

The principal aim of religious education is to explore what people believe and what difference this makes to how they live, so that pupils can gain knowledge, understanding and skills needed to handle questions raised by religion and belief, reflecting on their own ideas and ways of living.

Subject: Religious Education	Year group: Year 2	Topic: Gospel	Unit Key Question: 1.8 What makes some places sacred to believers? (C,M)
Prior knowledge required: Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society. Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.		Vocabulary: synagogue, church, mosque, sacred, holy, respect, worship,	
<p>Programme of Study</p> <p>What do pupils gain from RE at this key stage? Pupils should develop their knowledge and understanding of religions and worldviews, recognising their local, national and global contexts. They should use basic subject-specific vocabulary. They should raise questions and begin to express their own views in response to the material they learn about and in response to questions about their ideas.</p> <p>RE teaching and learning should enable pupils to ...</p> <p>A. make sense of a range of religious and nonreligious beliefs</p> <p>B. understand the impact and significance of religious and nonreligious beliefs</p> <p>C. make connections between religious and non-religious beliefs, concepts, practices and ideas studied</p> <p>End of key stage outcomes RE should enable pupils to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the core beliefs and concepts studied and give a simple description of what they mean • give examples of how stories show what people believe (e.g. the meaning behind a festival) • give clear, simple accounts of what stories and other texts mean to believers • give examples of how people use stories, texts and teachings to guide their beliefs and actions • give examples of ways in which believers put their beliefs into action • think, talk and ask questions about whether the ideas they have been studying have something to say to them • give a good reason for the views they have and the connections they make <p>These general outcomes are related to specific content within the unit outlines on pp.43-52.</p>			

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Implementation:	Impact - Lesson Sequence:	Evaluations and assessments:
<p>Teachers will enable pupils to achieve these outcomes, appropriate to their age and stage, so that they can:</p> <p>Make sense of belief:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that there are special places where people go to worship, and talk about what people do there • Identify at least three objects used in worship in two religions and give a simple account of how they are used and something about what they mean • Identify a belief about worship and a belief about God, connecting these beliefs simply to a place of worship <p>Understand the impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give examples of stories, objects, symbols and actions used in churches, mosques and/or synagogues which show what people believe • Give simple examples of how people worship at a church, mosque or synagogue 	<p>Throughout this unit, make connections with pupils' prior learning from earlier in the year: how do places of worship connect with Christian and Muslim/Jewish beliefs and practices studied? E.g. key stories of Jesus are shown in a church, including clear links to Easter; the mosque is used as a place of prayer, and often contains calligraphy; many Jewish symbols are seen in synagogues and in the home.</p>	<p>I am learning to ...</p>

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<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Talk about why some people like to belong to a sacred building or a community <p>Make connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Think, talk and ask good questions about what happens in a church, synagogue or mosque, saying what they think about these questions, giving good reasons for their ideas• Talk about what makes some places special to people, and what the difference is between religious and non-religious special places.		
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