

Focus Question – How might some people show that they ‘belong’ to God?



Where do I belong?

What do we mean by ‘family’?
Is it important to have a sense of belonging?

Children will learn about the Christian tradition of infant baptism and why parents might want their child to be baptised.

Beliefs and values
Children will learn about the Christian belief that the Church community is like a family

How might some people show that they ‘belong’ to God?

They will consider why it might be important to welcome new members into the Church family.

They will investigate features of a baptism service, including any symbolic aspects.

What roles and responsibilities do family members have towards one another?

What influences my identity?

Search for personal meaning

Shared human experience

Living religious traditions

What is my role within the family?

Key Ideas About This Unit

In this unit children will explore how the rite of baptism shows that Christians belong to Gods’ family - the Church. They will identify symbols, items and people linked to baptism and will reflect on why, in some Christian communities, parents choose to have their baby baptised. The focus of the enquiry is on belonging, sharing and learning within the practice of baptism and in pupils’ lives.

Key Vocabulary

Alter	An alter is the table in a Christian Church.
Baptism	A ceremony performed in Church by a Vicar or Priest.
Church	A Christian Place of Worship.
Christian	People who believe in Jesus (the Son of God) and follow his teachings.
Font	Bowl for baptismal water.
Holy Water	Water blessed by the priest/vicar. It is used in baptisms.
Priest/Vicar	A person in charge of a church who serves God.
Prayer	Words spoken to God.
Worship	To honour and/or respect God.

Focus Question – Why do Christians say that God is a ‘Father’?



What is my role in the family?

Why is love important in families? How is this love shown?
What roles might people have in families?

Search for personal meaning

Shared human experience

Living religious traditions

Beliefs and values

Pupils should consider how and why Christians might want to talk to God (prayer)

Pupils will explore the Christians belief that God is like a good father.

Why do Christians say that God is a ‘Father’?

Why might Christians compare God to a loving parent?

The Lord's Prayer
Our Father in heaven,
hallowed be your name,
Your Kingdom come,
your will be done,
on earth as in heaven,
Give us today
our daily bread,
Forgive us our sins,
as we forgive those
who sin against us,
Lead us not into temptation,
but deliver us from evil.
For the Kingdom,
the power and the glory
are yours
forever and ever. Amen

Pupils will look at words, rituals and items used in Christian prayer and suggest why these might be done/used.

How do families care for and support one another in good times and bad?
Who do we talk to about the good and bad things at the end of each day?

Who can I always talk to?

How do I support the people I care about?

Key Ideas About This Unit

This unit enables children to explore Christian use of the term ‘father’ to address God, especially in prayer (Our Father...). In Hebrew, the term Abba best translates as ‘daddy’, suggesting a loving and personal relationships with God. Children will consider the importance of prayer in Christian life. They should reflect on the human need for loving relationships, comfort and someone to talk to – both in good times and bad.

Key Vocabulary

Amen	This is the word you say when you have finished a prayer.
Bible	A Bible is a collection of sacred texts – a record of the relationship between God and humans.
Church	A Christian Place of Worship.
Lord	Christians call Jesus, Lord because they believe he is the ruler and master of the World.
Holy	Holy means to be dedicated to God or a that something is sacred in religious terms.
Prayer	Words spoken to God.
Priest/Vicar	A person in charge of a church who serves God.
Symbol	An item that represents something e,g a cross represents Jesus and how he died.
Worship	To honour and/or respect God.

Focus Question – Why is Jesus special to Christians?



Search for personal meaning

Who or what is special to me?

Who helps me when I'm in need?

Shared human experience

Living religious traditions

Beliefs and values

Why are babies so special?

Why should we give babies love and care?

Pupils should be able to suggest why Christmas is special for Christians, identifying it as a religious festival.

Pupils will know why that Christians believe that Jesus was a special baby and a sign of God's love for humanity.

Why is Jesus special to Christians?

Pupils will be able to recall a simple version of the nativity story.

Pupils will look at how religious beliefs link with practices. They should know why Christian communities often put on nativity plays at Christmas.

Who is vulnerable and why? Do all people need help sometimes? Why should we help others who cannot take care of themselves?

How is new life celebrated?

Key Ideas About This Unit

This unit gives children the opportunity to explore the Christmas nativity story and to gain an understanding of why Jesus is believed to be a special baby. They should begin to think about why Christmas is a special religious time for Christians (as opposed to simply a cultural tradition of exchanging gifts). The focus of Jesus as a 'gift' will introduce children to the concept of the incarnation.

They should also consider how, when and why humans might be vulnerable and in need of help. They should particularly focus on the idea that some people might not be able to help themselves and why helping those in need might be an important shared human value.

Key Vocabulary

Advent	The first season of the Church year, leading up to Christmas.
Belief	Truth, faith or confidence in someone or something.
Celebration	The action of celebrating an important day or event.
Church	A Christian Place of Worship.
Festival	A day or period of celebration, typically for religious reasons.
Gift	A thing given willingly to someone – a present.
Special	Something that is better than normal and is sacred.
Symbol	An item that represents something e.g a cross represents Jesus and how he died.
Worship	To honour and/or respect God.

Focus Question – What do Hindus believe about God?



What different roles do I have?

What different roles do people have?
Why might people seem different in different situations?

Children will investigate the use of murtis in Hindu worship.

Children will know that Hinduism teaches that there is one God who shown in many forms.

What do Hindus believe about God?

They will explore the Hindu idea that God is present in all living things.

They will explore how symbolism, imagery and stories are used to teach beliefs about the deities.

Can we know anything about people by just looking at them?
What symbols might people use to show their identity?

How do I express my identity?

Search for personal meaning

Shared human experience

Living religious traditions

Beliefs and values

Who am I?

Key Ideas About This Unit

This unit gives children the opportunity to explore the Hindu concept of one God (Brahman) who can be understood and visualised in many forms. Children will be able to talk about how images of the deities in Hinduism are a visual representation of beliefs about God.

Children will also have opportunities to think about the complexity of identity and how people may be seen in different ways according to their role and relationship. There will be opportunities for children to develop self-awareness of their own identity and roles.

Key Vocabulary

Brahman	Brahman is the concept of God in Hinduism.
Deities	Deities are gods or goddess that people who follow Hinduism believe in.
Ganesh	An elephant-headed god of wisdom, success and good luck in Hinduism.
Shiva	Is one of the three main gods in Hinduism. Is the destroyer god and removes evil from the world.
Shrines	A place where gods or goddesses are worshipped. Can be found in the temple or homes.
Symbols	An item that represents something in Hinduism.
Temple	A Hindu temple is a symbolic house, seat and body where people can go and worship their god.
Vishnu	Is one of the three main gods in Hinduism. Vishnu is the preserver god who protects the earth.

Focus Question – How might beliefs about creation affect the way people treat the world?



Is caring for the planet important ?

Search for personal meaning

Why should I care for the world ?

Shared human experience

Living religious traditions

Beliefs and values

How should we treat the environment?
Why is it important?

Pupils should be able to suggest how Muslims might show respect for God by caring for the natural world.

How might beliefs about creation affect the way people treat the world?

Pupils will know that Muslims believe in one God (Allah – ‘the One)

Pupils should know that Muslims believe the world was created by God (Allah)

Pupils should know that Islam teaches that humans have a special role to be caretakers of the planet

Do we all have a responsibility to care for the natural world?

What differences could I make ?

Key Ideas About This Unit

This unit enables children to examine the Muslim belief in Allah as creator. The focus is to encourage pupils to consider Allah’s role in creating and sustaining the world, and humankind’s response to Allah. They will think about and reflect on their responsibility towards creation. They should begin to develop an understanding of how Muhammad (pbuh) is seen as a role model for Muslims and how the teachings of the Prophet might influence how and why a Muslim might care for the natural world. Children will also reflect on their own beliefs and values about the importance of caring for the natural world.

Key Vocabulary

Allah	Arabic word for God and who Muslims pray to.
Caring	Being kind and concerned for others.
Creator	A person or thing that brings something into existence.
Creation	The action or process of bringing something into existence.
Mosque	A Muslim place of worship.
Muhammad	The name of the prophet who founded the religion, Islam.
Prophet	A person who is a teacher of God.
Symbol	An object that represents something in the religion, Islam.
Worship	A daily routine where they pray to their God and go to a mosque.

Focus Question – Why might some people put their trust in God?



Why do people make promises?

Why do people make promises?
What type of promises might we make?

Living religious traditions
Pupils should learn about the festival of Sukkot and how this is a time when Jews thank God for looking after them.

Beliefs and values
Pupils will know that Jewish people believe that they can put their trust in God.

Why might some people put their trust in God?
They will explore how people such as Noah and Abraham put their trust in God.

Pupils can think about how celebrations might be a way to remind people of important events and beliefs – and for Jewish people are a reminder to trust in God.

What is trust? What makes someone trustworthy?
Who can we trust in?

Who do I really trust?

Search for personal meaning
Shared human experience
Is it important to keep promises?

Key Ideas About This Unit

In this unit, children will have the opportunity to explore Jewish beliefs about God, with a focus on why religious people put their trust in God and how this might be expressed.

They will learn about the story of Noah and the symbol of the rainbow as God’s promise never to send a flood to destroy the world again. They will investigate the festival of Sukkot as an annual reminder to the Jewish community to be thankful to God for all he has done.

Children will also have opportunities to talk about why promises and trust are an important aspect of human life. They will think about how we know whether or not people are trustworthy and reflect on their own values about the importance of being someone who is trusted by others.

Key Vocabulary

Celebration	The action of celebrating an important day or event.
Festival	A day or period of celebration, typically for religious reasons.
Promise	A statement given by someone that they will do as they’ve said.
Symbol	An object that represents something in the religion, Judaism.
Synagogue	A Jewish place of worship.
Sukkot	A major Jewish festival held in Autumn. .
Trust	A belief in trusting someone or something.