

Mundeford Community Infants School



LONG TERM SUBJECT MAP – RELIGIOUS EDUCATION

Aims of Religious Education for a child leaving our school

Children will:

- Have a developing understanding of how to be discerning, respectful human beings who are aware of their own and others' beliefs and the impact of these on the ways they choose to live their lives (lived experience)
- Have knowledge about religion and worldviews, insight into the nature of faith and belief and the skills with which to consider these
- Begin to appreciate and develop their own personal worldview

The National Curriculum says:

EYFS

Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class

Curriculum:

All state schools are required to teach religious education to pupils at every key stage. All maintained schools must promote the spiritual, moral, social and cultural (SMSC) development of their pupils. Pupils must be encouraged to regard people of all faiths, races and cultures with respect and tolerance. We follow the BCP RE focus agreed syllabus for Religious Education.

How RE is taught:

- Children will use enquiry questions to find out about and create understanding of different religions and be taught to demonstrate respect for the views, opinions and beliefs of others whilst holding regard for their own.
- Children will visit a Christian place of worship and experience a visit from at least one other member of a faith community.
- Regular visits from the local church leader support the learning of key events in the Christian calendar
- Children will understand what people of different worldviews believe, how these beliefs are expressed and then put into action to influence the way in which people live their lives

Sequence of Learning – When and how do we facilitate the learning of Religious Education in our school?

It is assumed that all children will have acquired the essential knowledge stated for each year group before progressing to the next phase of learning in year groups and term by term.

Themes	Reception Key learning	Year 1 Key learning Prior learning	Year 2 Key learning Prior learning
Belief	Harvest: What is a Christian? Person who believes in their God, Jesus, church, made the world, good, community	Harvest: Who do Christians give thanks to and what for? God, Jesus, miracle (feeding five thousand), life, food, the world, kind, family, community, faith	Harvest: What did Jesus do that people were grateful for? Miracles, help, cure, teachings
	Christmas: What is Christmas? Celebrate, birth, Jesus, son of God, 3 Kings, gifts, stable, Mary, Joseph, special	Christmas: What gifts might Christians in my town have given Jesus if he had been born here rather than in Bethlehem? (Belief) Bethlehem, gifts, Jesus, son of God, angel, God's gift to the world, important	Christmas: Why do Christians believe God gave Jesus to the world? Forgiveness, be good to fellow human, to help us be better
	Easter: What is Easter? Celebrate, new life, Jesus, miracle, cross	Easter: Why was Jesus welcomed like a king or celebrity by the crowds on Palm Sunday? (Belief)	Easter: How important is it to Christians that Jesus came back to life after his crucifixion? Resurrection
	Sanatana Dharma: What do Sanathanis believe? What is Diwali?	Judaism: What do Jews believe about God? What is the importance of Yom Kippur for Jews?	Islam: Who is God to Muslims?
Expression	Harvest: How do Christians say thank you to God?	Harvest: Does God want us to look after the World? What can we find out about Christians by visiting a local church?	Harvest: How and why might Christians show they are grateful to their God? Do Christians in different countries around the world have the same special places?
	Christmas: Are there some places that are special to Christians?	Christmas: How do Christians around the world celebrate Christmas in different ways?	Christmas: Should it be important to Christians that their children go to church?
	Easter: How do Christians celebrate Easter?	Easter: Do Christians around the world celebrate Easter in the same ways?	Easter: Which symbol best shows what Easter means to Christians?
	Sanatana Dharma: What might Sanathanis learn from the story of Rama and Sita and the celebrations of Diwali?	Judaism: Why do Jews place importance on family life? Why is Shabbat important to some Jews?	Islam: Does praying at regular intervals every day help a Muslim in his/her everyday life?

Action	Harvest: What might a Christian do to help someone?	Harvest: How and why do Christians try to help people?	Harvest: Is it possible for Christians to be kind to everyone all the time? Community, good, bad / evil, kindness, deserve, grateful, share, care
	Christmas: Why do Christians give at Christmas? Presents, celebrate, thanks, special, king, God, Jesus	Christmas: What good things do Christians do at Christmas?	Christmas: What would Jesus want a Christian to do at Christmas?
	Easter: What does a Christian do at Easter?	Easter: What do Christians do at Easter that is different than at Christmas?	Easter: Why did God make sure Jesus came back to life? What do Christians do because of this?
	Sanatana Dharma: Are good people happier than bad people? The central idea in Hinduism is that it shows a 'way' or path through life and duty. <i>Dharma</i> is this path through life. Hindus try to follow their dharma in order to be good Hindus.	Judaism: How do Jewish beliefs, teaching and stories impact on daily life?	Islam: How could Muslims make a positive difference in their communities?