



**RE Core Curriculum
Year 5**

Unit	Sikhism – How far would a Sikh go for his/her religion?	Christianity – Is the Christmas story true?	Sikhism – Are Sikh stories important today?	Christianity – How important is it for Christians to believe God intended Jesus to die?	Sikhism – What is the best way for a Sikh to show commitment to God?	Christianity - What is the best way for a Christian to show commitment to God?
<p>Previous Learning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider whether the children have learnt about Sikhism in Year 3. As these lessons can build on the foundations of the Yr3 lessons, it would be wise to revisit these and see what children can remember. If they have not, they might need some pre-teaching on commitment and core beliefs Year 3 Sikhism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hinduism is covered in Year 3 so pre-teaching will be needed here. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All previous Christmas units: FS - What is Christmas? Year 1 - Christmas Meaning and Symbolism of gifts. Year 2 - Why do Christians believe God gave Jesus to the world? Year 3 - Has Christmas lost its true meaning? Year 4 - What is the most significant part of the nativity story for Christians today? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This enquiry refers the Khalsa and commitment. The teacher should revisit the story of Guru Gobind Singh and the formation of the Khalsa from the Year 3 enquiries, whether or not they were selected for teaching. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Builds on all previous Easter enquiries but especially Year 4 Spring 2 which details Jesus' actions in the temple. Also links to the love of agape from Yr 2 Autumn 2 in that Christians believe that Jesus selflessly gave himself for their salvation. Year 4 Spring 2 - Christianity – Is forgiveness always possible for Christians? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God, who came to Earth in order to save humans from their sins. His death and resurrection opened up the way back to God and restored humanity's relationship with him. This is the Christian concept of salvation. Jesus forgave many people in his lifetime as an example to his followers. He was 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This enquiry ties together the previous learning on Sikhism, so referring back to prior learning is vital so to enable learners to reach a justified conclusion. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Builds on Year 2 Autumn 1 Church attendance: Yr 4 Summer 2 Communion or Eucharist: Yr 4 Summer 2 and Yr 3 Spring 2. Year 2 Autumn 1 - Christianity – Is it possible to be kind to everyone all the time? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The learning is based on Jesus summing up the 10 commandments from the Old Testament into two commandments. <p><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.”</i></p> <p><i>The second is this: ‘Love your neighbour as yourself.’ There is no commandment greater than these.”</i> Mark 12:30-31</p>

				<p>“without sin” as the incarnate Son of God so could not do something wrong. He is usually depicted in the Gospels as kind and loving.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Jesus taught his disciples “the Lord’s Prayer” which is also known as the “Our Father”. It explicitly asks God to grant the speaker forgiveness as they forgive others who have hurt them • Yr 2 Autumn 2 - Christianity – Why do Christians believe God gave Jesus to the world? - Agape: Agape is universal love, such as the love for strangers, nature, or God. It is also called charity 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yr 4 Summer 2 Christianity – Do people need to go to church to show they are Christians? - Jesus taught about worship in the Bible and praying. - Baptism is generally a rite for babies although adults can choose to be baptised later in life. It confers the name of the person and their part in God’s family. - Many Christians would choose to get married in church to confer God’s blessing on the marriage. - Churches frequently have art or symbols which may remind the Christian of his or her beliefs or the life of Jesus or other figures from the Bible or later saints. These can help the Christian focus when in church which they may find
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						<p>more difficult e.g. at home where there are more distractions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Yr 3 Spring 2 Christianity – What is good about Good Friday? - 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.
Substantive Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 5 Key Sikh beliefs • God is in everything (Sikhs see God as an energy source rather than as a physical entity) • It is a Sikh's duty to serve others (sewa) • All people should be treated as equals • Sikhs should share what they can with others • Sikhs should earn their living honestly. • The Langar is an important concept in Sikhism as it was started by Guru Nanak, founder of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bible records the important events in the life of Jesus in the Gospels. • The Gospels were probably not written as events happened. They would have been told and retold before recording, therefore specific dates and times may have become unknown (or irrelevant) • The fixing of a festival date to commemorate an 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhs still respect and learn from traditional stories like those provided in the enquiry • 1) Guru Nanak and the Jasmine Flower • 2) Bhai Lalo and Malik Bhago - equality and honesty. • 3) Vaisakhi - Birth of the Khalsa • 4) Guru Nanak and the Cobra • The tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, said that there would be no other living Gurus after him so Sikhs should look to their 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God, who came to Earth in order to save humans from their sins. His death and resurrection opened up the way back to God and restored humanity's relationship with him. • The Bible cites many examples where Jesus says he knows he will be going to his death. It says he warned his disciples that "He will be handed over to the Gentiles. They will mock him, insult him, spit on him, flog him and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikh core beliefs include the need to treat people as equals and share with others • Sewa is the belief in selfless service to the community and is an important part of worship. Examples of Sewa include helping in the Langar or looking after the gurdwara (the Sikh place of worship) and giving money or other kinds of help to people in need. • Joining the Khalsa/Amrit Ceremony • The Amrit ceremony involves the drinking of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 10 Commandments (see below) • Jesus' commandments to love God and love your neighbour. (Golden Rule) • Jesus did not change or discard the original 10 Commandments. His teaching made it easier to understand that in essence the first 3 Commandments are about loving God and the other 7 are about loving your neighbour • Many Christians will choose to be

	<p>Sikhism. Everyone, regardless of rank or wealth, sits and eats freely provided and freshly produced vegetarian food and non-alcoholic drink together as equals.</p>	<p>event does not necessarily have to happen on the actual date of the event (e.g. The Scouting/Guiding movement chose the birthday of the founders, not the actual date they first started the movement).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gospels which retell the birth of Jesus agree on the main points and disagree on nothing. 	<p>holy scriptures for guidance instead.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Guru Granth Sahib is treated as the living Guru of the Sikhs. • It contains poems and hymns about the nature of God. It stresses the importance of meditation as well as laying down guidance on ethics and morality. Uniquely it contains writings from people of other faiths too as it recognises that wisdom can come from many different places. 	<p>kill him” (Luke 18:32). Later he told the Roman governor, Pilate, “For this reason I was born, and for this I came into the world” (John 18:37).</p>	<p>Amrit in the presence of 5 Khalsa Sikhs as well as the Guru Granth Sahib. Promises are made including</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • You shall never remove any hair from any part of thy body • You shall not use tobacco, alcohol or any other intoxicants • You shall not eat the meat of an animal slaughtered the Muslim way • You shall not commit adultery. • The novice is required to wear the physical symbols of a Khalsa at all times (the 5K’s). 	<p>confirmed (received into the Church as an adult) and in this ceremony, the gifts of the Holy Spirit are prayed to be conferred on them.</p>
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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 explain how the concept / belief e.g. forgiveness resonates in my own life and can also see this might be different for other people because of their religion/beliefs I can express my own thoughts etc having reflected on them in relation to other people's.	I can recall facts about religions and explain differences in practice and interpretation within and between religions / belief systems.	I can weigh up evidence and different arguments / aspects relevant to the enquiry question and express my answer, supported with evidence / rationale.

<p>Key Vocab</p>	<p>Harmadir Sahib: Golden Temple – place of Pilgrimage in India</p> <p>Langar: free vegetarian meal available for all</p> <p>5 Ks: 5 physical symbols of joining the Khalsa</p>	<p>Gospels: literally means “good news”, books of the New Testament recounting Jesus’ life.</p> <p>Gospel ‘writers’: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John – four of Jesus’ disciples.</p> <p>Disciples: Jesus’ special friends</p> <p>Truth: historic fact, scientific truth, personal truth i.e. belief/faith?</p>	<p>Guru: Teacher or guide</p> <p>Guru Nanak: founder of Sikhism</p> <p>Guru Granth Sahib: Holy book</p> <p>Chauri: fan</p>	<p>Pilate: The Roman governor of the region</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>Pharisee: a strictly orthodox Jew who adhered closely to the rules and scriptures.</p>	<p>Sewa: service to others</p> <p>Amrit Ceremony: joining the Khalsa</p> <p>Amrit : sugar water stirred with a dagger</p> <p>Guru Granth Sahib: Holy book</p> <p>Gurdwara: Sikh place of worship</p>	<p>10 Commandment: rules given to Moses in the desert when he led the Israelites out of Egypt.</p> <p>Gifts of the Spirit: The gifts are: Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Fortitude, Knowledge, Piety, and Fear of the Lord</p> <p>Prayer: the act of talking to God which can take a formal format such as saying the Lord’s Prayer or can be more spontaneous as the Christian feels is appropriate.</p> <p>The Lord’s Prayer: also known as the Our Father, how Jesus taught the disciples to pray.</p>
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