

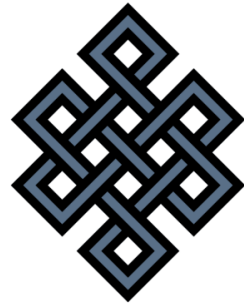
Why do Hindus want to be good?

We will be able to

- Identify some Hindu deities and say how they help Hindus describe God
- Make clear links between some stories (e.g. Svetaketu, Ganesh, Diwali) and what Hindus believe about God
- Offer informed suggestions about what Hindu *murtis* express about God
- Make simple links between beliefs about God and how Hindus live (e.g. choosing a deity and worshiping at a home shrine; celebrating Diwali)
- Identify some different ways in which Hindus worship
- Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good to think about the cycle of create/preserve/destroy in the world today
- Make links between the Hindu idea of everyone having a 'spark' of God in them and ideas about the value of people in the world today, giving good reasons for their ideas.



Mahatma Gandhi – a respected political and spiritual leader of the 1900s.



Karma symbols such as the endless knots (shown above) symbolize interlinking of cause and effect.

Key Vocabulary

Ahimsa	Respect for all living things and avoidance of violence towards others.	Dharma	A Hindu's religious and moral duty.
Artha	The pursuit of wealth or material advantage; providing for family and society by honest means.	Karma	The result of a person's actions as well as the actions themselves.
Ashramas	Any of the four stages of life through which a Hindu ideally will pass. Atman Inner soul or self.	Mahabharata	The story of Mahabharata (The man in the Well) warns Hindus that they should pay attention to finding the way to escape the cycle of birth, death and rebirth.
Brahman	Hindu God, the ultimate being. Hindus believe that there is a part of Brahman in everything.	Moksha	The release from the cycle of birth, death and rebirth.
Punusharthas	Four aims of life that Hindus believe in Reincarnation The rebirth of a soul in another body.	Reincarnation	The rebirth of a soul in another body.
Samsara	The cycle of birth, death and rebirth that Hindus believe in.	Satya	The Sanskrit word meaning 'truth'

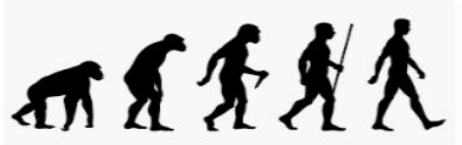
YEAR 6 – CREATION / FALL: Creation and Science – Conflict or Complimentary?



Christians believe that God the Creator cares for the creation, including human beings. As human beings are part of God’s good creation, they do their best when they listen to God. The Bible tells a story (in Genesis 3) about how humans spoiled their friendship with God. This is sometimes known as “The Fall”. This means that humans cannot get close to God without God’s help. The Bible shows that God wants to help people be close to him—he keeps his relationship with them, gives them guidelines on good ways to live, such as the Ten Commandments, and offers forgiveness even when they keep on falling short. Christians show that they want to be close to God too, through obedience and worship, which includes saying sorry for falling short. Scientists believe that the beginnings of the universe and the beginnings of human life happened in two ways. The universe is a result of the “big bang” theory where, following an explosion, tiny particles collected matter forming planets and other heavenly bodies and the beginning of life was a result of evolution where different species adapt and change over time. There is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the accounts of Christians and Scientists

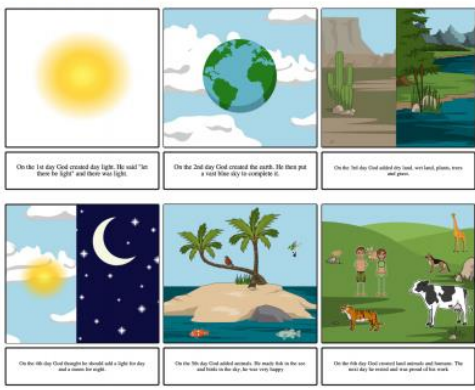
We will learn to:

- Explain why the Creation story is important to Christians and why it is interpreted in different ways.
- Suggest what Genesis 1 might mean and compare our ideas with Christian interpretations.
- Explain how Genesis 1 relates to the Christian belief of God as Creator.
- Explain why many Christians find that Science and faith go together.
- Locate evidence in Biblical and scientific texts to support our ideas. Suggest how the Genesis story complements and is in conflict with a Scientific account.



The evolution of man

Vocabulary



- **Creation**—The creating of the universe, especially when regarded as an act of God. (religious)
- **Conflict**—A serious disagreement or argument.
- **Complement**—A thing that contributes extra features to something else in such a way to improve it.
- **Evolution**—The process by which different kinds of living organism are believed to have developed from earlier forms during the history of the earth.
- **Christian**—A person who has received Christian baptism or is a believer in Christianity.



SALVATION: What did Jesus do to save Human Beings?



We will be able to

- Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining how Incarnation and Salvation fit within it
- Explain what Christians mean when they say that Jesus' death was a sacrifice, using theological terms.
- Suggest meanings for narratives of Jesus' death/resurrection, comparing their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret these texts
- Make clear connections between the Christian belief in Jesus' death as a sacrifice and how Christians celebrate Holy Communion/Lord's Supper.
- Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice
- Weigh up the value and impact of ideas of sacrifice in their own lives and the world today.

Key Vocabulary

Gospel	The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection. They are found in the New Testament (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John).
Salvation	The saving of human beings from sin and its consequences, which include death and separation from God by Christ's death and resurrection.
Sacrifice	To give up something that is valuable to you in order to help another person. *To kill an animal or a person and offer them to a god or gods.
Resurrection	The rising of Jesus from the dead.
Incarnate	In human form.
Sin	Purposely disobeying the rules of God.



KINGDOM OF GOD: What kind of King is Jesus?

We will be able to

- Explain connections between biblical texts and the concept of the Kingdom of God.
- Consider different possible meanings for the biblical texts studied, showing awareness of different interpretations.
- Make clear connections between belief in the Kingdom of God and how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways, including in worship and in service to the community.
- Relate Christian teachings or beliefs about God's Kingdom to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the life of their own community in the world today, offering insights about whether or not the world could or should learn from Christian ideas.

Key Vocabulary

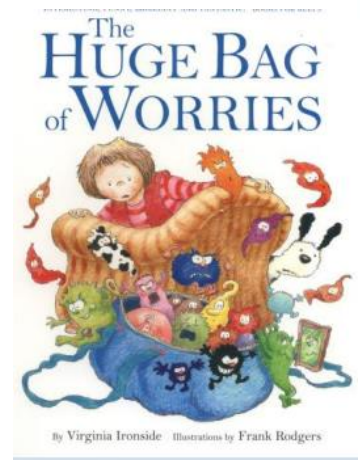
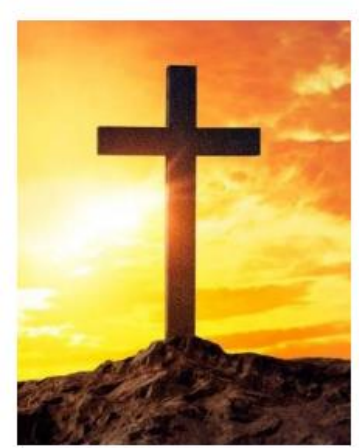
Biblical texts	Stories from the Bible
Kingdom of God Heaven	The spiritual realm in which Christians believe God reigns as a king.
Worship	To show love and adoration to something
Parables	Stories told by Jesus that can be found in the four gospels. Each one has an alternate meaning that people believe tells us how we should live our lives.
The four gospels	The books in the new testament written by four of Jesus' disciples – Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.
Reflection	Serious thought or consideration, usually about yourself or something you have done



How does faith help people when life gets hard?

We will be able to

- Describe at least three examples of ways in which religions guide people in how to respond to good and hard times in life
- Identify beliefs about life after death in at least two religious traditions, comparing and explaining similarities and differences
- Make clear connections between what people believe about God and how they respond to challenges in life (e.g. suffering, bereavement)
- Give examples of ways in which beliefs about resurrection/ judgement/heaven/karma/reincarnation make a difference to how someone lives
- Interpret a range of artistic expressions of afterlife, offering and explaining different ways of understanding these
- Offer a reasoned response to the unit question, with evidence and example, expressing insights of their own.



Key Vocabulary

ceremony	A formal religious or public occasion, especially one celebrating a particular event, achievement, or anniversary
Prayer	A solemn request for help or expression of thanks addressed to God or another deity.
suffering	The state of undergoing pain, distress, or hardship.
community	A group of people living in the same place or having a particular characteristic in common
life after death	.The hypothetical existence or survival of the soul after death
bereavement	The action or condition of being bereaved following the death of someone.
judgement	The act or process of being judge by God based on their actions and beliefs.
. salvation	Through the death of Jesus people are saved from sin and forgiven by God
reincarnation	The rebirth of a soul in another body.
Heaven	The place regarded in various religions as the abode of God (or the gods) and the angels, and of the good after death
soul	The spiritual or immaterial part of a human being or animal, regarded as immortal.
Humanism	The belief that it is possible to live a good and fulfilling life without following a traditional religion
karma	Good or bad luck, viewed as resulting from one's actions