

What does it mean to belong to a faith community?

Symbols of Belonging - Islam

- Allah's name is written in calligraphy. This might be displayed as a piece of art in the house or in a Mosque.
- Pilgrims circling the ka'bah of hajj. This is a very important sign of belonging in Islam.
- The special Muslim symbol of a crescent moon and cross. This can be seen on the top of a Mosque.



Key Vocabulary

- Rosary – Prayer beads
- Baptism – Baby Welcoming ceremony for Christians
- Aqilah – Baby welcoming ceremony for Muslims
- Call to prayer – Special prayer

We will be able to

- Recognise that loving others is important in lots of communities
- Say simply what Jesus and one other religious leader taught about loving other people
- Give an account of what happens at a traditional Christian and Jewish or Muslim welcome ceremony, and suggest what the actions and symbols mean
- identify at least two ways people show they love each other and belong to each other when they get married (Christian and/or Jewish and non-religious)
- Give examples of ways in which people express their identity and belonging within faith communities and other communities, responding sensitively to differences.
- Talk about what they think is good about being in a community, for people in faith communities and for themselves, giving a good reason for their ideas

Symbols of Belonging - Christianity

- The cross symbol may be worn on a necklace or badge to show that someone follows the Christian faith.
- The ICHTHYS symbol comes from the Greek word for 'fish'. A Christian might wear it on a badge or display it in their house.
- A Rosary or prayer beads are used by some Christians during prayer.
- Christening clothes may be worn by a baby who is being baptised. They are usually white and very special.



GOD: What do Christians believe God is like?

We will be able to

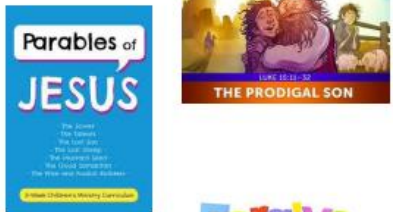
- Identify what a parable is
- Tell the story of the Lost Son from the Bible simply.
- Give clear, simple accounts of what the story means to Christians.
- Give at least two examples of a way in which Christians show their belief in God.
- Give an example of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship.

Key Questions

- What is a parable?
- What is God like? –
- How do Christians show their love for God?
- What does forgiveness look like?
- What types of prayers are there?
- How do I show I am sorry?
- How do I forgive someone?

Key Vocabulary

- Belief** - An idea that someone thinks is true e.g. I believe that there are 7 days in the week
- Bible** - A religious book, which has many different Christian stories in.
- Christians** - People who believe Jesus was the son of God.
Lord King - A name that Christians call God.
- Luke's Gospel** - Luke's Gospel is a book in the Bible. It is found in the New Testament.
- Forgiveness** - To show kindness to another person by letting go of what they have done wrong.
- Worship** - To treat someone with lots of love and respect.
- Loving** - To show strong feelings of affection towards another.
- Kind** - to be helpful, friendly and caring.
- Fair** - To make sure everyone is treated the same



YEAR 1 – CREATION – Who made the world?

We will be learning:

- How to tell the story of Creation from Genesis 1:1-2.3
- That creation is the start of the Bible.
- What Christians do to say thank you to God for the Creation.
- We will be thinking and asking questions about living in an amazing world.



Key Knowledge

- God created the universe.
- The Earth and everything in it are important to God.
- God has a special relationship with human beings as their Creator and Sustainer.
- Humans should care for the world because it belongs to God.

Key Vocabulary

- Genesis
- Christian
- God
- Creation
- Bible



Who is Jewish and how do they live?

We will be able to

- Recognise the words of the Shema as a Jewish prayer
- Retell simply some stories used in Jewish celebrations (e.g. Chanukah)
- Give examples of how the stories used in celebrations (e.g. Shabbat, Chanukah) remind Jews about what God is like.
- Give examples of how Jewish people celebrate special times (e.g. Shabbat, Sukkot, Chanukah)
- Make links between Jewish ideas of God found in the stories and how people live
- Talk about what they think is good about reflecting, thanking, praising and remembering for Jewish people, giving a good reason for their ideas
- Give a good reason for their ideas about whether reflecting, thanking, praising and remembering have something to say to them too
- Give an example of how some Jewish people might remember God in different ways.

Key Knowledge and Symbols

The Synagogue – The Jewish place of worship.



The Torah scroll is the Jewish Holy Text.



The story of Hanukkah celebrates a miracle in Jewish history.



The star of David – a well known symbol in Judaism.



A Mezuzah



Two candles are lit to welcome or honour Shabbat.



Key Vocabulary

God – The single god that Jews believe in.

Hanukkah – The Jewish festival of lights, traditionally celebrated in November or December. Also known as Chanukah.

Shabbat – The seventh day of the Jewish week, Saturday, is a special day used for prayer and rest.

Kippah – A cap that covers the top of the skull worn whilst eating, studying and praying.

Dreidel – Dreidel (a four-sided spinning top) is played during the Jewish holiday of Hanukkah. Each side of the dreidel bares a letter of the Hebrew alphabet).

How should we care for the world and for others, and why does it matter?

We will be able to

- Identify a story or text that says something about each person being unique and valuable
- Give an example of a key belief some people find in one of these stories (e.g. that God loves all people)
- Give a clear, simple account of what Genesis 1 tells Christians and Jews about the natural world
- Give an example of how people show that they care for others (e.g. by giving to charity), making a link to one of the stories
- Give examples of how Christians and Jews can show care for the natural earth
- Say why Christians and Jews might look after the natural world
- Think, talk and ask questions about what difference believing in God makes to how people treat each other and the natural world
- Give good reasons why everyone (religious and non-religious) should care for others and look after the natural world.

Key Vocabulary

The Golden Rule – A rule for religious and non-religious people to treat other people how you would like them to treat you.

Parable – Stories from the Bible that have special meanings and help Christians learn.

Genesis – The first book of the Bible for Christians and the Torah for followers of the Jewish faith.

Tikkun olam – A Jewish phrase that means to heal or mend the world.

Tzedekah – Charitable giving for Jewish people.

Tu B'shevat – A Jewish festival – New Year of the Trees. Some people plant new trees, or donate money for trees to be planted in Israel.

Humanism – Humanists do not believe in a god. They believe it is possible to live a good a full filling life without religion. The also believe they have a duty to support others.

Key Knowledge

- **Mother Teresa** was a Roman Catholic Christian nun and missionary. She claimed to hear the calling of God, who told her to help the sick and needy. She cared for others in many ways and was good at helping others to care too. In 1979, she received the Nobel Peace Prize for her charity work.
- The Creation account in Genesis is shared by followers of both the Christian and Jewish faiths. Some people believe this is an accurate description of how the world began but many Christian people see the story as a symbol or parable.

