

Key Question: 1.8 How should we care for others and the world, and why does it matter?

The principal aim of RE is to engage pupils in systematic enquiry into significant human questions which religion and worldviews address, so that they can develop the understanding and skills needed to appreciate and appraise varied responses to these questions, as well as develop responses of their own.

Strand / Questions/ Religions	Learning outcomes (intended to enable pupils to achieve end of key stage outcomes) :	Suggested content for learning: Teachers can select content from these examples, and add more of their own.
Strand: Living Recommended Y1 or Y2 Questions in this thread: F6. What is special about our world? L2.9 What can we learn from religions about deciding what is right and wrong? U2.7 What matters most to Christians and Humanists? U2.8 What difference does it make to believe in...? 3.10 Does religion help people to be good? 3.11 What difference does it make to believe in...? 3.12 Is religion a power for peace or a cause of conflict in the world today? Religions and worldviews: Christians and Jewish people	Teachers will enable pupils to achieve some of these outcomes, as appropriate to their age and stage: Emerging: • Talk about how religions teach that people are valuable, giving simple examples (B1). • Recognise that some people believe God created the world and so we should look after it (A2). Expected: • Re-tell Bible stories and stories from another faith about caring for others and the world (A2). • Identify ways that some people make a response to God by caring for others and the world (B1). Exceeding: • Give examples of ways in which believers put their beliefs about others and the world into action, making links with religious stories (B1). • Answer the title question thoughtfully, in the light of their learning in this unit (C1).	• Introduce the idea that each person is unique and important, using e.g. Christian teachings that God values everyone (Matthew 6.26); Jesus blesses the children (Matthew 19, Mark 10, Luke 18); Psalm 8 (David praises God's creation and how each person is special in it). • Talk about the benefits and responsibilities of friendship and the ways in which people care for others. Explore stories from the Bible about friendship and care for others and how these show ideas of good and bad, right and wrong, e.g. Jesus' special friends (Luke 5 v.1–11), four friends take the paralysed man to Jesus (Luke 5 v 17–26), 'The good Samaritan' (Luke 10: 25–37). • Consider the idea that we all have special gifts we can use to benefit others. • Learn that some religions believe that serving others and supporting the poor are important parts of being a religious believer e.g. Zakat, alms giving, in Islam; tzedekah (charity) in Judaism. • Read stories about how some people have been inspired to care for people because of their religious beliefs e.g. Mother Teresa, Dr Barnardo, Sister Frances Dominica; people known in the local area. • Having studied the teachings of one religion on caring, work together as a group to create an event e.g. a 'Thank you' tea party for some school helpers – make cakes and thank-you cards, write invitations and provide cake and drink, or organise a small fund-raising event and donate the money to a local charity. • Look carefully at some texts from different religious scriptures about the 'Golden Rule' and see if the children can suggest times when it has been followed and times when it has not been followed. Talk about how the golden rule can make life better for everyone. Make cartoons to show their ideas. • Explore the creation account in Genesis 1 in varied and creative ways, to find out what it tells Jewish and Christian believers about what God is like, and what these stories tell believers about God and creation (e.g. that God is great, creative, and concerned with creation; that creation is important, that humans are important within it). • Explore the account in Genesis 2. Talk about ways in which religious believers might treat the world, making connections with the Genesis account (e.g. humans are important but have a role as God's representatives on God's creation, to care for it, as a gardener tends a garden). Investigate ways that people can look after the world and think of good reasons they think this is important. Make links with the Jewish idea of tikkun olam (repairing the world) and Tu B'Shevat (new year for trees).

Key Question: 1.2 Who is a Muslim and what do they believe?

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Strand / Questions/ Religions	Learning outcomes (intended to enable pupils to achieve end of key stage outcomes) :	Suggested content for learning: Teachers can select content from these examples, and add more of their own.
Strand: Believing Recommended Y2 Questions in this thread: 1.1 Who is a Christian and what do they believe? 1.3 Who is Jewish and what do they believe? L2.1 What do different people believe about God? U2.1 Why do some people believe God exists? 3.1 Do we need to prove God's existence? Religions and worldviews: Muslims	Teachers will enable pupils to be able to achieve some of these outcomes, as appropriate to their age and stage: Emerging: • Talk about the fact that Muslims believe in God (Allah) and follow the example of the Prophet Muhammad identify some ways Muslims mark Ramadan and celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr (A1). • Recognise that Muslims do not draw Allah or the Prophet, but use calligraphy to say what God is like (A3). Expected: • Talk about some simple ideas about Muslim beliefs about God, making links with some of the 99 Names of Allah (A1). • Re-tell a story about the life of the Prophet Muhammad (A2). • Recognise some objects used by Muslims and suggest why they are important (A2). • Identify some ways Muslims mark Ramadan and celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr and how this might make them feel (B1). Exceeding: • Make links between what the Holy Qur'an says and how Muslims behave (A2). • Ask some questions about God that are hard to answer and offer some ideas of their own (C1).	• Share stories that help to show how Muslims think of God (Allah) and how following God shows them ways to behave e.g. 'Muhammad and the cat', 'The story of the two brothers', 'The crying camel'. • Look at calligraphy and listen to <i>nasheeds</i> that express ideas about God and the Prophet Muhammad e.g. calligraphy showing some of the 99 names of Allah; / <i>am a Muslim</i> by Zain Bhikha; share the words of the Shahadah, listen to the Call to Prayer. • Give children a way to respond to their own big questions e.g. writing a class big questions poem or a 'Where is God?' poem. • Describe one of the beliefs that Muslims hold about God e.g. tawhid. • Share the story of the revelation of the Holy Qur'an – how the Angel Jibril revealed it to Prophet Muhammad on Mount Hira; how Muslims learn Arabic to be able to read and remember it; some teachings from the Holy Qur'an. • Talk to Muslims about what they believe about God. • Explore what the concept of God means for the children themselves. • Identify the objects that are most precious to them. Why are they precious? How does it show? • Identify objects that are significant to Muslims; if possible, see them being used by a believer, e.g. prayer beads, prayer mat, Qur'an and stand, compass, headscarf. Why are these important? • Share the experiences of a Muslim during the fast of Ramadan and the celebrating of Eid-ul-Fitr. Why do Muslims celebrate?

Key Question: 1.1 Who is a Christian and what do they believe?

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Strand / Questions/ Religions	Learning outcomes (intended to enable pupils to achieve end of key stage outcomes) :	Suggested content for learning: Teachers can select content from these examples, and add more of their own
Strand: Believing Recommended Y1 Questions in this thread: 1.2 Who is a Muslim and what do they believe? 1.3 Who is Jewish and what do they believe? L2.1 What do different people believe about God? U2.1 Why do some people believe God exists? 3.1 Do we need to prove God's existence? Religions and worldviews: Christians	Teachers will enable pupils to be able to achieve some of these outcomes, as appropriate to their age and stage: Emerging: • Talk about the fact that Christians believe in God and follow the example of Jesus (A1). • Recognise some Christian symbols and images used to express ideas about God (A3). Expected: • Talk about some simple ideas about Christian beliefs about God and Jesus (A1). • Re-tell a story that shows what Christians might think about God, in words, drama and pictures, suggesting what it means (A2). • Talk about issues of good and bad, right and wrong arising from the stories (C3). • Ask some questions about believing in God and offer some ideas of their own (C1). Exceeding: • Make links between what Jesus taught and what Christians believe and do (A2). • Respond thoughtfully to a piece of Christian music and a Bible text that inspired it (B1).	• Share stories that help to show how Christians think of God e.g. the book of Jonah in the Old Testament, the Annunciation (Luke 1:26–56), the lost son (Luke 15:11–32) and Pentecost (Acts 2:1–13). • Describe some of the beliefs that Christians hold about God e.g. all-powerful, loving, close to every person, forgiving. • Look at art and recognise some symbols and images used to express ideas about God. • Listen to pieces of music that express ideas about God. • Talk to Christians about what they believe about God. • Give opportunities for children to reflect on and express their own big questions about life and God, in particular through discussion, art, music and drama e.g. responding to the question 'Where is God?' through art. • Using a suitable children's Bible (e.g. <i>The Lion Storyteller Bible</i> or New International Children's Version), share stories that show the importance of Jesus to Christians e.g. a parable, a miracle, a teaching of Jesus, birth and death and resurrection of Jesus. • Linking with these stories, describe some of the beliefs that Christians hold about Jesus e.g. that he was kind to people in need, that he performed miracles, that he is the son of God, that he lives. • Investigate how Christians follow teaching from the Bible about how to live their lives e.g. prayer and worship, treating others kindly. Hear and think about some prayers Christians use. • Experience thanking and being thanked, praising and being praised, and connect this experience simply to an idea about worship. • Explore what the idea of God means for the children themselves.

Key Question: 1.6 How and why do we celebrate special and sacred times?

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Strand / Questions/ Religions	Learning outcomes (intended to enable pupils to achieve end of key stage outcomes) :	Suggested content for learning: Teachers can select content from these examples, and add more of their own
Strand: Expressing Recommended Y1 & Y2 Questions in this thread: F4 Which times are special and why? L2.5 Why are festivals important to religious communities? U2.5 Is it better to express your beliefs in arts and architecture or in charity and generosity? 3.7 How can people express the spiritual through the arts? Religions and worldviews: Christians, Jewish people and/or Muslims	Teachers will enable pupils to be able to achieve some of these outcomes, as appropriate to their age and stage: Emerging: - Identify a special time they celebrate and explain simply what celebration means (A1). - Talk about ways in which Jesus was a special person who Christians believe is the Son of God (A2). Expected: - Identify some ways Christians celebrate Christmas/Easter/Harvest/Pentecost and some ways a festival is celebrated in another religion (A1). - Re-tell stories connected with Christmas/Easter/Harvest/Pentecost and a festival in another religion and say why these are important to believers (A2). - Ask questions and suggest answers about stories to do with Christian festivals and a story from a festival in another religion (B1). - Collect examples of what people do, give, sing, remember or think about at the religious celebrations studied, and say why they matter to believers (C1). Exceeding: - Suggest meanings for some symbols and actions used in religious celebrations, including Easter/Christmas, Chanukah and/or Eid-ul-Fitr (A3). - Identify some similarities and differences between the celebrations studied (B3).	- Consider the importance and value of celebration and remembrance in children's own lives. - Learn about festivals in Christianity, including Christmas, Easter, Harvest and Pentecost in Christianity: the stories and meanings associated with them. - For example, from Easter: - Explore stories of Jesus in Holy Week such as riding into Jerusalem on a donkey, turning over tables in the temple, washing his friends' feet, being arrested, being deserted, crucifixion, resurrection on Sunday morning. - Explore feelings of Jesus and disciples. - Explore how these are shown in the ways Christians celebrate Easter today e.g. Palm Sunday processions; washing feet; sorrow of Good Friday; darkness on Saturday services; light and joy of Easter day etc. - Learn about the significance of festivals to the Jewish way of life and what they mean, e.g. Shabbat (Genesis 1; God as creator), Pesach (Moses and the Exodus; freedom), Chanukah (hope and dedication), Sukkot (reliance on God). - Explore the meaning and significance of Jewish rituals and practices during each festival. - Learn about how Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr as the completion of a month of fasting (Ramadan). Find out what happens in a Muslim household at Eid-ul-Fitr. - Talk about what the stories and events means for the children themselves. - Compare the importance of the symbol of light within different festivals, e.g. Christmas, Chanukah; how believers express beliefs through this symbol, and how light can mean different things to believers in different communities.