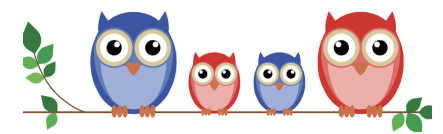


RE Year 5

Autumn 1 Jews: how does remembering maintain Jewish identity?

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 is Rosh Hashanah celebrated and what are the symbolism of some traditions?	Why is Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur so important to most Jews?	Why is the story of Esther important for Jews?	What different ways is Purim celebrated and the symbolism of some traditions?	How is the story of Hanukkah explained and how is it interpreted by different Jews?	How do traditions associated with Hanukkah support Jewish identity?
Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught
Rosh Hashanah marks the beginning of the Jewish new year. Customs and celebrations associated with Rosh Hashanah vary among Jewish communities. Sweet foods, such as apples and pomegranates, are eaten during Rosh Hashanah symbolising a sweet new year. We can use data and interviews to understand Rosh Hashanah better.	Rosh Hashanah is followed by ten days of penitence, leading to the festival of Yom Kippur, the Day of Atonement. People reflect on the past year asking forgiveness for things that they have done wrong. They also think about the year ahead and what is important. Special readings and prayers are said at services and the shofar horn is blown.	The Jewish festival of Purim remembers Esther, queen of Persia, who was secretly Jewish. Haman, the king's chief minister, hated Jews and plotted to have all the Jews killed. Esther bravely told the king that she was Jewish and pleaded with him. The story symbolises the survival of Jews in the face of adversity. Interpretations of the Purim story helps us to understand Jewish identity.	During Purim the story of Esther is read at the synagogue. There are different local customs connected to Purim such as acting out the story and wearing fancy dress. Special foods are eaten including symbolic pastries. The festival reminds Jews of God's power to save them and overcome evil. It is traditional to give to charity and to give gifts of food.	Hanukkah is a Jewish festival. It recalls the victory and freedom of Jews when they were oppressed by the Greek Empire. King Antiochus demanded that Jews bowed down to statues of him. Judah Maccabee and other Jews fought back. They repaired the temple and lit the oil lamp in the holiest place. The festival traditionally lasts for eight days to celebrate the miracle of the oil lasting eight days.	Hannukkah is celebrated by lighting the menorah each night. Special food, fried in oil, may be eaten such as doughnuts and latkes. Games are played such as dreidel and songs may be sung. Often gifts or money are given on each night.
Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered
Describing key Jewish festivals and traditions Explaining the meaning of religious symbols and foods Using religious vocabulary (e.g. shofar, Rosh Hashanah)	Explaining the significance of important Jewish festivals Making links between beliefs (forgiveness, repentance) and practices Interpreting the purpose of prayer and worship	Retelling and interpreting a key religious story Explaining how stories shape religious identity Identifying themes such as courage, survival and faith	Describing how religious festivals are celebrated Interpreting the symbolism within religious customs Explaining how traditions help communities remember important events	Explaining the historical and religious meaning of Hanukkah Interpreting different Jewish understandings of the festival Making links between belief, history and	Explaining how religious traditions maintain identity Interpreting the importance of memory and storytelling in religion Making links between festivals, beliefs and community life

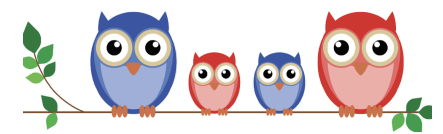


Interpreting how traditions express belief and identity	Reflecting on themes of forgiveness and new beginnings	Making connections between belief, history and tradition	Comparing different ways traditions are practiced	celebration Using key vocabulary (menorah, miracle, Maccabees)	Expressing informed views about the role of tradition
Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary
Challah, Shana Tovah, Rosh Hashanah, resolution	Penitence, Shofar, Yom Kippur, Rosh Hashanah	Antisemitism, purim, identity, persecution	Hamantaschen, Mitzvah, charity	Hanukah, oppressed, sacred, desecrate, menorah	Hannukiah, dreidel, latke, gelt

RE Year 5

Autumn 2 - Jesus: how did he speak truth to power?

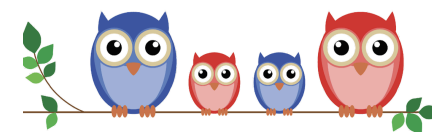
Key line of enquiry 1	Key line of enquiry 2	Key line of enquiry 3	Key line of enquiry 4	Key line of enquiry 5	Key line of enquiry 6
What are the key teachings from the Good Samaritan?	How does the parable of the Good Samaritan influence some Christians to stand up for injustice?	What are the key teachings in the story of the widow's mite?	How do Christians put Jesus' teachings into action?	What is the story of Martha and Mary?	What is the role of women in the Church today
Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught
Jesus was Jewish. Jesus often taught in parables which would have challenged the society of the time. At that time, Samaritans lived apart from other Jews, who regarded them as not pure. The Parable of the Good Samaritan would have deeply challenged the audience who heard it.	Many Christians interpret the Good Samaritan to mean that they should speak up for those on the margins of society. Some Christians are inspired by the parable to campaign against unjust laws and challenge power. Oscar Romero was a Catholic Bishop in El Salvador. He stood up against unjust power in his country and was assassinated. Oscar Romero was made a saint by the Catholic Church and inspires many	Jesus was a Jew who challenged the society around him. At the time of Jesus, the land was occupied by the Romans. There were extremes of wealth and poverty. The story of the widow's mite can be interpreted as Jesus challenging ideas of wealth and power.	Christians today interpret Jesus teaching on wealth in their own context. The parable of the Rich man and Lazarus is an example of how Jesus spoke truth to power. Some Christians interpret Jesus' teachings to campaign for debt relief for countries or economic justice. Some Christians support fair trade to promote sharing of wealth fairly with those in poorer countries.	The society in which Jesus lived was patriarchal, meaning that women had little power. During his life, Jesus challenged traditional ideas of the role of women and the power they could hold. Women were part of the Jesus movement and are mentioned many times in the Gospels. It was women who are recorded as being the first people to see the risen Jesus.	The role of women in churches today is changing as women have more positions of power. In some churches women can become priests. The Church of England ordained women as priests in 1992. There are different opinions about whether women can become priests in different denominations. Christians are inspired by Jesus' parables and stories to put their faith into action.



<p>Coventry Cathedral was bombed during the Second World War. The new Coventry Cathedral is a symbol of hope and the future. The ruins of the old cathedral are preserved as a symbol of forgiveness. Two pieces of charred wood were made into a cross to represent reconciliation. The Reconciliation sculpture is a symbol of the power of forgiveness.</p>	<p>The Gospels contain many teachings from the life of Jesus. Jesus taught that people should love their enemies and forgive others. When asked by Peter, Jesus taught people should forgive seventy times seven times. This challenged ideas of the time. Christians today interpret these stories to reflect on the importance of forgiveness.</p>	<p>Coventry Cathedral has become a centre for promoting reconciliation around the world. By promoting reconciliation, Coventry Cathedral are trying to enact the teaching of Jesus about forgiveness. The Cross of Nails project is now used as a symbol of reconciliation. Reconciliation is about building a better future based on a restored relationship of peace.</p>	<p>Apartheid was a system of racial separation in South Africa. Apartheid unfairly gave more rights to white people while limiting freedoms for Black South Africans. People fought against apartheid peacefully and through protests. Nelson Mandela was a famous leader of the movement. Many Christians believe Nelson Mandela's life reflected Jesus' teachings about love, justice and peace.</p>	<p>Desmond Tutu was a Christian leader who worked for peace and justice in South Africa. Apartheid divided South Africa, but Desmond Tutu preached love and reconciliation. He helped create the Truth and Reconciliation Commission to allow offenders to seek forgiveness. He called South Africa a "Rainbow Nation" to celebrate unity.</p>	<p>The Quaker worldview is one that sees humans as good. Quakers speak about everyone having a light within them. Important Quaker values are peace, equality and truth. The story of the two hungry mules can be used by Quakers to understand the importance of cooperation. The Quaker Tapestry gives examples of how Quakers have worked to create a more peaceful and fairer world.</p>
Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered
<p>Investigating the historical and religious significance of a place of worship</p> <p>Explaining how symbols communicate religious beliefs and values</p> <p>Making links between historical events and religious responses</p> <p>Interpreting how symbols represent ideas such as forgiveness and reconciliation</p>	<p>Interpreting teachings from the Gospels</p> <p>Explaining the meaning of religious teachings about forgiveness</p> <p>Making links between Biblical teachings and Christian beliefs today</p> <p>Reflecting on how religious teachings influence behaviour</p>	<p>Explaining how religious communities promote peace and reconciliation</p> <p>Analysing how beliefs influence actions and community initiatives</p> <p>Using evidence to explain the impact of religious values in society</p> <p>Making connections between teachings and real-life practice</p>	<p>Investigating how religious ideas influence responses to injustice</p> <p>Explaining links between belief, justice and reconciliation</p> <p>Analysing historical examples of forgiveness and peacebuilding</p> <p>Considering different perspectives on justice and forgiveness</p>	<p>Examining the role of religious leaders in promoting justice and reconciliation</p> <p>Explaining how beliefs influence moral leadership and decision-making</p> <p>Using examples to show how faith can inspire social change</p> <p>Developing reasoned views about forgiveness and reconciliation</p>	<p>Investigating the beliefs and practices of a Christian denomination</p> <p>Explaining how religious values influence actions and social activism</p> <p>Making links between beliefs such as equality and peace and real-world actions</p> <p>Comparing different ways Christians live out their beliefs</p>
Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary
<p>Forgiveness, reconciliation, peace, hope</p>	<p>Forgiveness, parable, interpret</p>	<p>Reconciliation, forgiveness, symbol, peace</p>	<p>Apartheid, peace, freedom</p>	<p>Heal, justice, reconciliation</p>	<p>Impartial, equality, mediation, tapestry</p>

RE Year 5

Spring 2 - Muslims: What are the joys and challenges of being Muslim in Britain?

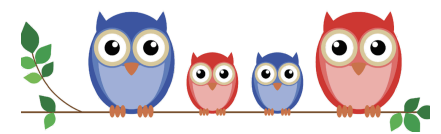


Understanding a non-religious worldview Explaining Humanist beliefs about human nature Comparing religious and non-religious beliefs	Explaining how beliefs influence how people live Reflecting on what gives life meaning and purpose Making connections between belief and action	Understanding Humanist views about nature and the world Exploring how reason and science influence beliefs Comparing different explanations for the origins of life	Understanding how ethical decisions can be made without religion Exploring the role of reason, empathy and consequences in moral choices Using discussion to consider moral dilemmas	Exploring how people celebrate important life events Understanding Humanist ceremonies and celebrations Comparing religious and non-religious ways of marking life stages	Understanding how beliefs inspire social action Investigating how people work to improve the world Evaluating whether a meaningful life requires religion
Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary
Humanism, humanist, non-religious, reason	Reason, evidence, freedom, meaning	Evidence, reason, empathy, connection	Thought experiment.ethical. consequences	Connection, celebrant, ceremony	Responsibility, action, campaign

RE Year 5

Summer 2 - Buddhists: who was the Buddha and what does he mean for Buddhists?

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 does Buddha mean?	What was Siddhartha disturbed by?	How did Siddhartha realise what the answer to suffering was?	How did Siddhartha understand impermanence?	Do Buddhists practice in the same way?	Why is meditation important to many Buddhists?
Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught	Key knowledge taught
The term Buddha means 'enlightened one'. Many Buddhists trace their tradition back to Siddhartha Gautama, often called 'the Buddha'. Buddhism originated in India and spread into Asia and around the world. We can better understand the diversity in Buddhist	Siddhartha was born as a wealthy prince. When Siddhartha was born, a prophecy was told that predicted Siddhartha would be a great ruler or a holy man. Although he was privileged, he was disturbed by the four sights: an old man, a	Siddhartha became very weak after fasting, but he had still not discovered the cause of suffering. He decided that the Middle Way was the best way to live. Siddhartha realised that the source of suffering was craving and the way to stop suffering was to stop craving. Buddhists call this the Four Noble Truths	Siddhartha gained enlightenment as he meditated under the Bodhi tree. Buddhists aim to become enlightened too. Siddhartha discovered everything is impermanent, nothing remains the same. Accepting this is the way to enlightenment.	There are different forms of Buddhism in the world today. Most practice Buddhism while in their everyday lives. Some become monks or nuns. Buddhists are present throughout the UK and meet together in temples and communities.	Many Buddhists all over the world practise meditation in a variety of ways. This aims to cultivate concentration, mindfulness and peace. A statue of the Buddha may help a Buddhist to focus their thoughts.



worldviews by looking at different photographs.	sick person, a corpse and a holy man. He decided to leave the palace and become an ascetic.			There are monks and nuns in Buddhism and Christianity but they have different beliefs.	Some Buddhists may also use mala beads, mandala patterns and mantras as aids to meditation.
Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered	Key skills covered
Understanding key vocabulary and concepts in Buddhism Describing who the Buddha was and why he is important Recognising how religions begin and spread	Retelling and explaining key events from the life of Siddhartha Gautama Understanding how life experiences can shape beliefs Interpreting religious stories and their meaning	Explaining the meaning of the Four Noble Truths Understanding how religious teachings address human problems Making links between teachings and ways of living	Understanding key Buddhist concepts such as impermanence and enlightenment Exploring how beliefs influence Buddhist worldviews Reflecting on philosophical ideas about change and life	Recognising diversity within a religion Comparing different ways Buddhists practise their faith Understanding how religion is expressed in daily life	Understanding the purpose of meditation in Buddhism Exploring how religious practices support beliefs Reflecting on the role of mindfulness and reflection in life
Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary	Key vocabulary
Buddha, enlightened one, siddhartha Gautama	Ascetic, lumbini, prophecy, dukkha	Craving, fasting, the middle way	Meditating, impermanence, enlightenment	Monk, nun, shrine, vihara	Buddha statue, mala beads, mandala, mantra, meditation