As Rosh Hashanah is a new year, many customs involve renewal or starting again, therefore people might have a haircut or buy something new to wear.</li><li>- Families dip slices of apple in honey to wish one another a good and sweet year.</li></ul> <b>Yom Kippur</b>	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The last day of the Rosh Hashanah festival is Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement, is a very important day which Jews spend in fasting and in prayer at the synagogue.</li> <li>- The practice of fasting on Yom Kippur expresses remorse at having sinned. It can also help to remind people of the suffering and needs of others. It is the most sacred and solemn day in the Jewish calendar.</li> <li>- Yom Kippur is a day to reflect on the past year and ask God's forgiveness for any sins. Jews do not work or go to school on this day.</li> </ul>
Symbolism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- At services, the Rabbi often wears white robes and the <b>Torah</b> may also be dressed in white. White symbolises forgiveness and purity.</li> <li>- On Rosh Hashanah, the <b>shofar</b> (ram's horn) is sounded 100 times. Symbolically this reminds Jews of their responsibilities, telling them to make the most of a God-given life.</li> <li>- The words of <b>Maimonides</b>, a famous Jewish teacher, who explained what the sound of the shofar seemed to say: Wake up from your sleep. You are asleep. Get up from your slumber. You are in a deep sleep. Search your behaviour. Become the best person you can. Remember God, the One who created you.</li> <li>- The <b>challah</b> eaten on Rosh Hashanah is round to symbolise the cycle of the year of endings and new beginnings.</li> </ul>
Child Initiated	Asking questions and encouraging children to find links