



KS2 Religious Education Concept and Curriculum Map



Worship	Pilgrimage	Ritual	Prayer
An act of religious devotion directed towards a deity (adoration and praise).	The faithful journey through life and also a special journey to a holy place.	A set of beliefs and also a religious service which involves a series of actions performed in a fixed order.	An act of communication by humans with their deity.
Ruby		Sapphire	Topaz
<p>Curriculum Content</p> <p>Christianity – God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe the Bible talks about what God is like and his relationship with people who believe in Him. (Ritual) Christians will describe one God as Father (parent), Son and Holy Spirit. The Trinity. (Ritual) Recall what happens in both Infant Baptism and Believers’ Baptism. Water is used. The person baptising usually says “I baptise you in the name of the Father, and the son, and the Holy spirit.” The person is welcomed into the Christian Church. (Ritual) Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into what Christians believe about God. (Ritual) <p>Christianity – Incarnation (Christmas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall stories from the Bible of Jesus miracles e.g. the storm on the lake – power over the forces of nature Mark 4.35-41, healing Jairus’ daughter – power over death (Luke 8. 40-56). (Ritual) Understand what Christians believe this and other stories from the Bible say about who Jesus is – that only God can do things like this. Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God. (Ritual) Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into the accounts of these miracles and what Christians say about who Jesus is. (Ritual) <p>Christianity – Salvation (Easter)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that Christians refer to Jesus as ‘the Saviour’ or as ‘my Saviour’. (Worship) Explain the Christian Salvation story and that it makes four main claims: – God created a perfect the world – Humanity went wrong – To save humanity, God had a salvation plan – God enters into the world as Jesus Christ who saves humanity (Ritual) Recall the story of Jesus’ death on the cross. Understand that Christians believe that because Jesus died, they can be forgiven by God. (Ritual) 		<p>Curriculum Content</p> <p>Christianity – God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that “God is love” (1 John 4.8) – compassionate, all knowing (omniscient), everywhere at once (omnipresent), all powerful (almighty), pure, set apart (holy). (Ritual) Christians believe that it matters what people do. When people treat others badly (sin) it makes God upset and angry. (Pilgrimage) Christians believe the Bible talks about what God is like and his relationship with people who believe in him. (Worship) Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into what Christians believe about God. (Ritual) <p>Christianity – Incarnation (Christmas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the nativity is found in two gospels: Matthew (ch 1-2) and Luke (ch 1-2) (Ritual) Understand that the two accounts are told from different viewpoints (Mary and Joseph’s) (Ritual) Reflect on why there may be different accounts. (Ritual) <p>Christianity – Salvation (Easter)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall the key features of the story of Zacchaeus: – Understand the context of the story; Zacchaeus is an outcast because he is seen as a greedy, corrupt traitor. Now he is sorry. He wants to make up for his bad deeds and live a better life. (Pilgrimage) Understand the message of this and other stories from the Bible – that Christians believe Jesus came to forgive and rescue everyone. No one is too bad – or too good. (Pilgrimage) Recall the story of Jesus’ death on the cross. Understand that Christians believe that because Jesus died, they can be forgiven by God. (Ritual) <p>Hinduism – Dharma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall stories of the exile, return and reign of Rama from the Hindu book: The Ramayana and understand how they teach a) respect for Parents, b) keeping promises, c) doing the right thing even when it’s 	<p>Curriculum Content</p> <p>Christianity – God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that Christians use evidence to support their belief in God. (Ritual) Understand God loves His creation, and everything is created in harmony. (Ritual) Humans have a duty to care for God’s creation. They are the stewards of creation. (Ritual) Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into the evidence Christians use to support their belief in God and the concept of stewardship. (Ritual) <p>Christianity – Incarnation (Christmas)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bible account of the virgin birth supports the Christian belief that Jesus is both human and divine. (Ritual) Some Christians understand this symbolically and others literally. (Ritual) The nativity of Jesus concerns the incarnation of Jesus: literally “become flesh”. Incarnation is the belief that Jesus Christ is fully human and fully God. (Ritual) Identify how the belief that Jesus is “God is with us” helps a Christian in daily life. Christians pray because they believe that Jesus is with them to listen and to help. (Pilgrimage, Prayer) <p>Christianity – Salvation (Easter)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians use a range of theories and metaphors to explain how this reconciliation works. A common approach in Western Christianity is that: - Humans have not lived in the way God intended – they have sinned. - Having broken God’s Law, humans should have been punished. (Romans 6:23) - Jesus is without sin. - He sacrifices himself in the place of humanity. - Because Jesus is without sin, he ‘pays the price’ which should have been paid by humanity’. (Galatians 3.13) (Pilgrimage) Reflect on and appraise the view that Easter celebrates Jesus dying to take the punishment (atonement)/ pay the debt of sin (redemption)

Christianity – Agape

- Christians try to be like Jesus and obey his teachings in the things that they think and do. (Pilgrimage)
- Recall the story of the Good Samaritan Luke 10.25-37. Man attacked on dangerous road; left without anything – even clothes; he is seen by a Priest and Levite (respected members of community); Samaritan stops and helps Jew; uses expensive oils; places man on donkey while he walks; taken to inn and pays for stay. (Pilgrimage)
- Know the context for the story: how the story came to be told – Jesus is asked how to inherit eternal life? Love God and your neighbour as yourself; Jesus is asked who is my neighbour? (Pilgrimage)
- Understand background to the story; Samaritans and Jews are enemies (at the end of the story the person asking the question cannot even say the word ‘Samaritan’, the people who walked by had good reason (muggers still around; might be a trap; he might be dead anyway (cleansing process); road called ‘red road’ for good reason. (Pilgrimage)
- How does this and other teachings of Jesus display disinterested love (agape) being shown to all: freely given; generous; selfless; self-sacrificing? (Worship)
- Support their attempt to answer the relevant questions they raise in response to their enquiry into the Good Samaritan parable using reasons and information to support their views. (Ritual)

Judaism – God and the Covenant

- God first made his covenant agreement with Abraham. God promises he would be the father of a great nation, the Jewish people, who will live in the land of Canaan. (Ritual)
- Recall the story of the giving of the 10 commandments to Moses: The people of Israel are enslaved in Egypt; God sends 10 plagues; the Pharaoh releases the Jews; this hasty departure is known as the exodus; the Jews spent 40 years as nomads; Moses went up Mt Sinai to receive from God the 10 commandments and other commandments which were the rules Jews had to live by. (Pilgrimage)
- Understand that the Jews made an agreement or covenant with God: If Jews agree to obey His commandments; the Jews would be His Chosen people. (Ritual)
- Know that Jews celebrate the exodus at the week-long Passover festival; at the Seder meal Jews re-tell the story of the Exodus using symbolic food. The festival recalls this as a key event in their history because it shows: (a) God was at work in the events of history (b) they have been chosen to have a special relationship with God. (Ritual)
- Understand that Jews believe there is one God who should be placed above all else. (Worship)
- The Shema, which expresses these key beliefs, is placed on the doorpost of Jewish houses in a Mezezah. (Ritual)
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the story of Moses and the giving of the 10 commandments. (Ritual)
- Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information. (Ritual)

hard, and from his reign d) using power with care and responsibility towards those with less power, know that Hindus think these are important guidelines for right-living. (Pilgrimage)

- Understand when Hindus light lamps to celebrate Divali they remember that God guides us in life the way lamps light up darkness, to help us see our way. (Worship)
- Know Dharma means ‘right-living’ and that the Hindu faith is called the ‘Hindu Dharma’. (Pilgrimage)
- Know that the term “Hinduism” is a Western term for people who lived in Northern India, who shared the Vedas and ancient Sanskrit writings of India. Followers prefer the term “Sanatan Dharma”, which mean ‘eternal truths’ (i.e. basic teachings which have always been true and always will be). (Ritual)
- Know the Holi festival celebrates Spring, community and equality, reminding Hindus to respect the natural world and its seasons. Also recall the Holika story, who died using her powers to try and kill Prahlad, a believer in God, and understand how this reminds Hindus to use their gifts to help not hurt others, the principle of ahimsa. (Pilgrimage)
- Know the Hindu word for ‘action’ is ‘karma which means everything we do will have consequences. This is the ‘Law of Karma’. Following the Dharma will produce beneficial results. (Pilgrimage)

Hinduism – Deity

- Know that Hindu holy books describe Rama AND Krishna as special people called Avatars. These are believed by Hindus to be God, in human form and that God can choose to be born as an Avatar, in any time and place, when the world needs God’s help or example. (Ritual)
- Know Hindus aim to visit places where the Avatars lived, e.g. Ayodhya & Vrindavan. (Pilgrimage)
- Know that Hindus believe that they can also worship God in other divine forms (or deities) alongside the Avatars, such as a loving mother (Devi), Lakshmi, popularly worshipped at Divali. (Worship)
- Understand that thousands of years ago, Hindu books called the Vedas described many ways of thinking about God with special names, images and stories to help Hindus remember and understand about God. Hindus pray to God by any of these names and ways. (Prayer)
- Recall the story of Shiva and the Ganges. Understand that Hindus believe that whilst the natural world is all from within God and so is to be treated as special, the Ganges is a holy river to visit and Shiva is a special and particularly powerful form of God to worship. (Worship)
- Hinduism teaches that there is one Supreme Being/Person, Brahman. Brahman is everywhere and everything that exists lives in Brahman all the time. Nothing would exist if Brahman was not in it. (Ritual)
- Recognise the symbol often associated with Hinduism: Aum. The sound is sacred and is a way of describing Brahman. (Ritual)

Hinduism – Atman

- Recognise a form of Hindu worship (called puja) using a special tray called ‘a puja thali’ with a small sacred flame, a bell, flower petals, incense and water to help them not be distracted by anything else

so that people can be forgiven by God and live in relationship with Him. (Ritual)

- Know that Christians believe that Jesus rose again and that faith in him will give eternal life to the believer. (Ritual)

Christianity – Agape

- Recall what Jesus said about selfless, unconditional love in the Beatitudes (Matthew 5.1-12 & 43-46). (Pilgrimage)
- Give examples of what Christians are doing today to live out these beliefs. (Pilgrimage)

Islam – Islam

- Understand that the Qur’an is the original and most basic source of God’s Law, but Hadith provide Muslims with the practical interpretations of how to apply the Qur’an to everyday life. Muslims believe Muhammad received instructions from Gabriel and so these are as valid as those in the Qur’an. (Ritual)
- Know that humans have the role of Khalifah, trustees of Allah’s creation. All things belong to Allah. Muslims have always studied nature for signs and wonders of Allah. (Ritual)
- Understand that the practices of Zakat (giving) and Saum (fasting during Ramadan) illustrate the concept of Khalifah:
 - Zakat (giving) is a duty (something you must do) not charity (something you might chose to do); it should be done anonymously, receiving no praise. (Ritual)
 - Saum (fasting during Ramadan) is an act of learning to appreciate all that God has provided. (Ritual)
- Know the story of Bilal and understand why this story is important to Muslims:
 - Bilal is a black African slave; refuses to obey his master to attack one of Muhammad’s followers who claimed that all people are equal; while imprisoned, waiting to be punished, he became a Muslim; close to death he was sold to Abu Bakr one of Muhammad’s closest companions; Bilal was freed; Bilal became the first Muezzin (gave the first call to prayer at the first mosque in Medina and then at the Ka’aba).
 - Meaning: this story emphasises that people should be judged not by their position in society or race, but on their commitment to obey Allah’s commands. (Ritual)
 - That Allah alone is worthy of worship. (Worship)
 - Bilal exemplified his dedication to Allah, even risking his own life. He is a role model to Muslims. (Ritual)
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to what they have learnt about the Islamic belief in submitting to the will of Allah. (Ritual)
- Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information.

Comparison Project - Christianity / Hinduism / Judaism / Islam / Humanist

- Be familiar with the term ‘agnostic’ and its two related meanings – 1) a person who holds that nothing is known or can be known about anything beyond the material world and 2) a person who does not know whether a god, gods or anything beyond the material world exists. They should know that some Humanists are agnostic. (Ritual)

<p>Judaism – Torah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the Shabbat Jews attend the synagogue, where they worship God. Doing this develops a sense of community. (Worship) The reading of the Torah is central to the service: during the service there will be readings from the Torah. (Worship) In the synagogue the Torah (Sefer Torah) is written on parchment, which are written by hand with a special ink. The importance of the scrolls is shown by the way they are: (Worship) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Never touched by human hands- a special pointer is used Each scroll has a mantle (cover) Once they have been used, they are returned to the Ark There is an ever-burning lamp outside the Ark to show God is always present Know that some Jews wear Tephilin (or Tefillin), which are two straps with boxes on and contain small pieces of parchment from Torah, on the forehead to remind Jews they must love God with their mind and on their arm facing the heart to remind Jews they must love God with all their heart. (Ritual) Know the Torah is written in Hebrew. (Ritual) Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the importance and respect Jews give to the Torah. (Ritual) Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information. (Ritual) 	<p>they may see, hear, smell or touch around them, to make it a special time. (Worship)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know and be able to use the following terms accurately and confidently: Mandir, shrine, puja, murti, prasad and arti. (Ritual) Know that Hindus have a special place at home for performing puja once a day. (Worship) Understand that Puja helps Hindus be quiet enough to ‘hear’ God guiding them from within and to know Hindus can perform Puja at home or in a place of worship called a Mandir. (Prayer) Recall the Hindu greeting Namaste and its meaning: ‘I respect you’, because Hindus believe the same God is inside every heart and must be treated as one world-family. (Ritual) Hindus believe in Reincarnation: the belief that when a body dies their atman (“soul”) may move onto another being. In the Bhagavad Gita this is likened to someone changing dirty clothes for clean ones. Similarly, the Atman casts off its worn-out body for a new one. (Bhagavad Gita 2:22). (Ritual) The Atman persists and is reborn many times. This continual cycle is called Samsara. (Ritual) The type of life an Atman moves onto depends on its previous one. This is determined by the Law of Karma. (Ritual) The end of Samsara is called Moksha. The soul breaks out of reincarnation and joins with Brahman. (Ritual) Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the Hindu belief in Dharma, deity and Atman. (Ritual) Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information. (Ritual) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be able to say why Humanism is a life stance but not a religion. (Ritual) Know how secular Humanists regard life and death. They should know that the focus of their attention is on what can be achieved during this life in this world and that they hold that death is the end of life. (Ritual) Know how Humanists might celebrate marriage or conduct an event to mark the death of someone close to them. Be able to say how these differ from a religious ceremony and why. (Ritual) Be able to name two prominent Humanist scientists of the modern period and say something about their lives and contribution to our understanding of the world, e.g. Marie Curie, Albert Einstein, Helen Caldicott. (Ritual) Know that the Humanist perspective informs music, song, poetry, literature and the visual arts and be able to refer to at least one example, e.g. John Lennon’s Imagine. (Ritual) Be aware of the work of the British Humanist Association (BHA) in promoting understanding of Humanism. (Ritual)
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