

Greenfields RE Curriculum

Children at Greenfields know that Religion is a big part of human history and part of present-day life. They learn **key facts** about world religions, learn how to think about and compare religions, and reflect on their own beliefs and the faiths that surround them.

By the end of Year 6, we aim for our children to be key contributors to the greater community. To do this, we believe that they need to first be self-reflective about their own faith or position; be curious and show an awareness about others' beliefs; be able to link with other knowledge from the curriculum; be able to know similarities and differences (with reference to the facts) between the religions.

We will focus on Learning Characteristics which enable and empower us to achieve and succeed. Our Curriculum Threads - Cause and Consequence; Comparison; Civilisation, Community and Culture; Chronology and Legacy - will all run throughout our curriculum and be explored in a number of ways.



RE will be taught every week and each lesson needs to be evidenced in the child's own RE book in KS2 as either written work or a teacher print out explaining what had been achieved, or in a Floor Book in EYFS and KS1.

Lessons will need to follow the same sequence:

- Discuss key vocabulary for the lesson.
- Starter - a quiz about the key information (see KS1 curriculum) on the religion you are teaching. This must be in the children's book too. UKS2 could quiz about the key information across all 6 religions once the teachers know that the children have a good knowledge of that specific religion.
- Main part - videos and information about the key vocabulary and content of the lesson followed by recording in books; role play; debates and discussions; illustration to depict symbols, places of worship etc.
- Plenary - What have the children learnt from this? Feedback, reflection, comparisons/CWC (Compare with Christianity).

The whole school will study the same religion at the same time. See table below:

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Sikhism	Judaism	Islam	Christianity	Hinduism	Buddhism

The 10 main anchor concepts that teachers **must** explain are below and link closely with the Curriculum Threads:

10 anchor concepts				
Respect and tolerance	Comparison and difference	Values and beliefs	Belonging (community)	Culture and tradition
Commitment	Sacred/holy	Celebration	Ceremony	Rights of passage

At the beginning of the year, the children will be invited to refer to their own faith or position as they progress through the curriculum. That way they can understand that Religious Education is for everyone whatever their beliefs. However, remember that **no child should have to say what their beliefs are.**

Atheist - a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods.

Theist - a person who believes in the existence of a god or gods, specifically of a creator who intervenes in the universe.

Agnostic - a person who believes that nothing is known or can be known of the existence or nature of God.

Humanist - someone who trusts in the scientific method when it comes to understanding how the universe works and rejects the idea of the supernatural. They make their ethical decisions based on reason, empathy, and a concern for human beings and other sentient animals.

Believer in spirituality - someone who has a spiritual dimension to their lives but does not necessarily talk about it in theistic terms

Overview of learning

EYFS will begin to understand that the world and people around them are different and have different beliefs

KS1 will begin to immerse themselves into each religion learning about the key information linked to each religion e.g. such as key people, place of worship, religious leaders and religious text.

LKS2 will delve deeper into understanding more about each religion but also repeating the knowledge learnt in KS1.

UKS2 will begin to understand the **comparisons and differences** between the religions.

<u>EYFS</u>	<u>Year 1</u>	<u>Year 2</u>	<u>Year 3</u>	<u>Year 4</u>	<u>Year 5</u>	<u>Year 6</u>
EYFS will understand that the world is different. They will immerse themselves into each religion by celebrating the key festivals.	Year 1 will use and identify the key vocabulary. They will be able to name and recognise specific taught features. - Place of worship - Religious leaders (what do they look like?) - Religious text (What is it called? How is it treated?) - Festival (An important festival) - Religious story	Year 2 will understand and describe the key vocabulary. - Place of worship - Religious leaders (what do they look like?) - Religious text (What is it called? How is it treated?) - Festival (An important festival) - Religious story	Year 3 will learn about the concept of Belonging . They will understand the idea of prayer and how it is different. - Where did each religion begin? - What does their prayer look like? - Why do they pray? - Rules - Religious festivals	Year 4 will learn about the concept of Culture and Traditions . - Where did each religion begin? - Important clothing linked to each religion. - Important items around the house. - Key religious days e.g. Shabbat, Sunday mass (what happens?) - Symbols and religious text	Year 5 will learn about the concept of Rights of Passage . (Marriage and relationships) - How is life celebrated? (baptism) - Coming of age (bar mitzvah etc) - Pilgrimage - Marriage - Family	Year 6 will learn about the concept of Values and Beliefs . - Death (and rebirth) - Sinners - Reflect on why people believe. Reflect on their own beliefs.

	CWC (compare with Christianity): What is the place of worship in Christianity?	CWC (compare with Christianity): Who are the religious leaders in Christianity?	CWC (compare with Christianity): Where did each religion begin?	CWC (compare with Christianity): What are the important symbols in Christianity?	CWC (compare with Christianity): What are the important pilgrimages in Christianity?	CWC (compare with Christianity): How was the world created in Christianity?
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Sikhism

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Year 1	<u>Place of Worship</u> Gurdwara(Sikh temple) Video CWC: What is the place of worship in Christianity?	<u>Religious leaders</u> Guru Nanek Video	<u>Religious text</u> Guru Granth Sahib (First scripture)	<u>God</u> Waheguru (God)	<u>Religious story</u> The story of The Milk & The Jasmine Flower and the story of Duni Chand & the Silver Needle Video	<u>Assessment</u>
Year 2	<u>Place of Worship</u> Gurdwara(Sikh temple) Video What happens there? What does it look like?	<u>Religious leaders</u> Guru Nanek Video What is their job? Why are they important? CWC: Who are the religious leaders in Christianity?	<u>Religious text</u> Guru Granth Sahib (First scripture) How is it treated? Are there any important teachings?	<u>God</u> Waheguru (God) How do we know about this God? What special things did they do? How do people show they follow this God?	<u>Religious story</u> The story of The Milk & The Jasmine Flower and the story of Duni Chand & the Silver Needle Video What do believers learn from this story?	<u>Assessment</u>
Year 3	<u>Where did Sikhism begin?</u> Sikhism was started by Guru Nanak over 500 years ago in the Punjab region of India. CWC: Where did Christianity begin?	<u>What does their prayer look like?</u> Sikhs can pray at any time and any place. Sikhs aim to get up early, bathe, and then start the day by meditating on God. ... There are set prayers that a Sikh should recite in the morning and evening, and before going to sleep. Information Video	<u>Why do they pray?</u> Sikhs regard prayer as a way of spending time in company with God. For prayer to be really effective a person tries to empty themselves of everything of this world so that they can perceive God.	<u>What are the rules?</u> Sewa - selfless service through 3 different aspects. Tan (physical work and tasks). Man (mental skills and talent to help people). Dhan (sharing material wealth). Video about the Gurdwara Video - 3 types of sewa	<u>What are the religious festivals?</u> Diwali is a festival of lights and one of the major festivals celebrated by Hindus, Jains, Sikhs and some Buddhists, notably Newar Buddhists. Diwali	<u>Assessment</u>

Year 4	<p><u>Where did Sikhism begin?</u> Sikhism was started by Guru Nanak over 500 years ago in the Punjab region of India.</p>	<p><u>What are the important clothing items?</u> The 5 Ks: Kesh - never cut hair(turban) Kangha - comb - keep hair tidy and life tidy Kara - bracelet - eternal Kirpan - sword (courage and dignity - refrain from the 5 sins) Kachera - shorts - modesty</p>	<p><u>What are the important items found around the house?</u> Nothing of importance. At the Gurdwara, they have a langar. The langar is the free kitchen. Video</p>	<p><u>What are the important religious days?</u> Sikhs do not believe that any particular day of the week is a holy day. However, Sangraand (the first day of the Indian lunar calendar month) is an important day, when most Sikhs like to visit the Gurdwara for special prayers, usually in the early morning.</p>	<p><u>What are the important symbols?</u> The symbol or emblem of Sikhism is known as the Khanda. It is made up of: The Khanda - a double edged sword. This represents the belief in one God. The Chakkar, like the Kara it is a circle representing God without beginning or end and reminding Sikhs to remain within the rule of God. Two crossed kirpans (swords) representing spiritual authority and political power.</p> <p>CWC: What are the important symbols in Christianity?</p>	Assessment
Year 5	<p><u>How is life celebrated?</u> Taking Amrit When a baby is born a special prayer is read and a drop of Amrit (holy sweet water) is placed on the baby's tongue. Nam Karan - Naming of a Child At a ceremony at the Gurdwara, the name of the baby is chosen by taking the Hukam, the granthi randomly opens Sri Guru Granth Sahib to any page and reads the hymn on that page. The first letter of the first word of the hymn is picked. The child's name is then chosen beginning with that letter and is announced to the congregation.</p>	<p><u>Coming of age</u> Dastaar Bandi When a person is aged between 14 and 16, an initiation ceremony called the Dastaar Bandi (wearing of the first turban) takes place. Before the ceremony, kids generally begin by experimenting with their turbans, learning how to hold the weight on their heads, get comfortable with it, and then slowly begin tying it everyday. When they are 14 years old, young Sikhs are allowed to join the Khalsa. Khalsa Sikhs observe the Five Ks. A special solution of sugar and water, known as Amrit, is prepared in an</p>	<p><u>What are the important pilgrimages?</u> Many Sikhs make a pilgrimage to the Harmandir Sahib in Amritsar, in North India. Harmandir means 'The Temple of God' and Sahib is a sign of respect. The Harmandir Sahib is also known as the Golden Temple and is the most famous place of worship for Sikhs. Video of Pilgrimage CWC: What are the important pilgrimages in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>What does their marriage look like?</u> Marriage ceremony The Sikh marriage ceremony is called Anand Karaj. It is performed in the presence of the Guru Granth Sahib, the Sikh scripture. In a Sikh wedding, scripture is read from the Granth Sahib, and after each section the bride and groom walk around the Guru Granth Sahib, showing their commitment to the teachings being read. This is done four times. Following this, a communal prayer is said for the couple and religious hymns are sung.</p>	<p><u>What is their family life like?</u> Sikhs are encouraged to live as a family unit to provide and nurture children for the benefit of creation. Sikhs emphasise the importance of the family and the householder stage of life, ie being parents and providers for their children. Men and women are equal. Video about Sikhism.</p>	Assessment

	Singh ('Lion'), a reminder to be courageous, is added to boys' names while Kaur ('Princess'), to stress dignity, is added to girls' names.	iron bowl whilst the five Banis (special prayers) are recited by five Sikhs in the presence of the Guru Granth Sahib. During the ceremony the Amrit is blessed and sprinkled on the hair and eyes, a prayer is said and a meal is eaten together.				
Year 6	<p><u>Who created the world?</u></p> <p>Sikhs believe that Waheguru created the world and everything in it. They believe in the 'oneness of creation' – that is, Waheguru created the world and is present in every part of creation.</p> <p>CWC: How was the world created in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>What are the rituals for death?</u></p> <p>Funerals</p> <p>Sikhs burn their dead. As the body is bathed and clothed in fresh clothes by family members, Sikh prayers are said. The ashes are usually gathered afterwards, and put afloat in a flowing body of water — returning the person's last physical remains to nature.</p>	<p><u>What happens after death?</u></p> <p>Sikhs believe that upon death one's soul merges back into the universal nature, just as a drop of rain merges back into the ocean. Sikhs do not believe in heaven or hell. Heaven can be experienced by being in tune with God while still alive.</p> <p>Sikh scriptures don't dwell on what happens after death.</p>	<p><u>What are the comparisons with other religions?</u></p>	<p><u>What are the differences with other religions?</u></p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p>

Judaism						
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Year 1	<p><u>Place of Worship</u> Synagogue (house of worship) Video going to a Synagogue</p> <p>CWC: What is the place of worship in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>Religious leaders</u> Rabbi (spiritual leader)</p>	<p><u>Religious text</u> Torah - is a guide through life</p> <p>Video the Torah</p>	<p><u>God</u> Jews believe that there is a single God who not only created the universe, but with whom every Jew can have an individual and personal relationship. Video about Abraham talking to God</p>	<p><u>Religious story</u> The Jewish Story Video - the Ten Plagues</p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p>
Year 2	<p><u>Place of Worship</u> Synagogue (house of worship) Video going to a Synagogue</p> <p>What happens there? What does it look like?</p>	<p><u>Religious leaders</u> Rabbi (spiritual leader)</p> <p>Why are they important? What is their job?</p> <p>CWC: Who are the religious leaders in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>Religious text</u> Torah - is a guide through life</p> <p>How is it treated? Are there any important teachings?</p> <p>Video the Torah</p>	<p><u>God</u> Jews believe that there is a single God who not only created the universe, but with whom every Jew can have an individual and personal relationship. Video about Abraham talking to God</p> <p>How do we know about this God? What special things did they do? How do people show they follow this God?</p>	<p><u>Religious story</u> The Jewish Story Video - the Ten Plagues</p> <p>What do believers learn from this story?</p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p>
Year 3	<p><u>Where did Judaism begin?</u> Judaism originated in Israel around 4000 years ago.</p> <p>CWC: Where did Christianity begin?</p>	<p><u>What does their prayer look like?</u> Jews are supposed to pray three times a day; morning, afternoon, and evening. The Jewish prayer book (it's called a siddur) has special services set down for this.</p> <p>They wear a Kippah, Tallit and Tefillin. Video that explain Kippah and Tallit</p>	<p><u>Why do they pray?</u> Praying regularly enables a person to get better at building their relationship with God.</p> <p>Reminder of last lesson.</p>	<p><u>What are the rules?</u> The Ten Commandments https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/ztd2hyc</p>	<p><u>What are the religious festivals?</u> (Hanukkah) — Festival of Lights Passover (Pesach in Hebrew) is celebrated to commemorate the liberation of the Children of Israel who were led out of slavery in Egypt by Moses. Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year festival and commemorates the creation of the world. Yom Kippur, the most sacred and solemn day of the Jewish year, brings the Days of Repentance</p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p>

					to a close.	
Year 4	<p><u>Where did Judaism begin?</u> Judaism originated in Israel around 4000 years ago.</p>	<p><u>What are the important clothing items?</u> Kippah (a skull cap) On their heads a devout Jew always wears the Kippah to remind him that he is always duty bound to follow the laws of God at all times and in all places.</p> <p>Tallit (a prayer shawl) Before beginning to worship or pray the devout Jew will often put on a tallit. The fringes on the shawl remind him of the many commandments of the Torah.</p> <p>Tefilin (small leather box with long leather straps attached)</p>	<p><u>What are the important items found around the house?</u> Kosher foods are those that conform to Jewish law. This means no mixing of dairy and meat, no pork or pork products and no shell fish.</p> <p>Meat The animal from which the meat is taken must have been slaughtered in accordance with prescribed Jewish ritual. Jews cannot eat meat from any animal which does not both chew its cud (food brought up into the mouth by an animal from its first stomach to be chewed again) and has a split hoof; animals such as rabbit or hare, pig, horse, dog or cat are therefore prohibited.</p> <p>Fish Jews may eat fish that have both fins and scales that are detachable from the skin.</p>	<p><u>What are the important religious days?</u> Shabbat (day of rest) The Sabbath (Jewish holy day) starts at sunset on Friday and ends at sunset on Saturday. What do Jews do to celebrate Shabbat?</p> <p>Shabbat Intro to Shabbat Celebrating Shabbat</p>	<p><u>What are the important symbols?</u> The symbol or emblem of the Jewish people is the Magen David (Shield of David), also known as the Star of David.</p> <p>The Menorah is one of the oldest symbols of the Jewish faith. It is a candelabrum with seven candle holders displayed in Jewish synagogues.</p> <p>A mezuzah is found on doorposts in Jewish homes. It is a little case, containing a tiny scroll. The writing on the scroll is from the bible. It is in Hebrew and is called the Shema. It says that Jewish people should love God and keep his rules.</p> <p>CWC: What are the important symbols in Christianity?</p>	<u>Assessment</u>
Year 5	<p><u>How is life celebrated?</u> After the birth of a child, the mother must undertake a ritual cleaning and attend the mikveh. A scripture from the book of Leviticus requires the mother to be "purified".</p>	<p><u>Coming of age</u> They are both special ceremonies where Jewish boys (aged 13) and girls (aged 12) can become adults in the eyes of the Jewish religion.</p> <p>Bar mitzvah is for boys and means Son of the Commandment.</p> <p>Bat mitzvah is for girls and means Daughter of the Commandment.</p>	<p><u>What are the important pilgrimages?</u> Jerusalem remains an important place of pilgrimage for Jewish people.</p> <p>Extra information</p> <p>CWC: What are the important pilgrimages in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>What does their marriage look like?</u> Jews call marriage Kiddushin. This is a Hebrew word which means made holy or special. The couple are married under a huppah, a canopy. The couple make a written contract or promises together. This is called the Ketubah. A glass is broken to</p>	<p><u>What is their family life like?</u> Raising a family is a sacred duty to Jews, and a way to express loyalty to Judaism.</p> <p>Extra Information</p>	<u>Assessment</u>

				remind them that their joy will never be complete until the Holy Temple in Jerusalem is rebuilt. Both couples give each other a ring. The ring is a token or symbol of their promises		
Year 6	<p><u>Who created the world?</u></p> <p>Genesis, the first book of the Torah, explains Jewish religious teaching about how the world was created. The creation story in Genesis shows how God made the world and everything in it in six days, resting on the seventh.</p> <p>CWC: How was the world created in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>What are the rituals for death?</u></p> <p>The body of the deceased is washed thoroughly. The deceased is buried in a simple pine coffin. The deceased is buried wearing a simple white shroud (tachrichim). The body is guarded or watched from the moment of death until after burial.</p>	<p><u>What happens after death?</u></p> <p>Jews have always placed greater emphasis on life today on Earth than on life after death. For this reason, no single understanding of the afterlife has dominated Jewish belief.</p> <p>The Torah refers to an afterlife in which Jews will reunite with family members who have died. Other parts of the Tenakh refer to a place called Sheol, where the souls of the dead wait for purification.</p> <p>Extra information</p>	<p><u>What are the comparisons with other religions?</u></p>	<p><u>What are the differences with other religions?</u></p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p>

Islam

Important

In Islam, although nothing in the Quran explicitly bans images, some supplemental hadith explicitly ban the drawing of images of any living creature; other hadith tolerate images, but never encourage them. Hence, **most Muslims avoid visual depictions of Muhammad or any other prophet such as Moses or Abraham.** Most Sunni Muslims believe that visual depictions of all the prophets of Islam should be prohibited and are particularly averse to visual representations of Muhammad. (copied from Wikipedia).

	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Year 1	<p><u>Place of Worship</u> Muslim place of worship is a mosque.</p> <p>CWC: What is the place of worship in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>Religious leaders</u> Spiritual leader is called an imam.</p>	<p><u>Religious text</u> Sacred text is the Quran.</p> <p>The Qur'an https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p02mwjsw</p>	<p><u>God</u> They believe in one God (Allah) and that Muhammad is a messenger of God. The Angel Jibril (Gabriel) revealed Allah's words in the form of the Qur'an to Muhammad. Muhammad https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zv6sb9q</p>	<p><u>Religious story</u> https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/religious-studies-ks1-the%20islamic-story-of%20the-prophets-and-the-ants-and-the-crying-camel/z4vpri6</p>	<u>Assessment</u>
Year 2	<p><u>Place of Worship</u> Muslim place of worship is a mosque.</p> <p>What happens there? What does it look like?</p>	<p><u>Religious leaders</u> Spiritual leader is called an imam.</p> <p>What is their job? Why are they important?</p> <p>CWC: Who are the religious leaders in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>Religious text</u> Sacred text is the Quran.</p> <p>The Qur'an https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p02mwjsw</p> <p>How is it treated? Are there any important teachings?</p>	<p><u>God</u> They believe in one God (Allah) and that Muhammad is a messenger of God. The Angel Jibril (Gabriel) revealed Allah's words in the form of the Qur'an to Muhammad. Muhammad https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zv6sb9q</p> <p>How do we know about this God? What special things did they do? How do people show they follow this God?</p>	<p><u>Religious story</u> https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/religious-studies-ks1-the%20islamic-story-of%20the-prophets-and-the-ants-and-the-crying-camel/z4vpri6</p> <p>What do believers learn from this story?</p>	<u>Assessment</u>
Year 3	<p><u>Where did Islam begin?</u> Islam is the second most popular religion in the world with over a thousand million followers. It is more often thought of as a complete way of life rather than a religion.</p>	<p><u>What does their prayer look like?</u> The Muslim prayer ritual is performed five times a day, always facing in the direction of Mecca. Muslim prayer</p>	<p><u>Why do they pray?</u> The Qur'an teaches that the whole world is a mosque, so people can pray anywhere. The important thing for Muslims is to keep Allah constantly in mind by worshipping him five</p>	<p><u>What are the rules?</u> The Five Pillars of Islam -Shahadah: declaration of faith "I bear witness that there is no god, but God; I bear witness that Muhammad is the prophet of God." By</p>	<p><u>What are the religious festivals?</u> Eid ul-Fitr is a very important festival in the Islamic calendar and was started by the Prophet Muhammad himself. It is also known as 'The Feast of Breaking the Fast' and</p>	<u>Assessment</u>

	<p>Islam began in Arabia and was revealed to humanity by the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).</p> <p>CWC: Where did Christianity begin?</p>	<p>Wudu</p>	<p>times daily.</p>	<p>reciting this, one enters Islamic faith.</p> <p>-Salah: prayer Muslims are required to pray five times a day, washing themselves before prayer and facing in the direction of Mecca while praying.</p> <p>-Zakat: giving a fixed proportion to charity Muslims are required to give away a percentage of their earnings to those less fortunate, regardless of their religion.</p> <p>-Saum: fasting during the month of Ramadan Muslims fast for one lunar month each year, a period called Ramadan. During this time, Muslims reflect on their behaviour and strive to purify their thoughts.</p> <p>-Hajj: pilgrimage to Mecca If it is financially possible, Muslims are required to travel to Mecca once in their lifetime.</p> <p>5 pillars</p>	<p>is celebrated by Muslims worldwide to mark the end of Ramadan.</p>	
Year 4	<p><u>Where did Islam begin?</u> Islam is the second most popular religion in the world with over a thousand million followers. It is more often thought of as a complete way of life rather than a religion.</p> <p>Islam began in Arabia and was revealed to humanity by the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him).</p>	<p><u>What are the important clothing items?</u> In Islam, both men and women are required to dress modestly. However, Muslim women have special clothes which they sometimes choose to wear in order to protect their modesty.</p> <p>Clothing extra information</p>	<p><u>What are the important items found around the house?</u> Prayer Mat with Compass. Muslims must pray in the direction of the Kebab which is in Mecca, Saudi Arabia. This direction of prayer is called 'Qibla'. When travelling, the compass can show the traveller the direction of the Qibla. Skull Cap</p> <p>Halal</p>	<p><u>What are the important religious days?</u> In Islam, Juma ("Friday") is the holiest day of the week on which special congregational prayers are offered. Fridays are considered a celebration in their own right and Muslims take special care in wearing clean clothes, bathing, and preparing special meals on this day.</p>	<p><u>What are the important symbols?</u> Crescent and Star: The faith of Islam is symbolised by the Crescent and Star. The Crescent is the early phase of the moon and represents progress.</p> <p>CWC: What are the important symbols in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p>

Year 5	<p><u>How is life celebrated?</u> At the moment of birth, many Muslims speak the words of the Adhan (the call to prayer) in the ear of the baby so that the call to serve Allah is present from the start of the child's life.</p> <p>Aqiqah ceremony</p> <p>More information (do not talk about circumcision).</p>	<p><u>Coming of age</u> There is no formal commitment ceremony for Muslim children because they are considered to be born Muslim. At the age of four they have a Bismillah ceremony. This recalls the time when Muhammad first received the command from the Angel Jibril to receive the first words of the Qur'an.</p> <p>A madrasah is an Islamic school where lessons are given on the Qur'an, the history of Islam and the Arabic language.</p>	<p><u>What are the important pilgrimages?</u> Hajj, also spelled ḥ adjdj or hadj, in Islam, the 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 the fifth of the fundamental Muslim practices and institutions known as the Five Pillars of Islam.</p> <p>CWC: What are the important pilgrimages in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>What does their marriage look like?</u> Marriage celebrations for Muslims are traditionally simple events performed at the bride's home and led by a respected member of the Muslim community. They tend to include the following:</p> <p>The bride and groom accept each other in the presence of witnesses. The groom hands over a marriage gift called mahr to the bride. This might be money, an item or a commitment to perform some service to validate the marriage. Most Muslims will have a reading from the Qur'an. There may be an exchange of vows and rings. Those witnessing the marriage may be asked to pray for the couple, their families and the Islamic community.</p> <p>Information on Marriage</p>	<p><u>What is their family life like?</u> Families are considered to be at the heart of every Muslim community. Family life was created by Allah to keep society together and Muslims should follow the example of the Prophet Muhammad, who was married and raised a family.</p> <p>The traditional Muslim family is an extended family. It usually includes parents, children, grandparents and elderly relatives. Most Muslims believe that extended families mean greater stability, continuity, love and support for each other.</p> <p>The mother is at the heart of the Muslim family and is responsible for teaching children about halal and haram in the home. The father is responsible for taking the children to the mosque.</p>	<u>Assessment</u>
Year 6	<p><u>Who created the world?</u> Allah is eternal, and so not bound by the constraints of time. Allah decided to create the universe and because of his unlimited power and authority he commanded things to come into being. Allah then made all living creatures, the angels, the planets and the rain to allow vegetation to grow.</p>	<p><u>What are the rituals for death?</u> As soon as possible after death, the body is washed three times by relatives of the same gender as the deceased, and it is then wrapped in a white cloth. The body is then taken to an outdoor location, sometimes near the mosque, where Muslims will stand and offer prayers for the forgiveness of the deceased and that they</p>	<p><u>What happens after death?</u> Islam teaches that there is life after death, and this is known as Akhirah. In Islam, it is Allah who decides when a person dies and most Muslims believe that when they die, they will stay in their graves until Yawm al-din, the Day of Judgement. On that day, they will be raised from their graves and brought before Allah and judged on how they</p>	<p><u>What are the comparisons with other religions?</u></p>	<p><u>What are the differences with other religions?</u></p>	<u>Assessment</u>

	<p>CWC: How was the world created in Christianity?</p>	<p>may find peace and happiness in the world to come.</p> <p>The body is buried as soon as possible after death. It is laid on its side with three mounds of soil under the head, the chin and the shoulder. The head faces towards Makkah</p> <p>Information</p>	<p>lived their earthly lives. This belief is known as the resurrection of the body.</p> <p>More information</p>			
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Christianity						
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Year 1	<p><u>Place of Worship</u> Christian place of worship is a church.</p> <p>Catholic Church: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zkvcd2p</p>	<p><u>Religious leaders</u> The Archbishop of Canterbury is the senior bishop and principal leader of the Church of England</p> <p>The Pope is head of the Catholic Church.</p>	<p><u>Religious text</u> Sacred text is the Bible. The old and new testament.</p> <p>The New Testament (Jesus) https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zvhyr82</p>	<p><u>God</u> Most Christians believe in one God and that Jesus is the son of God.</p> <p>What was Jesus like? https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zyn34wx</p>	<p><u>Religious story</u> Easter is the most important festival in the Christian calendar. It celebrates Jesus rising from the dead, three days after he was executed.</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/religious-studies-ks2-easter/zknkgwx</p>	<u>Assessment</u>
Year 2	<p><u>Place of Worship</u> Christian place of worship is a church.</p> <p>Catholic Church: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zkvcd2p</p> <p>What happens there? What does it look like?</p>	<p><u>Religious leaders</u> The Archbishop of Canterbury is the senior bishop and principal leader of the Church of England</p> <p>The Pope is head of the Catholic Church.</p> <p>What is their job? Why are they important?</p>	<p><u>Religious text</u> Sacred text is the Bible. The old and new testament.</p> <p>The New Testament (Jesus) https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zvhyr82</p> <p>How is it treated? Are there any important teachings?</p>	<p><u>God</u> Most Christians believe in one God and that Jesus is the son of God.</p> <p>What was Jesus like? https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zyn34wx</p> <p>How do we know about this God? What special things did they do? How do people show they follow this God?</p>	<p><u>Religious story</u> Easter is the most important festival in the Christian calendar. It celebrates Jesus rising from the dead, three days after he was executed.</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/religious-studies-ks2-easter/zknkgwx</p> <p>What do believers learn from this story?</p>	<u>Assessment</u>
Year 3	<p><u>Where did Christianity begin?</u> Jesus Christ, who was crucified around A.D. 30 in Jerusalem, is the founder of Christianity.</p>	<p><u>What does their prayer look like?</u> Christian worship involves praising God in music, speech, readings from scripture, prayers of various sorts, a sermon and various holy ceremonies. Christian prayer</p>	<p><u>Why do they pray?</u> Prayer is how Christians communicate with God, through both talking and listening and being open to the guidance of the Holy Spirit. It is a two-way method of communication that gives Christians comfort as they feel that God is listening and may send messages back.</p> <p>More information.</p>	<p><u>What are the rules?</u> The Ten commandments</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Thou shalt have no other gods before me 2. Thou shalt not make unto thee any graven image 3. Thou shalt not take the name of the LORD thy God in vain 4. Remember the sabbath day and keep it holy 5. Honour thy father and thy mother 6. Thou shalt not kill 7. Thou shalt not commit adultery 	<p><u>What are the religious festivals?</u> The two main Christian festivals are Easter and Christmas. They are major milestones in the Western secular calendar.</p>	<u>Assessment</u>

				8. Thou shalt not steal 9. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour 10. Thou shalt not covet any thing that is thy neighbour's		
Year 4	<u>Where did Christianity begin?</u> Jesus Christ, who was crucified around A.D. 30 in Jerusalem, is the founder of Christianity.	<u>What are the important clothing items?</u> Many modern Christians reject this practice and instead encourage modest, respectful dress not only for Sunday worship, but in everyday life Religious cross on a necklace?	<u>What are the important items found around the house?</u> Christians use different symbolic objects to help them pray. A cross or crucifix reminds them of Jesus' sacrifice on the cross and his resurrection.	<u>What are the important religious days?</u> For most observant Christians, Sunday is observed as a day of worship and rest, holding it as the Lord's Day and the day of Christ's resurrection	<u>What are the important symbols?</u> The cross is the main symbol. It reminds Christians that Jesus died on the cross to save them. The dove is the symbol of the holy spirit and peace. The fish symbol was created using the Greek letters which spell out ICHTHUS : Jesus Christ God's Son Saviour.	<u>Assessment</u>
Year 5	<u>How is life celebrated?</u> Christening refers to the naming ceremony (to "christen" means to "give a name to")	<u>Coming of age Baptism</u> A sacrament is a ceremony through which Christians believe they receive God's grace or are brought closer to God. Therefore, a sacrament is something that people can engage in with their senses but that has a deeper meaning too.	<u>What are the important pilgrimages?</u> Pilgrimage is not compulsory in Christianity, but many Christians choose to undertake journeys to holy sites to: deepen their connection with God feel connected to the worldwide community of Christians learn more about the history of Christianity see sites where miracles happened and receive special blessings seek healing or acceptance of ailments More information	<u>What does their marriage look like?</u> Many Christians marry in church, surrounded by family and friends. Christian wedding ceremonies reflect Christian ideas about the purpose of marriage and have features that are of great religious and spiritual importance. More information	<u>What is their family life like?</u> Christianity teaches that children should treat their parents with honour and respect. They should consider their parents' wishes and be obedient. Many Christians believe that children are a gift from God, and that parents have responsibilities towards them that include: caring for them properly teaching them how to live and to accept authority teaching them about God taking them to be	<u>Assessment</u>

					baptised and promising to bring them up in a loving home. More information	
Year 6	<p><u>Who created the world?</u> Genesis is the first book of the Bible. It is divided into three parts. Genesis 1 describes the creation of Heaven and Earth. Genesis 2 focuses on the creation of the first humans, Adam and Eve. In Genesis 3, Christians learn how Adam and Eve disobeyed God and brought sin into the world.</p>	<p><u>What are the rituals for death?</u> Funerals However, some Christians believe that resurrection will be spiritual. For these Christians, both cremation and burial are acceptable. More information</p>	<p><u>What happens after death?</u> Christians believe that the death of the physical body is not the end. After their time on Earth they believe that humans will have eternal life in the afterlife.</p> <p>Christians believe that all humans have a soul. They believe the soul to be a non-physical part of humans that lives on after the death of the physical body. Many believe that it is the soul that will live on in the afterlife.</p> <p>People's time on Earth will be judged by God and this will determine what happens to the soul in the afterlife. Most Christians believe that they will either go to Heaven or to Hell.</p>	<p><u>What are the comparisons with other religions?</u></p>	<p><u>What are the differences with other religions?</u></p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p>

Hinduism						
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Year 1	<p><u>Place of Worship</u> Hindu worship typically takes place in the Mandir (temple). Mandir/ Gods https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p02n5wvr</p> <p>Puja (worship) https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zh2hyrd</p> <p>CWC: What is the place of worship in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>Religious leaders</u> A Hindu priest or religious leader is called a swami (meaning master).</p>	<p><u>Religious text</u> The sacred texts are called the Vedas or Books of Knowledge.</p>	<p><u>God</u> Hinduism is a henotheistic religion (which means they worship a single deity, known as "Brahman," but still recognize other gods and goddesses).</p> <p>Hindus recognise three principal gods: Brahma, who creates the universe. Vishnu, who preserves the universe. Shiva, who destroys the universe. Hindu Gods https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zt7tfg8 Expressing faith https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z6q6sbk</p>	<p><u>Religious story</u> https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/znmpvcw</p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p>
Year 2	<p><u>Place of Worship</u> Hindu worship typically takes place in the Mandir (temple). Mandir/ Gods https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p02n5wvr</p> <p>Puja (worship) https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zh2hyrd</p> <p>What happens there? What does it look like?</p>	<p><u>Religious leaders</u> A Hindu priest or religious leader is called a swami (meaning master).</p> <p>What is their job? Why are they important?</p> <p>CWC: Who are the religious leaders in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>Religious text</u> The sacred texts are called the Vedas or Books of Knowledge.</p> <p>How is it treated? Are there any important teachings?</p>	<p><u>God</u> Hinduism is a henotheistic religion (which means they worship a single deity, known as "Brahman," but still recognize other gods and goddesses).</p> <p>Hindus recognise three principal gods: Brahma, who creates the universe. Vishnu, who preserves the universe. Shiva, who destroys the universe. Hindu Gods https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/zt7tfg8 Expressing faith https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z6q6sbk</p> <p>How do we know about this God? What special things did they do? How do people show they follow this God?</p>	<p><u>Religious story</u> https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/znmpvcw</p> <p>What do believers learn from this story?</p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p>
Year 3	<u>Where did Hinduism</u>	<u>What does their prayer</u>	<u>Why do they pray?</u>	<u>What are the rules?</u>	<u>What are the religious</u>	<u>Assessment</u>

	<p><u>begin?</u> Hinduism is the world's third most popular religion, with around 750 million followers. The religion of Hinduism originated in Northern India, near the river Indus, about 4000 years ago and is the world's oldest existing religion.</p> <p>CWC: Where did Christianity begin?</p>	<p><u>look like?</u> Puja is the Hindu worship. Puja</p>	<p>Hindu worship is primarily an individual act rather than a communal one, as it involves making personal offerings to the deity.</p> <p>Worshippers repeat the names of their favourite gods and goddesses, and repeat mantras. Water, fruit, flowers and incense are offered to god. More information More information</p>	<p>For many Hindus, religion is a matter of practice rather than of beliefs. It's more what you do, than what you believe. For many Hindus there are four goals in human life (purusharthas);</p> <p>1 Moksha - the release of the soul (Atman) from the cycle of rebirth. The individual soul (Atman) unites with Brahman the universal soul. There are different ways to Moksha. spiritual - involves acquiring spiritual knowledge through yoga and meditation. devotion to god working selflessly for the good of society. How a person is reincarnated is determined by karma.</p> <p>2 Dharma - the code for leading one's life. Respect for elders is considered important and many consider marriage as a son's religious duty. 3 Artha - the pursuit of material gain by lawful means.</p> <p>4 Karma- through pure acts, knowledge and devotion, you can reincarnate to a higher level. The opposite achieves the contrary result.</p>	<p><u>festivals?</u> Diwali https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p02n5hl0</p> <p>Holi https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p02n5j6z</p>	
Year 4	<p><u>Where did Hinduism begin?</u> Hinduism is the world's third most popular religion, with around 750 million followers. The religion of Hinduism originated in Northern India, near the river Indus, about 4000 years ago and is the world's oldest existing religion.</p>	<p><u>What are the important clothing items?</u> Hindus don't have any religious dress code. They wear whatever they want. Most of their clothes are cultural. Hindu men frequently wear short coats (angarkha), and the women wear a long</p>	<p><u>What are the important items found around the house?</u> A lot of Hindus worship every day at home, at a shrine in their house. The shrine is usually kept in the cleanest room in the house to show respect to Brahman. Murti - An image or</p>	<p><u>What are the important religious days?</u> In Hinduism, each day of a week is dedicated to a particular god in the Hindu pantheon. Apart from the special Vratas and Upvaas, many Hindus also fast on a particular day in a week. Each day in a week has a speciality and there are</p>	<p><u>What are the important symbols?</u> Om is a common symbol found in the ancient texts of Hinduism, such as in the first line of Rig veda (top), as well as an icon in temples and spiritual retreats. CWC: What are the important symbols in</p>	Assessment

		scarf, or robe (sari).	statue of the god being worshipped. More information Vegetarian https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p02n5xj7	numerous folklores associated with the fasting observed on the days of a week.	Christianity?	
Year 5	<p><u>How is life celebrated?</u> The Fifth Samskara - Namkaran (name giving ceremony) In some Hindu families, 40 days after birth, the baby is taken to the community mandir for a naming ceremony. The father offers ghee-soaked wood on the fire. After announcing the baby's name, the priest pours holy water onto the baby's head and puts a few drops of amrit on the baby's tongue.</p> <p>Other Hindus perform the naming ceremony on the 12th day of the baby's life. Sometimes the father whispers the baby's name into his or her ear. Information</p>	<p><u>Coming of age</u> Sacred Thread ceremony (Upanayana) The Sacred Thread ceremony is a ceremony for boys in some Hindu communities to confirm they are of an age to take on religious responsibility. Girls are sometimes honoured in the same way, but it is rare for them to receive and wear the thread.</p>	<p><u>What are the important pilgrimages?</u> Pilgrimage - a very long journey or search of great moral significance.</p> <p>The most famous Hindu pilgrimage is the Kumbh Mela.</p> <p>Another famous tirtha (places of pilgrimage) is Varanasi, also called Benares or Kashi. It is one of seven ancient holy towns.</p> <p>Pilgrimage https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/religious-studies-ks2-my-life-my-religion-hinduism-pilgrimage-hinduism/z4ghf4j</p> <p>CWC: What are the important pilgrimages in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>What does their marriage look like?</u> The Hindu marriage ceremony is considered sacred, binding a man and woman together for life. It takes the Hindu couple into the second ashrama.</p> <p>More information</p>	<p><u>What is their family life like?</u> Having a family, marrying and becoming a parent is the second ashrama and is seen by some Hindus as a duty. Many Hindus believe sharing wisdom with grandchildren and guiding them through rites of passage is part of the third ashrama.</p> <p>More information</p>	Assessment
Year 6	<p><u>Who created the world?</u> For Hindus the universe was created by Brahma, the creator who made the universe out of himself.</p> <p>CWC: How was the world created in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>What are the rituals for death?</u> In the UK, many Hindu families have the body cremated as soon as reasonably possible at a crematorium.</p> <p>During the funeral ceremony, the priest and the mourners may recite verses from scripture and mantra. Most Hindus would say they are grieving for the person they knew, not the atman, which they</p>	<p><u>What happens after death?</u> Afterlife Hindus believe in the doctrines of samsara (the continuous cycle of life, death, and reincarnation). Moksha - freedom from the cycle of death and rebirth - soul becomes one with God. Karma (the universal law of cause and effect) states if you do good, then good things will happen in your next life. One of the key thoughts is "atman," or the belief in soul. This philosophy holds</p>	<p><u>What are the comparisons with other religions?</u></p>	<p><u>What are the differences with other religions?</u></p>	Assessment

		believe will be reincarnated.	that living creatures have a soul, and they're all part of the supreme soul. The cycle of birth and death https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p02n5v2q			
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Buddhism						
	Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6
Year 1	<p><u>Place of Worship</u> Buddhists worship typically takes place in the Buddhist temple or Buddhist monastery.</p> <p>What is Buddhism? https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zh4mrj6/articles/zdbvjhv</p> <p>CWC: What is the place of worship in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>Religious leaders</u> A bhikkhu is an ordained male monastic ("monk") in Buddhism.</p> <p>What is their job? Why are they important?</p> <p>CWC: Who are the religious leaders in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>Religious text</u> The sacred book of Buddhism is called the Tripitaka (called Tipitaka in Pali).</p> <p>Buddhism focuses on personal spiritual development, and Buddhists try to live a good life by following the Buddha's teachings, called the Dharma.</p> <p>How is it treated? Are there any important teachings?</p> <p>In the most general</p>	<p><u>God</u> No gods are worshipped in Buddhism, that's why it's non-theistic. Founded by Siddhartha Gautama ("the Buddha").</p> <p>Images of the Buddha</p> <p>How is he shown in the pictures? What do you notice about his position?</p> <p>How do we know about this God? What special things did they do? How do people show they follow this God?</p>	<p><u>Religious story</u> Buddhism https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/religious-studies-ks1-the-buddhist-story-of-siddhartha-and-the-swan-and-the-monkey-king/zfkcwty</p> <p>What do believers learn from this story?</p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p>
Year 2	<p><u>Place of Worship</u> Buddhists worship typically takes place in the Buddhist temple or Buddhist monastery.</p> <p>What is Buddhism? https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zh4mrj6/articles/zdbvjhv</p> <p>What happens there? What does it look like?</p>	<p><u>Religious leaders</u> A bhikkhu is an ordained male monastic ("monk") in Buddhism.</p> <p>What is their job? Why are they important?</p> <p>CWC: Who are the religious leaders in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>Religious text</u> The sacred book of Buddhism is called the Tripitaka (called Tipitaka in Pali).</p> <p>Buddhism focuses on personal spiritual development, and Buddhists try to live a good life by following the Buddha's teachings, called the Dharma.</p> <p>How is it treated? Are there any important teachings?</p> <p>In the most general</p>	<p><u>God</u> No gods are worshipped in Buddhism, that's why it's non-theistic. Founded by Siddhartha Gautama ("the Buddha").</p> <p>Images of the Buddha</p> <p>How is he shown in the pictures? What do you notice about his position?</p> <p>How do we know about this God? What special things did they do? How do people show they follow this God?</p>	<p><u>Religious story</u> Buddhism https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/religious-studies-ks1-the-buddhist-story-of-siddhartha-and-the-swan-and-the-monkey-king/zfkcwty</p> <p>What do believers learn from this story?</p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p>
Year 3	<p><u>Where did Buddhism begin?</u> Buddhism began in northeastern India and is based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama. The religion is 2,500 years old and is followed by 350 million Buddhists worldwide.</p> <p>Buddhism is the main religion in many Asian</p>	<p><u>What does their prayer look like?</u> In Buddhist countries there are many temples. People bring flowers and incense for the shrine and food for the monks.</p> <p>When entering a temple, Buddhists will take off their shoes, put their hands together and bow to the image of the</p>	<p><u>Why do they meditate?</u> Meditation involves the body and the mind. For Buddhists this is particularly important as they want to avoid what they call 'duality' and so their way of meditating must involve the body and the mind as a single entity.</p> <p>In the most general</p>	<p><u>What are the rules?</u> Buddhists try to live a good life by following the Buddha's teachings, called the Dharma.</p> <p>Dharma wheel</p> <p>The Noble Eightfold Path https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Urh4XryRNDI</p>	<p><u>What are the religious festivals?</u> Wesak is the most important of the Buddhist festivals and is celebrated on the full moon in May.</p> <p>In many countries, Buddhists will visit their local temple for services and teaching. They will give offerings to the monks of food, candles and flowers. Chanting and praying are an important</p>	<p><u>Assessment</u></p>

	<p>countries. CWC: Where did Christianity begin?</p>	<p>Buddha. They may also use prayer beads called malas.</p> <p>Some Buddhists may also have a shrine within their home too.</p> <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/z64tfg8</p>	<p>definition, meditation is a way of taking control of the mind so that it becomes peaceful and focused, and the meditator becomes more aware.</p> <p>The purpose of meditation is to stop the mind rushing about in an aimless (or even a purposeful) stream of thoughts. People often say that the aim of meditation is to still the mind.</p>		<p>part of Wesak.</p> <p>The 'Bathing the Buddha' ceremony is also often included. Water is poured over the shoulders of the Buddha as a reminder to purify their own minds from greed, hatred and ignorance.</p> <p>Wesak (multiple videos) https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbeebies/watch/lets-celebrate-wesak</p>	
Year 4	<p><u>Where did Buddhism begin?</u> Buddhism began in northeastern India and is based on the teachings of Siddhartha Gautama. The religion is 2,500 years old and is followed by 350 million Buddhists worldwide.</p> <p>Buddhism is the main religion in many Asian countries.</p>	<p><u>What are the important clothing items?</u> Features of the day of ordination The young man walks around the monastery four times wearing elaborate clothing and carrying a candle, flowers and incense. By dressing in elaborate clothing, Buddhists are reminded that the Buddha himself was born as a Prince. He removes the clothing and throws coins onto the ground to show he is leaving wealth and possessions behind, just as the Buddha himself did. The young man goes into the monastery and asks the abbot to ordain him. He puts on yellow robes. The abbot asks a series of questions about his intentions and his willingness to live by the rules and standards of Buddhism. The new monk</p>	<p><u>What are the important items found around the house?</u> After ordination, the monk has to live a simple life according to the Five Precepts and other rules that only monks have to follow.</p>	<p><u>What are the important religious days?</u> Wesak is the most important of the Buddhist festivals and is celebrated on the full moon in May.</p> <p>In many countries, Buddhists will visit their local temple for services and teaching. They will give offerings to the monks of food, candles and flowers. Chanting and praying are an important part of Wesak.</p>	<p><u>What are the important symbols?</u> The wheel of life which symbolises the cycle of life, death and rebirth. The eight spokes remind people that the Buddha taught about eight ways of life. Lotus The lotus flower symbolises purity and divine birth. The lotus flower grows in mud at the bottom of a pool, but rises above the surface to become a beautiful flower. Buddhist say this is how people should rise above everything which is dukkha. A flower may be very beautiful and have a wonderful scent, but it soon withers and dies. This shows that nothing in life is perfect. CWC: What are the important symbols in Christianity?</p>	Assessment

		answers these questions in Pali.				
Year 5	<p>Who was Siddhartha Gautama?</p> <p>The life of Siddhartha Gautama ("the Buddha"). Siddhartha was born a wealthy prince, but gave up everything to find a true understanding of the world. He tried many different types of Hindu beliefs, but eventually he formed his own belief system and taught many others. He was called "The Buddha", or the enlightened one. Many of Siddhartha teachings or what is called his "dharma" come from Hinduism.</p> <p>The life of Siddhartha https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nVKK-WVW2uw</p>	<p><u>How is life celebrated?</u> When the parents present the child in the temple, they are introducing the new child to the Buddha, and showing that they want their child to grow up understanding the Buddhist tradition and the Four Noble Truths - and to be able to put the Noble Eightfold Path into practice.</p>	<p><u>What are the important pilgrimages?</u> Bodh Gaya is a very important place for Buddhists to visit on a pilgrimage. Buddhists believe that Siddhartha Gautama, their founder, achieved enlightenment here.</p> <p>CWC: What are the important pilgrimages in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>What does their marriage look like?</u> In a Buddhist country the marriage ceremony is likely to be held in the home, a hired hall or in specially built pavilion. There is no marriage ceremony held at a temple. However a monk may be invited after the marriage ceremony to offer a blessing on the marriage. This will include specific blessings chanted by the monk and maybe a short sermon, probably on marriage.</p> <p>In general monks are forbidden to attend celebrations, especially where there might be alcohol.</p>	<p><u>What is their family life like?</u> Buddhists try to live their lives following the Noble Eightfold Path and using the Five Precepts. These will shape the married life of the couple as they try to reach the next rebirth in a positive way together.</p>	Assessment
Year 6	<p><u>Who created the world?</u> Buddhism is different from many other faiths because it is not centred on the relationship between humanity and God. Buddhists do not believe in a personal creator God.</p> <p>CWC: How was the world created in Christianity?</p>	<p><u>What are the rituals for death?</u> Buddhists believe that death is a major transition between the present life and the next, and therefore an opportunity for the dying person to influence their future birth. Family and friends try to support the dying person before, during and after death to develop a positive state of mind in order to ensure a good rebirth. Because of this and because of the restriction on their participating in parties and the like, funerals are the only major life rite in which Buddhist monks and nuns are actively involved.</p>	<p><u>What happens after death?</u> Buddhists believe in a constant cycle of life and death, and that people will be reborn after they die unless they reach Enlightenment and reach nirvana.</p>	<p><u>What are the comparisons with other religions?</u></p>	<p><u>What are the differences with other religions?</u></p>	Assessment