

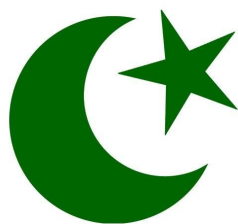


Religious Focus:

Islam: 5 Pillars

Year 1

Autumn Term



## Background Information for Teachers

Religion has played an important role in the world. The type of religion has changed from place to place and over different times; however, we still draw many messages from it today. The children will be focussing on Islam. The children will learn and remember the 5 Pillars of Islam and what each pillar represents

## What? (Knowledge)

## 5 Pillars of Islam

Shahadah (Faith)	The Muslim statement of faith
Salah (Pray)	Prayer - Muslims must pray five times a day
Zakat (Charity)	Giving charity to those in need
Sawn (Fasting)	Fasting during day light hours
Hajj (Pilgrimage)	Making the pilgrimage to the holy city of Makkah (Mecca)

## What? Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition/Sentence
Pilgrimage	A religious journey
Pillars	5 Pillars of Islam
Makkah (Mecca)	City in Saudi Arabia, Holiest city of Islam
Zakat (Charity)	To give Charity
Sawn (Fasting)	Holly month
Muslim	Follower of the religion of Islam
Salah (Pray)	Daily prays
Hajj	Pilgrim who has completed Hajj

## What do you remember about the 5 Pillars of Islam?

Shahadah (Faith)	What does it mean?
Salah (Pray)	How many times a day do Muslims pray?
Zakat (Charity)	Who do you give Charity to? Why?
Sawn (Fasting)	How many days do you have to fast? How long for?
Hajj (Pilgrimage)	Where do Muslims go to perform the Hajj?

## Key Question

Can you example the 5 pillars in your daily life?

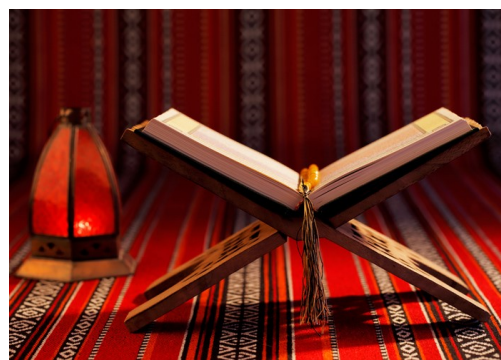
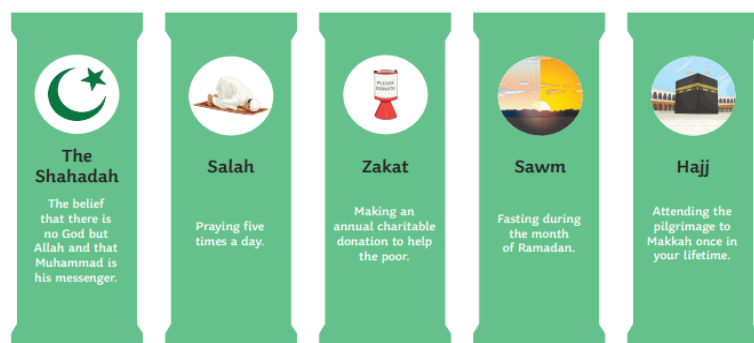
What are the key teachings from Islam individuals can incorporate into their daily life? (being kind to people, helping each other, thanking God for all the comforts you have, respecting your parents and others..)

What similarities does Islamic beliefs have with what your understanding of faith?

## Diagrams, Images and Symbols

## The Five Pillars of Islam

These are the five most important duties for Muslims.



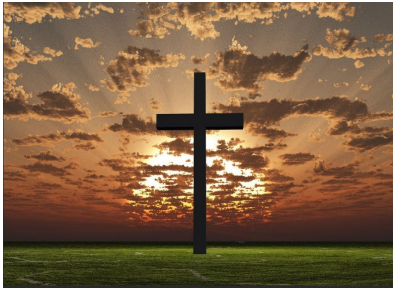


Religious Focus:

Christianity: Christmas

Year 2

Autumn Term



## Background Information for Teachers

Religion has played an important role in the world. The type of religion has changed from place to place and over different times; however, we still draw many messages from it today. The children will be focussing on Christianity. Here they will explore the Christmas Story. The children will remember the Christmas story and start to explain that Christians believe Jesus was a gift from God to the world.

## What do I already know

The children have previously learnt about the Creation Story from Year 1 in the Autumn term. They focused on the 7 Days of Creation and how the world was created by God.

## What? (Knowledge)

## Christmas Story

Mary was visited by Angel Gabriel who told her she was going to have a baby, God's son called Jesus. Mary told her husband Joseph and they prepared for the special arrival. On a donkey, Mary travelled to Bethlehem for the census. A kind innkeeper let them stay in his stables for the night. Baby Jesus was born surrounded by the animals. At the same time, an angel appeared and told some shepherds that God's son had been born in Bethlehem. The shepherds walked to Bethlehem to visit him. From the East, wise men followed a star as they knew it meant a new king had been born.

## What? Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition/Sentence
Gift	A thing given willingly to someone else
Example	Illustration of the way to behave
Change	The process of becoming or acting differently
Mary	Mother of Jesus
Joseph	Father of Jesus
Stable	Home of cattle, also where Jesus was born
Shepherds	Carers of animals, came to praise Jesus
Wise Men	Scholars, educated men who came to praise Jesus
Teachings	Ideas and principles taught by an authority
Love	To care and look after one another

## Why was Jesus a gift from God?

Jesus was a gift from God to the world. Christians believe he was sent to help save the world. Jesus came to teach everyone to love one another and be kind to each other, in this way, the world would be a better place.

Explore the Bible stories of Jesus and the messages he taught us.

## Key Question

What are the key teaching points from the festivals of Christmas?

How does Christmas get celebrated in your family? Are there any similarities and differences?

How does exchange gifts make you feel?

What kind of people/parents do you think Mary and Joseph were?

Give examples about Jesus's uniqueness and how he was different?

What did Jesus bring to the world?

How is Jesus remembered in the current times?

## Diagrams, Images and Symbols





Religious Focus:

Hinduism: Diwali

Year 3

Autumn Term



## Background Information for Teachers

Religion has played an important role in the world. The type of religion has changed from place to place and over different times; however, we still draw many messages from it today. The children will be focussing on Hinduism. Here they will explore Diwali. The children will describe some ways Hindus celebrate Diwali and start to explain how Hindu children might feel at Diwali and how it brings a sense of belonging to Hindus.

## What? (Knowledge)

## The Meaning of Diwali

The festival celebrates the victory of good over evil, light over dark and knowledge over ignorance. Diwali celebrates Rama and Sita's return from exile. They were guided home by a trail of lights; this is why it is known as the festival of light.

## How is it celebrated?

- Light lamps to honour Lakshmi and guide her into their homes
- Clean and decorate their home with lots of lights
- Wear new clothes
- Exchange gifts amongst each other
- Prepare festival meals and huge firework displays
- Rangoli patterns are drawn on the floor of houses
- Doors and windows are opened to welcome Lakshmi into their homes

## What? Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition/Sentence
Rama	Husband of Sita
Sita	Husband of Rama
Lakshmi	Hindu goddess of prosperity
Festival	Period of celebration
Rangoli	Traditional Indian decoration
Hindu	Follower of Hinduism
Hinduism	Major religion of South Asia
Community	Group of people living together practicing worship
Mandir	Hindu temple
Belonging	Affinity for a place or person

## Belonging

Diwali is a festival for the whole Hindu community. It is an opportunity to come together and celebrate their faith.

Going to the temple together and sharing gift each other shows that you are not alone but a part of something bigger.

Celebrating with your friends and family makes it a special occasion.

## Key Question

How is Diwali celebrated? What rituals are performed?

What does the festival of Diwali mean to you?

How can the message of good over evil be incorporated into daily life?

What similarities does Diwali have with other festivals that you have learnt about? (Christmas and Easter)

Rangoli (Traditional Indian decoration) are used part of the celebrations, what other religious events use decorations?

Can you give examples how Diwali affects peoples life in present?

## Diagrams, Images and Symbols





Religious Focus:

Christianity Worship and Prayer

Year 4

Autumn Term



## Background Information for Teachers

Religion has played an important role in the world. The type of religion has changed from place to place and over different times; however, we still draw many messages from it today. The children will be focussing on Christianity. Here they will explore worship and prayer. The children will describe some ways that Christians show their beliefs and recognise that some may choose to show their faith.

## What? (Knowledge)

Christianity is focussed on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ, who Christians believe to be the Son of God. Jesus was born in Bethlehem in the Middle East over 2,000 years ago. Christians believe there is only one God, but that he is revealed in three different forms:

- God the Father
- God the Son
- The Holy Spirit

Christians believe that God sent Jesus to live as a human being in order to save humanity from the consequences of its sins - the bad things humanity had chosen to do which had separated them from God.

Many Christians worship in churches. Some groups meet in homes and other buildings. 'Church' means the gathering of Christians as well as the building in which Christians worship. Their leaders are called priests or ministers.

Many churches hold a service called Communion, or Mass, in which bread and wine are shared together, just as Jesus did with his followers before his death.

## What? Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition/Sentence
Church	House of God, place of Christian worship
Prayer	Request for help and thanks to God
Worship	The feeling of Expression and adoration for God
Holy Communion	Ritual commemoration of Jesus' Last Supper at which he gave them bread and wine.
Cross	A symbol of Christianity
Bethlehem	Jesus' place of birth

## Other ways Christians show their Beliefs

Prayer	Christians pray as a way of talking to God
Cross	Christians wear a cross to remember Jesus's crucifixion
Attend church	Christians attend church to speak with the priest.
Holy Communion	Christians take Holy Communion or Mass symbolising the Last Supper where Jesus shares bread and wine.
Life Choices	Christians try to live their life following the examples in the teachings of Jesus.

## Key Question

What are the similarities between God, The Son and Holy Spirit?

How does the message of Christianity fit into peoples daily life?

How does it make you feel if you praying for something and you prayers are answered?

What are the key learnings that you have taken from this topic?

Have you visited a Church before and what was your experience like?

Do you think there is a messages of Love and belonging in the messages of Christ to people?

What are the similarities between Christianity and other world religions? (Islam and Judaism)

## Diagrams, Images and Symbols







Religious Focus:

Sikhism: Commitment

Year 5

Autumn Term



## Background Information for Teachers

Religion has played an important role in the world. The type of religion has changed from place to place and over different times; however, we still draw many messages from it today. The children will be focussing on Sikhism. Here they will explore their beliefs and practices. The children will make links between how Sikhs practise their religion and the beliefs that underpin this. They will respectfully ask questions about some ways Sikhs choose to behave and the levels of commitment they show.

## What? (Knowledge)

## The 5 Sikh Beliefs

The Sikh 5 Ks are like a uniform in some ways: but they express beliefs. These connect them to believe in the different items a Khalsa Sikh wears:

1. God has no end, no beginning and we are all connected to God.
2. It's good to be modest.
3. Only fight to defend the weak.
4. God gives us gifts, and we should accept them thankfully.
5. Neat and tidy, clean and calm, that is how to come to God.

## The Langar

Sikh services are always followed by a Langar. Sikhs believe it is a good thing to treat everyone equally and to share. The Langar is an opportunity to share food with the local and wider community.

## The Golden Temple

The Golden Temple of Amritsar is located in India. Many Sikhs take a pilgrimage there to pay respect to Guru Granth Sahib and to bath in the Amrit Saras Kund, believed to have healing powers.

## The 3 Duties

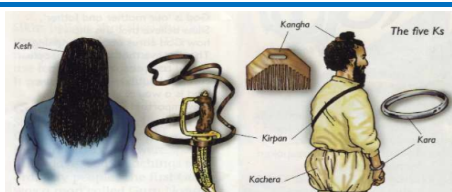
The three duties that a Sikh must carry out can be summed up in three words; Pray, Work, Give.

**Nam Japna (Pray)** - Keeping God in mind at all times.

**Kirt Karna (Work)** - Earning an honest living. Since God is truth, a Sikh seeks to live honestly. This doesn't just mean avoiding crime; Sikhs avoid gambling, begging, or working in the alcohol or tobacco industries.

**Vand Chhakna (Give)** - (Literally, sharing one's earnings with others) Giving to charity and caring for others.

## Diagrams, Images and Symbols



## What? Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition/Sentence
Beliefs	Acceptance of something without proof
Langar	Communal free kitchen, serving the community
Pilgrimage	Journey to a religious place
Gurdwara	Sikh place of worship
Temple	Another word for a place of worship
Commitment	The act of being dedicated to the cause or activity

## The 5 Ks

Kangha	Small wooden comb, symbol of cleanliness and organisation
Kara	Steel bangle, reminds one to behave, follow their faith and not do wrong
Kirpan	Warrior's sword, symbolises the spiritual battle defending what is right and upholding the truth
Kesh	Not cutting one's hair as a symbol of their faith
Kachera	Short trousers, symbol of leaving old ideas and following new, better ones

## Key Question

What are the key leanings you have taken from this topic?

What similarities and differences does Sikh religious images and symbols have with other major religions? (Christian, Islam, Judaism)

How does Sikh religion bring people close to God?

What does it mean to Sikh's for following the teachings of Guru Nanak and adhering to the 5 Ks?

Give an example from other religious beliefs which are similar to Sikhism. (treat everyone equally, help the less fortunate, be kind to everyone)



Religious Focus:

Christianity: Jesus 2000 years later

Year 6

Autumn Term



## Background Information for Teachers

Religion has played an important role in the world. The type of religion has changed from place to place and over different times; however, we still draw many messages from it today. The children will be focussing on Christianity. Here they will explore if Christianity is still a strong religion. The children will explain a range of arguments to suggest Christianity is still a strong religion today and also provide opposing arguments. They will express opinions as to whether Christianity is a strong religion, providing reasoned arguments.

## What? (Knowledge)

Do festivals and symbols show Christianity is still a strong religion?

Lent, Ash Wednesday, Easter Sunday, Shrove Tuesday, Advent, Christmas, Harvest are all Christian festivals.

What symbols/objects do we associate with each festival?

**Christmas** - Celebration which is enjoyed by Christians as a festival of joy and happiness linked to the birth of Jesus Christ

**Lent** - 40 days before Easter a season of reflection and sacrifice

**Cross** - People wear a cross which represents Jesus' crucifixion

**Easter** - Easter eggs represent new life after Jesus' resurrection, bread and wine in communion to represent Jesus' body and blood

Does Christianity motivate people to do good anymore?

There are several Christian charities around the world who are doing really good work to alleviate poverty and deprivation in poor and developing countries. Charities such as Christian Aid and Salvation Army. Do these charities do it work in response to Jesus' teaching to 'Love your neighbour'? (Mark 12:28-31)

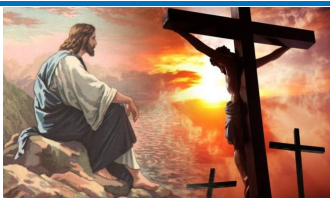
Other Christian influences 2000 years later

People in Britain take the oath in court by swearing on the Bible. The national anthem has reference to 'God save our gracious queen'. The legal system reflects the Ten Commandments.

Christian Buildings

Churches are still used 2000 years later, to praise and worship God. How has St Francis's Church impacted on school life at Priory?

## Diagrams, Images and Symbols



## What? Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition/Sentence
Festival	Period of celebration, typically religious
Church	Christian place of worship
Symbols	Representation of something of great importance
Charity	Doing good deeds for others without anything in return
Tradition	Activity completed following previous generations and culture
Purpose	The reason for which something is done

## Opinions: For and Against

**For:** Some people believe Christianity is a strong religion today because there are Christian festivals, such as Easter Sunday, Shrove Tuesday and Christmas that many people celebrate. In these festivals Christians remember stories about God and Jesus.

**Against:** It could be argued that this does not mean Christianity is still a strong religion and that these festivals are merely celebrated because it has become a tradition. There is an argument that Christian beliefs are just celebrated as a form of enjoyment. It can also be thought that Christianity is not very strong any more because not so many people seem to go to church and the shops open on Sundays.

## Key Question

Give examples between Christianity now and 2000 years ago?

Has there been any big differences between how people followed Christianity now and 2000 years ago?

What are the similarities between Christianity and other major religions in the world?

What are key festivals celebrated in Christianity and can you give example for each?

What are key learnings you have taken from today's topic?

How does Religion form part of your daily life?