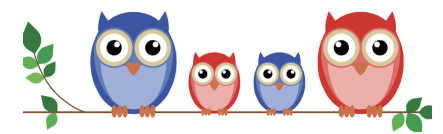


RE Year 2

Autumn 1 The Bible: What does it say about God's promises?

Key line of enquiry 1	Key line of enquiry 2	Key line of enquiry 3	Key line of enquiry 4	Key line of enquiry 5	Key line of enquiry 6
What is the Bible and what stories does it contain?	What was Noah's story and why do Christians still tell the story today?	What might Christians learn from the story of Abraham?	Why is the covenant with Abraham still important to Christians today?	What do Christians learn from the story of Joseph?	How do Christians believe Jesus fulfils God's promises?
Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught
There are important shared stories with promises in for Christians and Jews. The Bible has two 'testaments': the Old Testament and the New Testament. The word 'testament' means covenant or 'solemn promise' by God. The Old Testament is made up of writings about Jewish tradition and beliefs which are also sacred to Jews today.	The story of Noah is an ancient story found in the Torah and the Old Testament. Noah, his family and the animals escape the flood in an ark. The rainbow is given by God as a sign of his promise. Different Christians find deeper meanings in the story of Noah today.	God called Abraham to follow him and move to a new land. Abraham moved to the land of Canaan which became known as the promised land. Many Christians today find themes of trust and obedience in the calling of Abraham. We can better understand Christian worldviews by examining deeper meanings of the calling of Abraham.	God made a covenant with Abraham, as he did with Noah. He promised Abraham and Sarah a son, even though they were very old. Jews and Christians remember and retell this story today. Many Christians interpret this story in terms of the importance of faith in and waiting for God.	Joseph had dreams and interpreted them. The story teaches that God remained faithful to Joseph even when Joseph faced difficulties. Joseph became an important adviser to the Egyptian Pharaoh through interpreting dreams. Eventually Joseph was reunited with his family in Egypt. Many Christians interpret this story in terms of the importance of faithfulness.	There are promises about a Messiah in the Old Testament. Most Christians believe that Jesus was the fulfillment of God's promise for a Messiah. Accounts of the life of Jesus are found in the New Testament. Every year during Advent, many Christians remember that people were waiting for the Messiah before the birth of Jesus.
Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered
Identifying the Bible as a sacred text for Christians Recognising the Old and New Testament	Retelling the story of Noah in sequence Identifying key symbols (e.g. rainbow) Explaining what Christians believe the	Describing key events in Abraham's story Explaining what obedience and trust mean	Explaining the meaning of covenant Making connections between past events and present belief	Sequencing longer narratives Identifying themes (faithfulness, forgiveness)	Recognising connections between Old and New Testament Explaining what Christians believe about Jesus as Messiah

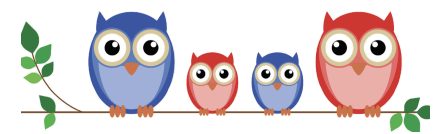


<p>Explaining what a "promise" or "covenant" means</p> <p>Describing similarities between Christian and Jewish scriptures</p> <p>Using subject-specific vocabulary accurately</p>	<p>story teaches</p> <p>Beginning to interpret deeper meanings</p> <p>Making simple links between story and belief</p>	<p>Suggesting what Christians might learn</p> <p>Giving simple reasons for their ideas</p> <p>Making links between belief and action</p>	<p>Comparing Jewish and Christian understanding</p> <p>Interpreting how stories influence faith today</p> <p>Beginning to justify ideas using evidence from stories</p>	<p>Explaining what the story teaches</p> <p>Making links between Joseph's actions and Christian values</p> <p>Expressing thoughtful responses</p>	<p>Making links between prophecy and fulfilment</p> <p>Comparing past expectation and Christian belief today</p> <p>Using religious vocabulary confidently</p>
Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary
New Testament, torah, old testament, testament	Ark, flood, promise, rainbow	Trust, covenant, obedience	Descendants Faith Perseverance Covenant	Pharoah, interpret, faithfulness	Messiah, Advent, Old Testament, New Testament

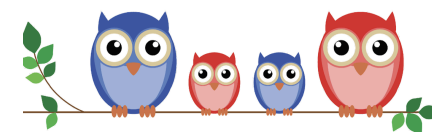
RE Year 2

Autumn 2 - Festivals: How do they celebrate the natural world?

Key line of enquiry 1	Key line of enquiry 2	Key line of enquiry 3	Key line of enquiry 4	Key line of enquiry 5	Key line of enquiry 6
How do some Christians in the UK celebrate the harvest festival?	How do christians around the world celebrate harvest?	How is the Jewish festival of Sukkot celebrated in the natural world?	How do Jews celebrate the festival of trees?	What is the story of Holi?	How and why do Hindus celebrate Holi?
Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught
Harvest is the gathering in of crops at the end of the growing season. Harvest festival celebrates this season through thanksgiving events in church. Special songs and prayers may be used.	Harvest is celebrated by Christians across the world. There are different harvests across the world which Christians celebrate.	The Jewish festival of Sukkot recalls the time when God looked after the people as they wandered in the desert. Some Jews build a temporary shelter (sukkah) built of natural	The festival of trees (Tu B'Shevat) marks the gift of trees as part of creation. Some Jews celebrate this with a special seder, including	The Hindu religion originates in India. It is often called Hindu Dharma. Hindus remember stories of many deities. Holi is a Hindu spring festival.	The festival lasts five days and begins on the night of the full moon. It is a joyful festival of colour. The pandit lights a bonfire called a burning Holi, sometimes seen as sacred fire.



<p>There are many places where we find rules. Rules are often put in place to keep people safe. Philosophers are people who think deeply about questions of right and wrong.</p>	<p>The Ten Commandments were given to Moses by God on Mount Sinai. Many Jews see the Ten Commandments as rules or instructions to follow. The Ten Commandments sum up many important ideas in Judaism.</p>	<p>Jesus was Jewish and followed the Ten Commandments. He gave his followers a new commandment to love each other. Most Christians use these words to make choices about how to live and treat each other.</p>	<p>Hindu stories can help them understand how to make good choices. The story of Ganesha shows Ganesha using his intelligence to win the race against his brother. For many Hindus, following dharma is about making good choices based on compassion</p>	<p>Humanists have a non-religious worldview. Stories can help illustrate how humanists make choices. In the story of The Fox and the Stork, both animals do not treat the other how they would like to be treated. Humanists try to make good choices based on reason and empathy for other people.</p>	<p>Many religious and non-religious worldviews have ideas about making good choices. Christians, Jews and Hindus look to God whilst humanists look to humans to live well today and make good choices. Learning from other worldviews can help other people reflect on their own worldview.</p>
<p>Key skills covered</p>	<p>Key skills covered</p>	<p>Key skills covered</p>	<p>Key skills covered</p>	<p>Key skills covered</p>	<p>Key skills covered</p>
<p>Explaining why rules are important in society</p> <p>Giving examples of rules in different contexts</p> <p>Beginning to distinguish between right and wrong</p> <p>Expressing personal views with simple reasons</p> <p>Listening respectfully to different opinions</p>	<p>Describing what the Ten Commandments are</p> <p>Explaining their importance in Judaism</p> <p>Making links between rules and behaviour</p> <p>Giving reasons why commandments guide choices</p> <p>Using subject vocabulary accurately (e.g. Torah, synagogue)</p>	<p>Recognising similarities and differences between Judaism and Christianity</p> <p>Explaining Jesus' teaching about love</p> <p>Making links between commandments and modern life</p> <p>Giving simple explanations of how belief influences action</p> <p>Beginning to compare religious interpretations</p>	<p>Retelling a Hindu story clearly</p> <p>Explaining the concept of dharma</p> <p>Making links between compassion and behaviour</p> <p>Comparing moral guidance across religions</p> <p>Beginning to justify answers with examples</p>	<p>Describing the Humanist worldview</p> <p>Explaining how empathy guides decision-making</p> <p>Comparing religious and non-religious moral guidance</p> <p>Giving reasons for how Humanists make choices</p> <p>Using key vocabulary accurately (e.g. empathy, worldview)</p>	<p>Comparing different religious and non-religious viewpoints</p> <p>Explaining similarities and differences in moral guidance</p> <p>Reflecting on their own ideas about right and wrong</p> <p>Giving reasons for their opinions</p> <p>Beginning to evaluate which ideas they find helpful</p>

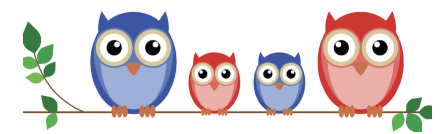


<p>Explaining what "beginning" means</p> <p>Asking thoughtful questions about origins</p> <p>Sharing their own ideas about how things start</p> <p>Listening to and responding to others' views</p> <p>Beginning to use the term <i>creation</i></p>	<p>Retelling the creation story in sequence</p> <p>Identifying key features (six days, day of rest)</p> <p>Recognising it as a shared story for Jews and Christians</p> <p>Understanding that people interpret stories differently</p> <p>Using vocabulary such as <i>Bible, Torah, creation</i></p>	<p>Describing similarities between Muslim, Jewish and Christian beliefs</p> <p>Recognising differences in interpretation</p> <p>Explaining simple beliefs about God as creator</p> <p>Making links between belief and holy books</p> <p>Using key vocabulary accurately</p>	<p>Describing a non-religious worldview</p> <p>Explaining that some people use science to explain origins</p> <p>Recognising that evolution and the Big Bang are scientific accounts</p> <p>Comparing religious and non-religious explanations</p> <p>Beginning to explain why people may disagree</p>	<p>Comparing different worldviews</p> <p>Identifying similarities and differences</p> <p>Explaining that people can hold different views respectfully</p> <p>Giving simple reasons for beliefs</p> <p>Beginning to reflect on their own ideas</p>	<p>Explaining the idea of stewardship and responsibility</p> <p>Making links between belief and action</p> <p>Describing how different groups care for the world</p> <p>Reflecting on their own responsibility for the planet</p> <p>Suggesting practical ways to care for creation</p>
Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary
Creation, Bible, Torah, Genesis	Creation, Shabbat, rest	Creation, Allah, Qur'an	Humanist, origin, big bang	Origin, religious worldview, non-religious worldview	Steward, khalifa, psalm, Holy book

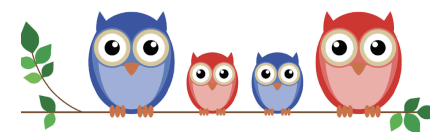
RE Year 2

Summer 2: Prayer: Is it possible to talk to God

Key line of enquiry 1	Key line of enquiry 2	Key line of enquiry 3	Key line of enquiry 4	Key line of enquiry 5	Key line of enquiry 6
Why do some people pray?	Why is the Lord's Prayer important?	Are there different types of prayers?	How do Muslims pray?	How do non religious people reflect?	Do all people value time to reflect and pray?
Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught
Prayer is a conversation with God. There are many types of prayer.	The Lord's Prayer is one of the oldest and most widely used prayers in the Christian tradition.	Prayer can take many different forms in Christianity. Some Christians have formal prayers	Praying five times a day is one of the Five Pillars of Islam, this is called salat.	Some people find quiet moments helpful, but do not pray.	Reflection can help to gain perspective, to come to terms with events and learn from experience.



<p>Some prayers are said out loud and some in your head. Some prayers are made up and some are recited. Some prayers are said alone and some together.</p>	<p>It comes from the words of Jesus in the gospels and was given to his followers to use. The Lord's Prayer covers many important beliefs for Christians.</p>	<p>that might be sung or said together. Some Christians may create their own personal prayers. Prayer may also be said by individuals or groups in many different settings.</p>	<p>Prayer can take place at home or in the mosque. Muslims get ready for salat prayer by performing ritual washing, called wudu. A special call to prayer called the adhan helps Muslims know when they should be praying. There are special prayers on a Friday called Jummah prayers.</p>	<p>People who are not religious may value reflection and meditation. Reflection and meditation may take different forms, such as mindfulness, or a time of silence with some music. Humanists believe in treating others kindly and thinking carefully about life. They do not believe in God. Humanists have special ceremonies like a naming ceremony where people come together, share thoughts, and often reflect.</p>	<p>There are similarities and differences between non-religious reflection and religious prayer and reflection. Many people, religious and non-religious, find value in the space for prayer or meditation.</p>
Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered
<p>Explaining why prayer is important for some people</p> <p>Giving examples of different ways people pray</p> <p>Recognising that people pray in different ways and settings</p>	<p>Describing what the Lord's Prayer is</p> <p>Recognising that it comes from the teachings of Jesus</p> <p>Explaining why it is important to many Christians</p> <p>Beginning to use religious vocabulary linked to prayer</p>	<p>Identifying different forms of prayer (spoken, sung, silent)</p> <p>Describing how prayers can be said individually or in groups</p> <p>Recognising that Christians may create personal prayers</p>	<p>Describing how Muslims pray (salat)</p> <p>Recognising that prayer is one of the Five Pillars of Islam</p> <p>Identifying preparation for prayer (wudu)</p> <p>Explaining when and where Muslims pray</p>	<p>Recognising that reflection can happen without prayer</p> <p>Describing practices such as mindfulness or meditation</p> <p>Explaining how reflection helps people think about life</p>	<p>Identifying similarities and differences between prayer and reflection</p> <p>Explaining why quiet reflection may be valuable to many people</p> <p>Comparing religious and non-religious viewpoints</p>



Talking about personal ideas about prayer and reflection		Comparing different ways people communicate with God		Respecting different beliefs about prayer and reflection	Beginning to express personal responses to big questions
Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary
Prayer, collectively, individual	Prayer, eternal, Lord's Prayer	Prayer, communal, personal	Jummah, Duaa, Wudu, Salat	Meditation, reflection, mindfulness	Reflection, non-religious, prayer