

OUR LADY OF LOURDES RC PRIMARY SCHOOL

PROGRESSION OF KNOWLEDGE IN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION – WORLD RELIGIONS

ONE OF THE OTHER WORLD RELIGIONS WILL BE TAUGHT FOR 1 WEEK EVERY YEAR

Topic	EYFS 1 & 2	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
ISLAM	Notes for teachers - Muslims are followers of the religion of Islam, which began in Saudi Arabia around the seventh century. They believe in one God, Allah. There are two main groups of Muslims, Shi'ah and Sunni. The Sunnis are the larger group. Their beliefs are similar but they differ on the forms of leadership. What the children learn in this programme of study is a <i>middle</i> way, offering what is most general in Islam. The spelling used is <i>Makkah</i> rather than the common version Mecca to avoid confusion						
	I can look at the things I think are special objects and wonder about them I can listen and talk about objects that are special to Muslims (including Prayer Mats and the Qur'an)	I can retell stories that are special to me I can retell the story of Muhammad I can describe how Muhammad is important to Muslim people	I can say who I like to spend time with and who I care about. I can describe the way Muslims pray at home using the words, Allah, Makkah and Allahu Akbar. I can compare my daily life with that of a Muslim child.	I can talk about special places/buildings that are near to me I can describe why a Mosque is an important place for Muslims I can describe what happens in a mosque, what the inside looks like and what activities take place	I can describe which books are important to me I can ask and respond to questions about the importance of the Qur'an	I can talk about special times in my life I can show knowledge and understanding of Muslim beliefs and festivals I can show understanding and knowledge of Ramadan and Pilgrimage	I can show knowledge and understanding of how Muslim's follow guidance in their lives and the five pillars of Islam I can compare Christianity to Islam
HINDUISM	Notes for Teachers Hinduism is one of the oldest religions of the world. It has no known founder, but is deeply rooted in Indian culture, having begun in the Indus valley about 5,000 years ago. Hinduism possesses no authoritative body to define the limits of orthodoxy. There are many shared beliefs among Hindus, but it is a flexible religion which allows people to express their belief and worship in different ways. This programme of study is a middle way, offering what is most general in Hinduism but not necessarily what every Hindu would believe or live.						
	I can talk about why we celebrate I can listen and talk about the festival of Diwali I can role play the story of Rama and Sita	I can talk about stories I enjoy I can retell Hindu stories; such as the story of Ganesha, the birth of Krishna, a story of Rakhi.	I can talk about times I need to be quiet including times to pray I can describe Hindu home Shrines I can describe Hindu prayer I can use vocabulary to recognize artefacts that's Hindus use to pray I can describe rituals and customs that show how important family life is to Hindus	I can describe special places that are important to me I can make links between special places for Christians and Muslims I can describe with increasing detail a Muslim Temple I can describe the Hindu acts of worships in a temple and the artefacts used.	I can describe which books are important to me I can name Hindu books I can describe different Hindu Scripture I can describe how Hindus search for truth in scripture they read	I can express my view of what is important to me I can show knowledge and understanding of Hindu belief on one God and use the story of Brahman as a source I can describe why Hindus choose to take a journey of Pilgrimage	I can show knowledge and understanding of rules in my life I can describe Hindu beliefs of Reincarnation, Karma, Dharma and how Hindus care for creation
SIKHISM	Notes for teachers Sikhism was founded by Guru (teacher) Nana around 1469 in Punjab in India; Sikhism is the fifth largest world religion. Sikhs believe in one God and the teachings of the ten Gurus. Women are treated with equality. The largest community of Sikhs outside India is in Britain.						
	I can talk about people who wear special clothes I can listen and talk about what Sikh means I can describe the special clothes that Sikhs wear I can say what Sikhs like to share I can say that Sikhs celebrate Diwali	I can talk about stories I enjoy I can retell the story of Guru Nanak I can describe Guru Nanak's message about sharing I can talk about what and who Guru Nanak chooses.	I can say who is in my family and what we do that is special when we are together I can compare my family to a Sikh family I can describe how Sikh families pray together I can describe the importance of family to Sikh people including what happens when a baby is born	I can describe what it feels like to be welcomed or to welcome others I can describe the places Sikh people like to welcome others I can describe what happens when Sikhs visit the Gurdwara I can describe the Golden temple – the special place for Sikhs	I can describe which books are important to me I can talk about key figures important to Sikhs including the first Gurus and the most famous Guru	I can describe the groups that I belong to I can show understanding of festivals that Sikh's celebrate I can describe the 5 signs of Khalsa I can compare Sikh's commitment with my own beliefs	I can describe the guidelines I and others follow I can show understanding of the 3 basic rules Sikh's follow to serve God I can say how Sikh's serve others I can compare Sikh's concern for the earth with beliefs from other faiths and religions