

Religious Education - Autumn 1 - Year 2

Enquiry Question: Why do we need to give thanks?

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Brahman	A Hindu name for God.
Gratitude	The feeling of being thankful for someone or something.
Harvest	The time of year when people gather their crops.
Harvest Festival	An autumn celebration often celebrated in churches and schools in the UK.
Puja	A form of Hindu worship.
Praise	To show respect, love and appreciation.
Provide	To give someone what they need or want.
Shrine	A place where people worship.
Thankful	Feeling or showing thanks for someone or something.
Worship	Showing love, respect and praise to a god or gods.

Harvest is celebrated by religious and non-religious people around the world as a way of expressing thanks for food.



Thanks can be shown in many ways including offerings, sharing, singing, praying and words.



Some Hindus worship through puja. This involves special actions and objects to show love and respect to Brahman.

Some stories and scriptures suggest to followers that they should thank God.

Core Knowledge



Many Christian and Hindu people believe God provides for them, so they should show gratitude through worship.



- Identify reasons people may feel thankful and how this is expressed.
- Explain how some people celebrate harvest time.
- Identify the meaning behind some harvest celebrations and practices.
- Talk about what Hindu and Christian followers might learn from stories about gratitude.
- Explain how some Hindus and Christians show their gratitude to God.
- Explain how Hindu worship may reflect a person's beliefs about gratitude to God.
- Recognise how worship through songs can be used to express thanks to God.

Attainment Targets



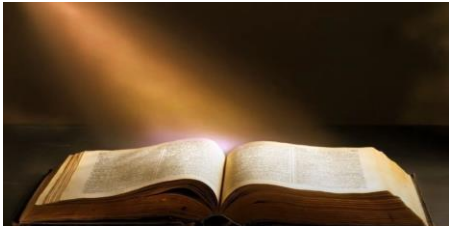
Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 1: How did the world begin?



Religious Education – Spring 1 - Year 2

Enquiry Question: How do we know some people have a special connection to God?



Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Chosen	Noun: a person who has a special connection with God.
Guru	Noun: a Hindu spiritual teacher.
Encounter	Verb: an unexpected meeting.
Prophet	Noun: a teacher of a religion.
Tenak	Noun: a Hebrew bible.
Revelation	Noun: an unknown fact given to a prophet.

Some people believe God performed miracles in the past.



Some people believe there are people who are chosen for a special purpose by God.



Religious stories can help us to understand religious beliefs.

Some Hindus worship through puja. This involves special actions and objects to show love and respect to Brahman.

Religious stories can help us learn about religious beliefs.



- Exploring similarities and differences between religions and worldviews.
- Commenting on links with prior learning when encountering new content.
- Commenting respectfully on things that they notice which may be surprising or different.
- Showing respect when looking at evidence about other people’s ideas and beliefs.
- Asking questions about what puzzles them about religious and non-religious stories.
- Asking thoughtful questions relating to their learning.
- Expressing their own ideas and opinions including considering worldviews studied.

Attainment Targets



Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 1: What is God’s job?

Religious Education – Spring 2 - Year 2

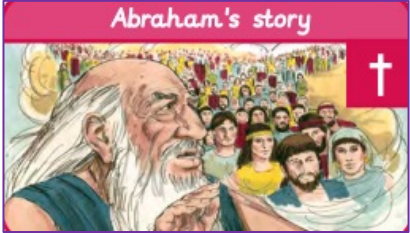
Enquiry Question: What is a prophet?



Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Abraham	A man who is believed by Christian, Jewish and Muslim people to have communicated with God.
Abrahamic	Religions that believe in one God and are related to Abraham, such as Jewish, Christian and Muslim worldviews.
Al-Isra Wal - Miraj	The story of the Prophet Muhammad's night journey from Makkah to Jerusalem and his ascension to heaven.
Guru	A religious founder, teacher and leader from the Sikh worldview.
Messiah	A leader, believed to be promised by God to help the world be a peaceful, perfect place to live.
Reluctant	When you do not want to do something but you do it even if you do not feel very excited about it.
Saviour	For many Christians, this refers to Jesus who is believed to have saved humanity from its sins.
Wisdom	Knowledge that comes from experience and good judgement.

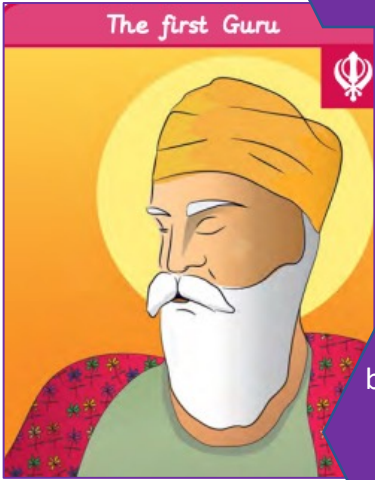
Some people believe God used Prophets to perform miracles.



Religious stories can help us to understand religious beliefs.



Muslims believe Prophet Muhammed was the last prophet sent by God.



Some people believe there are people who are chosen for a special purpose by God.

A prophet is someone who is believed to talk about God's plan or will.



Attainment Targets

- Identify how some prophets' feelings changed and explain the people's reactions to new prophets.
- Understand the promises God made to individuals, including promises shared across the Christian and Jewish worldviews.
- Describe the story of the Night Journey and identify common prophets in the Muslim, Christian and Jewish worldviews.
- Explain Jesus' varied role in the Jewish, Christian and Muslim worldviews
- Identify similarities and differences in these perspectives.
- Describe how a guru might be similar to a prophet.
- Explain what makes some prophets important to the people in the worldviews they explore.



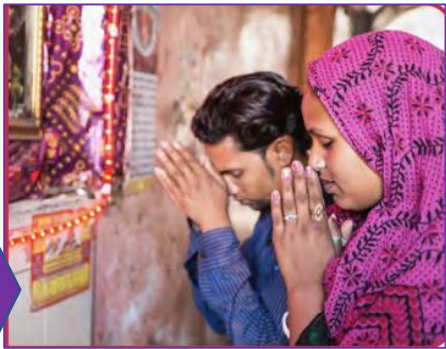
Religious Education – Summer 1 - Year 2

Enquiry Question: How do some people talk to God?

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Mandir	A Hindu temple or place of worship.
Mosque	A holy building where Muslims go to pray and learn about their religion.
Murti	A statue or image showing a deity (God).
Prayer	Communicating with God.
Qur'an	Scripture, believed by Muslims to be the word of God as revealed to the Prophet Muhammad.
Salah	The five daily prayers carried out by some Muslims.
Synagogue	A holy building where Jewish people gather for worship, prayer and community.
Torah	Part of the Jewish scripture which many believe to be the word of God.
Veda	Ancient Hindu scripture, filled with hymns, prayers and teachings.

Many people talk to God for different reasons and in different ways.



People pray in their homes, outdoors and in special places such as synagogues, churches, temples and mosques.



Some people get ready for prayer by washing, putting on special clothes, head coverings and using special objects.



Prayers can be found in scriptures and other special books but some prayers are more personal.

Some people say the same prayers every day to help them feel connected to God.



- Describe what prayer means
- Identify some reasons why people might pray
- Explain how some people use their bodies during prayer
- Identify some similarities and differences between the ways in which people pray
- Understand why special objects and items of clothing are important to some people when they pray
- Draw connections between prayer practices within the Hindu, Muslim and Jewish worldviews

Attainment Targets

Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

- Year 1: What do some people believe God looks like?
- Year 2: How do some people have special connections with God?



Religious Education – Summer 2 - Year 2

Enquiry Question: Where do some people talk to God?

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Awe	A feeling of great respect for someone or something.
Church	A building where some Christians go to pray.
Community	A group of people who live in the same area or share common interests, beliefs or activities.
Congregation	A group of people gathered for a service in a place of worship.
Equality	Everyone being equal in terms of rights, treatment and opportunities.
Gurdwara	A Sikh place of worship.
Place of worship	A building or space where some people go to worship and pray.
Sacred	Something that is greatly respected and treated with care.
Synagogue	A special place where Jewish people gather for worship, prayer and community.

Within a community, people have different values, ideas and beliefs.



People go to places of worship to feel closer to God and feel a sense of community.



A church, gurdwara, mosque, synagogue and temple are examples of places of worship.

Some places of worship are plain and simple while others are grand and have a lot of decoration.



Most places of worship contain special objects and books.



Attainment Targets

- To identify some features of mosques and their importance to some Muslims
- To explain how the features of an Orthodox Christian church might help some people pray
- To make connections between beliefs about the Trinity and Christian places of worship
- To identify some features of a synagogue and discuss their importance
- To recognise that community and equality are important values to many Sikh people
- To explain what the similarities and differences between places of worship can tell us about people's beliefs



Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 1: What do some people believe God looks like?
Year 2: How do some people talk to God?