

Identity & Values

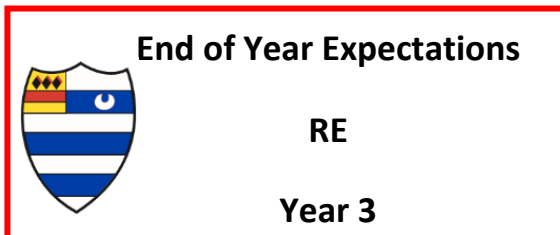
- Explore religious teachings of forgiveness and reconciliation
 - Describe the ways in which people of faith have demonstrated forgiveness and reconciliation
 - Recognise situations where they need to forgive or be forgiven and ways they might enable this to happen
- Explore how values provide rules for living and may be influenced by religious belief
 - Give examples of beliefs and values from different faiths and consider how they influence rules for living
 - Consider the beliefs, values and rules in their lives which may be similar to religious rules

Meaning & Purpose

- Explore how people express their beliefs through personal symbols and artefacts
 - Explain how personal symbols and artefacts relate to religious beliefs
 - Consider why personal artefacts are meaningful

Beliefs & Practices

- Investigate the significance of religious festivals and rituals
 - Compare the experiences of different people participating in a religious festival or celebration
 - Consider the positive aspects of participating in religious celebrations
- Investigate key teachings of faith founders and make links with key religious beliefs
 - Identify key events in the lives of faith founders
 - Give examples of the teaching of a faith founder
 - Reflect on the impact of the faith founders on those around them
 - Express thoughts and feelings about why the teaching of a faith founder influences followers
- Investigate different forms of worship
 - Describe some different ways people communicate with their God
 - Consider the meaning of different forms of religious worship
- Explore the diversity and significance of local religious places to faith groups and members of the community
 - describe the uses of sacred places, symbols and artefacts by believers and the community
 - compare activities at different places of worship
 - Share thoughts and feelings about sacred spaces and their use
 - Explain how activities at local places of worship create a sense of community



Core Theological Content (Statutory)

3.2 Faith founders	3.1 Remembering	3.3 Encounters
<p data-bbox="120 252 741 316"><i>Who are the faith founders and what did they teach? How should we be good?</i></p> <p data-bbox="91 347 734 437">Christianity: <u>Jesus</u> – son of God, Saviour/Messiah; baptism, temptations, teachings about the Kingdom of God (e.g. parables/miracles)</p> <p data-bbox="91 469 757 715">Islam: <u>Messengers of Allah</u> – Ibrahim (Abraham), Musa (Moses), Dawud (King David), Isa (Jesus) and Muhammad as the five Prophets who received books of guidance from Allah – these books of guidance help Muslims know how to follow the straight path and live a good life and only one of them remains and is used by Muslims – the Qur’an (given to Muhammad); stories about these Prophets from the Qur’an and the Hadith</p> <p data-bbox="91 746 757 1023">Hinduism: <u>God</u> – belief in one Ultimate Reality (<i>Brahman</i>), belief that there are many forms of understanding this Ultimate Reality (the <i>murtis</i> or deities, e.g. Brahma, Shiva, Vishnu, Krishna, Lakshmi, Ganesh, etc.); belief that every living thing has an <i>atman</i> (soul) which is part of the Ultimate Reality, Brahman; stories associated with some of these deities; what these stories teach Hindus about how to live a good life</p>	<p data-bbox="1016 252 1220 284"><i>Why remember?</i></p> <p data-bbox="792 284 1444 347"><i>How do faith members remember ways in which people have lived out the teachings of the founders?</i></p> <p data-bbox="786 379 1451 778">Christianity: <u>place of worship</u> – Holy Communion/Mass as a way of remembering Jesus’ last meal with his friends; <u>Bible</u> – ways in which Christians use key passages in the Bible to remember the life and teachings of Jesus and the earliest Christians (e.g. the book of Acts and the letters of St Paul); <u>Christian way of life</u>: ways in which Christians seek to follow the example and teachings of Jesus (e.g. Sermon on the Mount), e.g. through involvement in charitable work or issues of social justice; baptism as a way of remembering Jesus’ baptism; pilgrimage as a way of following in the footsteps of earlier Christians (e.g. Iona, Lindisfarne, Walsingham, Lourdes)</p> <p data-bbox="786 810 1451 1023">Islam: <u>Muslim way of life</u> – the festival of Eid ul-Adha, ways in which this helps Muslims to remember stories about the Prophet Ibrahim and remember that Allah looks after those who follow his straight path; following the Five Pillars of Sunni Islam as a way of remembering the teachings and example (<i>Sunnah</i>) of the Prophet Muhammad</p> <p data-bbox="786 1054 1451 1393">Hinduism: <u>God</u> – belief in one Ultimate Reality, Brahman; belief that every living thing has an <i>atman</i> (soul) which comes from Brahman; belief that this <i>atman</i> goes through many cycles of life (<i>samsara</i>) but ultimately seeks to achieve liberation (<i>moksha</i>) and return to Brahman; belief that the way to do this is to fulfil one’s duty (<i>dharma</i>) in each lifetime; ways in which stories about the deities from Hinduism help Hindus understand how to fulfil their duty and live a good life so that they can ultimately achieve this liberation (<i>moksha</i>), e.g. the story of Rama and Sita and the festival of Diwali</p>	<p data-bbox="1637 252 1989 284"><i>What makes a place sacred?</i></p> <p data-bbox="1541 284 2085 316"><i>Where do people of faith gather to remember?</i></p> <p data-bbox="1473 347 2145 560">Christianity: <u>place of worship</u> – different church buildings and different styles of Christian worship (e.g. Catholic, Orthodox, Pentecostal, Anglican, Methodist); <u>Christian way of life</u> – sacred places of pilgrimage – why they are important to Christians, whether the destination or the journey is more important (e.g. Holy Land, Lourdes, Iona, Lindisfarne, Walsingham, etc.)</p> <p data-bbox="1473 592 2145 778">Islam: <u>Muslim way of life</u> – <i>hajj</i> (pilgrimage) as the fifth of the Five Pillars of Sunni Islam; ways in which this pilgrimage reminds Muslims of key stories, events and people from their religion; ways in which this pilgrimage creates a sense of a global community (<i>ummah</i>) of Muslims</p> <p data-bbox="1473 810 2145 1023">Hinduism: <u>place of worship</u> – mandir, artefacts and symbols and ways in which they reflect beliefs about the Ultimate Reality, Brahman, and the deities as aspects of this Ultimate Reality; worship at the mandir, e.g. the puja ceremony, as a way of fulfilling a religious duty; ways in which this will help Hindus move closer to liberation (<i>moksha</i>)</p>