

RE			
	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 4	What does it mean to be a Hindu?	What does it mean to be a Muslim?	Birth, Deaths, Marriages and Special Ceremonies
	Term 1.1 and Term 1.2	Term 2.1 and Term 2.2	Term 3.1 and Term 3.2
(knowledge) must know	<p>Key beliefs in Hinduism:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -the concept of Dharma- duty, Karma- deed or action -Ahimsa- non harming <p>Explore the place of Hindu gods and goddesses in the life of a Hindu:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -The Trimurti- Brahma (creator), Vishnu (preserver), Shiva (destroyer) -The Tridevi are goddesses who are equally important-Saraswati, Lakshmi, Shakti -Ganesha- His tusks – one broken and the other unbroken – represent imperfection and perfection in the world. Ganesha is worshipped by Hindus, who believe he bestows good fortune and wisdom -Dharma is a central part of a Hindu's daily life -Karma – good and bad actions committed during one's life – affects which living thing the soul will be reborn into. -Reincarnation-Hindus believe that all living things have a soul (athma).The soul cannot be destroyed and is reincarnated. -Hindus believe that the ultimate goal for all Hindus is Moksha. Moksha means liberation of the soul from the cycle of death and rebirth -Key Features of a Hindu Mandir-Aum sign, bell, removal of shoes, shrine, murti. Offerings or 'prasad' such as flowers, fruit, water, milk, nuts or sweets are made. Incense is burned to make the temple feel special and during worship, Hindus chant the names of their favourite gods and goddesses. -The Meenakshi Amman Temple is one of the most important Indian Hindu temples with 14 towers! -Reflect on the spiritual significance of the River Ganges and Varanasi for Hindus pilgrims consider -Hindu Festivals-Divali Navratri and Holi- Look at the stories, meaning and the practices related to this festival in Britain and Leicester today 	<p>-Prophet Mohammed (peace be upon him) was born approximately in 570 in city of Mecca.</p> <p>-The Qur'an is believed to be the literal word of God, which was revealed to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) by the Angel Gabriel when he was 40 years old.</p> <p>-The importance of the Qur'an for Muslims: how it is used, treated, learnt - share examples of stories and teaching, e.g., Surah 17</p> <p>-Know the Five Pillars of Islam - belief in one God Allah and his Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), daily prayer, fasting, alms giving and pilgrimage</p> <p>-Key features of how do Muslim people live- prayers 3 times a day, halal meat only, fasting during Ramadan, use of Islamic prayer mat.</p> <p>-Visit a mosque to learn about features and the role of a mosque in the life of a Muslim.</p> <p>Key Features of a Mosque-Dome, Mihrab, Mindbar, Minaret, Prayer Hall, Wudu and Removal of shoes</p> <p>During Ramadan, grown-ups and older children do not eat when the sun is in the sky. This is called fasting. They eat a meal before the sun rise, called suhoor, and a meal when the sun sets, called Iftar.</p> <p>Ramadan last for 29 or 30 days. We know that it is the end of Ramadan when a new crescent moon is spotted in the sky.</p> <p>Muslims believe that fasting reminds them of people who have less than they do, as well as making them think more about their actions.</p> <p>At the end of Ramadan, called Eid al-Fitr is celebrated.</p> <p>There are three different types of Muslims – Sunni, Shia and Sufi</p> <p>Hajj is the pilgrimage that all muslims hope to undertake.</p> <p>The pilgrims visit the Ka'bah in Mecca and walk around it seven times, anticlockwise.</p> <p>Muslims believe that the Ka'bah was built by the prophet Abraham and his son, Ishmail, 4000 years ago.</p> <p>Muslims celebrate Eid al-Adha to remember Ibrahim's loyalty and obedience to Allah above all others and because of Ibrahim's actions.</p> <p>-There are 30+ mosques in Leicestershire: pupils could consider why these have all opened in the last 50 years :develop pupils understanding of ways communities influence individuals, e.g. the Muslim communities of Leicester, their own communities.</p>	<p>Consider the value and meaning of ceremonies which mark milestones in life – particularly those associated with growing up and taking responsibility within a faith community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -confirmation and believers' baptism in Christianity; -sacred thread ceremony in Hinduism -Amrit ceremony in Sikhism; -Bar/Bat Mitzvah in Judaism <p>Marriages-think about the value and meaning of ceremonies that mark the commitment of a loving relationship between two people:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> compare marriage ceremonies and commitments Jewish Marriage; Ketubah Hindu marriage; meaning of seven steps Sikh marriage Christian marriage- love, honour, obey/comfort. In marriage vows are made - discuss the meaning of a vow <p>Death and Funerals- how do major faiths mourn and mark the end of life: Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism and Christianity</p>

<p>(skills) be able to</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identify and understand some of the key beliefs of the religious traditions studied -Describe how and why sacred texts are important to believers -Interpret messages in religious stories and recognise and describe the influence of religious stories on ideals of character and moral values -Explain the meanings of some festival and their significance for believers -Retell the main events in the lives of significant religious figures and their importance to believers and impact on society -Recognise how some religious figures have experienced and expressed spiritual encounters -Describe the different ways in which religious people use and explain the symbolism of food, clothing, music, ritual objects and behaviour 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Identify and understand some of the key beliefs of the religious traditions studied -Describe how and why sacred texts are important to believers -Interpret messages in religious stories and recognise and describe the influence of religious stories on ideals of character and moral values -Explain the meanings of some festival and their significance for believers -Retell the main events in the lives of significant religious figures and their importance to believers and impact on society -Recognise how some religious figures have experienced and expressed spiritual encounters -Describe the different ways in which religious people use and explain the symbolism of food, clothing, music, ritual objects and behaviour 	<p>Recognise similarities and differences between different religious belonging ceremonies</p> <p>Use religious vocabulary to describe what happens in a ritual of belonging</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Reincarnation</p>	<p>Pilgrimage Spiritual</p>	<p>Ritual Ceremony</p>