

Awareness, Mystery and Value 2019. The Agreed Religious Education Syllabus for Somerset

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KS1 introduction

Coverage of religions required at foundation and KS1 is Christianity plus one other religion from: Hinduism, Islam or Judaism. Non-religious views (e.g. Humanism) must also be represented. The Christianity assessment has been annotated to support the Understanding Christianity resources. By the end of KS1, **all pupils** must be secure in their knowledge and understanding of the following assessment objectives. This syllabus reflects two key indicators of attainment. Attainment Target 1: learning about religion and Attainment Target 2: learning from religion.

Christianity

All pupils must be secure in their knowledge and understanding of the following. The Somerset SACRE “Christianity – Teacher’s guide” is recommended as helpful in further supporting teachers’ understanding of the material about Christianity in this document.

Schools using Understanding Christianity will be able to cover the AMV 2019 assessment goals of God, Incarnation and Salvation under the Understanding Christianity core concepts of the same name. The relevant AMV 2019 assessment goals for Agape are covered in the Understanding Christianity core concept of Gospel, shown like this. (*Gospel)

By the end of Key Stage 1

Christianity

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Key belief – Salvation

- Know that the Christian Holy book is called the Bible, and that it is divided into two parts – Old Testament (which Christians share with Judaism – Jesus was a Jew) and New Testament.
- Recall stories from the Bible associated with the last eight days of Jesus’ life, including (a) his entry into Jerusalem, (b) the Last Supper, (c) his arrest, (d) crucifixion and (e) resurrection.
- Recognise the order of the key events in the Biblical narrative.
- Identify these stories with the religion of Christianity, who are collectively called Christians and know that they are from the Bible.
- Understand that Christians believe that Jesus died so that people can be forgiven by God.
- Understand that Christians believe that Jesus rose from the dead, giving hope of a new life.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into the Easter story.

Belief –God (*God + Creation)

- Christians find out about what God is like and how he wants people to live from the Bible.
- There is a story in the Bible which Christians believe expresses their key beliefs about creation.
 - God created the universe.
 - The story is called the six days of creation and describes what God did as the world was created.
 - The last thing that God created was humans.

- Christians believe that God expects humans to care for His world because it belongs to God.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into what Christians believe about God.

Belief – Incarnation

- Christians find out about what Jesus is like and how he wants people to live from the Bible.
- Understand that Advent is the time before Christmas when Christians get ready for Jesus coming.
- Recall Bible stories associated with the birth of Jesus. Including (a) the meaning of his names Immanuel (God is with us) and Jesus (he saves), (b), the angel Gabriel's message to Mary – that her baby is God's son, (c) his humble birth, (d) visited by shepherds -ordinary people – and the Magi.
- Identify these stories with the religion of Christianity, whose members are collectively called Christians and know that these stories are from the Bible.
- Recognise the order of the key events in the Biblical narrative.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into the Christmas story.

Belief – Agape (selfless, sacrificial, unconditional love) (*Gospel)

- Jesus taught that people should be loving, kind and forgiving to everyone because this is what God is like.
- Recall the story of the Unmerciful Servant Matthew 18:23-34, linking it to forgiveness in the Lord's Prayer Matthew 6:5-15 including (a) Peter's question, "How many times should I forgive?" (b) the events of the parable, (c) understand that, just as Christians believe that God forgives them, Jesus wants them to forgive everyone (d) that Christians are reminded about these things every time they pray the Lord's prayer.
- Reflect on the implications of this story for Christians and for themselves today.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into this story, e.g. 'Why did Jesus tell this story and other parables?'

Judaism

Key belief: God and the Covenant

- Know that Jews believe in one God who created the universe.
- Know basic elements of the story found in Genesis:
 - God made the world from nothing
 - God Makes everything in the world, including plants and animals
 - Man is the last to be made
 - Man is made last and is given responsibility to care for the world God has created
- Know that the Jewish name for God is Adonai which mean 'Lord'. Jews use the name with great respect, never carelessly. Sometimes Jews write the words as God because of its sacredness.
- Be able to recognise the Star of David as a symbol of Judaism, which represents the 6 days of creation found in Genesis.
- Know that Jews live all over the world, but Israel is considered very special as it was promised to Abraham and his descendants by God.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the story of creation.
- Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information.

Belief: Torah

- Know that the Torah means 'teaching' is the most important part of Jewish scriptures.
- Know that it contains the first 5 books of the Hebrew Bible.
- It teaches Jews what God is like and how they should live their lives.
- One day a week Jews observe the Sabbath: they rest, have a meal on Friday evening with their family. Jews believe that bringing the family together once a week when no one works is important.
- Understand how special the Torah is for Jews: the Torah is read every week in the synagogue, the end of one cycle is celebrated in Simchat Torah.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the Jewish teachings on the Torah.
- Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information

Islam

Key belief – Islam (Submission to the will of Allah)

- Know that Muslims call God 'Allah' which means "The –God" (Al-Lah)
- Know Muslims believe that Allah created all things which exist.
- Understand that although Allah created everything, humans have been given the responsibility to look after that creation (Khalifah).
- Know that Muhammad taught Muslims that there are 99 names for Allah which describe what He is like.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to what they have learnt about the Islamic belief in Allah and Khalifah.
- Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information

Belief – Iman (faith) Messengers of Allah

- Associate artefacts like prayer mats, mosques and the Qur'an with Islam.
- Use the word 'Muslim' correctly to refer to a follower of the religion of Islam.
- Identify Muhammad as a man who is deeply respected in Islam as the Messenger of God.
- Recall the story of the first revelation Muhammad received – the Night of Power:
 - Muhammad is in a cave on Mt Hira
 - He sees the Angel Gabriel
 - He is told to recite (Iqra) a book being held in front of him.
 - Muhammad replies he cannot read
 - On the third instruction he can read the message
- Identify the two main beliefs of Islam as:
 - the belief in only one God, and
 - the belief that Muhammad is the Messenger of God
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the story of Muhammad's first revelation.
- Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information.

Hinduism

Key Belief – Dharma (Right-living, respecting life, honouring Natural world)

- Recall stories from *The Ramayana*, of the exile and return of Rama including:
 - Rama is named the successor to his father the king, but because of the jealousy and plotting of his stepmother, Rama is sent away from the palace for 14 years
 - Rama's **choice** to honour his father's promise and enter into a 14 year exile, despite the people not wanting him to leave.
 - Sita is kidnapped by the evil king Ravanna, but Rama and Lakshmana, with the monkey king Hanuman defeat Ravanna
 - After the 14 years the joyous return of Rama, Sita and Lakshmana is marked as the first *Divali*.
- Know the term Hinduism and know followers are called Hindus.
- Identify these stories with the **Hindu** faith and know that its followers are called Hindus.
- Whilst this happened in India and Hinduism started there, Hindus now live all over the world.
- Recognise the symbol for Aum (Om) and know how it is correctly pronounced. Know that Aum is often used as the symbol for Hinduism.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the belief in Dharma.
- Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information.

Belief – Deity (Brahman, Deva, Devi, Avatar)

- Recall the story of 'young Krishna opens his mouth', including
 - a) his playmates tell Krishna's mother that he has been eating dirt
 - b) he denies it, but his friends insist he is lying
 - c) his mother asks him to open his mouth, as she looks into his mouth she sees the whole of creation, including planets, sun, stars
 - d) for a moment she realises her young son is no ordinary boy, but God in a special human form
- Understand that for Hindus this story means the whole world is special to 'God' so everything in it is to be treated with love and respect.
- Hindus believe that God is one and they call God Brahman.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the Hindu belief in Deity.
- Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information.

Humanism

By the end of Key Stage 1

- Be familiar with the terms 'Humanist' and 'atheist'.
- Know that of utmost importance for a Humanist is what human beings have achieved and can achieve as individuals and together to improve life for everyone and look after the world.
- Know that many Humanists are 'atheists'; they do not believe in a deity or deities.
- Know how a Humanist family might celebrate the birth of a child and/or the naming of a baby.
- Be able to recognise the 'happy human' as a symbol of Humanism (showing that the human being and the potential of human activity to shape our world are at the centre of what Humanists believe).