



# Y5 Religious Education – How was the world created?



## Key Concept – Belief Systems

### Essential Knowledge

#### **What do Christians believe about the creation of the world?**

Some Christians believe that the world and everything in it was made by God in 6 days. They believe Adam and Eve were the first humans.

#### **What do Hindus believe about the creation of the world?**

Some Hindus believe that the world was created by Brahma, who then split himself apart to make the first humans, Manu and Shatarupa.

#### **How do religious and non-religious views of creation compare?**

There are many different beliefs about how the world, life and humans were created.

Many religions have a creation story, which explains this process.

Some Humanists believe the scientific theory that the world was created as part of the ‘Big Bang’. They believe humans exist due to evolution, as explained by Darwin’s ideas.

### Key Vocabulary

<b>creation</b>	bringing something into existence
<b>evolution</b>	the process of living things changing through time
<b>Big Bang Theory</b>	a scientific theory about the creation of the universe.
<b>Charles Darwin</b>	Darwin was a scientist famous for his theories of evolution
<b>Genesis</b>	the first book of the Bible, which is split into three parts, explaining the creation of the world and humans
<b>Deity</b>	a god or goddess in Hinduism
<b>Brahma</b>	‘The Creator’: one of the Hindu deities and Trimurti, in charge of creative power
<b>Vishnu</b>	‘The Preserver’: one of the Hindu deities and Trimurti, in charge of balancing good and evil

### Aspirational Knowledge

The first book of the Bible is Genesis and is split into three parts:







- Book 1 is about the creation of the heavens and the Earth
- Book 2 is about the creation of Adam and Eve
- Book 3 is about how they brought sin into the world



# Y5 Religious Education – How was the world created?



## Key Concept – Belief Systems

Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	
<p><b>What do Christians believe about how the world began?</b> Some Christians believe God made the world in 6 days, including Adam and Eve, the first people.</p>	<p><b>creation story</b></p>	 <p>a story about how the world was made</p>
<p><b>What do Hindus believe about how the world began?</b> Some Hindus believe that Brahma made the world, including the first humans, Manu and Shatarupa.</p>	<p><b>Big Bang Theory</b></p>	 <p>the scientific belief in how the universe was made</p>
<p><b>How are religious stories about how the world began different to science?</b> Religions have different beliefs about how the world was created. Lots of religions have a creation story that shows how the world began. Some Humanists believe in the Big Bang theory, that science can explain how the world began.</p>	<p><b>evolution</b></p>	 <p>the scientific belief in how living things change over time</p>
	<p><b>Charles Darwin</b></p>	 <p>a scientist who had ideas about how living things changed over time</p>
	<p><b>Genesis</b></p>	 <p>the first book in the Christian Bible</p>
	<p><b>Brahma</b></p>	 <p>the Hindu god of creation</p>



# Y5 Religious Education – What happens at Easter and why?



## Key Concept – Festivals, Celebrations and Rituals

### Essential Knowledge

#### How do Christians prepare for Easter?

Leading up to Easter Sunday, Christians take part in many traditions, such as prayer, Church services and communion. Many of these occur during Holy Week.

Lent is the 40 days leading up to Easter (not including Sundays). During this time, some Christians fast, while others give things up to recognise Jesus's sacrifices.

#### How do Christians celebrate Easter?

On Easter Sunday, Christians attend special Church services with music, prayer and hymns.

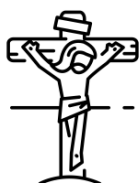
Christians may also share Easter eggs to represent new life and rebirth.

#### Why is Easter the most important Christian festival?

Easter is the most special Christian celebration. It celebrates their belief in the resurrection of Jesus after his death and is the foundation of their faith.

### Key Vocabulary

<b>Bible</b>	Christianity's holy text
<b>Jesus</b>	the Son of God in the Christian faith
<b>Lent</b>	the 40 days leading up to Easter Sunday. Traditionally, this is a time of fasting
<b>Holy Week</b>	the final days of Jesus's life in the week leading up to Easter Sunday
<b>communion</b>	using bread and wine to symbolise Jesus's body and blood
<b>resurrection</b>	the rising of Jesus from the dead



### Aspirational Knowledge

Good Friday is named after the 'good' that Jesus did for the world with his sacrifice.

Different denominations of Christianity celebrate slightly differently. For example, Catholics do not eat meat on Fridays during Lent.

Shrove Tuesday comes from the verb 'shriving', meaning *to be forgiven of all sins*.




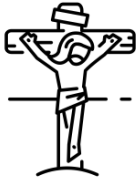

Pentecost is the 50<sup>th</sup> day after Easter. It celebrates the start of the Christian Church, when the Holy Spirit descended to the 12 disciples of Jesus to help them spread his word.



# Y5 Religious Education – What happens at Easter and why?



## Key Concept – Festivals, Celebrations and Rituals

Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary	
<p><b>What do Christians do before Easter?</b> Lent is the 40 days before Easter, where Christians give up things to remember Jesus’s sacrifice. Some Christians fast. Holy Week is the week before Easter. Christians spend time in Church praying and taking part in special services. Palm Sunday, Maundy Thursday and Good Friday are all part of Holy Week.</p>	<p><b>the Bible</b></p>	 <p>Christianity's holy text</p>
<p><b>What do Christians do on Easter Sunday?</b> Christians celebrate Jesus rising from the dead after he was killed. Christians may decorate their Churches and share Easter eggs that represent new life and rebirth.</p>	<p><b>Jesus</b></p>	 <p>the son of god</p>
<p><b>Why is Easter so important to Christians?</b> Easter is the most special Christian celebration. Christians celebrate Jesus rising from the dead after he was killed.</p>	<p><b>Lent</b></p>	 <p>the 40 days before easter Sunday</p>
	<p><b>Holy Week</b></p>	 <p>the week leading up to easter Sunday and the last week of Jesus's life</p>
	<p><b>resurrection</b></p>	 <p>Jesus coming back to life after his death</p>

# Y5 Religious Education – What do Hindus believe?

## Key Concepts – Belief Systems & Places of Worship

### Essential Knowledge

#### **What do Hindus believe about God?**

There is one God in Hinduism, Brahman, but many different deities, which express the different parts of Brahman. Brahma (the creator), Vishnu (the preserver) and Shiva (the destroyer) are three of the most important deities, called the Trimurti. Hindus believe that life is a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth (Samsara).

#### **Why is the mandir important to Hindus?**

Hindus can worship in the home, or in a temple, called a mandir.

#### **How do Hindus worship at home?**

At home, Hindus worship at a shrine, where they give offerings of food and gifts. Puja is a ceremony of worship to give respect to Brahman. It is usually done daily. Hindus usually have murti (statues) on their shrines to represent some of their chosen deities.

### Key Vocabulary

<b>Brahman</b>	the one Supreme God in Hinduism
<b>deity</b>	a sacred being; an expression of Brahman
<b>Trimurti</b>	Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva, as expressions of Brahman
<b>mandir</b>	a Hindu temple (place of worship)
<b>Puja</b>	a worship ritual performed by Hindus
<b>shrine</b>	a holy space to worship



### Aspirational Knowledge

Hinduism originated 4000 years ago near the Indus River in India. In the mandir, or before worship at home, Hindus ring a bell to gain the attention of the deities. Hindus believe that every living thing has a part of Brahman living within them called Atman, which can never die. When a person dies, the Atman will be reincarnated into another body.








## Y5 Religious Education – What do Hindus believe?

### Key Concepts – Belief Systems & Places of Worship



<u>Key Knowledge</u>
<p><b>What do Hindus believe about God?</b> There is one God in Hinduism, Brahman. There are many parts to Brahman, which can be shown through different deities, or ways of showing Brahman. The three most important are: Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.</p>
<p><b>Why is the mandir important to Hindus?</b> Hindus can worship at home, or in a temple, called a mandir.</p>
<p><b>How do Hindus worship at home?</b> At home, Hindus worship at a shrine, where they give gifts, like food. This worship is called Puja. Hindus usually have murti (statues) on their shrines to represent some of their chosen deities.</p>

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>		
<b>Brahman</b>		the name of God in Hinduism
<b>deity</b>		a way to show the parts of Brahman
<b>Mandir</b>		a Hindu temple, or place to worship
<b>Puja</b>		the ceremony of worship
<b>shrine</b>		a holy space to worship



# Y5 Religious Education – What do Humanists believe?



## Key Concept – Belief Systems

### Essential Knowledge

#### **What are Humanist values and beliefs?**

Humanism is not a religion: it is a belief system or approach to life.

Some Humanists believe the world is a natural place and science gives us the best way to understand it.

They do not believe in any god.

Some Humanists believe we should use empathy and consider the impact of our actions on other people and animals.

#### **What symbolism do Humanists use?**

Humanism does not have symbols of faith as it is not a religion. Humanists follow The Golden Rule: treat others as you would like to be treated.

The British group of Humanists use a symbol called the Happy Human as a logo to represent their organisation and its values.

#### **How does Humanism compare to other belief systems?**

Some Humanists believe we should be free to make the most of the one life we have, seeking happiness and supporting others to do the same. They do not believe in an afterlife.

### Key Vocabulary

<b>afterlife</b>	the belief in a life after death
<b>atheist</b>	someone who does not believe in any god
<b>compassion</b>	a feeling of sympathy for others, wanting to help others
<b>evolution</b>	the theory that all living things that exist today developed from earlier living things
<b>Happy Human</b>	the symbol of Humanism
<b>human rights</b>	the basic rights and freedoms of all people on earth, from birth until death
<b>Humanist</b>	a person who follows the ideas of Humanism
<b>respect</b>	thinking about feelings, wishes and rights of others



### Aspirational Knowledge

Humanists decide what choices are good by whether those choices will help improve the world around them.








Many famous philosophers and scientists from throughout history inspired Humanist values.



# Y5 Religious Education – What do Humanists believe?



## Key Concept – Belief Systems

<u>Key Knowledge</u>	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
<p><b>What are Humanist beliefs?</b> Humanism is not a religion: it is a belief system or approach to life. Some Humanists believe the world is a natural place and science gives us the best way to understand it. Humanists do not believe in any god.</p>	<p><b>after life</b></p>	 <p>the idea of a life after death</p>
<p><b>What is the happy human?</b> Humanism does not have symbols of faith as it is not a religion. The British group of Humanists use a symbol called the Happy Human as a logo to represent their organisation and its values. Humanists follow the Golden Rule: treat others as you would like to be treated.</p>	<p><b>Humanist</b></p>	 <p>someone who believes in humanism</p>
<p><b>How does Humanism compare to other belief systems?</b> Some Humanists believe we should be free to make the most of the one life we have, seeking happiness and helping other people to do the same. They do not believe in an afterlife.</p>	<p><b>'Happy Human'</b></p>	 <p>the symbol of Humanism</p>
	<p><b>religion</b></p>	 <p>the belief in gods or goddesses</p>
	<p><b>respect</b></p>	 <p>thinking about the feelings and wishes of other people</p>
	<p><b>evidence</b></p>	 <p>facts and information to show if something is true</p>
	<p><b>symbol</b></p>	 <p>a picture that stands for something else</p>



# Y5 Religious Education – How should we treat each other?



## Key Concept – Belief Systems

### Essential Knowledge

#### Why is the Golden Rule important?

The Golden Rule is a key part of many religions and belief systems, stating that we should treat others as we want to be treated.

#### What do different religions believe about how we should treat each other?

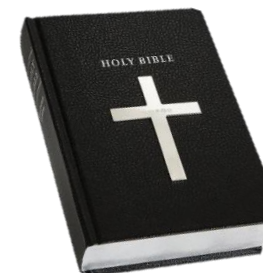
Christianity and Judaism use The Ten Commandments as a guide from God about how they should treat others. Christianity and Judaism also use the teachings from their holy texts: the Bible and the Torah.

#### How can people treat each other well without religion?

Humanists also believe in the Golden Rule, but as a guide for their conscience, not from any god. Many religions and belief systems have very similar ideas about how we can treat each other well.

### Key Vocabulary

<b>the Bible</b>	Christianity's holy text
<b>the Torah</b>	Judaism's holy text
<b>commandment</b>	a rule that must be followed
<b>conscience</b>	the feeling of knowing if something is right or wrong
<b>the Golden Rule</b>	a principle of many religions and belief systems that states we should 'Treat other people how you would like to be treated'
<b>morals</b>	what someone believes to be right or wrong



### Aspirational Knowledge





Christians and Jews all believe that the Ten Commandments were given to Moses by God. The 10 commandments can be found in the Torah, or the Old Testament. There are 613 commandments in the Torah, but the first ten are deemed the most important and a version of these can also be found in the Bible.



# Y5 Religious Education – How should we treat each other?



## Key Concept – Belief Systems

<u>Key Knowledge</u>	<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
<p><b>What is the Golden Rule?</b> The Golden Rule says that we should treat others as we want to be treated.</p>	<p><b>the Bible</b></p>	 <p>Christianity's holy text</p>
<p><b>What do Christianity and Judaism say about being kind?</b> Christianity and Judaism use The Ten Commandments as a guide from God about how they should treat others. Holy texts like the Bible and Torah can help people know how to be kind.</p>	<p><b>the Torah</b></p>	 <p>Judaism's holy text</p>
<p><b>How can people be kind to each other without religion?</b> Humanists believe in the Golden Rule, but as a guide for their conscience, not from any god.</p>	<p><b>commandment</b></p>	 <p>a rule that must be followed</p>
<p>Many religions and belief systems have the same ideas and principles about how we should treat each other.</p>	<p><b>the Golden Rule</b></p>	 <p>treat other people how you would like to be treated</p>



# Y5 Religious Education – When and why do people worship?

## Key Concepts – Places of Worship & Festivals, Celebrations and Rituals



### Essential Knowledge

#### Who worships?

Many people choose to worship. It is a personal choice if or how a person may choose to worship.

#### When do people worship?

The two main denominations of Christianity are the Catholic and Protestant church. Both denominations can worship at home and in churches. Communion is held on Sundays, but there are many services throughout the week.

Muslim prayer (Salah) is completed five times per day by adults. This can be completed at home, or in the mosque. On Friday afternoons, *jummah* (prayer together) is attended at the mosque. Hindus pray at home at their shrines, or in the mandir with their community. They complete puja at least once per day.

#### Why do people worship?

People worship for many personal reasons, but often to seek guidance, give thanks or to feel closer to God.

### Key Vocabulary

<b>mandir</b>	a Hindu temple (place of worship)
<b>mosque</b>	an Islamic temple (place of worship)
<b>Puja</b>	a worship ritual performed by Hindus
<b>Salah</b>	Islamic prayer and worship
<b>communion</b>	a service of Christian worship, using bread and wine
<b>denomination</b>	a part / branch of the Christian church, e.g. Catholicism
<b>pilgrimage</b>	a journey to a sacred place



### Aspirational Knowledge

Wherever they pray, Muslims face Mecca. During communion, Catholics believe that the bread and wine really are the body and blood of Jesus, whereas Protestants believe they are symbols. Pilgrimage is an important part of worship for some religions. Muslims should visit Mecca (Hajj) once in their life and Hindus may visit the River Ganges for Kumbh Mela. This is the largest pilgrimage.








## Y5 Religious Education – When and why do people worship?

### Key Concepts – Places of Worship & Festivals, Celebrations and Rituals



<u>Key Knowledge</u>
<p><b>Who worships?</b> People may choose to worship if they wish to. They may worship in a religious organisation's building or may have a quiet or special place to pray where they feel close to their God. This may also depend on their religion.</p>
<p><b>When do people worship?</b> Muslims pray (Salah) 5 times per day and face the same direction each time – the Islamic holy land of Mecca. Hindus complete Puja (worship) at least once per day. This may be at home at their shrine, or at the mandir. Christians usually have communion on Sundays. There may be other services at the church throughout the week, as well.</p>
<p><b>Why do people worship?</b> People worship for lots of reasons, including to say thank you, to ask for help, or to feel closer to God.</p>

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>		
<b>mosque</b>		an Islamic temple, or place for Muslims to worship
<b>mandir</b>		a Hindu temple, or place to worship
<b>Puja</b>		the ceremony of worship for Hindus
<b>Salah</b>		worship for Muslims
<b>communion</b>		a worship service for Christians, using bread and wine