

RE Topic:
Autumn

What is a Church?

Christianity



What? (Key Knowledge)

Christianity is a world-wide multi-cultural faith and for Christians, the church is a holy blessed space. Peter and the disciples 'built' the church after the events of Pentecost.

The church is a special place where Christians meet to worship and pray. It is also the body of people not just the building. Not all church buildings are the same but have similar features according to denomination. Churches reflect local culture and communities.

The Bible gives guidance to the church about behaviour and attitudes and what that guidance is.

Churches are linked, and as members of the global Christian community serve their communities in a variety of ways.

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition/Sentence
community	A group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common.
neighbourhood	A district or community within a town or city.
local culture	The set of behaviours, beliefs and customs that exist in a country.
global	Relating to the whole world; worldwide.
apostle	Each of the twelve chief disciples of Jesus Christ.
congregate	Gather into a crowd or mass,
tradition	Belief, principle, or way of acting that people in a particular society or group have continued to follow for a long time.
denomination	A religious group whose beliefs differ in some ways from other groups in the same religion.

Outcomes

To explain that churches are buildings, but that they are also a community of people. To describe some beliefs and actions of the apostles as described in the book of Acts and explain some of the risks and sacrifices of the apostles, giving reasons for them.

To understand that churches are buildings and communities of people and identify some common features of all churches. To suggest reasons for features of churches/worship that reflect local culture.

To know Christians might feel when they come to a church to worship and describe ways in which church buildings are designed to structure and support worship. To express their own views about reflection, thanksgiving or remembrance - either religious or non-religious.

To explain what the Bible says about helping others in a community and identify ways in which church buildings are used to serve communities. To identify ways in which churches organise activities which serve their communities.

To describe ways in which Christians connect with other Christians globally and describe activities of local churches which connect with the wider, global Christian community. To consider ways in which their own communities have global links.

To reflect on their learning about the church and describe their own views and the thoughts of others.

RE Topic:
Spring

Sikh worship and
community

Sikhism



What? (Key Knowledge)

Sikhism is a religion that believes in one god. It originated in India in the Punjab region. It is one of the youngest of the major religions having began around the end of the 15th Century and is the fifth largest organised religion in the world.

The Guru Granth Sahib is the Sikh holy book. The Guru Granth Sahib is always treated with respect: Sikhs bow to it and never turn their back on it; carry it above their heads; when it is being used it rests on a throne, under a canopy, and when it is not being used it is covered with special cloths.

The Gurdwara is the Sikh place of worship. Every Gurdwara has: a flag outside, a copy of the Guru Granth Sahib, a diwan hall (or worship room) a langar (kitchen/dining room).

Sharing is an important part of the faith. Langar is the shared meal that is offered free to anyone, Sikh or non-Sikh, after each service of worship at the Gurdwara. Everyone is seen as equal through the sharing of Karah Parshad and the Langar.

Sewa means helping others. This can mean giving money or giving time.

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition/Sentence
gurus	spiritual master of religion
Mool Mantar	the opening verse of the Sikh scripture, the Guru Granth Sahib
Guru Granth Sahib	the central holy religious scripture of Sikhism
Ik Onkar symbol	the symbol meaning "Ik Onkar" symbolises the importance of the belief in the oneness of God and the oneness of humanity (the belief that everyone is equal).
Naam Karan	the ceremony Sikhs hold in order to name their children
Amrit ceremony	Amrit Sanskar is the initiation ceremony that Sikhs take part in when they make the decision to become fully committed to Sikhism .
langar	a communal free kitchen
Sewa	'selfless service', acting selflessly and helping others in a variety of ways, without any reward or personal gain.

Outcomes

To know that Sikhism is one of the world's oldest world religion, describe what Sikhs believe and some of the features of Sikh worship.

To explain children explain what prayer is and how Sikhs worship through prayer in a variety of ways. To know what the Mool Mantar is and why it is important to Sikhs.

To describe the Sikh naming ceremony and relate the welcoming of children into the Sikh community with their own experiences of joining a group or community. To describe the Amrit ceremony.

To describe what the langar is, why Sikhs take part in the langar and how the tradition of communal meals began. To explain what the langar shows about Sikh beliefs.

To know what 'sewa' is and why it is important to Sikhs. To know what the 3 different aspects of sewa are and ways in which they could perform good deeds to help others.

RE Topic:
Summer

What happens when we die?

Judaism, Christianity, Sikhism, Islam

What? (Key Knowledge)

Death is a natural stage in the cycle of all life on Earth. It is a part of life for everyone, and something that all living things, plants and animals, have in common.

There are different ways people remember others when they die and how to express their feelings.

Some Christians believe in the resurrection of the body and others believe in immortality of the soul. All Christians believe in heaven.

Jewish people believe that the soul is eternal, and there is a life after death.

Muslims believe that one day, on a day of Allah's choosing, people who have died will be raised from the dead and judged. Until this judgement day, Muslims remain in their graves.

Sikhs believe in reincarnation. By living a good life, trying to be loving and taking action to improve their own lives and the lives of others, they hope to free themselves from the cycle of rebirth and achieve 'mukti', which means liberation

Some people do not believe in God and believe this life is all there is.



Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition/Sentence
Bereavement	the period of sadness and loneliness that we experience from a loss
Funeral	a ceremony or service held shortly after a person's death
Obituary	a report, especially in a newspaper, that gives the news of someone's death and details about their life
expression	an action of making known one's thoughts or feelings

Outcomes

To recognise that loss and sadness are shared human experiences and express their own ideas about loss and death.

To explore and compare funeral traditions in different religions and communities. To explain some ways in which some funeral traditions offer comfort for those experiencing a bereavement.

To express ideas about what happens when a person dies and explore the ideas of others regarding what happens when a person dies.

To discuss ways in which prayer and talk can help people express their feelings. To recognise that difficult ideas and feelings can be expressed artistically.

To explore some ways in which people who have died are remembered during funerals, ceremonies and other religious services and explain why remembering a person who has died can help those suffering bereavement.