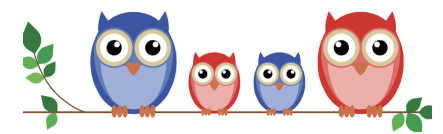


RE Year 3

Autumn 1 Muslims: how does prayer and fasting help Muslims find harmony?

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 the Five Pillars of Islam help many Muslims find harmony with Allah (God)?	What is the meaning of the Shahadah and why is it important for different Muslims?	How and why do many Muslims pray five times a day?	How does attending Jummah prayers on Fridays bring harmony to many Muslims?	Why is fasting during Ramadan important?	What are the diverse ways Muslims mark Ramadan?
Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught
Muslims find harmony with God (Allah) through submission to him, The Five Pillars of Islam help Muslims to achieve this. The Five Pillars are faith, prayer, fasting, giving and pilgrimage	The first pillar, Shahadah, is a declaration of faith. In the Shahadah, a muslim declares that there is only one God and that Prophet Muhammad was his messenger. The Shahadah summarises what it is to be a Muslim	Daily prayer known as Salat is one of the five pillars of Islam. Many muslims perform prayers five times a day facing Makkah. Muslims may pray at home or in the mosque	On Fridays there are prayers in the middle of the day called Jummah prayers. This is the busiest time in the mosque for prayers. There will also be a sermon and teaching from the Imam.	Most Muslims fast during the holy month of Ramadan. Most Muslims fast during the day for Ramadan. An important aspect of fasting is creating good habits for Muslims	During Ramadan, Muslims focus on renewing their faith through prayer and reflection. The festival of Eid-ul-Fitr marks the end of Ramadan. Around the world, Muslims mark Ramadan in diverse ways.
Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered
Explaining the purpose of the Five Pillars Making links between belief and practice Describing how submission to Allah shapes Muslim life Using subject vocabulary accurately Beginning to explain the concept of harmony in a religious context	Explaining the meaning of the Shahadah Understanding it as a declaration of faith Making connections between belief and identity Giving reasons why it is important to Muslims Using key vocabulary (e.g. tawhid, Prophet)	Describing the practice of Salah Explaining why prayer happens five times daily Identifying the importance of facing Makkah (Qiblah) Making links between routine prayer and spiritual discipline	Describing the features of Jumu'ah prayer Explaining the role of the Imam Understanding the importance of community worship Making links between shared worship and belonging Giving reasons why communal prayer strengthens faith	Explaining the purpose of Sawm (fasting) Describing how fasting affects daily life Making links between self-discipline and spiritual growth Giving reasons why Ramadan is important Reflecting on the idea of self-control and good habits	Describing how Eid-ul-Fitr marks the end of Ramadan Recognising diversity within Islam Comparing different cultural expressions of faith Explaining how festivals strengthen community Reflecting on how celebration expresses belief

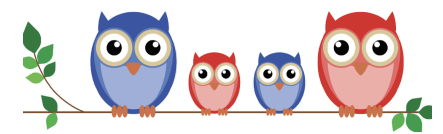


		Comparing personal routines with religious practice			
Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary
Harmony, the Five Pillars, submission, Allah	Shahadh, Prophet, declaration	Salat, Qiblah, Makkah	Jummah prayer, sermon, ummah, adhan	Sawm, Ramadan, Fasting	Eid-ul-Fitr, spiritual, diverse

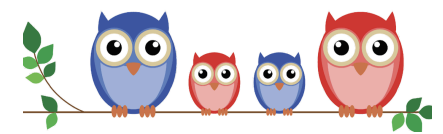
RE Year 3

Autumn 2 - Festivals: How do ancient stories influence modern celebrations?

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 story of Rama and Sita?	What is the meaning of the Ramayana?	What is Diwali and how do the Hindu community celebrate?	How is Christmas celebrated in the UK today?	How has how we celebrate Christmas in the UK changed over time?	How do some people mark the Winter Solstice and what connection does it have with Christmas?
Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught
The story of Rama and Sita is found in the Ramayana which is an ancient epic story from India. The story of Rama and Sita is often retold by Hindus annually. The story has deeper meanings to help Hindus live out their dharma.	The Ramayana embodies the concept of dharma. Different characters in the story embody their different dharmas. For example, Sita embodies love and strength. A deeper meaning of the story of Ravana is that intelligence alone not always lead you on right path. A deeper meaning of the Ramayana is finding balance in life.	Diwali is a five day celebration observed by millions of Hindus in India and worldwide. The story of Lakshmi is told by some Hindus at Diwali as well as the Ramayana. Different Hindus may celebrate and remember different events during Diwali. This shows diversity. Many Hindus will use lights and create rangoli patterns to ask for blessings for the year ahead.	Social scientists are people who study how worldviews are lived today. We can better understand Christmas today by looking at data and interviewing different people about their worldviews. Christmas is widely celebrated by the majority of the population of the UK. The ancient story of Christmas still has meaning for many people today regardless of their worldview.	Social scientists are people who study how worldviews are lived today. Christmas is celebrated in a variety of different ways in the UK. Often families have developed their own traditions. Some people mark Christmas by attending churches and services as one of the only times they attend church. Ancient traditions still influence what Christians do when celebrating the birth of Jesus.	The Winter Solstice is the longest night of the year. It occurs in December. The festival is ancient. The festival of Christmas was placed at the same point to link to the themes of light. Many pagans will celebrate the coming of the light at the solstice with festive celebrations. Some pagans will gather at ancient places, such as Stonehenge, to mark the solstice.



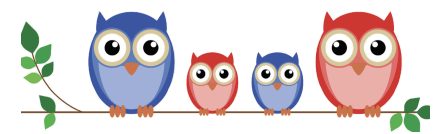
<p>The word covenant means a solemn promise. Jewish people believe God made a covenant with Abraham. The covenant story is the beginning of the relationship between God and the Jewish people.</p>	<p>At the time of Moses, the Hebrew people were enslaved in Egypt. According to the Torah, Moses was chosen by God to lead the Hebrew people to freedom. God brought plagues onto the Egyptian people, however, Pharaoh would not set the Hebrews free. After the death of the first born sons, the Hebrew people were led to freedom by Moses.</p>	<p>The story of the Exodus is one of the most important in Jewish history. Most Jews retell the story every year. The Exodus story has a deeper meaning of freedom and liberation. Many Jews who are not religious see this story as important.</p>	<p>Pesach is an annual festival that always takes place in spring. During Pesach, Jews will remember the story of the Exodus. Many Jews will prepare for Pesach in various ways, including cleaning their houses to remove products with yeast. Many Jews will use special items to lay the meal for the Seder.</p>	<p>The Seder meal is eaten as part of Pesach. Seder means order and the meal is eaten in a set format. The Seder plate contains symbolic items of food. Each item relates to a different part of the Exodus story.</p>	<p>According to data, the majority of British Jews have a Seder meal. Many secular Jews also have a Seder meal. Some Jews have adapted the Seder for a vegan and vegetarian diet. Some Jews have adapted the Seder to better represent female Jewish voices.</p>
Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered
<p>Explaining the meaning of <i>covenant</i></p> <p>Retelling the story of God's promise to Abraham</p> <p>Making links between belief and identity</p> <p>Understanding the idea of a special relationship with God</p> <p>Using accurate religious vocabulary</p>	<p>Retelling the Exodus story in sequence</p> <p>Identifying key events (plagues, leadership of Moses, freedom)</p> <p>Recognising cause and effect within the narrative</p> <p>Explaining why the story is important in Jewish history</p> <p>Using subject vocabulary (Torah, Pharaoh, Exodus)</p>	<p>Interpreting deeper meanings such as freedom and liberation</p> <p>Explaining why stories are retold annually</p> <p>Recognising that religious and non-religious Jews may value the story differently</p> <p>Making links between historical events and modern identity</p> <p>Beginning to evaluate why remembrance matters</p>	<p>Describing how Pesach is celebrated</p> <p>Explaining preparation practices (e.g. removing chametz)</p> <p>Making links between belief and action</p> <p>Recognising diversity in practice</p> <p>Using key vocabulary accurately</p>	<p>Describing the structure of the Seder meal</p> <p>Explaining symbolism of items on the Seder plate</p> <p>Making connections between ritual and story</p> <p>Understanding how remembrance is expressed through action</p> <p>Interpreting symbolic meaning</p>	<p>Recognising diversity within Judaism</p> <p>Explaining how traditions adapt over time</p> <p>Identifying continuity and change</p> <p>Comparing traditional and modern practices</p> <p>Beginning to evaluate why traditions evolve</p>
Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary
<p>Covenant, descendant, Torah, Genesis</p>	<p>Exodus, plague, Hebrews, calling</p>	<p>Exodus, descendants, ancestors, freedom, liberation</p>	<p>Pesach, Sedar, Hametz</p>	<p>Sedar, exodus, symbolic</p>	<p>Data, Pesach, Sedar, adapted</p>



RE Year 3

Spring 2 Holy Week: what do the stories say and what is their meaning?

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 Holy Week?	How do Christians interpret the Last Supper	What happens on Maundy Thursday	Why do Christians believe Jesus' crucifixion is so important?	Why is the resurrection so important to Christians?	Is Holy Week a key time for Christians?
Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught
Holy Week begins on Palm Sunday and ends on Easter Sunday. During Holy Week, many Christians remember Jesus' entry into Jerusalem on Palm Sunday. Many Christians hold special services in church to remember the events of Holy Week	The Last Supper is the final meal that Jesus had with His disciples. As a Jew, Jesus would have celebrated Pesach at this time. Many Christians commemorate this event when they celebrate Holy Communion. Christians have different interpretations of the story of the Last Supper.	Maundy Thursday is a special date in the Christian calendar for deacons, priests and bishops. On Maundy Thursday the Royal family give out Maundy money. The Last Supper is remembered by many Christians on Maundy Thursday.	The Gospels describe the death of Jesus. Many Christians believe Jesus' death was a sacrifice for sin. Some churches hold ecumenical events on Good Friday.	The Gospels tell of the discovery of the empty tomb. The Gospel accounts explain encounters recorded between the disciples and Jesus after the resurrection. Christian belief in Jesus' resurrection is the core of their belief. Christians take different messages from the resurrection accounts	Jesus' death and resurrection are central for Christian belief in forgiveness and eternal life. Some Christians choose to be baptised in Holy Week. Holy Week and Easter are a significant part of Christian practice
Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered
Describing the key events of Holy Week in sequence Identifying important days (Palm Sunday, Easter Sunday) Explaining why Holy Week is significant for Christians Using key vocabulary accurately	Retelling the story of the Last Supper Explaining its connection to Holy Communion Recognising that Christians interpret the event differently Making links between story and ritual	Describing how Maundy Thursday is marked Explaining the meaning of service and remembrance Making connections between past events and present practice Recognising diversity in Christian observance	Retelling the events of Good Friday Explaining the concept of sacrifice Understanding different Christian interpretations of Jesus' death	Describing the resurrection accounts Explaining why Christians see the resurrection as central Interpreting key messages from Gospel stories Comparing different Gospel perspectives Giving reasoned explanations of belief	Evaluating why Holy Week is central to Christian faith Explaining the link between resurrection and eternal life Recognising practices such as baptism during Easter Making connections between belief, worship and identity

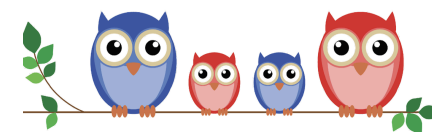


Making links between remembrance and worship	Beginning to explain symbolism (bread and wine)	Using subject vocabulary confidently	Making links between belief and forgiveness Beginning to explain theological meaning in simple terms		Expressing thoughtful personal reflections
Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary
Holy Week, Palm Sunday, Last Supper, Good Friday, Easter Sunday	Last Supper, Holy Communion, Pesach, covenant, passover	Maundy Thursday, ordination, Holy oils, service	Good Friday, sacrifice, ecumenical, gospels, forgiveness	Resurrection, Gospels, sacrifice	Forgiven, repentance, sin, sacrifice

RE Year 3

Summer 1 - Rites of Passage: How do communities mark growing up?

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
Do we all mark growing up in the same way?	How do Christians mark adulthood?	How do the Jewish communities mark adulthood?	How do Jewish children prepare for Bar or Bat Mitzvah?	How do Hindu families celebrate important moments in life?	What similarities and differences can be identified in different religions?
Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught
Many people identify that there are different stages in a person's life. Many religions mark different stages with ceremonies, such as becoming an adult. Some Christians mark the birth of a baby with a ceremony of infant baptism or dedication. These ceremonies welcome a new baby into the Christian faith and are the same for boys and girls.	Some Christians have a ceremony of confirmation to make the promises themselves to live as a Christian. Many Roman Catholic children have a ceremony to mark their first communion. This is a big event for the whole family. Some Christians baptise older children and adults who choose to commit to the faith themselves. We can better understand different Christian attitudes to baptism and confirmation by talking to different Christians.	Some religions mark becoming an adult with a ritual or ceremony. Bar and Bat Mitzvah are special celebrations when children become responsible for following Jewish rules, like adults. Girls have it at 12, and boys at 13; that's when they become part of the grown-up Jewish community. Different Jewish groups celebrate these life events differently.	The majority of Jewish men have a Bar Mitzvah. Over half of Jewish girls now have a Bat Mitzvah. Bat Mitzvahs have become more popular over time. Jewish children prepare by learning about Jewish traditions, prayers, and the Hebrew language. After Bar and Bat Mitzvah, Jewish children are seen as adults with new responsibilities.	When a baby is born in a Hindu family, there are special prayers and celebrations to welcome the baby. Hindu babies often have their first haircut (Mundan) as a special celebration. Mundan ceremony is a way for the family to wish the baby a happy, healthy life as they grow. The Rakhi celebration is where siblings tie a rakhi on each other's wrists to show love and protection.	Many religions mark different stages with ceremonies, such as welcoming a baby and becoming an adult. These ceremonies often have a ritual or special service that families attend together. We can better understand different peoples' attitudes to Rites of passage by talking to different religions. By studying what people do we can see similarities and differences more clearly between and within different religions.



<p>Most Christians will use music as part of their worship in church services. Some Christian churches will have a worship band that will lead music with contemporary instruments. There are many different styles of music that Christians might use. Christians have been using music in their worship for many hundreds of years. Other churches use hymns or choral music.</p>	<p>For many Christians, music is a means of connecting with God. Christians may use words from the Bible or their own words to create songs for worship. These words help Christians to express their beliefs and emotions. Different Christians will interpret words and music differently depending on their worldview.</p>	<p>The Guru Granth Sahib is full of poetic verse and is sung in gurdwaras. Many Sikhs will use music to connect with God. Sikhs use different moods and settings of words from the Guru Granth Sahib. Constant repetition of the name Waheguru is an important way in which many Sikhs meditate.</p>	<p>The Qur'an is an oral text with rhythm and cadence. Some Muslims will try to learn to recite the whole Qur'an. There are competitions in Qur'an recitation. The call to prayer is often chanted in many mosques. We can better understand Muslim responses to recitation by talking to different Muslims.</p>	<p>Nasheeds are songs in many styles used by some Muslims to praise God (Allah) and express Islamic values. Voices and harmony can be used by some Muslims to create a sense of harmony with God. Music is a tradition among Sufi Muslims as a way of connecting with Allah. Muslims will have different perspectives on using music in worship.</p>	<p>Silence can be found in many religious traditions. Most Quakers use silence as the centre of worship. Quakers talk about the idea of waiting for God. For some people, silence is a way of connecting and finding the divine in worship. For many people, silence allows time for listening. We can understand different Christian, Muslim and Sikh perspectives on silence by interviewing and speaking to them.</p>
Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered
<p>Describing different types of Christian worship music</p> <p>Identifying instruments and styles used in church</p> <p>Explaining why music is important in worship</p> <p>Recognising diversity within Christianity</p> <p>Using appropriate religious vocabulary</p>	<p>Explaining how music helps Christians connect with God</p> <p>Interpreting lyrics from Christian songs or hymns</p> <p>Making links between music, belief and emotion</p> <p>Recognising that Christians may interpret worship differently</p> <p>Expressing thoughtful responses to religious music</p>	<p>Describing how music is used in Sikh worship</p> <p>Explaining the importance of the Guru Granth Sahib in worship</p> <p>Recognising repetition and meditation in Sikh practice</p> <p>Making links between sacred text and music</p> <p>Using subject-specific vocabulary confidently</p>	<p>Describing Qur'an recitation and the call to prayer</p> <p>Explaining why the Qur'an is recited orally</p> <p>Recognising the importance of rhythm and voice</p> <p>Understanding that practices may vary between Muslims</p> <p>Asking respectful questions about belief and practice</p>	<p>Explaining different Muslim viewpoints on music</p> <p>Describing how nasheeds are used</p> <p>Recognising diversity within Islam</p> <p>Making links between belief and lifestyle choices</p> <p>Comparing perspectives respectfully</p>	<p>Describing how silence is used in worship</p> <p>Explaining the purpose of silence (reflection, listening, connection)</p> <p>Comparing Christian, Muslim and Sikh perspectives</p> <p>Recognising the Quaker tradition of silent worship</p> <p>Reflecting thoughtfully on the value of silence</p>
Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary
Service, worship, hymn, choral	Psalm, lament, praise	Guru Granth Sahib, Kirtan, Gurdwara, Waheguru	Qur'an, recite, melody, muezzin, cadence	Harmony, Nasheed, Sufi	Meditation, contemplation, silence, stillness

