



BIG QUESTION: What Do People Believe About God?

About this unit:

Christians believe that God has many names. He is father who looks after people as a loving parent and never gives up on people. They believe in God as light, God as Creator and that he has made people the job of 'stewards' of the earth. Christians believe in the Trinity – 3 representations of God. They are: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit. People who have a religious faith want to communicate with their God and they do this through prayer.

Prior Learning:

In Early Years –

In Year 1 – Children learn to ask puzzling questions about what God is.

In Year 2 – Children learn that Allah is the name for God for Muslims and that they should pray to him 5 times a day to communicate with him.

Continued Learning: -

Future Units

In Year 3 – Children learn that God has many names for Christians and that prayer is the way to communicate with him.

Year 4 – Children learn that Shahadah is the Muslim declaration of faith. They talk of who they believe God is. "There is no God except Allah, Mohammad is the Prophet of Allah".

Year 5 -

Year 6 - Children will learn that for Humanists God does not exist. There is no belief in a God.



BIG QUESTION: *Big Q - What special events do Muslims, Sikhs and Christians celebrate and why?*

About this unit: - During this unit children are introduced to more religious celebrations. They will learn about why believers celebrate and how they do this.

Children will discuss the month of Ramadan when Muslims fast during daylight hours to remind them about caring for the poor, being patient, keeping going when things are difficult and about the goodness of Allah.

They will also learn that Eid-UI Fitr is the celebration to mark the end of Ramadan. They will learn about the Sikhs celebration of the birthday of Guru Nanak and that the celebrations may include a street procession of the Guru Granth Sahib, banners, flowers and light decorate the Gurdwara. Children will learn about Vaisakhi, the Sikh new year celebration. It recalls the institution of the Khalsa. They will also learn more about Easter and that Christians celebrate to remind them of the resurrection of Jesus following his crucifixion on the cross.

Prior Learning:

In Early Years – Children will have read a simple version of the Christmas story and will have knowledge of some of the things that happen at Christmas.

In Year 1 – Children will have acted out the Christmas story and discussed some of the traditions that Christians have when celebrating Christmas.

In Year 2 – Children will learn some simple facts about Passover for Jews.

Continued Learning: -

In Year 3 – Understand why people celebrate, be able to chat about some major celebrations like Eid-ul Fitr, Easter and the Birthday of Guru Granth Sahib.

Future Units

Year 4 – Children will build on their knowledge of celebrations and rituals that Jews have at Passover (Pesach)

Year 5 – Children learn about how different religions mark Rites of Passage like being welcomed into the faith like Baptism for Christians, Bar Mitzva for Jews, weddings and Sikh initiation into the Khalsa.

Year 6 – Children will learn that even Humanists celebrate life. They can choose to have a Baby naming ceremony or a Humanist wedding.



BIG QUESTION: *Big Q – What is it like to be a Hindu?*

About this unit:

This is the first formal introduction to Hinduism for the children. They will learn that most Hindus believe in one God, Brahman, but he can be represented in many different ways as Gods and Goddesses. A Durga Murti often shows the Goddess in red or purple clothes, these colours are the sign of action. The Trimurti represents Brahman as: Creator (Brahma), Preserver (Vishnu) and Destroyer (Shiva). The Aum (Om) symbol is the most widely used symbol in Hinduism. It is considered the very first sound of the universe. Hindus chant Aum in meditation, the sounds AUM stand for the Trimurti. A lot of Hindus worship daily at a shrine in their own home. Hindus celebrate Diwali – the festival of light.

Prior Learning:

In Early Years – Children will have taken part in a celebration of Diwali through role play and art.

In Year 1 – Children will understand that there is more than one religion as they will study what it is like to be a Sikh. This will ensure that they are ready to embrace further religions next year.

In Year 2 – Children will not have been introduced to Hinduism at this point but will have taken part in assemblies to celebrate Diwali and listened to the story of Diwali.

Continued Learning: -

In Year 3 – Children will learn that Hindus believe in one God but that he can be represented in different ways, say what the Trimurti represents, discuss some important symbols like the Aum and what they represent and discuss the celebration of Diwali and its importance for people.

Future Units

Year 4 – Hinduism is not taught at this stage.

Year 5 – Children build on their knowledge of Hinduism by learning that A Hindu shrine is a collection of objects that show what matters most to a Hindu, and many Hindus have shrines in their own homes.

Some people pray or worship in a special place, but some people make an ordinary space special or holy.

Year 6 - NA



Wodensfield Primary School

YEAR 3 Religious Education Medium Term Plans