

Silver Springs RE Units of Work Year Five

Key Question U2.1 Why do some people believe God exists?

The **principal aim of RE** is to engage pupils in systematic enquiry into significant human questions which religion and worldviews address, so that they can develop the understanding and skills needed to appreciate and appraise varied responses to these questions, as well as develop responses of their own.

Strand / Questions/ Religions	Learning outcomes (intended to enable pupils to achieve end of key stage outcomes) :	Suggested content for learning: Teachers can select content from these examples, and add more of their own.
<p>Strand: Believing</p> <p>Recommended Y5</p> <p>Questions in this thread: 1.1-3 Who is Christian/ Muslim / Jewish and what do they believe? L2.1 What do different people believe about God? 3.1 Do we need to prove God's existence?</p> <p>Religions and worldviews Christians, non-religious e.g. Humanist</p>	<p>Teachers will enable pupils to be able to achieve some of these outcomes, as appropriate to their age and stage:</p> <p>Emerging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define the terms theist, atheist and agnostic and give examples of statements that reflect these beliefs (B1). Give two reasons why a Christian believes in God and one why an atheist does not (A3). <p>Expected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline clearly a Christian understanding of what God is like, using examples and evidence (A2). Give examples of ways in which believing in God is valuable in the lives of Christians, and ways in which it can be challenging (B2). Express thoughtful ideas about the impact of believing or not believing in God on someone's life (B1). Present different views on why people believe in God or not, including their own ideas (C1). <p>Exceeding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how Christians sometimes disagree about what God is like, giving examples of how they interpret texts differently (B3). Enquire into what some atheists, agnostics and theists say about God, expressing their own ideas and arguments, using evidence and examples (C1). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find out about how many people in the world and in your local area believe in God – using global statistics and the 2011 UK census. Ask pupils why they think so many people believe in God. Collect these reasons. Find out about how many do not believe. Learn the words ‘theist’ (believes in God), agnostic (cannot say if God exists or not) and atheist (believes there is no god). Set up an enquiry to explore the key question. Ask pupils to raise questions about the existence and nature of God. Focus on Christian ideas of God, in order to make this more manageable. Start by clarifying what Christians believe God is like. Build on learning from Key Question L2.1, and explore some of the names of God and metaphors for God in the Bible (e.g. God as Father, Spirit, Son, eternal, almighty, holy, shepherd, rock, fortress, light). If this God exists, what difference would ‘he’ make to the way people live? Make links with prior learning about the Bible and its ‘big story’ (Key Question L2.2). Explore some reasons why people do or do not believe in God. Consider some of the main reasons. These include: family background – many people believe (or don’t believe) because of their home background; religious experience – many people say they have experienced a sense of ‘the presence of God’ or had prayer answered; many would argue that the universe, the Earth and life are extraordinary and are best explained as the result of an all-powerful Creator. Many people who do not believe in God point to the existence of terrible suffering as a key reason. Some argue that there is no need to use a Creator to explain the existence of the universe and life. Consider ways in which Christians read the Genesis account of creation. Explore why some Christians read it literally; explore how lots of Christians read it as expressing some truths about God and human beings without reading it literally. Find out about Christians who are also scientists (e.g. Jennifer Wiseman, John Polkinghorne, Denis Alexander). Invite some Christians, agnostics and atheists in to answer questions about why they do or do not believe in God. Explore what impact believing in God might make on the way someone lives his or her everyday life. Talk about and reflect upon the possible benefits and challenges of believing or not believing in God in Britain today.

Key Question U2.2 What would Jesus do? (Can we live by the values of Jesus in the twenty-first century?)

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<p>Strand: Believing</p> <p>Recommended Y5</p> <p>Questions in this thread: F2 Which people are special and why? L2.3 Why is Jesus inspiring to some people? 3.3 What is so radical about Jesus?</p> <p>Religions and worldviews: Christians</p>	<p>Teachers will enable pupils to be able to achieve some of these outcomes, as appropriate to their age and stage:</p> <p>Emerging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make connections between some of Jesus' teachings and the way Christians live today (A1). • Discuss their own ideas about the importance of values to live by, comparing them to Christian ideas (C3). <p>Expected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline Jesus' teaching on how his followers should live (A2). • Offer interpretations of two of Jesus' parables and say what they might teach Christians about how to live (B3). • Explain the impact Jesus' example and teachings might have on Christians today (B1). • Express their own understanding of what Jesus would do in relation to a moral dilemma from the world today (C3). <p>Exceeding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the links between Jesus' death on the cross and Christian belief in love and forgiveness, giving reasons why Christians want to follow Jesus (A2). • Investigate and explain the challenges of following Jesus' teaching about love, forgiveness justice and/or generosity, expressing their own ideas (C3). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Build on learning from Key Question L2.3. Use the ideas below to explore Jesus' teachings and example and how they inspire Christians today. Consider the extent to which Jesus' values and example would benefit today's world, within the school community, local and national communities and out to the global community. • Examine Luke 4:18–19 and find out what Jesus saw as his mission. Find examples of where he fulfilled this. • Love: use some of Jesus' stories, teachings and example to understand what Christians believe he meant by loving others (e.g. greatest commandments, Matthew 22:37–40; good Samaritan, Luke 10:30–35; the lost son, Luke 15:11–32; love your enemies, Matthew 5:43–48; compare Paul's letter, 1 Corinthians 13:4–7; explore the idea of <i>agape</i> love – self-sacrificial love; make link with belief that Jesus died to show his love for all humans, John 3:16). • Forgiveness: use some of Jesus' stories, teachings and example to understand why he saw forgiveness as so important (e.g. forgive others, Mark 11:25/Luke 6:37; the two debtors, Luke 7:36–50; the unforgiving servant, Matthew 18:21–35; Jesus forgives those who crucify him, Luke 23:34; link to previous learning about sin and the 'Fall' in Question L2.2). • Justice and fairness: use some of Jesus' stories, teaching and examples to understand the way Christians believe we should treat each other (the sheep and the goats, Matthew 25:31–46; serve others, Mark 9:35–37; not just speaking about justice but practising it, Luke 11:39–42). • Generosity and not being greedy: use some of Jesus' stories, teaching and examples to understand the way Christians believe we should handle wealth (the vineyard workers, Matthew 20:1–16; widow's offering, Mark 12:41–44; the rich young man, Mark 10:17–27; Zacchaeus, Luke 19:1–9). • Read gospel passages that talk about the 'kingdom of God', where people live the way God wants people to live (e.g. mustard seed, Mark 4:30–32; hidden treasure, Matthew 13:44–46; good and bad soil, Matthew 13:1–8, 18–23; the great feast Luke 14:15–24). What would this kingdom be like? • Devise some moral dilemmas and ask pupils to say 'what would Jesus do', from their learning in this unit. Reflect on and discuss what impact following Jesus' example and teaching have on the school/local community/world? Some say Jesus' demands are impossible: is this true, and if so, is it worth aiming for them or not?

Key Question U2.4 If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship?

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Strand / Questions / Religions	Learning outcomes (intended to enable pupils to achieve end of key stage outcomes) :	Suggested content for learning:
<p>Strand: Expressing</p> <p>Recommended Y5</p> <p>Questions in this thread: F3: <i>Which places are special and why?</i> 1.7: <i>What makes some places sacred?</i> L2.5: <i>Why do people pray?</i> 3.6: <i>Should religious buildings be sold to feed the starving?</i></p> <p>Religions and worldviews: Christians, Hindus and Jewish people</p>	<p>Teachers will enable pupils to be able to achieve some of these outcomes, as appropriate to their age and stage:</p> <p>Emerging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall and name some key features of places of worship studied (A1). Find out about what believers say about their places of worship (C2). <p>Expected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make connections between how believers feel about places of worship in different traditions (A3). Select and describe the most important functions of a place of worship for the community (B3). Give examples of how places of worship support believers in difficult times, explaining why this matters to believers (B2). Present ideas about the importance of people in a place of worship, rather than the place itself (C1). <p>Exceeding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline how and why places of worship fulfil special functions in the lives of believers (A3). Comment thoughtfully on the value and purpose of places of worship in religious communities (B1). 	<p>Suggested content for learning:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find out some of the key features of places of worship: e.g. some differences between Anglican and Baptist churches; mandir; differences between an Orthodox and a Reform synagogue. Explore the duty of pilgrimage in Hinduism, which is seen as a wider part of worship. This concerns the need for Hindus to be <i>seen</i> by the deity worshipping at a particular shrine. Does this mean that God is concentrated more intensely in particular places? Can pupils talk about a place where people might say or feel God is somehow more 'present'? What is special about these places? Consider images of the Western Wall in Jerusalem. Explore what this wall means to Jews worldwide. Learn about the destruction of the Jewish temple, the 'house of God', in 70 CE. Find out what purpose modern synagogues serve in the absence of a 'house of God'. Consider these definitions: 'synagogue' = 'house of assembly' (a place to get together), also called 'schul' = school (a place to learn). Answer the key question in light of these definitions. What different ways of worshipping can they find within Christianity? Reflect on why some Christians like to go to church to meet with God, and why some meet in a school or in a home; e.g. community, being part of the 'body of Christ', mutual support through prayer and encouragement, music vs meditation, silence, simplicity, nature; some don't like institutions, hierarchies, crowds! Why do Christians worship in different ways? Find out about alternative forms of Christian communities, e.g. www.freshexpressions.org.uk Consider the appeal of these to some Christians.

Key Question U2.6 What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today?

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<p>Strand: Living</p> <p>Recommended Y5</p> <p>Questions in this thread: F5: Where do we belong? 1.7 What does it mean to belong to a faith community? L2.7 What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today? L2.8 What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today? 3.8 What is good and what is challenging about being a teenage Buddhist, Sikh or Muslim in Britain today?</p> <p>Religions and worldviews: Muslims</p>	<p>Teachers will enable pupils to be able to achieve some of these outcomes, as appropriate to their age and stage:</p> <p>Emerging:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe the Five Pillars of Islam and give examples of how these affect the everyday lives of Muslims (A1). Identify three reasons why the Holy Qur'an is important to Muslims, and how it makes a difference to how they live (B1). <p>Expected:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make connections between Muslim practice of the Five Pillars and their beliefs about God and the Prophet Muhammad (A2). Describe and reflect on the significance of the Holy Qur'an to Muslims (B1). Describe the forms of guidance a Muslim uses and compare them to forms of guidance experienced by the pupils (A2). Make connections between the key functions of the mosque and the beliefs of Muslims (A1). <p>Exceeding:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comment thoughtfully on the value and purpose of religious practices and rituals in a Muslim's daily life (B1). Answer the title key question from different perspectives, including their own (C1). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Find out what pupils already know about Islam (e.g. from key question 1.2); how many Muslims do they think there are in Britain and in your local area? Find out and talk about the information from the 2011 Census. Explore the practice, meaning and significance of the Five Pillars of Islam as an expression of ibadah (worship and belief in action). Shahadah (belief in one God and his Prophet); salat (daily prayer); sawm (fasting); zakat (alms giving); hajj (pilgrimage). How do these affect the lives of Muslims, moment by moment, daily, annually, in a lifetime? Think about and discuss the value and challenge for Muslims of following the Five Pillars, and how they might make a difference to individual Muslims and to the Muslim community (Ummah). Investigate how they are practised by Muslims in Britain today. Consider what beliefs, practices and values are significant in pupils' lives. Talk about the Shahadah ('There is no god except Allah') and use the 99 names of Allah to explore the attributes of God. Make links with belief in tawhid. Explore Islamic art, looking at shape, pattern, colour and calligraphy. Ask: what is their significance for Muslims, in the context of tawhid? (NB link with Key Question L2.1.) Consider the importance of the Holy Qur'an for Muslims: how it was revealed to the Prophet Muhammad, how it is used, treated, learnt. Share examples of stories and teaching, e.g. Surah 1, Al-Fatihah (The Opening); Surah 17 (the Prophet's Night Journey). Find out about people who memorise the Qur'an and why (hafiz, hafiza). Find out about the difference between the authority of the Qur'an and other forms of guidance for Muslims: Sunnah (practices, customs and traditions of the Prophet Muhammad); Hadith (sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad). Reflect on what forms of guidance pupils turn to when they need guidance or advice, and examine ways in which these are different from the Qur'an for Muslims. Investigate the design and purpose of a mosque/masjid and explain how and why the architecture and activities, such as preparing for prayer, reflect Muslim beliefs.

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