

RE			
	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Year 5	Judaism	The Indigenous Races-Native American Indians and the Aborigines	Philosophical: Morals, Values, Ethics, Principles and Humanity
	Term 1.1 and 1.2	Term 2.1 and 2.2	Term 3.1 and Term 3.2
(knowledge) must know	<p>Place of origin-Israel            Founder-Abraham            Holy Place-Jerusalem            Major Festivals- Rosh Hashanha and Yom Kipper, Pesach (Passover), Shavuout (Pentecost), Sukkot (Tabernacles)            -Judaism is the oldest of the world's four biggest religions            -Jewish history begins with the covenant established between God and Abraham around 1812 BC (over <b>3,800</b> years ago), during the Bronze Age, in the Middle East.            -The Torah (Jewish Law), the primary document of Judaism, was given to the Jews by the Prophet Moses (Moshe) about <b>3,300</b> years ago.            Features of a Synagogue through visit            The expectations for men and women inside a synagogue            -The Jewish calendar starts with the day when Adam and Eve were created (the Sixth Day of Creation).            The Life and story of Moses</p>	<p><b>Who was here first?</b>  <b>Who does the land belong to?</b></p> <p>1) Explore teachings which act as guides for living within Christianity and non-religious (Native American Indians) belief: the Ten Commandments            2) Know Christopher Columbus "discovered" America although Indians already lived there and were referred to as "Red Indians"(now a prejudice term).            3) Land was taken over by the White colonists and NAI were referred to as savages.            4) Discuss concept of aboriginal and how British settled in Australia as a result of Botany Bay although natives were present already.</p>	<p>-Humanists believe that human experience and rational thinking provide the only source of both knowledge and a moral code to live by. They reject the idea of knowledge 'revealed' to human beings by gods, or in special books            -Atheist- a person who disbelieves or lacks belief in the existence of God or gods.</p> <p>-Compare what the five major religions have in common and discuss similarities and differences. As a class of mixed religions, which could we all agree on?</p>
(skills) be able to	<p>Examine timeline to examine the links between three different faiths- Abraham is the father of the Jewish people. Jews see Abraham as a symbol of trusting and obeying God. Abraham is also important to followers of <a href="#">Christianity</a> and of <a href="#">Islam</a></p>	<p>1) Justify the rationale behind their own order of the NAI commandments            2) Debate who made America what it is today and how it has progressed.            Explain Natives and White British perception of civilisation is very different and there is no right or wrong.            3) Provide an explanation of why something that is 'different' can be seen as a threat and 'not correct.'            4) Consider the conflict between two opposing beliefs and approaches to living: what lessons can we learn from the past? Did the white settlers act upon the values of their faith or their needs?</p>	<p>Explore "Philosophy for Children" Questions for discussion            Provide their own reasons for the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Can God free people from slavery (Pesach)?</i></li> <li>• <i>Does fasting make you a better person? How?</i></li> </ul> <p>Consider questions about the role of festivals in the life of Britain today: <i>Is Comic Relief day a bigger festival than Easter? Should everyone be allowed a day off work for their festivals?</i>  <i>Is Christmas for the Christians or for everyone? Can the real meaning of a festival be preserved, or do the shops and shopping always take over?</i>  <i>How can different religions live in harmony?</i></p>
Key Vocabulary	<b>Monotheistic</b>	<b>Indigenous Harmony Privileged</b>	<b>Philosophy Moral Compass</b>