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BELIEFS, TEACHINGS AND SOURCES						
Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Skills	Remember and talk about a story.	Retell and answer questions about a story and describe what some people believe.	Describe what a believer might learn from a story.	Make links between stories and beliefs and understand the effects of these beliefs on different people.	Make links between stories, beliefs and actions within and across religions.	Use holy texts and other sources to find out what religions teach about big life questions and use what they have found out to argue their point.
Knowledge	<p>Hinduism: Diwali is the festival of lights, it is celebrated in October or November and is one of the most popular Hindu festivals. Many stories and traditions are celebrated at Diwali. The story of Rama and Sita shows the triumph of good over evil, a clean house, new clothes and presents mark the start of the New Year. In the story of Rama and Sita, Hindus believe lights guided Rama and Sita home. Indian Kalamkari pictures have black</p>	<p>Christianity: Christmas is a Christian festival that marks the birth of Jesus Christ over 2000 years ago. The 'nativity' is another name for the Christmas story. Christingles are used to celebrate Jesus Christ as 'Light of the World'. The orange represents the world, the red ribbon represents the love and blood of Christ, the sweets and dried fruit represent all of God's creations and the lit candle represents Jesus as the light of the world bringing hope to</p>	<p>Christianity: Lent lasts 40 days (excluding Sundays) because Jesus spent 40 days in the desert before he started teaching others about God. 40 is an important number in the bible and is usually used when there is a challenge or test. Lent is a time for Christians to fast, think about God, say sorry for the things they have done that they regret, pray and learn more about the life of Jesus. The last week of lent is called 'Holy Week' and during this week Christians remember Jesus' crucifixion on</p>	<p>Christianity: Holy week is the last week of Lent. It starts with Palm Sunday which commemorates Jesus' arrival in Jerusalem over 2000 years ago. During Holy Week, the story of Jesus' last supper and trial are commemorated. Good Friday is a day of mourning in many Christian churches as Jesus' crucifixion is remembered. Easter Sunday is the day when Christians remember the resurrection of Jesus. The stories in the Bible show that some people</p>	<p>Christianity: Pentecost is celebrated 50 days after Easter. According to the Bible, Jesus ascended to heaven 10 days earlier and the disciples were waiting to receive power from God to help them spread Jesus' message. When the Holy Spirit filled the disciples, they started speaking in different languages, so the people in the crowd could understand them. That day 3000 people were baptised as Christians, therefore Pentecost is seen as the birthday of the Christian Church.</p>	<p>Sikhism: Guru Hargobind was a Sikh and he freed Princes (in the story of Guru Hargobind and the Princes) who were Hindu. A key Sikh belief is that all people should be free to follow their own religion and path to God.</p> <p>Hinduism: Celebrated in March. The Kumbh Mela is the largest gathering of people on Earth. Four Kumbh Mela pilgrimages take place at four sacred sites, Haridwar, Allahabad, Nasik, and</p>

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<p>outlines, are details and usually show the stories of the gods.</p> <p>Islam: The festival of Milad un Nabi commemorates the birth of the Prophet Muhammad. Muslims believe Muhammad was special because he was chosen by Allah to be a prophet, a special messenger. Muslims believe Muhammad was chosen by Allah. Muhammad's wife, Khadijah, believed he had received words from Allah and so she became the first Muslim. Muhammad spread his message and many people believed in him. However, some people didn't take on board Muhammad's message. Arabic is the language of the Qur'an. The Qur'an is the sacred</p>	<p>people living in darkness.</p> <p>Buddhism: Losar is a Tibetan Buddhist New Year Holiday. It starts on the first day of the first month on the Tibetan calendar, which is usually in February. The celebrations last between 3 and 15 days and are a mixture of early Bon traditions and later Buddhist traditions. Tibetan Buddhists may perform rituals and dances to ward off evil spirits, present offerings to Buddha's shrine and hang up new prayer flags during Losar.</p> <p>Judaism: Hannukah is the Jewish festival of lights that is celebrated every autumn in November or December. The festival celebrates the victory of Judah Maccabee and</p>	<p>Good Friday and celebrate his rising from the dead three days later, on Easter Sunday. Purple is a symbol of mourning which means feeling sad because someone has died. White symbolises joy and the resurrection of Jesus.</p> <p>Hinduism: Hindus celebrate the birthday of Lord Ganesh during Ganesh Chaturthi. They pray to Ganesh to remove obstacles when starting something new and mention his name first when they perform puja to make sure nothing will get in the way of their worship and prayer. Ganesh has a broken tusk. The broken tusk helps Hindus to remember how the Mahabharata (a Hindu holy text) was written and the ladoos (sweets) symbolise the sweetness of being with God.</p>	<p>thought that Jesus was a King or messenger from God. Priests in the temple and Roman rulers were scared of what he said and how popular he was, so plotted to kill him.</p> <p>Buddhism: Kathina is a celebration held in October or November after Vassa, the Rain Retreat, which is sometimes known as the Buddhist Lent. Buddhist monks stay in a vvara or monestary during the rainy season in Asian countries and spend time studying the Dharma (Buddha's teaching) and meditating. The story of Kathina can be found in ancient Buddhist sculptures. The ceremony is named after the sewing frame that monks and nuns would use to create new robes.</p>	<p>Pentecostal Christians believe the Holy Spirit works in them and may affect them physically or allow them to speak in different languages, also known as tongues.</p> <p>Buddhism: Dharma Day, or Asalha Puja, is celebrated in July by Buddhists around the world. The word Dharma means teaching and Dharma day commemorates Buddha's first sermon in the Deer Park in Varansi, India, over 2500 years ago. Buddhists celebrate Dharma day by studying Buddha's teachings and feeling gratitude for what they have learnt.</p> <p>Judaism: Passover is one of the most important Jewish festivals. It commemorates the time Moses led the</p>	<p>Ujjain, over a period of 12 years. Washing in holy river water is at the centre of Kumbh Mela as Hindus believe this cleanses them of bad karma. The 2013 Kumbh Mela, held at Allahabad on the confluence of Yamuna and Ganges Rivers, attracted around 120 million pilgrims, nearly twice the population of the UK! Hindu's believe that the story of 'Churning of the Ocean of Milk' is the origin of the festival of Kumbh Mela. In some versions of the story, the elixir of immortality is dropped at four places (Haridwar, Allahabad, Nasik, and Ujjain) where the Kumbh Mela pilgrimages take place.</p> <p>Islam: Muslims fast</p>
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	<p>text of Islam.</p> <p>Sikhism: The Naam Karan is a Sikh baby naming ceremony and many Sikh parents bring their newborns to the Gurdwara (the Sikh temple) as soon as they are able to visit. Soon after a baby is born, the parents bring the baby to the Gurdwara during a kirtan (service). They bow to the Guru Granth Sahib and give an offering.</p>	<p>his Jewish followers over the Syrian Emperor Antiochus and the miracle of the lamp, which burned for eight days in the regained temple in Jerusalem, even though there was only enough oil for one night.</p>	<p>Symbols of Ganesh include: a large head (wisdom); large ears (listening); a curled trunk (can do many things and curled in the shape of the sound of God, Om); a rope (pulling Hindus to God); raised hand (blessing); ladoos (the sweetness of God and the good things in life); a large belly (digesting everything that happens in life); a broken tusk and a whole tusk (throwing away the bad but keeping the good) and an axe (cutting attachments to possessions).</p> <p>Sikhism: After Guru Nanak reappeared three days later after going missing in the Black River, he started to teach that God, who Sikhs call Waheguru, was neither male or female and everyone was equal in God's eyes. Food is served to anyone who visits a Gurdwara,</p>	<p>Islam: Eid ul-Adha, also known as the Greater Eid, is the second most important festival in the Muslim calendar. It commemorates the Prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son when Allah ordered him to. Muslims believe that Allah appeared to Ibrahim in a dream and asked him to sacrifice his son Isma'il as an act of obedience. The devil tempted Ibrahim by saying he should disobey Allah and spare his son. As Ibrahim was about to kill his son, Allah stopped him and gave him a ram to sacrifice instead. The story of Ibrahim's sacrifice is also in the Bible and the Torah. Judaism, Christianity and Islam all trace their origins back to Ibrahim (Abraham). These three religions are</p>	<p>Israelite slaves to freedom over 3000 years ago. The word Passover refers to the final plague of Egypt, when God 'passed over' the houses of the Israelites and killed the first born sons of the Egyptians. After this plague, Pharaoh set the Israelites free and they were led into the desert by Moses. This is known as the Exodus.</p> <p>There are similarities and differences in the way each of these festivals is celebrated.</p>	<p>from dawn to dusk during the holy month of Ramadan. After each day of fasting, many families share iftar, their evening meal, together. All Muslims who are old enough, and well enough, are expected to fast. School and work life carries on as normal, even though no food or drink is consumed during daylight hours. Eid al-Fitr comes at the end of the fast and is an important religious holiday celebrated by Muslims worldwide. During Eid al-Fitr, Muslims spend time with their families, eat together, celebrate as a community and thank Allah for the help, strength and self-control he gave them through Ramadan. The Qur'an is the holy text of Islam, it is</p>
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			and all sit on the floor to eat to show that everyone is equal. Everyone eats together, and both men and women help to prepare, serve and wash up. The Golden Temple in Amritsar serves up to 100,000 meals in the langar every day.	collectively known as Abrahamic religions.		highly respected and a ritual of washing hands, face and feet is done before reading it. It is kept wrapped in a cloth when not used. The story of 'The night is power' is celebrated on 27 th Day of Ramadan. This is when Muhammad was told by an angel, he was Allah's messenger on Earth.
Faith	Hinduism (Diwali) Islam (Milad Un Nabi) Sikhism (Naam Karan)	Christianity (Christmas – The Story of Christmas by Mary Joslin) (Christingles – KS1 BBC Bitesize clip – The first Christmas) Buddhism (Losar) Judaism (Hannukkah)	Hinduism (Ganesh Chaturthi) Christianity – Lent (Bread from stones? The biggest bible storybook, Anne Adney) Sikhism (Guru Nanak)	Christianity (Easter - The great parade, Lion Storyteller Bible by Bob Hartman. Buddhism (Kathina) Islam (Eid Ul-Adha)	Buddhism (Dharma Day) Judaism (Passover) Christianity (Pentecost)	Sikhism (Bandi Chhor Divas) Hinduism (Kunbh Mela) Islam (Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr)

PRACTICES AND WAY OF LIFE						
Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6

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Skills	Use the right name for the people, places, objects and actions of different faiths.	Describe some things that are the same for people with different beliefs.	Describe things that are the same and different for people with different religious beliefs.	Use the right religious words to compare the experiences and actions of people from different faiths.	Explain why people belong to religions and how similarities and differences within and across religions can make a difference to people and communities.	Explain how different religious practices have developed and the effect these have on believers, communities and society.
Knowledge	<p>Hinduism: Many Hindus celebrate new beginnings at Diwali. They might clean the house, wear new clothes start a new job or try something new. Many different foods (up to 108) are eaten during Diwali, including lots of sweets! Some of these include, barfi sweets and vegetable dhal.</p> <p>Islam: During the festival of Milad un Nabi, Muslims hear stories of Muhammad's life, visit the mosque, sing songs, share a meal with a family and give to those in need. Milad un Nabi is not celebrated by all</p>	<p>Judaism: A dreidel is a spinning top. The letters on the dreidel (Nun, Gimel, Hay and Shin) represent the first letters of the Hebrew words 'Nes Gadol Haya Sham' which means 'a great miracle happened there'. This reminds Jews of the miracle of the lamp in the temple.</p> <p>The lamp burning for so long was considered a miracle. There are miracles from other religions such as feeding the 5000 (Christianity) and the miracle of the spider web (Islam).</p>	<p>Comparing Hindus and Christianity: The similarities are: Hindus and Christians both believe in one main God. Both faiths believe in life after death (Hindu-reincarnation, Christianity – Heaven). They both go to a place of worship (Mandir/Church). The differences are: Some Hindus pick one God to be their 'special' God, whereas Christians believe in one God collectively. Hindus do not eat beef whereas Christians have no dietary restrictions. Christians worship on a Sunday, Hindus have no specific day of worship.</p>	<p>Christianity: The Eucharist is a ceremony commemorating the last supper and is also known as 'Holy Communion'. The last supper is commemorated on Maundy Thursday, the day before Good Friday.</p> <p>Buddhism: Vassa is the name for the Rains Retreat. Buddhists are asked to stay in one place during the rainy season to ensure they didn't squash any creatures brought out by the soil by the rain so they didn't break the first precept – Do not harm living things.</p>	<p>Christianity: Some Churches baptise babies to welcome them into the family of the church, while others baptise adults who have already become Christians. The Bible says Jesus was Baptised by his cousin John in a river before he started his three-year ministry. God the Father spoke to Jesus and the Holy Spirit rested on him like a dove during his baptism. That is why the dove is the Christian symbol of the Holy Spirit.</p> <p>Buddhism: The Wheel of Dharma is a famous Buddhist symbol. It has</p>	<p>Islam: Muslims see fasting as a positive time. Fasting may help them to feel empathy for people with little food, allow them to read the Qur'an more closely spend more time on prayer or encourage them to give more time or money to others. Ramadan may also make Muslims feel thankful that Allah has given them strength to complete the fast. Fasting, known as Sawm, is one of the Five Pillars of Islam.</p>

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	<p>Muslims. There is no evidence that Muhammad celebrated his birthday, so many Muslims don't celebrate birthdays either.</p> <p>Sikhism: During the Naam Karan, the Granthi opens the holy book at random. The parents then use the first letter on the left-hand page as the first letter of the baby's name. Parshad (a special sweet) is then offered to everyone at the Gurdwara. Different societies welcome babies in many different ways. Sikhs treat the Guru Granth Sahib with respect because the tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, told his followers that the holy book would become the everlasting Guru for all Sikhs after he died. Many young Sikhs go to</p>		<p>Christianity: Some Christians fast or give up a distracting habit during Lent, so that they can think more clearly about God, just like Jesus did in the desert.</p> <p>Hinduism: Ganesh was made by Parvati from the flesh of her own body. Ganesh is a very popular god. Hindus believe he is wise, strong and can remove anything that is getting in the way. Puja is a form of Hindu worship. The puja ceremony involves statues of a deity (murti) a puja set, incense sticks, flowers and fruits.</p> <p>Sikhism: Gurpurabs are celebrations which commemorate the anniversaries of the Sikh Gurus. Guru Nanak's Gurpurab is usually celebrated in November. Guru Nanak is the founder of the Sikh religion. He was born a</p>	<p>The most famous Buddhist monk today is the Dalai Lama, the spiritual leader of Tibet.</p> <p>Islam: Eid ul-Adha is celebrated at the end of the Hajj pilgrimage. The story of Ibrahim and Isma'il is remembered during the four-day Muslim festival of Eid ul-Adha that comes at the end of the Hajj.</p>	<p>eight spokes, each one representing a step on the Noble Eightfold Path. The eight steps are: right understanding, right awareness, right speech, right action, right livelihood, right effort, right thought and right concentration.</p> <p>Judaism: Jews eat a meal called a Seder plate with ingredients that represent the Passover story: Parsley, horseradish and other bitter herbs (the bitterness of slavery), lettuce (new life), salt water (tears of the slaves), meat bone (sacrifice brought to the temple in Jerusalem before the Passover), roasted or hard boiled egg (determination of Jews not to give up their faith when they were slaves), charoset</p>	
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	<p>classes on a Saturday to learn the Punjabi language so they can read the Guru Granth Sahib themselves.</p>		<p>Hindu in 1469 but when he was 30 years old, he bathed the Kali Bein, the Black River and disappeared. He returned after three days and declared he had been with God. He taught his followers that all religions worshipped the same God, and everyone on Earth should be treated equally and with respect.</p> <p>Guru Nanak built the first Gurdwara in Kartarpur between 1521 and 1522. Equality is important in every Gurdwara. For example, men and women can be Granthis who read the Guru Granth Sahib aloud. Everyone sits on the floor showing that no one is above anyone else. Men and women can be ragis (musicians) who sing and play hymns. Karah Parshad is shared with everyone and the food served in the langar is vegetarian</p>		<p>(mortar used for building), four cups of wine or grape juice (God promised freedom to the Israelites four times), unleavened matzo bread (the Israelites fled so quickly they couldn't wait for their bread to rise). This meal is eaten while laying down, to show that they are free.</p>	
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			so people of all faiths can eat it.			
Faith	Hinduism (Diwali) Islam (Milad Un Nabi) Sikhism (Naam Karan)	Christianity (Christmas) Buddhism (Losar) Judaism (Hannukkah)	Hinduism (Ganesh Chaturthi) Christianity – (Lent) Sikhism (Guru Nanak)	Christianity (Easter). Buddhism (Kathina) Islam (Eid Ul-Adha)	Buddhism (Dharma Day) Judaism (Passover) Christianity (Pentecost)	Sikhism (Bandi Chhor Divas) Hinduism (Kunbh Mela) Islam (Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr)

EXPRESSION						
Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Skills	Recognise religious symbols, actions, words, lifestyles and art.	Describe religious symbols, actions, words, lifestyles and art.	Use religious words to describe how different people show their beliefs through symbols, actions, words, lifestyles and art.	Use religious words to explain how symbols, actions, words, lifestyles and art are used by people of different faiths to show feelings, ideas and beliefs.	Use a wide range of religious vocabulary to describe how religious symbols, actions, words, lifestyle and art are similar and different within and across religions.	Use accurate religious vocabulary to explain the significance of symbols, actions, words, lifestyle and art for different believers.
Knowledge	Hinduism: The Mandir is a special place. When visiting, you must take your shoes off, talk quietly and sit in boy and girl groups to show respect. Murtis are statues of gods and deities.	Christianity: Christians call the period of time before Christmas, Advent. The word advent means 'coming' and is the time when Christians wait to celebrate the arrival of baby Jesus and think	Christianity: Hindus worship (known as puja). They use of a deity (God or Goddess) and have incense sticks, flowers and fruit when they worship (these are puja artefacts). They use special objects called	Christianity: The cross is a symbol for the crucifixion of Jesus. These are displayed in churches in many ways. The egg has been used as a symbol of spring and fertility for thousands of years.	Christianity: Christians believe in one God but see him in three different ways: the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit. This is known as 'The Holy Trinity'. God the Father created and	Sikhism: The Sikh celebration of Bandi Chhor Divas coincides with the Hindu festival of Diwali. During the festival, Sikhs celebrate Guru Hargobind, who released 52 Hindu

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<p>Lakshmi is the goddess of good fortune and wealth and is welcomed during Diwali. Hindus use rangoli patterns, Lakshmi's footsteps and diva lamps, have sweet treats and fruit to welcome visitors into their home during Diwali.</p> <p>Islam: Islamic art uses Arabic words and geometric patterns instead of images of people and animals.</p>	<p>about the second coming of Jesus in the future.</p> <p>On each of the four Sundays of Advent, a new candle is lit on the advent wreath. The white candle is lit on Christmas day and represents Jesus as the light of the world.</p> <p>Not everyone celebrates Christmas in the same way and traditions and stories that don't mark the birth of Jesus are popular.</p> <p>Some ways in which it is celebrated is through singing carols, making Christmas foods,</p>	<p>murtis to help them think about God (images of God).</p> <p>Hinduism: Clay statues of Ganesh are placed in houses, temples and temporary street shrines during Ganesh Chaturthi.</p> <p>At the ends of the festival, the statues are placed into a river or container of water to disintegrate.</p> <p>Sikhism: Guru Nanak opened a langar in each place he visited because he wanted everyone to eat together, no matter what their background. He also believed that</p>	<p>Christianity adopted this symbol as a reminder of the resurrection because the chicks break free from the shell, just as Jesus broke free from the tomb. Recently, eggs are given at Easter as a reminder of this celebration.</p> <p>Buddhism: Brother William's year is set in 1383 but there are thriving Christian monasteries in the UK today (Brother William's year: A monk at Westminster Abbey, Jan Pancheri).</p>	<p>cares for the world, God the Son came to Earth as Jesus and God the Holy Spirit helps Christians to spread God's message today.</p>	<p>princes from Gwalior Fort in 1619. The main themes of the festival are religions freedom and helping others who are weaker or in need. The Golden Temple in Amritsar is decorated with lights and are Gurdwaras and fireworks displays are used to celebrate this festival. A Nagar Kirtan parade and demonstration of gatka (martial arts the Guru Hargobind encouraged his soldiers to practise to make them well trained and ready to</p>
	<p>crackers, giving and receiving gifts, decorating a Christmas tree.</p> <p>Christians believe that it is important to celebrate Christmas together.</p> <p>Buddhism: Buddhists offer gifts to put on the</p>	<p>Sikhs should use their time and talents to help others. This selfless service is called sewa.</p>	<p>Islam: Muslims celebrate Eid ul-Adha by saying special morning prayers, sacrificing an animal and sharing the meat equally between family, friends and those in need, dressing in their best clothes, giving thanks, giving money to</p>		<p>fight) may take place on the streets and an Akhand Path, a reading of the whole Guru Granth sahib may take place in the Gurdwara.</p> <p>Islam: There are different elements to how Ramadan is</p>

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		<p>shrine to show they are grateful for Buddha's teaching and to practise giving. Many Buddhists believe that being generous is merit-making which means they will gain good karma so their next life will be a good one.</p> <p>Dances are performed by monks during Losar to scare away bad luck and calm evil spirits. Monks spend months preparing for charm dances, which are seen as complex forms of meditation.</p> <p>Judaism: Many Hanukkah traditions are symbolic. Eating latkes and sufganiyot cooked in oil reminds Jews of the oil in the temple lamp. Traditionally, gifts of gelt allowed the poor to buy candles and wine needed for Hanukkah celebrations</p>		<p>charity, saying 'Eid Saeed!' (Happy Eid) and receiving presents and cards.</p>		<p>expressed. The fast varies each year, depending on the Islamic calendar. The lack of food and water of the body can be a challenge physically and mentally, and Muslims believe this shows their dedication and commitment to their faith. Iftar is the evening meal shared on families after a day of fasting. Ramadan may be celebrated slightly differently around the world but there are lots of similarities.</p>
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		and rewarded children for Jewish study.				
Faith	Hinduism (Diwali) Islam (Milad Un Nabi) Sikhism (Naam Karan)	Christianity (Christmas) Buddhism (Losar) Judaism (Hannukkah)	Hinduism (Ganesh Chaturthi) Christianity – (Lent) Sikhism (Guru Nanak)	Christianity (Easter). Buddhism (Kathina) Islam (Eid Ul-Adha)	Buddhism (Dharma Day) Judaism (Passover) Christianity (Pentecost)	Sikhism (Bandi Chhor Divas) Hinduism (Kunbh Mela) Islam (Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr)

BELONGING						
Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Skills	Talk about their own life and community.	Talk about their own life and the lives of others with interest and respect.	Compare things that are important to them with things that are important to others.	Ask and answer questions about who they are, what has influenced them and other people's identities and influences.	Give their own views and opinions about identity and belonging and understand the views of others who have different beliefs and belong to different communities.	Consider the benefits and challenges of belonging to their own culture or belonging to a different culture by explaining their own views, the views of others, human nature and society.
Knowledge	Hinduism and Christianity: Diwali is celebrated with lights, at Christmas time lights	Christianity: Christmas cards are a way of expressing to someone you are thinking about	Christianity: The end of Lent is Easter Sunday, this is when Jesus came back from the dead,	Buddhism: The life of a Buddhist monk includes a daily timetable, the Eight Requisites, the	Christianity: Pentecost is seen as the churches' Birthday because it was the first time	Sikhism: There are many similarities in the celebrations of the Hindu festival of

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	<p>are put up to celebrate this festival too. Both festivals celebrate with special food, worship, decorations and family time. Diwali is seen as a time for new beginnings whereas Easter is more similar in this way for Christians. Both festivals are about being around others and celebrating together.</p> <p>Sikhism: Explain that Sikh first names can be used for both boys and girls and most come from the holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib. Most Sikh boys are also given the name Singh, which means lion, and most Sikh girls are given the name Kaur, which means princess, to show they are all part of the Sikh community.</p>	<p>them at this important time and you are sharing good news with them.</p> <p>Buddhism: Losar is a family time when people clean their houses, wear new clothes, come together to eat, share the traditions of the festival and spend time together.</p> <p>Homes and monasteries are cleaned, tidied and decorated before Losar and Tibetans wear new clothes and settle any quarrels or arguments they have had over the past year as they prepare for the new one.</p>	<p>three days after being crucified. This was because he was the Son of God. This is the key belief of Christian faith which is why it is seen as the most important Holy day in the Christian calendar. White symbolises the joy and resurrection of Jesus.</p> <p>Hinduism: Some Hindus pray to Ganesh when they are moving house or doing something new to ask for everything to run smoothly. In the story of 'Looking for Lord Ganesh' Anika found it difficult to settle in and asked for help from Ganesh.</p> <p>Sikhism: As well as being the founder of Sikhism, he was also a writer and many of the hymns in the Guru Granth Sahib are his. He also travelled extensively, taking four long journeys in his lifetime so that he could spread his messages</p>	<p>Ten Precepts, meditation, almsgiving and worship. The Sangha is the Buddhist community and Buddhist women and children can join the Sangha.</p> <p>Buddha declared that women could be nuns and boys as young as seven could become novice monks.</p> <p>After Vassa, monks come out of the monasteries and members of the local communities give generous gifts of food and new robes to say thank you for the help and guidance the monks have given them.</p> <p>Buddha taught that generosity, giving food, alms monks to help them gain merit and good karma in life which will lead them to a better life after they die.</p>	<p>Christians had worked together to spread the word of Jesus. Many Christians believe that the word 'church' means a group of Christians who meet together, not just the building where they meet.</p> <p>Buddhism: Buddhists believe people have the ability to choose to do good. Buddhists are encouraged to practise giving to promote generosity and use meditation to calm their minds and develop loving-kindness and compassion for others.</p> <p>Judaism: As part of the celebrations of Passover, Jews clean their houses, rest, eat special meals together and read the story of Exodus from the Torah.</p>	<p>Diwali and the Sikh festival of Bandi Chhor Divas. They are both celebration of light and this is a big part of celebrations, including firework displays. The are celebrated at the same time of the year however the stories that are celebrated are different.</p> <p>Hinduism: Naga Sadhus give up everything to concentrate on their faith. Naga Saghu means holy man. They have no contact with their family, no money, no possessions, always obey their guru, sleep on the floor, wear nothing, eat one meal a day, carry out difficult physical tasks and live away from other people.</p> <p>Islam: The dates of Ramaadan on the</p>
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			about the nature of God and how people should live their lives truthfully and in the service of others.			Gregorian calendar (the yearly calendar we use) change every year. The Islamic Hijri calendar is a lunar calendar. Each month the Hijri calendar begins when the new moon is seen. Months are between 29 and 30 days long and the whole year is 354 or 355 days long. Ramadan starts on the first sighting of the new moon in the ninth month of the Islamic year. There are other important dates in the Islamic year including the Hajj and Eid ul-Adha.
Faith	Hinduism (Diwali) Islam (Milad Un Nabi) Sikhism (Naam Karan)	Christianity (Christmas) Buddhism (Losar) Judaism (Hannukkah)	Hinduism (Ganesh Chaturthi) Christianity – (Lent) Sikhism (Guru Nanak)	Christianity (Easter). Buddhism (Kathina) Islam (Eid Ul-Adha)	Buddhism (Dharma Day) Judaism (Passover) Christianity (Pentecost)	Sikhism (Bandi Chhor Divas) Hinduism (Kunbh Mela) Islam (Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr)

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MEANING, PURPOSE AND TRUTH						
Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Skills	Talk and ask questions about things they finds interesting and what puzzles them.	Talk about important events in real life and in stories that make people ask questions.	Ask important questions about life and compare their own thoughts and ideas to other peoples thoughts and ideas.	Ask important questions about the meaning and purpose of life and offer their own views as well as the views of other religious and non-religious people.	Ask questions about the meaning and purpose of life, and answer them with their own or other people's truths that may be religious, social or philosophical.	Use evidence, reasoning and examples to describe their own and other people's ideas about the meaning, purpose and truths of life.
Knowledge	<p>Islam: Muhammad became known as Al-Amin which means 'The Trustworthy'.</p>	<p>Buddhism: Tibetans traditionally eat Guthuk soup at Losar. This soup is made with 9 ingredients because 9 is considered a lucky number. It also contains a dumpling with an object in it. Tibetan Buddhists believe the object will predict the person's good or bad fortune for the coming year.</p> <p>Judaism: A soecial menorah is used at Hanukkah called the Hanukkiah. It has nine candles whereas a</p>	<p>Christianity: Ash Wednesday is the first day of lent. Many Christians are marked with an ash cross to during a special church service to show they are sorry for the wrong things they have done. Some Christians was their cross off at the end to show they believe God has forgiven them.</p>	<p>Christianity: Christians believe that Jesus died, came back to life, was on Earth for 40 days, then ascended to Heaven. Many believe they will live in Heaven when they die.</p> <p>Islam: Giving is a very important part of Eid ul-Adha celebrations. Muslims give food to those in need to ensure everyone has enough to eat for the celebration.</p>	<p>Buddhism: Many people see the Golden Rule, 'Treat other people as you wish to be treated yourself', as a universal truth because it spans all people, places and times.</p> <p>Judaism: Jews believe that they have a covenant with God: if they follow his commands, he will protect them. Jews believe that because Pharaoh refused to set the Israelites free, God</p>	<p>Sikhism: Guru Hargobind was a popular, powerful leader. His father, Guru Arjan, had been executed by Emperor Jahangir when Guru Hargobind was 9 years old. This prompted the Guru to create a well-trained, powerful army to defend the Sikh community and fight for religious freedom. He wore two swords know as Kirpans, one representing the power of Waheguru and one the power of</p>

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		<p>temple menorah has seven. Hanukkah candles are lit to remind Jews of the miracle of the lamp in the temple.</p> <p>A kosher Hanukkah has eight candles in line and at the same height. The ninth candle needs to be out of line. It is called the Shamash and is used to light the other candles. Candles are placed from right to left, one for each of the eight days of Hanukkah, but they are lit from left to right.</p> <p>The Hanukkah is lit after sunset. It is put in the window to publicise the miracle and as a sign of religious freedom.</p>			<p>decided to punish him by sending ten plagues to Egypt.</p> <p>Scientific explanations for the plagues include algae (river of blood), infected bites (boils) and volcanic ash (darkness).</p>	<p>the Guru, which are now part of the Sikh symbol, the Khanda.</p> <p>Hinduism: Karma means actions. Hindus believe in good Karma and bad Karma – good actions and bad actions. Hindus believe that washing in a holy river water, especially during the Kumbh Mela, washes away bad karma and helps them get closer to achieving moksha. Many Hindus believe that achieving moksha will free them of the cycle of death and rebirth and make them one with Brahman, the supreme spirit.</p>
Faith	<p>Hinduism (Diwali)</p> <p>Islam (Milad Un Nabi)</p> <p>Sikhism (Naam Karan)</p>	<p>Christianity (Christmas)</p> <p>Buddhism (Losar)</p> <p>Judaism (Hannukkah)</p>	<p>Hinduism (Ganesh Chaturthi)</p> <p>Christianity – (Lent)</p> <p>Sikhism (Guru Nanak)</p>	<p>Christianity (Easter).</p> <p>Buddhism (Kathina)</p> <p>Islam (Eid Ul-Adha)</p>	<p>Buddhism (Dharma Day)</p> <p>Judaism (Passover)</p> <p>Christianity (Pentecost)</p>	<p>Sikhism (Bandi Chhor Divas)</p> <p>Hinduism (Kumbh Mela)</p> <p>Islam (Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr)</p>

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VALUES AND COMMITMENT						
Year	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Skills	Talk about things that are important to them and things that are important to other people.	Talk with care and respect about the things that are important to them and to other people.	Make links between their beliefs and actions, and the beliefs and actions of others.	Ask and answer questions about their own and other people's moral dilemmas and choices and the beliefs behind decisions and outcomes.	Ask and answer questions about social and moral issues that are important to them and other people using their own ideas and the beliefs of others.	Link beliefs and teaching to ethical and world issues that are important to them.
Knowledge	Islam: Muslims don't draw pictures of Muhammad or other important people because they feel it is disrespectful.	Christianity: Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh were gifts brought to baby Jesus by the Three Wise Men. The Wise Men are also known as the Three Kings. Judaism: The Jews lit a lamp in the temple to rededicate the building to God after the repairs were finished. The word Hanukkah means rededication.		Buddhism: During Kathina, members of the local community give a new robe to monks who have completed the Rains Retreat. The monks then decide which of them will receive the robe. Many Buddhists believe that giving a new robe is merit-making and will earn them good karma in their next life.	Christianity: Many Christians believe that the Holy Spirit helps them to be patient, kind and loving, even in difficult situations. The fruits of the Holy Spirit are: love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control. Many Christians today believe that they have received the gift of the Holy Spirit and it helps them to follow a Christian way of life. Saints were 'fans' of	Sikhism: From the teachings of Guru Hargobind and his beliefs in fighting freedom, Sikhs believe that everyone should have freedom in their beliefs. Living in a multicultural society, there are lots of different beliefs and faiths around us. There are some challenges that come with a multicultural society alongside lots of celebrations for this.

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					<p>God and spread the words of Jesus.</p> <p>Buddhism: Buddha decided that the Middle Way, enough but not too much, was the right way to live after discovering that his life of luxury as a prince and then his life of hardship as a holy man had not led him to enlightenment.</p>	<p>Hinduism: The river Ganga is considered sacred and is personified as the Goddess Ganga.</p>
Faith	<p>Hinduism (Diwali) Islam (Milad Un Nabi) Sikhism (Naam Karan)</p>	<p>Christianity (Christmas) The Three Wise Men - Loek Koopmans (Make a gift for another person). Buddhism (Losar) Judaism (Hannukkah)</p>	<p>Hinduism (Ganesh Chaturthi) Christianity – (Lent) Sikhism (Guru Nanak)</p>	<p>Christianity (Easter). Buddhism (Kathina) Islam (Eid Ul-Adha)</p>	<p>Buddhism (Dharma Day) Judaism (Passover) Christianity (Pentecost)</p>	<p>Sikhism (Bandi Chhor Divas) Hinduism (Kunbh Mela) Islam (Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr)</p>