



**RE Core Curriculum
Year 2**

Unit	Christianity – Is it possible to be kind to everyone all the time?	Christianity – Why do Christians believe God gave Jesus to the world?	Islam – Does praying at regular intervals help a Muslim in his/her everyday lives?	Christianity – How important is it to Christians that Jesus came back to life after his Crucifixion?	Islam – Does going to a Mosque give Muslims a sense of belonging?	Islam – Does completing Hajj make a Muslim a better person?
Previous Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Links to Judaism later in Year 2 with relevance to the 10 Commandments. Yr3 Spring 1: Jesus’ healing miracles. Yr 5 Summer 2: What is the best way for a Christian to show commitment to God would build on this teaching. Yr 6 Optional Christianity enquiry: links to the new Covenant which is based on this teaching. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Builds on Year 1 Autumn 2 Christmas enquiry and Year 2 Autumn 1 reference loving your neighbour as yourself. Year 6 Spring 1 builds on this teaching of Agape 	<p>As this is the first lesson on Islam a few basics are needed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslims believe in One God, Allah Allah is the creator and is beyond comparison Muslims show respect to Allah via regular worship and by living a life according to His wishes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Builds on Year 1 Spring 2 Easter enquiry. Also links to the love of agape from Yr 2 Autumn 2 in that Christians believe that Jesus selflessly gave himself for their salvation. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to Yr2 Spring 1 and some key beliefs in Allah – wanting to show respect to Allah leads Muslims to wish to pray in a clean place. Meeting together in the mosques and praying on the floor reinforces the belief that ‘All are equal in the eyes of Allah’ which is stated in the Qur’an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Refer to the 2 previous lessons on prayer and the Mosque. This enquiry looks at the significance of Makkah and the events that took place here in Muslim History. The pilgrimage gives pilgrims the chance to stand before Allah and ask forgiveness for their sins. The Yr6 Autumn 1 enquiry builds on the learning in this enquiry.
Substantive Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The learning is based on Jesus summing up the 10 commandments from the Old Testament into two commandments. <i>“Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind and with all your strength.” The second is this: ‘Love your neighbour as yourself.’ There is no commandment</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Trinity: complete relationship between God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit. The three are “consubstantial”, which means that they exist separately and together as one God became incarnate at Christmas and brought God’s love for the world to earth in human form. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This enquiry focuses on Muslim worship, particularly prayer. There are different groups within Islam and practices concerning prayer differ- Sunni Muslims often pray 5 times a day whereas Shi’a Muslims can pray 3 times. Many Muslims pray regularly ranging from early morning to last thing at night. Prayer is saying 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that Jesus was put to death on a cross and remember this event on Good Friday. They believe that after he died, he was put into a tomb with a stone rolled across the doorway (so something that could not easily be moved especially from the inside). On Easter Sunday, visitors to the tomb 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Mosque is the Islamic place of worship and is the centre of the Muslim community. Going to the Mosque helps give a sense of belonging as Muslims gather there to give thanks to Allah. They wash before prayer with others and join their fellow Muslims praying on the floor of the prayer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hajj, the Pilgrimage to Makkah in Saudi Arabia, is one of the “Five Pillars of Islam” on which the Sunni Muslim faith is built. The other pillars are looked at in detail in Year 6, Summer 1 and 2 The Hajj takes place every year and it is the duty of every adult Muslim, who is physically and mentally fit and can

	<p><i>greater than these.”</i> Mark 12:30-31</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus then gave examples of parables and miracles to help people around him understand this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This enquiry also reflects the concept of salvation: Christians believe that God gave the gift of his son to humanity in order to save them from sin and open up a pathway back to God through the death and resurrection of Jesus • Agape: Agape is universal love, such as the love for strangers, nature, or God. It is also called charity 	<p>thanks to God. Muslims want to thank God for life and everything. Muslim life is built around worship of Allah (their name for God) through prayer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The daily prayers (Salah) mean that Muslims pray as a community. It is a great symbol of equality as all pray side by side in rows, focused towards the holy city of Makkah together. • Prayer helps develop self-discipline; this is key to Muslims. • Praying regularly helps Muslims put Allah at the centre of their lives 	<p>(one being Mary Magdalene who was a follower of Jesus) found it empty. Mary then saw Jesus in the gardens surrounding the tomb, demonstrating to her that he had risen from the dead.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The disciples (Jesus’ friends) wrote about these events and their significance in the later books of the New Testament 	<p>room as all are equal in the eyes of Allah. Purpose built mosques are very recognisable from the outside with a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • large domed roof covering the main prayer hall • tower called a minaret from which the Call to Prayer is made. <p>Inside the Mosques there is usually a</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Minbar (platform at the top of some stairs) for the Imam (prayer leader) to stand on when he gives his sermon. • Mihrab, an indentation in the Qiblah wall. This wall signifies the direction of Makkah to which Muslims pray. 	<p>afford it, to make the pilgrimage at least once in a lifetime.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hajj commemorates some major events in the early years of the faith and marks the start of the success of Islam. • When on pilgrimage, Muslims put away their usual clothes and outward signs of wealth, the vast majority wear white seamless garments known as Ihram. This symbolises equality, a key Islamic belief.
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Disciplinary knowledge

GREEN DESCRIPTORS Personal resonance with or reflection on The concept / belief underlying the subject matter of the enquiry Child's own thoughts, opinions, belief, empathy.	BLUE DESCRIPTORS Knowledge and understanding of the subject matter of that enquiry (subject knowledge)	RED DESCRIPTORS Skills of evaluation and critical thinking in relation to the big enquiry question
I can tell you / talk about what concepts like belonging, commitment, kindness, forgiveness mean to me in my world I can verbalise and / or express my own thoughts	I can recall facts about the religions / beliefs I have studied, begin to use the religious vocabulary and start to explain the significance and meaning of the facts, practices etc.	I can start to think through the enquiry question using some facts and am beginning to see there could be more than one answer.

<p>Key Vocab</p>	<p>Samaritan: a person from Samaria, a country near where Jesus was teaching.</p> <p>Levite: a legal expert who would have known that it states in the law that he should help an injured man.</p> <p>Pharisee: a strictly orthodox Jew who adhered closely to the rules and scriptures.</p>	<p>Agape: Agape is universal love, such as the love for strangers, nature, or God. It is also called charity.</p> <p>Trinity: God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit.</p> <p>Incarnation: God becoming man or literally being “made flesh”.</p>	<p>Allah: Muslim name for God</p> <p>Qur’an: Holy book – word of Allah, written in Arabic</p> <p>Salah: daily prayers</p> <p>Mosque: Place of worship</p> <p>Makkah: holy city in Saudi Arabia</p>	<p>Resurrection: rising from the dead</p> <p>Salvation: the saving of mankind from permanent separation from God by the death and resurrection of Jesus, whom Christians believe is the Son of God</p> <p>Disciples: Jesus’ special friends</p> <p>New Testament: the part of the Bible which follows the birth of Jesus</p>	<p>Mosque: Islamic place of worship</p> <p>Ummah: Muslim community</p> <p>Qiblah wall: faces Makkah</p> <p>Minbar: stairs</p> <p>Minaret: tower</p>	<p>Makkah: Holy city in Saudi Arabia – pilgrimage site</p> <p>Hajj: pilgrimage</p> <p>Ihram: a state of equality including plain clothing worn on pilgrimage</p> <p>Qur’an: Holy Book – word of Allah</p> <p>Muhammad: the final prophet of Islam</p>
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