

Newquay Junior Academy – Summer 1 Sequence – Religious Education.



	YEAR 3	YEAR 4	YEAR 5	YEAR 6
	<p>Prior knowledge... This half term of RE will draw on the children's understanding of <u>Christianity</u> from KS1 and Y3. Y3 (Unit L2.1 & L2.5)</p>	<p>Prior knowledge... This half term of RE will draw on the children's understanding of <u>Islam</u> from KS1. Y3 (Unit L2.9)</p>	<p>Prior knowledge... This half term of RE will draw on the children's understanding of <u>Islam</u> from KS1 and Y3. Y3 (Unit L2.9)</p>	<p>Prior knowledge... This half term of RE will draw on the children's understanding of <u>Christianity</u> in Y3, Y4, Y5 and Y6. Y3 (Units L2.1, L2.2 & L2.5) Y4 (Units L2.3, L2.4 & L2.6) Y5 (Units U2.2, U2.3 & U2.4) Y6 (Units U2.1, U2.11 & U2.6)</p>
INTENT	<p>Christianity (Unit L2.2)</p> <p>Key Question: What is it like for someone to follow God? (People of God)</p>	<p>Islam (Unit L2.9)</p> <p>Key Question: How do festivals and worship show what happens to Muslims? (Ibadah)</p>	<p>Islam (Unit U2.8)</p> <p>Key Question: What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today? (Tawhid/Iman/Ibadah)</p>	<p>Christianity (Unit U2.6)</p> <p>Key Question: For Christians, what kind of king was Jesus? (Kingdom of God)</p>
VOCABULARY / STICKY KNOWLEDGE	<p>Holy Bible: The Christian's holy book is made up of 66 short books (poems, songs, stories, letters and predictions) written by 40 different authors. The Bible tells us about God and the world that he created, and how God loves people and wants to be our friend. Old Testament: The first part of the Bible which was completed before Jesus Christ was born. It comprises of 39 books that teach us about how the world was made by God, and how the people he chose to live a holy life. New Testament: 27 books with stories about Jesus, including what he did and said. It also talks about how the church was started by his followers and spreads the message of God's love – proved by giving us his Son, Jesus. Covenant: In religion, a covenant often has to do with a promise between people and God. For example, in Judaism the Ten Commandments are a covenant God made with the Jews. God promised to give them a land of their own and the Jews promised, in return, to obey God's laws. Pact: an agreement or a sworn promise. Could be written or verbal.</p>	<p>Quran: The Qur'an is the holy book for Muslims. There are 114 chapters in the Quran, which is written in the old Arabic dialect. Prophet Mohammed: The prophet Muhammad was the founder of the religion of Islam. Followers of Islam, called Muslims, believe that Muhammad received messages from Allah (God). These messages were later collected into the Quran, the holy book of Islam. Ibadah: How God is worth worshiping; how Muslims submit to God. Allah: Muslims commonly use the word <i>Allah</i> for God. In Islam, Allah is Merciful and Allah is the one who loves his followers. Imam: The prayer leader in a mosque, this person simply leads the prayers – they are no better than anyone else as everyone is equal in the eyes of Allah.</p>	<p>Quran: The Quran is the most sacred object in the daily lives of Muslims. Islam teaches that the holy book is the direct word of God, received by the prophet Muhammad through the angel Gabriel, and it defines the belief and conduct for followers of the religion. Hajj: Is an annual Islamic pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia, which every adult Muslim must make at least once in his or her lifetime. The hajj is one of the Five Pillars of Islam. Zakah: The practice where a Muslim gives 2.5 per cent of their earnings to charity, after they have paid for what is necessary to support themselves and their families. Hadith: Words, actions and instructions of the Prophet Muhammad as reported by the people around him during his life.</p>	<p>Salvation: The word we use to talk about how Jesus saves us is called salvation. It means we've made right with God. Parable: A simple story with a moral, or a story told to teach a lesson e.g. the story about the boy who cried wolf, which is used to teach children not to lie. Heaven: A concept of the afterlife (what happens after somebody dies) in many religions. Some people who believe in heaven say that it is a place that is perfect. Jesus: God's Son who died for sin, came back to life, and is the only way to heaven. Kingdom of God (Heaven): An important religious idea. It is found in Judaism, Christianity and Islam. God has a 'Kingdom' of his own. The Parables of Jesus talk about the Kingdom. Life here is seen as a test for us and if we follow the orders of God and do good deeds then we shall be rewarded in an Afterlife, where 'good' people alone will enter the heaven with all its joys. Worship: Love and devotion shown to a being or an object considered sacred. Many religions give worship to God on a particular day of the week.</p>
SEQUENCE OF LESSONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To investigate and understand how the bible is organised into the Old and New Testament. 2. To identify the qualities that Noah had, and why this led Jesus to choosing him. 3. To create a class charter with promises to make the world a better place. 4. To understand how the story of Noah has impacted upon the lives of Christians – promises made during ceremonies like baptisms and weddings. 5. To understand the importance of saying sorry and showing forgiveness (God's loving is never-ending, even when people do bad things). 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify Muslim beliefs about God. 2. To consider the significance of prayer to Muslims. 3. To explore Muslim places of worship. 4. To make links between Muslim worship and Ramadan. 5. To make links between Muslim worship and Eid-ul-Fitr. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify how many Muslims there are in Cornwall/South West. 2. To identify what helps Muslims through the journey of life. 3. To understand why Zakah/charity is important to Muslims. 4. To recognise why Muslims want to go on a Pilgrimage. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To identify where Muslims get guidance for life. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To begin to explore the concept of the Kingdom of God in Christianity. 2. To consider what the Parable of the Feast might mean. 3. To consider what the Parable of the Tenants in the Vineyard might mean. 4. To consider what kind of king Jesus is and therefore what his kingdom would be like. 5. To know that many Christians try to extend the Kingdom of God by challenging unjust social structures in their locality and in the world.
OUTCOME / COMPOSITE	<p>Pupils to create a charter with promises to make the world a better place – including the importance of saying sorry and showing forgiveness (Poster, drama, ICT).</p>	<p>Pupils to present their knowledge of what happens to Muslims during festivals and worship, via a video call with a school in Jeddah. * (Confirmed with S Nicholls).</p>	<p>Pupils to compare life as a Muslim in Britain with life in the Middle East via a video call with a school in Jeddah. * (Confirmed with S Nicholls).</p>	<p>Pupils to draw what the Kingdom of God may look like (Poster, drama, ICT).</p>