



Orton Wistow Primary School – Curriculum Plan



Subject : RE

Year : 1

Term : Autumn



Vocabulary

Knowledge

Understanding

Skills

Define the word and include etymology if useful.

What children will know

What children will understand

What children will be able to do

Learning

Teaching

Assessment

Learning

Teaching

Assessment

Learning

Teaching

Assessment

Remembering

Telling

Testing

Practising

Coaching

Observing

Reflecting

Facilitating

Evaluating

Christian: A person who follows the Christian faith.
Bible: The Christian holy book.
Prayer: a means of giving thanks, asking for supplication and listening to God.
Church: The Christian place of worship.
Christmas: Christian festival celebrating the birth of Jesus Christ.
Jesus Christ: The Son of God, God in human form, living on the earth. Part of the Holy Trinity (God as Father, Son and Holy Spirit).
Altar: Found at the front of a church, the holy table at which the service of Holy Communion is celebrated
Font: Place in a church where Christians are baptised.
Pulpit: Platform in a Church, from which the priest or vicar speaks to the congregation.
Lectern: A stand from which the Bible is read in a Church.

At home, a Christian might: say prayers, either alone or with family members. Read the Bible, either with family, friends or members of their Church family. Celebrate festivals throughout the year. Attend Church on a Sunday.

The Story of the Prodigal Son is important to Christians because God forgives his son when he returns home and it teaches Christians that God will forgive them if they repent. Christians should follow this example and forgive.

At Christmas, Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus. The content of the Christmas Story. The word Christmas is made of Christ + mas (mass- which originally meant festival). Christians go to church and exchange gifts/cards.

The cross is the symbol of Christianity. It reminds Christians of the crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus.

Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God. He is God, in human form, on the earth. He performed miracles and taught people how to follow God.

A Christian place of worship is a church- can be a traditional church, or a modern building. There are important features which are found in all churches- the altar, pulpit, lectern, font.

How being a Christian affects daily/ family life.

Why the story of the Prodigal Son is important to Christians.

Why and how Christians celebrate Christmas.

What the cross looks like and why it is significant for Christians.

Who Christians believe Jesus was.

That Christians worship in a Church and that there are some special features in a Church.

Explain how Christians practice their faith in their daily life- describe something a Christian does in their life that they do/ do not do.

Explain why the story of the Prodigal Son is important to Christians.

Retell the story of Christmas and explain how and why Christians celebrate Christmas.

Recognise the cross as the symbol of Christianity and explain its' significance.

Explain that Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God.

Identify a church as a place of Christian worship and name some of the features.







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Vocabulary	Knowledge What children will know			Understanding What children will understand			Skills What children will be able to do		
Define the word and include etymology if useful.	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment	Learning	Teaching	Assessment
	Remembering	Telling	Testing	Practising	Coaching	Observing	Reflecting	Facilitating	Evaluating
<p><u>Muslim</u>: Follower of the religion of Islam.</p> <p><u>Mosque</u>: Islamic place of worship.</p> <p><u>Qur'an</u>: Islamic holy book, revealed to the Prophet Muhammed.</p> <p><u>Prophet Muhammed</u>: The final messenger from Allah.</p> <p><u>Allah</u>: Islamic name for God.</p> <p><u>Ramadan</u>: Islamic month of fasting.</p> <p><u>Eid- ul- Fitr</u>: Festival celebrating the end of the month of Ramadan.</p>	<p>That a mosque is a place of worship for Muslims and the main features of the building: Dome, Minaret (tower for the call to prayer), prayer room, washing area for prayers.</p> <p>What happens in the mosque (prayers, lectures, weddings, funerals, reading the Qur'an) and what children do.</p> <p>Know that Muhammad is a Prophet in Islam. He is the final messenger from Allah and thus extremely important to Muslims who try to follow his teaching and example.</p> <p>The Qur'an, which is a special book for Muslims, was sent to him as a guide for the people. The Qur'an tells Muslims what to do and is therefore a guide for them.</p> <p>Know some stories about the Prophet Muhammad.</p> <p>Family life for a Muslim child would likely feature daily prayers, reading the Qur'an, visiting the mosque, attending</p>			<p>Who Muhammed is and why he is important for Muslims.</p> <p>That there are many stories about his life and teaching.</p> <p>That the Qur'an tells Muslims what to do and is therefore a guide for them.</p> <p>The reasons why Eid ul Fitr is celebrated.</p> <p>Why a mosque is a special place for Muslims.</p> <p>What daily family life might look like for a Muslim child.</p>			<p>Explain who Muhammed is and why he is important to Muslims.</p> <p>Retell a story from the life of Muhammed.</p> <p>Name the Qur'an and explain why it is important for a Muslim.</p> <p>Give reasons for why and how Eid- ul- Fitr is celebrated.</p> <p>Recognise that a mosque is a special place for Muslims and explain why.</p> <p>Give examples of what a Muslim child might do at home.</p>		



	<p>religious school (Madrasa) and celebrating family events such as welcoming new babies.</p> <p>The festival of Eid- ul- Fitr marks the end of the month of fasting (Ramadan). There is a family meal and prayers, and many Muslims will visit friends and family and exchange gifts. The greeting 'Eid Mubarak' is exchanged.</p>		
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<p><u>Sikh</u>: Follower of the religion of Sikhism.</p> <p><u>Guru Nanak</u>: The first of the ten Gurus.</p> <p><u>Guru</u>: teacher</p> <p><u>Respect</u>: to treat with deferential regard or esteem, regard with some degree of reverence</p> <p><u>Equality</u>: a state of being equal.</p>	<p>Family is very important in Sikhism. Family life was encouraged by Guru Nanak and the Gurus who followed him. Men and women are equal.</p> <p>Sikhism is based on principles of respect and equality. Sikhs believe that we are all gifts from the One Creator. KESH (the keeping of uncut hair) teaches that we are all gifts from that One Creator. Meditation, honest living and serving humanity help people become better people. Doing good deeds is important.</p>	<p>What Sikh family life looks like.</p> <p>Why Sikhs believe people should be good to each other.</p> <p>What the celebrations at the Sikh festival of Vaisakhi are.</p> <p>How a Sikh baby is welcomed and named.</p> <p>What Sikhs believe about creation and the world.</p>	<p>Explain what Sikhs might do in their homes and what family life might be like.</p> <p>Explain why Sikhs believe people should be good to each other and what this might look like.</p> <p>Give examples of what happens at the festival of Vaisakhi.</p> <p>Describe how a Sikh child is welcomed and named.</p>																		



									
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<p><u>Amrit</u>: ritually prepared sweetened water</p> <p><u>Vaisakhi</u>: Festival in April celebrating the founding of the Sikh community.</p> <p><u>Gurdwara</u>: Sikh place of worship</p> <p><u>Guru Granth Sahib</u>: Sikh holy book.</p> <p><u>Khalsa</u>: The Sikh community</p>	<p>Soon after birth, honey or amrit (ritually prepared sweetened water) is put in the baby's mouth. Many families visit the gurdwara within 40 days of the child's birth, where the Guru Granth Sahib is randomly opened and the family chooses a name that begins with the first letter of the hymn on the page opened.</p> <p>Vaisakhi celebrates the founding of the Sikh community, the Khalsa. It is in April. There is a service in the gurdwara followed by a procession through the streets. A family meal is held in the evening.</p> <p>The Guru Granth Sahib the Sikh holy book. It is treated as if it is a person, and with great respect. Sikhs remove their shoes, cover their head and wash their hands before entering the gurdwara. It is placed on a raised platform in the Gurdwara, people never turn their back to it. Sikhs make offerings to the Guru Granth Sahib. Sikhs never turn their backs on the Guru Granth Sahib. It is read by a special person. When the Guru Granth Sahib is being read, a chauri, which is a special fan, is waved above it. The Guru Granth Sahib is placed in a separate room at night.</p>	<p>How the Guru Granth Sahib is treated and the reasons why.</p>	<p>Describe Sikh beliefs in God and creation.</p> <p>Recognise the Guru Granth Sahib as the Sikh holy book and explain some of the ways it is shown respect.</p>						