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| Detailed Curriculum Knowledge Religious Education (Intent) | | |
| To use this document:   * select the year groups that are being taught * select Year A (years A and C) or Year B (years B and D) depending on the 4-Year Cycle [sometimes, for example, Y3A can be taught before Y2B depending on the arrangement of classes and year group combinations] * If the year is an even to odd year eg 2022-2023 then this will be a year A. If the year is odd to even year eg 2023-2024 then it is year B. * the topics within the year can be taught in any order during the year | | |
| Foundation Stage.  Birth to five  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. | | |
| Autumn  To teach within Magic of Story Telling  The Nativity, (Retell the story once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words) (Understand that some places are special to members of their community) (Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways).  This is why we celebrate **Christmas,** some people put up a **tree, decorations, give gifts.**  A long time ago.  An **angel** visited **Mary** to say that she would have a baby.  The baby would be called **Jesus**.  Mary travelled to **Bethlehem** on a donkey with **Joseph**.  Jesus was born in a **stable**.  3 **shepherds** visited Jesus.  3 **wise men** visited Jesus and brought precious gifts. | Spring  To teach within Magic of Story Telling  Noah’s Ark, (Retell the story once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words).  **Noah** was a good man. He loved and **obeyed God**  God loved Noah  God told Noah to build an **ark - a big boat**.  Noah followed God's plan and built a boat that was one-and-a-half football fields long.  God told Noah that a **great flood** was coming.  God asked Noah to collect **two** of all the creatures of the earth and bring them into the ark.  Noah's wife, and his three sons, and their wives were also safe on the boat.  Then it **rained** for forty days and forty nights.  After it stopped raining, the water continued to rise  Noah waited for the water level to go down and then sent a dove to look for land it came back with an olive branch.  Altogether, Noah and his family and the animals lived on the ark for a long time.  Suddenly a bright **rainbow** filled the sky. This was God's **promise** that He would never flood the earth again.  Easter Story, (Retell the story once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words). To teach within Magic of Story Telling  **Jesus** died on a **cross** on a Friday almost two thousand years ago (**Good Friday).**  Christians believe that on the following Sunday, Jesus **rose** from the dead and proved that He is the **Son of God**.  The following **Sunday** is **Easter**.  Religious celebrations include family gatherings and special Easter **church** services. | Summer  To teach within Magic of Story Telling  Moses and the Parting of the Red Sea , (Retell the story once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words).  A **Pharaoh** decided to capture people  He wanted them to go to **Egypt**  **Moses** said that **God** would save them.  **Moses** stretched out his hand over **the Red Sea** and **God** sent a very strong wind.  The water **rose** up and divided the people walked across the Red Sea on dry land.  There was a wall of water on each side of them as they crossed.  Moses stretched his hand back over the water and the water went back down.  The Red Sea covered all the Egyptian men and chariots.  God saved the people again.  The people **believed** in God and **trusted** Moses to lead them.  Jewish link – the people from the old testament are Jewish. |
| Diwali (Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways).  **Diwali** is the **festival of light**.  A great warrior, **Prince Rama**, had a wife named **Sita**.  There was also a terrible king, **Ravana**.  He had twenty arms and ten heads.  Ravana wanted to make Sita his wife, and one day he kidnapped her.  Rama found Sita and began their long journey back to their land, and everybody lit oil lamps to guide them on their way and welcome them back*.*  Ever since, people light lamps at **Diwal**i to remember that light stronger than dark and good triumphs over evil.  People **celebrate** by giving gifts, sweets, lighting lamps, fireworks, having good food. | Chinese New Year (Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways). (Retell the story once they have developed a deep familiarity with the text; some as exact repetition and some in their own words  Celebrated in **January** or **February** by people in **China** and around the world.  **Spring festival.**  The colour **red** in a **lucky** colour.  Celebrated by lighting fireworks, lighting lanterns, gifting red envelopes, dragon dances, and food. |  |
| Rosh Hashana(Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways).  **Rosh Hashana** is the **Jewish New Year.**  It is believed that this was when **Adam** was born.  An important **symbol** for **Rosh Hashana** is the blowing of the animal **horn** (**shofar**).  People eat **sweet food** to bring in a **sweet year** for example **apple** and **honey**. |

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| Y1 A | Y2 B | Y3 A | Y4 B | Y5 A | Y6 B |
| The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Christianity -  Concept – Incarnation  Was Jesus a gift from God?   * Before Jesus was born the world had lots of people who did bad things and didn’t follow the rules. * Christians believe the stories from the holy book called the **Bible**   **Nativity** story:   * **Angel Gabriel** and Holy spirit visits **Mary** * Angel Gabriel visits **Joseph** * Go to **Bethlehem** to be counted * No room and the inn – born in a **stable** * Angel visits **shepherds** and they go to visit **Jesus**. They take a gift of a **lamb** * Angel visits the 3 **wise men** (kings) and they go to visit the baby by following a **star**. They bring **gold, frankincense and myrrh**. * **Gift**s symbolise **love** and how important a person is to you. * Jesus was a gift from **God** to everyone on earth – Why did God send him? God gave Jesus to the world to **save** and rescue it.   **Discovery RE units: Christmas Y1 and Y2** | The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Christianity-  Concept – Incarnation  Is it possible to be kind to everyone all the time?   * **Parables** are stories that Jesus told to show a **moral** or message to his followers. * To know the story of the good Samaritan (see appendix 1) * The story (not parable) of Zacchaeus: (see appendix 2) **(God loved him and knew that his heart was good – if you treat people well, they will show goodness)** * Jesus taught that they must always show kindness and friendship even when it is difficult as that is what God wants them to do.   **Discovery RE units: Jesus as a friend and What did Jesus teach? Y1 and Y2** | The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Christianity –  Concept – Incarnation  Could Jesus perform miracles or is there another explanation?   * A **miracle** is an **extraordinary** event taken as a sign of the power of God. It is outstanding, unusual or wonderful. It is outside the rules of nature or our expectations * To know the blind man story **see appendix 4** * To know the paralysed man story **appendix 5** * To know the difference between the stories , one is a good person that has been granted a miracle. * One is a sinner that has had their sins forgiven.   **Discovery RE units: Jesus’ Miracles Y3** | The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Islam  Concept - Beliefs and Practices/Community and Belonging  What is the best way for Muslims to show commitment to God?   * The **Five Pillars of Islam** are the most important **Muslim** practices. * They are Shahada, Salat, Zakat, Sawm and Hajj * **Shahada** (or Shahadah) (**Profession of Faith**) * **Salat** (Prayer) * **Zakat** (Donating to charity and community members in need) * **Sawm** (**Fasting** during the month of **Ramadan**. All healthy Muslims fast in the day time) * **Hajj** means **pilgrimage**   It begins on the 8th day of **Dhu al-Hijjah** (the last month of the Islamic year) and ends on the 13th day. About 2 million people perform the hajj each year.  **see appendix 9**  **Discovery RE units: Hajj Y2 and Beliefs and Practices Y6** | The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Christianity –  Concept - Beliefs and Practices  What is the best way for a Christian to show commitment to God?  Refresh on the 10 **commandments**. (Year 1 Judaism topic)   * ‘Love your neighbour as yourself’ (Galatians 5:14) * Galatians 5:22 – if a Christian is committed to God and allows the holy spirit to live in them, they will be displaying love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, goodness, faithfulness, gentleness and self-control and not jealousy or conceitedness. * **Mother Teresa**: **nun** who travelled to Kolkata to look after those with sickness and **poverty**. She founded an international organisation called the **Missionaries Charity** that helped the poor. * **Salvation Army**: set up to meet human needs, in God’s name, without discrimination. * Christian show commitment by going to church every Sunday, **worshipping** God, taking **communion**. * Recap the last supper: how Jesus turned water into wine and gave bread as a symbol of his body **appendix 7** * **Communion** is: Wine and bread is **blessed** and then given to Christians as a **symbol** of the body and blood of Jesus. * **Confirmation** is a way that they can show their commitment. A person is able to confirm the **vows** that someone else made for them when they were **baptised.**   **Discovery RE units: Beliefs and practices Y5** | The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Christianity – Christmas  Concept – incarnation  Is the Christmas story true?  **Witness statements** (Discovery RE year 5 Christianity unit)  Recap the knowledge from the **Nativity** story KS1  Read **Matthew Chapter 1: 18-25**  **Joseph Accepts Jesus** as His Son  **Appendix 13**   * An **angel** appeared to Joseph in a dream and told him that Jesus was going to save people from their sins.   **The Magi Visit the Messiah appendix 14**  The Magi went to visit Herod  They told him about the new king  Herod asked them to come back to say where they found him  Magi had a dream that they shouldn’t go back and tell Herod, so they didn’t  **The Escape to Egypt**   * An angel of the Lord appeared to Joseph in a dream. The angel said its going to be dangerous so they went to Egypt and hid in a cave.   **To know the story from Luke**  **Chapter 2: 1-20 appendix 16**  **The Birth of Jesus**   * **Caesar Augustus** issued a decree that a **census** should be taken of the entire Roman world. * Joseph went up from the town of **Nazareth** to Bethlehem. * He went there to register with Mary, who was pledged to be married to him and was expecting a child. * While they were there, Mary had her baby. She wrapped him in clothes and placed him in a **mange**r.   Discovery RE unit year 5 Autumn 2 |
| The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Christianity –  Concept – God Creation  Does God want Christians to look after the world?   * The **Bible** has a story about how the world was **created**. * This is the first story in the bible. (Genesis chapter 1) * Day 1: light and dark created called it night and day * Day 2: separated the water from the sky * Day 3: created dry land, seas and all the plants * Day 4: sun, moon and stars * Day 5: creatures that live in the sea and ones that fly * Day 6: animals that live o n the land and humans made in the image of **God**. * **Adam** and **Eve** are the first humans. * Day 7: day of rest – holy day (**Sunday**) **Sabbath** * We need to look after things that are **special** to someone. * **Christians** believe that because God created the world we should look after it.   **Discovery RE units: Creation story Y1** | The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Hinduism –  Concept - Beliefs and Practices/Community and Belonging  Would celebrating Divali at home and in the community bring a feeling of belonging to a Hindu child?   * The theme of triumph of good over evil is shown in the story of Rama and Sita. * **To know the story of Rama and Sita (appendix 3)** * Hindus should bring as much good to the world as possible. * **Divali**: celebration of good over evil and is a festival of light. * In this they worship the **goddess Lakshmi** who is the goddess of wealth and good fortune. It is the birth of Lakshmi. * **Rangoli patterns**: colourful design on the floor using rice powder. To welcome Lakshmi into the house. * **Diva lamps**: lit to help Lakshmi find the way into people’s homes to bring good fortune. * **Sweets:** **Mithai** – sweets are pure and an **offering** to the gods. They greet people are **celebrate** the **festival.** * **Music**: dancing and singing * **Puja tray**: bell to ring to let god know they are ready to worship, incense to purify the air, kum kum powder to make into a red paste to put on the forehead as a sign of respect to the gods, diva lamp as a symbol of gods presence, water containers Christianity Easter (Passover – Judaism) and spoon to offer water to the gods as a mark of respect. * **Fireworks**: represent the lights that guided them home. * At the **Mandir** (temple): they offer the puja trays to the gods * Celebrated over 5 days: day one – clean the home, pray and bake sweets, day 2- decorate the home with lamps and Rangoli, day 3- most important day, they worship and have feasts and fireworks, day 4 – marks the new year and they exchange gifts, day 5 – honour siblings.   **Discovery RE units: Divali Y3** | The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Buddhism –  Concept – Beliefs and Practices  Is it possible for everyone to be happy?   * **Buddhism** started in **India** (it is now Nepal) 2500 yrs ago. * People who follow this religion are called **Buddhists** * Buddhism does not have a god. * It is a way of life and a **state of mind.** * **Meditation** is important to them. * The Life of the Buddha (see story sheet pg 44 Discovery RE) * The Buddha was a prince called **Siddhattha Gotama** who lived in **luxury** and had not seen any **suffering** so was shocked when he first saw it. * He decided to search for truth. * Important messages in the story are: * There are lots of things in life, like illness, that cause people not to be **happy**. * Money does not always make people happy. * How you view the world (your state of mind) helps you to be happy and achieve **enlightenment** (find the **truth** in life and stop being **reborn** because they have reached **Nirvana)**.   **Discovery RE units: Buddha’s Teaching Y4** | The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Christianity – Easter- forgiveness  Concept - Salvation  What is good about Good Friday?   * Recap **Christians** believe that **Jesus** is **God**’s son. * **Easter** is always on a Sunday in March or April. * The week before Easter is known as **Holy Week**. * This week starts with **Palm Sunday** which is when Jesus came to visit **Jerusalem**. * The Thursday is known as **Maundy Thursday** which commemorates **The Last Supper** and the day Jesus was arrested. * The Friday is **Good Friday** which is the day of **crucifixion**. * The Sunday is **Easter Sunday** when Jesus was **resurrected**. * The Easter Story –  **see appendix 7** * Even though Good Friday was the crucifixion it was good because it showed that Jesus was prepared to sacrifice himself for his love of humanity and willingly died to save them.   **Discovery RE units: Easter- Forgiveness Y3** | The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Sikhism –How far would a Sikh go for their religion?  Concept – Beliefs and Practices  Quick recap of previous unit taught building on previous knowledge   * In the **Guru Granth Sahib** (holy Book) there are lots of stories where **Guru Nanak** shows what he expects of a good Sikh. * **Guru Nanak**: The Milk and the Jasmine Flower (story on Pg 62 Discovery RE Y5) * **Bhai Lalo** and **Malik Bhago** story. * 5 key **beliefs** of Sikhs from Guru Nanak’s teaching: God is in everything, serve others, treat people equally, share with others and live honestly. * The **Langar**: a meal that symbolises that all people are equal. * **The Golden Temple:** it is in **Amritsar** and Sikhs visit on **pilgrimage.** * Arranged marriage: it is a **sacrifice** in everything by agreeing to marry the person who your parents have selected (not all Sikhs follow this practice in modern times). * Recap **Amrit ceremony** (Y3)   **Discovery RE units: Belief into action/ belief and moral values Y5** | The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Christianity – Easter  Concept – salvation  The main aspects of the Easter Story are taught in year 4.  How significant is it for Christians to believe God intended Jesus to die?   * **Christians** believe there is already a plan for their life, which they have little control over. This is called **destiny**. * **Christians** believe **God** had a plan for Jesus’ life * **Christians** believe that **Jesus** was the **Incarnation of God** sent to the Earth to show people how to lead good lives, to die as a **sacrifice**, so they could be forgiven and come back to life again to prove to **Christians** that they could also have life after death. * **Holy week –**Recap from year 4 * The week includes five days * The first is **Palm Sunday,** which commemorates **Jesus**’ entry to **Jerusalem** to observe Passover. (Matthew 21:5). * In many **Christian churches** **Palm Sunday** is celebrated with a blessing and procession of **palms.** * **Maundy Thursday** marks Jesus’ institution at the **Last** **Supper** of the Eucharist, thereafter a central element of Christian worship. See **appendix 5** * The last supper is reflected in the holy communion**.** * **Good Friday**   Commemorates Jesus’ **suffering** and death on the **cross**; it is traditionally a day of **sorrow, penance, and fasting.**   * **Holy Saturday,** also called **Easter Vigil**, is the traditional end of **Lent**. * **Lent** is a period of **40 days** during which **Christians** remember the events leading up to and including the **death of Jesus Christ** * **Easter Sunday** is the celebration of Jesus’ **Resurrection**   Use Luke’s Gospel Chs. 20-23.   * Even though Jesus was God’s son, God was prepared to **sacrifice** Jesus to teach Christians that they can be **forgiven** and return to life again.   Discovery RE unit year 5 Spring 2 Easter |
| The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Judaism –  Concept – Beliefs and Practices  How special is the relationship Jews have with God?   * Start of **Jewish** history is the **covenant** (**promise**) between God and **Abraham** (Genesis chp17) * Promised that God would look after Abraham and his children. * Gave him and wife and son (Isaac) even though he was 99. * **Promised land** to Abraham and his family in Canaan (Israel) (Genesis chp 12). * God promised to **bless** them (look after them) * Abraham lived in the promised land for a long time. * Later on, a lot of Jewish people had had to leave the promised land and were **slaves** and asked God for help. * Moses led the people out of slavery in Egypt towards the promised land. * He helped them by sending the **10 commandments** to **Moses** * God gave Moses the **Torah** (means law) This is the Jewish holy book. The most well-known of these are the ten commandments. * The Torah is traditionally a **scroll** that cannot be touched by hand. You need a **yad** to point to the words. * Jewish people put a **Mezuzah** on their doors. It has a scroll inside which says that they will believe in God, love him and keep his rules.   **Discovery RE units: The covenant Y2** | The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Islam – community and belonging (prayer at home)  Concept – Beliefs and Practices/Community and Belonging  Does praying at regular intervals help a **Muslim** in their everyday life?   * A Muslim’s religion is **Islam** * Muslims visit a **Mosque** for worship * An Islamic teacher is called an **Imam** * They believe in a God called **Allah** * Muslims pray 5 times a day as they believe this shows their **commitment** to Allah * They pray at dawn, midday, the late part of the afternoon, just after sunset and between sunset and midnight * Prayer is one of the **5 pillars** of Islam. The pillars are practices of Islam. * Prayer is called **Salat**. * They all face the same way to pray which is always towards **Mecca.** * Mecca is where Muslims believe **Muhammad** (the founder of Islam) was born. * They use a **prayer mat**. * They wash hands, mouth, nose, mouth arms, hair, ears and feet before prayer. This is called **Wudu**.   <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zj3d7ty/articles/zfwphcw>   * They follow the same routine of movement to pray. This is called **Takbir**.   **Discovery RE units: Prayer at HomeY2 Year B** | The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Sikhism –  Beliefs and Practices/Community and Belonging  Does joining the Khalsa make a person a better Sikh?   * Sikh holy book: **Guru Granth Sahib** * **Amrit Sanskar**: ceremony of commitment and initiation into the **Khalsa**. This takes place in a **Gurdwara** * **Khalsa:** the sikh community (community of the pure). * Five **Sikhs** wearing traditional clothes, who all have the 5 K’s, explain the Sikh principles to the **candidates**. (who must be older than a teenager) * The **Amrit (nectar**- holy liquid made of sugar and water) is stirred whilst parts of the holy book are recited. * They have some Amrit poured into their hands to drink and it is sprinkled on their hair and eyes, this is repeated five times. They then drink it from an iron bowl. * They recite the **Mool Mantra** (statement of belief) 5 times. * The rules of the Khalsa are explained, breaking the rules can lead to punishment. * They sing the **Anand Sahib** then say a prayer. * They all eat **Karah Parshad** (sweet pudding) * After the **ceremony**, a Khalsa Sikh wears 5 **symbols** to show their **devotion, see appendix 6**   **Discovery RE units: The Amrit ceremony and the Khalsa Y3** | The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Hinduism  Beliefs and Practices/Community and Belonging  Would visiting the River Ganges feel special to a non-Hindu?   * A **Hindu**’s religion is **Hinduism.** * Hinduism was founded in **India** and is over 4,000 years old, making it one of the world's oldest religions. * There are lots of **Gods** and **Goddesses** in Hinduism also called **deities**. * They have a supreme God called **Brahman** who is present everywhere and there is a part of him in everyone. * Brahman takes many forms especially important is the **Trimurti see appendix 10** * **To know the story of the River Ganges appendix 8** * Hindu’s see the river itself as a goddess and it is their holiest river. * The River Ganges is now a very significant and important religious place for all Hindus. It is worshipped and a **pilgrimage** destination they try to visit at least once in their lifetime. * When Hindu’s visit the   Hindu’s bathe in the rivers water to wash away the wrong things they have done then will be pure and cleansed.   * Hindus believe Brahman is in the water (a life source) helping them to get clean so they can be good people. * The main pilgrimage to the river Ganges is called the **Kumbh Mela.** * Hindu **holy men** attend the pilgrimage and lead processions into the Ganges. * Hindu’s hope to be blessed by God and help themselves achieve their ultimate goal of **moksha** through their devotion.   **Discovery RE units: Pilgrimage to the River Ganges Y3** | The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Buddhism –  Concept - Beliefs and Practices/Community and Belonging  Can the Buddha’s teachings make the world a better place?   * **Siddhattha Gotama** taught the eight things that Buddhists can choose to lead a good life and make the world better: **appendix 11** * the story of Kisa and the mustard seed **appendix 12**   **Discovery RE units: The 8-fold path Y5 and Y6** | The first lesson for each unit should be fingertip knowledge  Judaism  Concept – Beliefs and Practices  What is the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God?   * A **Jew** is someone who believes in **Judaism.** * They believe there is only one **God**. * Some ways they show their commitment are through **the covenant, the ten commandments, Shabbat, Kashrut**, attending the **synagogue** for worship and study, observing festivals, **Bar Mitzvah/Bat Mitzvah** * The Covenant is a promise between God and Jews see appendix. The 10 Commandments (Exodus 20:1–15) were given to **Moses** (a very important **prophet**) See **Appendix 17** * Shabbat is one of the ten commandments to remember the **Sabbath** day and keep it holy. See **appendix 18** * Jews spend the afternoon studying the **Torah** and playing games. * **Kashrut** are Judaism’s food laws. Food that is allowed is called **Kosher** and food not allowed is called **trefah, see appendix 19** * **Bar Mitzvah/Bat Mitzvah** is a **rite of passage** and part of growing up within the Jewish faith – Bar Mitzvah is a Jewish boy who has reached 13 and a Bat Mitzvah is a Jewish girl who has reached 12. See appendix   **Discovery RE units: Rites of Passage and good works Y4** |

Appendices

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| **Appendix 1**   * The parable of the good **Samaritan** story (Luke 10): * **Jewish** man was walking along a rocky road and group of men attacked him and took his things. * They beat him up very badly. He was left on the side of the road. * A priest walked past and crossed the road and acted like he did not see him. * This happened again with a priest’s assistant – he did not help. They could see easily that he was badly hurt. * A **Samaritan** (a group of people who Jews did not like or treat well) came and went straight over to help. He took him to his hotel and paid for him to stay in the hotel until he was well. (**a neighbour is someone who has compassion and helps**)   **Appendix 2**  The story (not parable) of Zacchaeus:   * Jesus went to Jericho and it was very busy with people rushing to see him. * Zacchaeus was a tax collector and had lots of money. People didn’t like him because he didn’t treat the money properly. He couldn’t see Jesus in the crowd. * He climbed a tree. Jesus called his name and told him to come down and that he was going to stay at his house. People were unhappy about him going to the sinner’s house. Zacchaeus came out of the tree and gave half of his money to the poor. **(God loved him and knew that his heart was good – if you treat people well, they will show goodness)**   **Appendix 3**   * **Rama and Sita Appendix 3** : they were banished by Rama’s stepmother, to live in the forest with **Lakshman**, Sita’s brother. **Ravana**, the demon king tricked and kidnapped Sita. Rama and Lakshman searched for her and asked **Hanuman**, the monkey king, to help. His monkey army found where she was on an island and built a bridge. There was a big battle. Rama killed Ravana with a special bow and arrow from the gods and won the battle. He rescued Sita and they put **Diva lamps** out to guide them home.   **Appendix 4**   * Blind man story (John: 9) a man was blind from birth. * Jesus said he was blind not because he had **sinned**. * **Jesus** spit on the ground and made mud. * He put it on the man’s eyes and told him to wash it off. * The man did that and could then see. * People found it hard to **believe** him but the man insisted that it was true. * Christians believe Jesus is God in a human body so he has the **power** of god and can do anything including **heal** people. * Jesus is the **incarnation** of God | **Appendix 5**  Paralysed man story (Mark 2).   * Jesus is preaching to a large crowd with no room left even outside. * Some men carry a paralysed man to see Jesus. They couldn’t get in * They lower him down through a hole in the roof. * Jesus forgave his sins because they had showed their belief/faith in him. * People did not believe he could forgive sins so to prove he had the power to do so, Jesus told the man to get up and walk. He did.   **Appendix 6**   * **Kara**: steel bracelet (god has no end and no beginning and we are all connected to go) * **Kachera**: cotton underwear (it’s good to be modest) * **Kirpan**: steel sword (only fight to defend the weak- worn underneath clothes) * **Kesh:** uncut hair (reminds Sikhs of the gifts from God and how they accept them) * **Kanga:** wooden comb (tells how god untangles their lives and helps them keep things ordered)   They are a reminder to themselves of the promises to God.  **Appendix 7**  Easter story   * Jesus rode into Jerusalem on a donkey and the people laid palm leaves in his path saying Hosanna! Blessed is he who comes in the name of the Lord! * The Last Supper was the last meal Jesus shared with his **disciples**. During the meal Jesus predicted that one of the disciples would betray him. He breaks **bread** saying this is my body and shred **wine** saying this is my blood. He then washed the feet of his disciples as a sign of his love. After the Supper Jesus and all the disciples apart from Judas went to the Garden of Gethsemane. Judas wen to get the soldiers and betrayed Jesus to them. Jesus was arrested. * **Pontius Pilate** (the roman emperor) didn’t agree with the teachings of Jesus so sent his roman cavalry to crucify Jesus. Jesus was made to carry a cross he would be crucified on to a hill outside Jerusalem. He was then nailed to the cross and died. Then his friends carried him to a **tomb** and sealed the entrance with a rock. When they returned to prepare his body for burial he was no longer in the tomb. He had been resurrected and returned to earth for 40 days to further spread the word of God. Then he rose to heaven. | **Appendix 8**   * **The story of the River Ganges** – Long ago Lord Brahma was looking down at the earth and He saw that a terrible fire had spread all over the land destroying everything in their path all over the world. The **goddess Ganga**, full of purity, offered to help and quench the fire. Lord Brahma told Her to take the form of a rushing mighty torrent of water as that would put the fire out best. She swiftly transformed into a cascading river in full flow and dashed down to earth. Lord Shiva watched as She dashed to the rescue and realised that She was so strong that She would not only put out the fire but would also destroy the earth. So, He jumped down to earth faster than Ganga and stood firmly on the ground. Ganga’s torrents of water hit Him with full force and Her mighty waterfall splashed through His long hair and cascaded down to the earth below in seven fast flowing streams. Instead of destroying the earth Ganga’s waters splashed off Shiva’s hair and quenched the fires that burned. Ganga spread out over the hot dead lands and brought life wherever She flowed. Her rivers filled with fish, plants grew fast on Her banks, animals and people came to Her to drink and bathe. * Ganga became the life-giving river, mother to all India.   **Appendix 9**   * Shahada (or Shahadah) (Profession of Faith) To become a Muslim, you must be able to sincerely recite the phrase, 'There is no god but God, and Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) is the Messenger of God' from the Qu'ran (Islam's sacred text) * Salat (Prayer) (Children previously have covered this see summer of year 2) Muslims pray five times a day facing Mecca * Zakat (Donating to charity and community members in need) * Sawm (Fasting during the month of Ramadan. All healthy Muslims fast in the day time) Muslims fast because they believe they are living in the way that god wants and remembering people that are hungry. * Hajj means pilgrimage * All Muslims must try to visit this holy city (Mecca) in Saudi Arabia at least once in their lifetime as long as they are healthy and can afford to do so * It begins on the 8th day of Dhu al-Hijjah (the last month of the Islamic year) and ends on the 13th day. About 2 million people perform the hajj each year. * **Pilgrims** wear white and walk seven times around the sacred shrine call the Kaʿbah in the Great Mosque. They try to kiss or touch the Black Stone in the Kaʿbah and then pray. They run seven times between two hills, Mount Safa and Mount Marwah. The pilgrims then leave Mecca and spend the night at Mina. The following day they go to Mount Arafat, the site of the prophet Muhammad’s last sermon. This is where pilgrims ask God’s forgiveness. It is the most important part of the hajj. * **Nanak** stayed in a village, he was invited to stay with a poor carpenter called Lalo. He was also invited by a rich man called **Malik Bhago** who believed he would choose him over the poor man and so had a feast to **honour** his guest. Nanak did not arrive so Malik got very angry. He got bread from the poor man and cake from the rich man and squeezed them. Milk came for the bread and blood came from the cake. The bread was made by **honest** work whereas the cake was gained by **cheating** the poor. Malik changed his ways to follow Guru Nanak. | **Appendix 10**   * **Brahma** is the creator of the world and all creatures. He is usually shown with four heads. * **Vishnu** is the preserver of the world. His role is to return to the earth in troubled times and restore the balance of good and evil. He has blue skin and four arms.   **Shiva** is the destroyer of the universe. Shiva destroys the universe in order to re-create it. Shiva has blue skin, a third eye and carries a trident  **Appendix 11**   * **Right viewpoint –** learning and coming to understand Buddhist teaching * **Right awareness –** be aware of the body, mind and reality * **Right speech –** avoid lies, speak truthfully and kindly. * **Right concentration –** work to have mental focus so that you can meditate. * **Right action-** act in a loving, peaceful way, avoid conflict and harm. * **Right thought –** have a good attitude so that you can learn * **Right effort –** work to have a positive mind and resist temptation. * **Right living –** make a living in a way that does not harm creatures or others.   **Appendix 12**   * Kisa and the mustard seed. Woman called Kisa, son fell ill and died. She refused to believe it so she asked people if they could bring him back to life. They told her to plan a funeral. One person told her to consult the Buddha. Buddha asked her to bring a mustard seed from a house where no one had ever lost a family member. Kisa looked for one but couldn’t find one as everyone had lost a family member. She understood that death is a part of life and so buried her son. She started to follow Buddha.   The angry elephant: Buddha’s cousin, Devadatta was jealous as he thought he was as good as Buddha. He wanted to harm Buddha. He made a plan to kill him. He brought an elephant to town and hid it behind a wall. He got the elephant drunk and planned for it to trample Buddha to death. He hit the elephant when Buddha was coming. The elephant was angry and went at full speed to Buddha. Buddha remained calm and the elephant felt the love from Buddha so stopped and bowed its head. | **Appendix 13**  Matthew Chapter 1: 18-25  Joseph Accepts Jesus as His Son  Mary was to marry Joseph  Before they came together, she was found to be pregnant through the Holy Spirit.  Joseph wanted a divorce.  An angel appeared to him in a dream and said,  “Joseph son of David, do not be afraid to take Mary home as your wife, because what is conceived in her is from the Holy Spirit. She will give birth to a son, and you are to give him the name Jesus, because he will save his people from their sins.”  When Joseph woke up, he did what the angel of the Lord had commanded him. Chapter 2: 1-16  **Appendix 14**  The Magi Visit the Messiah   * After Jesus was born in Bethlehem in Judea, during the time of King Herod, Magi from the east * When King Herod heard this he was disturbed, and all Jerusalem with him. * Herod asked where the Messiah was to be born. In Bethlehem in Judea for this is what the prophet has written: * Then Herod called the Magi secretly and found out from them the exact time the star had appeared. He sent them to Bethlehem and said,   “Go and search carefully for the child. As soon as you find him, report to me, so that I too may go and worship him.”  After they had heard the king, they went on their way, and the star they had seen when it rose went ahead of them until it stopped over the place where the child was. On coming to the house, they saw the child with his mother Mary, and they bowed down and worshiped him. Then they opened their treasures and presented him with gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh.  They had been warned in a dream not to go back to Herod, they returned to their country by another route.    “Get up, take the child and his mother and escape to Egypt. Stay there until I tell you, for Herod is going to search for the child to kill him.”  • He took the child and his mother during the night and left for Egypt, where he stayed until the death of Herod. And so was fulfilled what the Lord had said through the prophet:  “Out of Egypt I called my son.”  • When Herod realised they has escaped he gave orders to kill all the boys in Bethlehem and its vicinity who were two years old.  **Appendix 16**  Luke Chapter 2: 1-20  The Birth of Jesus  Caesar Augusts issued a decree that a census should be taken of the entire Roman world.  Joseph went up from the town of Nazareth in Galilee to Judea, to Bethlehem the town of David, because he belonged to the house and line of David.  He went there to register with Mary, who was pledged to be married to him and was expecting a child.  While they were there, Mary had her baby. She wrapped him in clothes and placed him in a manger.  There were shepherds living out in the fields nearby, keeping watch over their flocks at night.  An angel of the Lord appeared to them, and the glory of the lord shone around them, and they were terrified. But the angel said to them,  “Do not be afraid. I bring you good news that will cause great joy for all the people. Today in the town of David a Saviour has been born to you; he is the Messiah, the Lord. This will be a sign to you: You will find a baby wrapped in cloths and lying in a manger.”  Suddenly a great company of the heavenly host appeared with the angel, praising God and saying,  “Glory to God in the highest heaven,  and on earth peace to those on whom his favour rests.”  The shepherds went to look for Jesus  They found Mary and Joseph, and the baby, who was lying in the manger.  Mary treasured up all these things and pondered them in her heart. The shepherds returned, glorifying and praising God for all the things they had heard and seen, which were just as they had been told | **Appendix 17**  Judaism   * The Covenant is a promise between God and Jews. It was made between Abraham (the founder of Judaism) and God and it had three parts. * The promised land (Genesis 12:1) God promised to give the land to the descendants of Abraham. Today many Jews believe that Israel is the promised land and this has caused a lot of conflict. * The promise of the descendants (Genesis 12:2) God promised a great nation. * The promise of blessing and redemption (Genesis 12:3) God promised to bless Abraham and all of his descendants.   **Appendix 19**   * It begins on Friday at sunset and lasts until sunset on Saturday. It is a time for family, community and no work is done. To prepare for Shabbat the house is tidied and food is prepared. It is welcomed on a Friday evening with a special meal. Jews wear their best clothes, light the Shabbat candles, recite a blessing, share wine or grape juice in a Kiddush cup and eat Challah bread. On Saturday there is a main service at the synagogue then then after another meal Jews spend the afternoon studying the Torah and playing games.   **Appendix 20**   * Land animals must have cloven (split) hooves and must chew the cud, meaning that they must eat grass. * Seafood must have fins and scales. Eating shellfish is not allowed. * It is forbidden to eat birds of prey. Only clean birds, meaning birds that do not eat other animals, can be eaten. Poultry is allowed. * Meat and dairy cannot be eaten together (Exodus 23:19). Often this rule is extended further, so that people wait up to six hours after eating meat before they eat dairy.   **Appendix 21**  Both boys and girls are now responsible for their own decisions and actions. Young people spend months preparing by learning about the Jewish faith and reading the Torah in Hebrew. The ceremony is often a party. Boys sing from the Torah and give a speech about what they have learned about. Girls speak about what they have learned about and choose some prayers or a poem special to them. The ceremony is not the end they young person must carry on learning about being a Jew and develop their understanding of God throughout their lives |