Religious Education.



& Worldviews

R.E specifications:

- * In accordance with the Standing Advisory Council for Religious Education (SACRE)

 Agreed syllabus
 - * In practice that schools are expected to allocate:
 - 4-7s: 36 hours of tuition per year (e.g. 50 minutes a week)
 - 7-11s: 45 hours of tuition per year (e.g. an hour a week)
- * OGPS are to achieve this through R.E days (and where applicable IPC sessions) which should be scheduled for the final week of half term (Although this can be flexible).
 - * The majority of R.E taught should reflect the community we live in.
- * Themed curriculum approach is advantageous as pupils get a deeper and more continuous experience of RE. Presenting opportunities to learn both through experience and from faiths and beliefs.
 - * There should be a progression of ideas.

Aims of R.E:

(As agreed by the SACRE and OFSTED)

- Promote community cohesion.
- Develop moral awareness and social understanding in a diverse community.
 - Develop knowledge and understanding of the major religions and beliefs that form our society.
- Be well informed about religions in Britain and around the world.
 - Develop the ability to make reasoned and informed judgements about religious and moral issues.
 - Recognise the right of people to hold different beliefs within a religiously diverse society.
 - Understand the place of world religions.

Curriculum Map

Themed curriculum approach is advantageous as pupils get a deeper and more continuous experience of RE.

Oxford Gardens Literacy/IPC Curriculum Map 2019/20



Year	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2	
Group	503.00000000000000000000000000000000000						
1	All Dressed Up	Freeze it	The Magic Toymaker	I'm Alive!	People of the past	Hooray - Let's Go On Holiday What mokes a place special? (Pligrimage, religious buildings, secular favourite place.)	
	How do different faiths celebrate? What clothes do you wear when you celebrate a special day? Why? (Eid, Christmas, Purim etc. secular; birthdays, new year etc.)	What religious festivals do people celebrate throughout the year? (Link to seasons, the harvest, Easter, Eid)	Special objects and religious narratives behind them. Why are they special? What makes them important? (Symbols, Jewellery, clothing, instruments of prayer)	How should we treat other people?	*Significant religious figures from the past.		
2	From A to B		Super Humans	Time tr	avellers	SATS revision	Flowers and insects
	What makes a place special? (Pilgrimage, religious buildings, secular favourite place.)	Religious places of worship.	Miracles linked to significant religious figures.	*Significant religious figures from the past.	Faiths in our community. (Explore the many faith and beliefs that are in our own community.)	How are flowers used in religion? Christianity, Buddhism, Hinduism and Taoism.	
3	Footprints from the post		Active Planet		Land, Sea and Sky		
	Who created the dinosaurs? Creationism; various religious views and secular otheist views.	*Significant religious figures from the past.	Different religions across the planet.		How should we treat the plane? Various religious, philosophica and scientific beliefs. Are they any similarities?	Diasparo-Multi faith communities, sharing beliefs and traditions. How do different faiths have common ideas?	
	Building a	village	They Made a Difference		Island life	How Humans work	

If something links to Global learning & the UN Class Charter add it!

Continuity and Progression in R.E

The questioning that enables a rich dialogue and discussion of ideas and practices is key in ensuring progression in R.E throughout the key stages.

For example: Shabbat (Sabbath)

EYFS: What makes a Shabbat a celebration?

(explore celebrations, food, family, a common theme of consideration. What usually happens at celebrations. link back to shabbat)

KS1: Is it important to have a day off every week?

(Build on the idea of a celebration and having time off for yourself, explore what shabbat is and the meaning of it. Discuss why it is important to Jews)

LKS2: Why is Shabbat so important? How does this link to Jewish beliefs.

(Build on the idea of celebration, family and friends getting together, having time off. Explore the reasoning in more detail. Debate it's importance.)

UKS2: Is Shabbat the most important festival in the Jewish calendar? How is it linked to Mass on a Sunday?

(Draw on children's prior knowledge of a range of different Jewish festivals Hanukah, Purim, Yom Kippur, Rosh Hashanah, Passover but also their own festivals. Link to Mass on Sunday. Debate both sides of IS it the most important Jewish festival.)

Easter

EYFS: What is the Easter story?

(Explore the key figures and events in the Easter story)

KS1: Why is Easter so important to Christians?

(Link the easter story to the core Christian belief of the sacrifice Jesus made and why it is so important to Christians)

LKS2: Why is Easter so important? What does each special person in the story represent to Christians?

(Think about key figures in the story such as Jesus, Mary, Pontius Pilate, Judas, what do they represent? How do Christians learn from this story? Who should we like? Sacrifice, forgiveness, new life etc...)

UKS2: Why is resurrection, new life and sacrifice a core belief in the Christian faith? Are these the most important themes in Christianity?

(Explore the terminology and message behind each idea and why it is fundamental to the Christian faith and debate whether these are the most important concepts.)

Presenting opportunities to learn both through experience and from faiths through effective questioning:

Christmas

EYFS:

KS1:

LKS2:

UKS2:

Special people

EYFS:

KS1:

LKS2:

UKS2:



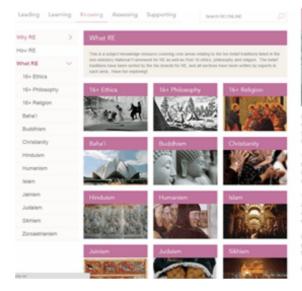
Local places to visit:







Knowledge:





luddhism, founded upon the teaching of Siddatha Gotama / Siddhartha Gautama sho discovered the Dhamma / Charma, was born about teo thousand five hundred ears ago in north eastern India. In its various forms, Buddhism is a worldwide eligion with over 360 million adherents which is about 6% of the world's population.

the resources contained in the list of subjects to the right are a basic infoodution in the facts and beliefs of Buddhism. They are a portal or window into the world buddhism and by following the websites and bibliographies, an enquirer may discover more and more about this faith.

and the Areas of Enquiry. They provide not only a comprehensive guide to the factual and belief structures of Buddhism, but also address the issues that Buddhism encounters as it engages with the 21st century.

general Mahayana. Out of respect for these two: Useful websites for

Use the menu on the right to navigate through

Useful websites for R.E.

BBC veligion - http://www.ide.co.uh/religion/20 Geogleen - http://www.prpiers.org/ dred decouplingford/projection.driv.udud

BRSC - http://www.anac.org.uk/Color.cog/MainCo-12005

BMC Biharian - http://www.bbc.co.uk/acharia/guebiharian/ Woodlands Janier - http://www.co.co.ordlandsjanier/sett.ach.uk/honework/nolyen/christian.htm

Остио

N.E. Quarte http://masest.org.uk/teschenduhorisente. sepadeshireng.shortes/2014/03/03/bharshi/ http://www.bbc.sauk/miligran/miligran/shorteshy/ http://www.bbc.sauk/miligran/miligran/shorteshy/ http://www.saukooblenduhorise.

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> Directions, solvening to Charac Interfactions and an





Evidence:

How ever you record the children's work during R.E days (Posters, free responses, drama, reflections...) can you select a few and keep them safe as a record of what was learnt that day.

