



**RE Core Curriculum
Year 3**

Unit	Hinduism - Diwali	Christianity – Has Christmas lost its true meaning?	Christianity – Could Jesus heal people? Were these miracles or is there some other explanation?	Christianity – What is good about Good Friday?	Hinduism – How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?	Hinduism – Would visiting the River Ganges be special to a non-Hindu?
Previous Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the first enquiry on Hinduism – check what the students already know. Start with the belief in God before heading into the story of Diwali. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Builds on previous Christmas enquiries from Years 1 & 2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yr 2 Autumn 1: Jesus’ parables and miracles. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yrs 1&2 Spring 2 Easter units. Other units which speak of sacrifice for faith such as Yr 1 Summer 1 (Judaism: Shabbat), Yr 3 Spring 1 (Sikhism: the story of the Khalsa). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Builds on term 1’s learning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lesson 3 builds on the previous lessons – some of the deities of Brahman have stories involving the Ganges. Pilgrimage to a sacred site would connect Hindus with their history. Year 2 Summer 2 gives a comparable unit on pilgrimage for Muslims on the Hajj.
Substantive Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hindus believe in Brahman as the one true God who is formless, limitless, all-inclusive, and eternal. The Vedas are the sacred scriptures of a Hinduism. The festival of Diwali, which is the Story of Rama and Sita, as well as how it is celebrated. Diwali is an extremely popular Hindu festival which happens at the start of winter. It celebrates the story 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God chose a Jewish young woman called Mary, who was engaged to Joseph the carpenter, to be the mother of his earthly son. He sent his angel, Gabriel, to ask this of her. Mary agreed to allow this to happen and Jesus was born in Bethlehem. This is the Christian concept of “incarnation”: God becoming man or literally being “made flesh”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The concept of Incarnation is that Jesus became man and lived among men and women. As part of his ministry, narrated in the New Testament of the Bible, Jesus performed many miracles. The two included in this enquiry are based on healing (rather than some others which create e.g. food and drink). Jesus uses saliva to heal the man born blind and builds on the faith of the friends to heal a paralysed man. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salvation: the belief that Jesus’ death and resurrection saved humans and opened the way back to God for eternity. All 4 of the Gospels (the accounts of Jesus’ life on earth attributed to his closest friends) tell the story of Holy Week. The day before Good Friday is called “Maundy Thursday” and is the day he ate a “Last Supper” with his friends. The passing of the cup of wine and breaking of bread at this supper is commemorated in the Christian sacrament of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hindus believe in a universal soul or God called Brahman. Brahman takes on many forms that some Hindus worship as deities in their own right. Brahman, the supreme spirit, basically underpins and permeates everything. Hindus believe that there is a part of Brahman in everyone and this is called the Atman. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This enquiry concentrates on Hindu beliefs about the River Ganges and some of the practices which occur there. The River Ganges is considered to be sacred and spiritually pure for Hindus although in reality it is not a clean river. Because of the purifying nature of the river, Hindus believe that any rituals performed on the banks of

	<p>of the Ramayana which describes the events leading up to the return of Rama to his kingdom after fourteen years in exile. It is a classic story of good defeating evil.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The festival is celebrated on many levels. It is symbolically that the lighting of small lamps signals moving from darkness to light or from ignorance to knowledge • A ceremony dedicated to the Goddess of Wealth, Lakshmi, may be carried out too. Money is given to charity; gifts are exchanged, and a family feast is held. • Rangoli patterns are created during festival times using materials such as coloured rice, dry flour, coloured sand or flower petals. The purpose of rangoli is mainly to be decorative but is also thought to bring good luck. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus was born in a stable and was visited by a variety of people from very different social classes. There is a significance to the people and places which appear in the Christmas story. 		<p>communion.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Good Friday is the day when Christians commemorate the death of Jesus on the cross. • Christians believe his death on Good Friday was necessary to bring forth the resurrection on Easter Sunday. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindus are comfortable with using images and objects (often called murtis) to portray God. • Hindus do not worship these but worship Brahman through them. Hindus are free to worship God in a variety of colourful forms. • Trimurti, a term meaning "having three forms," refers to the three main aspects of Brahman: Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva • One of the most easily identifiable Hindu deities due to his large elephant head. He is known as the remover of obstacles and is very popular. • Lakshmi is one of the most popular deities and is known as the goddess of wealth and purity. 	<p>the Ganges or in its water will wash away impurity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Puranas (ancient Hindu scriptures) say that taking a dip in the sacred river 'bestows heavenly blessings'. • Many Hindus believe that bathing here will help them spiritually. It is also a place where the dead are cremated – Many Hindus believe that this will help them in their next life.
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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 the concept / belief e.g. belonging and start to relate this to the people I am studying e.g. Jews. I can express my own opinions and start to support them with rationale.	I can recall facts about religions I have studied, select the facts that are most significant to the enquiry and start to explain their relevance / importance.	I can apply my knowledge to the enquiry question and give an answer supported by one or more facts.

<p>Key Vocab</p>	<p>Diwali: festival commemorating the Ramayana</p> <p>Ramayana: one of the holy books – story of Rama and Sita</p> <p>Rangoli: decorative patterns</p>	<p>Shepherds: first people to learn of the birth of Christ.</p> <p>Star: The star led the wise men from a great distance to Jesus. It also portrays to Christians that Jesus is the light of the world.</p> <p>Wise men and their gifts: The wise men travelled a great distance because the star signified to them that a king had been born. They chose gifts fit for royalty and which signified Jesus' life to come (see Year 1 Autumn 2 for more details).</p> <p>Stable: Earthly royalty would be born in a palace, but Jesus was born in a stable because there was no room at the inn.</p>	<p>Incarnation: God as man</p> <p>Disciples: Jesus' special friends</p> <p>Miracles: acts that Jesus performed during his lifetime which evidence to believers that he was truly God.</p> <p>Pharisee: Strict follower of the Jewish faith</p> <p>Baths: Areas for cleansing near the temple where there would also be beggars asking for money due to afflictions.</p>	<p>Incarnation: God as man</p> <p>Disciples: Jesus' special friends</p> <p>Resurrection: Coming back to life after being put to death</p> <p>Crucifixion: being put to death by being nailed to a cross.</p> <p>Communion: The sharing of specially blessed bread and wine which then becomes/represents to Christians the body and blood of Jesus to commemorate the Last Supper and Jesus' death and resurrection.</p>	<p>Brahman: The Supreme Power -God</p> <p>Brahma: creator</p> <p>Vishnu: preserver</p> <p>Shiva: destroyer</p> <p>Atman: part of Brahman – in everyone</p>	<p>Ganges: Sacred river for Hindus -in India</p> <p>Puranas: ancient Hindu Scripture</p> <p>Samsara: the cycle of life and death</p> <p>Moksha: liberation from the cycle of life and death</p>
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