

SUBJECT

EYFS

ELG- Understanding the World	Past and Present	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To talk about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of family members. To know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling
	People and Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
ELG – Personal, Social and Emotional Development	Building Relationships	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show sensitivity to their own and to others’ needs.

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EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3 (KS2)
AUTUMN			
<p>Focus will be on current festivals; harvest, Christmas, Divali, Hannukah.</p> <p>Church visit for Harvest.</p>	<p>Christianity Event link: Harvest and Christmas</p> <p>(Believing) What do people believe about God, people and the natural world?</p> <p>(Belonging) How and why are religious celebrations important to people?</p>	<p>Judaism Event link: Hannukah</p> <p>(Belonging) How and why are religious celebrations important to people?</p> <p>(Believing) How and why are some stories and books sacred and important in religion?</p>	<p>Christianity Event link: Christmas Advent</p> <p>(Belonging) Why, where and how do people worship?</p> <p>(Believing) How do people’s beliefs about God, the world and others impact on their lives?</p>

			(Believing) How do sacred texts and other sources help people to understand God, the world and human life?
KNOWLEDGE			
<p>Know that Christmas is about the birth of Jesus and to know the basic Christmas story.</p> <p>Know who the important people are in my life and name them.</p> <p>Know there is a festival called Divali and that Hindus celebrate this.</p> <p>Know that Jewish people celebrate Hannukah.</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 people living in darkness.</p> <p>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.</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 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>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. The lamp burning for so long was considered a miracle.</p> <p>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 and rewarded children for Jewish study.</p> <p>The Jews lit a lamp in the temple to rededicate the building to God after the repairs were finished. The word Hanukkah means rededication.</p>	<p>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 about the second coming of Jesus in the future. 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. Not everyone celebrates Christmas in the same way and traditions and stories that don't mark the birth of Jesus are popular. Some ways in which it is celebrated is through singing carols, making Christmas foods, crackers, giving and receiving gifts, decorating a Christmas tree. Christians believe</p>

			that it is important to celebrate Christmas together.
SKILLS			
	Recall a variety of religious stories used for different purposes.	Retell a selection of key stories, making links to the core beliefs.	Describe how beliefs influence worship and lifestyle.
VOCABULARY			
special , unique, people who help us. firefighter , policeman , policewoman, nurse, doctor, paramedic, relations, parents, teachers, baptism , christening, birthday, Jesus, Christianity, nativity, Easter , special place , church, Christian , reflect	belonging , symbol, baptism , christening, ceremony , celebration, church, Christmas Jesus, Christianity, Christian, Bible, parable, harvest, nativity	, God, hannukah, dreidel, dedicate, latkes, light, festival, blessings, candle, lamp	Advent, wreath, belonging, belief.
SPRING			
Focus will be on seasonal festivals including Easter	<p>Christianity</p> <p>(Believing) Who am I?</p> <p>(Belonging) What does it mean to belong?</p> <p>(Behaving) What can people learn from religious leaders and teachers?</p>	<p>Judaism</p> <p>Event link: Passover</p> <p>(Behaving) What can people learn from religious leaders and teachers?</p> <p>(Belonging) How and why do symbols express religious meaning?</p>	<p>Christianity</p> <p>Event link: Lent and Easter</p> <p>(Behaving) Why and how are people influenced and inspired by others?</p> <p>(Behaving) What influences the way people behave and what is expected of a person in following a religion or belief?</p>
KNOWLEDGE			
Know that Christians celebrate Easter. Know some of the ways we celebrate Easter.	Christianity: The bible is the Christian holy book . This is split into the old and new testament Christians believe in God.	Judaism: Passover is one of the most important Jewish festivals . It commemorates the time Moses led the freedom over 3000 years ago. The word Passover refers to the final plague of	Christianity: Lent lasts 40 days (excluding Sundays) because Jesus spent 40 days in the desert before

	<p>Christians believe Easter is a time for new beginnings because Jesus rose from the dead to save us from our sins. Attending church on Easter Sunday to celebrate new life and enjoying a meal afterwards is a normal tradition with Christians.</p> <p>Legend has it that the Easter Bunny lays, decorates and hides eggs as they are also a symbol of new life. This is why some children might enjoy Easter egg hunts as part of the festival.</p> <p>People who believe in God belong to a family too – a religious family. People belong to a religious group by sharing beliefs in God, the messenger, prophet and the religious teachings.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus could be kind to everyone because God was helping Him. They believe He is God on earth. One of Jesus’ most important teachings was ‘Love your neighbour as yourself’ (Mark 12:28-31). Jesus meant everyone is your neighbour so you should love everybody the same.</p>	<p>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>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 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>	<p>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.</p> <p>Ash Wednesday is the first day of lent. Many Christians are marked with an ash cross during a special church service to show they are sorry for the wrong things they have done. Some Christians wash their cross off at the end to show they believe God has forgiven them.</p> <p>The last week of lent is called ‘Holy Week’ and during this week Christians remember Jesus’ crucifixion on Good Friday and celebrate his rising from the dead three days later, on Easter Sunday. Purple is a symbol of mourning which means</p>
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			<p>feeling sad because someone has died.</p> <p>White symbolises joy and the resurrection of Jesus.</p>
SKILLS			
	<p>Recognise the core beliefs of the religion(s) studied e.g. creation, salvation incarnation; belief in one God</p>	<p>Give examples of the festivals/rituals that link to key beliefs (e.g. Christmas, Easter, Passover, Sukkot).</p>	<p>Identify the role of some religious figures in the core beliefs and stories (Jesus, Moses, etc)</p> <p>Suggest how the stories and teachings studied might make a difference to the way the pupils think and behave</p>
VOCABULARY			
Easter, Spring, new life, Christian, Jesus	new life , Easter, Good Friday, Palm Sunday, crucifix, palm leaves, tomb, Bible	artefact, faith, Seder, Plate, Shabbat, , moses, pharaoh, Haggadah, locusts, burning bush, Torah	Lent, regret, hoy week, resurrection.
SUMMER			
Focus on seasonal celebrations including Eid and Ramadan.	<p>Judaism</p> <p>(Believing) What do people believe about God, people and the natural world?</p> <p>(Believing) Who am I?</p>	<p>Christianity</p> <p>(Belonging) What does it mean to belong?</p> <p>(Belonging) How and why do symbols express religious meaning?</p>	<p>Hinduism</p> <p>Event link: Ganesh Chaturthi</p> <p>(Believing) How do people’s beliefs about God, the world and</p>

			<p>others impact on their lives?</p> <p>(Belonging) Why are some occasions sacred to believers?</p>
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KNOWLEDGE

<p>Know that Muslims celebrate ramadan and Eid and that some people fast.</p>	<p>Judaism: Jewish people pray in a synagogue.</p> <p>The Shema is an important Jewish prayer which declares the Jewish belief that there is only one God. 'Hear O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord'. The words are spoken in the evening and morning prayer and is used as a Jewish confession of faith.</p> <p>Special objects that Jewish people might have in their home may include: mezuzah, candlesticks, challah bread, challah board, challah cover, wine goblet, other kosher food, Seder plate, matzah cover, Star of David on a chain, prayer books, hanukiah, kippa</p>	<p>Christians believe in The creation story- In the beginning - God started creation.</p> <p><u>The first day</u> - light was created.</p> <p><u>The second day</u> - the sky was created.</p> <p><u>The third day</u> - dry land, seas, plants and trees were created.</p> <p><u>The fourth day</u> - the Sun, Moon and stars were created.</p> <p><u>The fifth day</u> - creatures that live in the sea and creatures that fly were created.</p> <p><u>The sixth day</u> - animals that live on the land and finally humans, made in the image of God, were created.</p> <p>The first two humans that God created to live on Earth. They were the last things to be created, and made to be like God on earth.</p> <p><u>On day seven</u> - God finished his work of creation and rested, making the seventh day a special holy day. For Christians, this is Sunday. The seven days make up one week.</p> <p>Sunday is the day of rest and day that most Christians attend church.</p>	<p>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</p> <p>Hinduism: Ganesh was made by Parvarti 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>Hindus celebrate the birthday of Lord Ganesh during Ganesh Chaturthi. They pray to Ganesh to</p>
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			<p>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. 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>
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			<p>Clay statues of Ganesh are placed in houses, temples and temporary street shrines during Ganesh Chaturthi. At the ends of the festival, the statues are placed into a river or container of water to disintegrate.</p> <p>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>
SKILLS			
	<p>Give simple examples of how the stories and beliefs influence the behaviour of believers</p> <p>Identify some elements of practice that arise from these beliefs.</p>	<p>Give a simple account of the core beliefs of the religions studied.</p> <p>Give examples of how beliefs are linked to worship and prayer</p>	<p>Identify the key practices of a faith and some of the differences between denominations or sects</p>
VOCABULARY			
Muslim, Islam, Ramadan, Eid	mezuzah, candlesticks, challah bread, challah board, challah cover, wine goblet,	Firs, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, creation, God, dark, light, Adam, Eve	Hindu, Hinduism, Ganesh, Mandir, temple.

