

*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 3	Topic: Ibadah	Unit Key Question: L2.9 How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim?
<p>Prior knowledge required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• identify the core beliefs and concepts studied and give a simple description of what they mean</li> <li>• give examples of how stories show what people believe (e.g. the meaning behind a festival)</li> <li>• give clear, simple accounts of what stories and other texts mean to believers</li> <li>• give examples of how people use stories, texts and teachings to guide their beliefs and actions</li> <li>• give examples of ways in which believers put their beliefs into action</li> <li>• think, talk and ask questions about whether the ideas they have been studying have something to say to them</li> <li>• give a good reason for the views they have and the connections they make</li> </ul>		<p>Vocabulary: ibadah, worship, five pillars, Shahadah, salah, Ramadan, Eid-ul-Fitr, Qur'an, Arabic, Muslim, harmony, rak'ah, mosque/masjid, community</p>	
<p>Programme of Study</p> <p>What do pupils gain from RE at this key stage? Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding of religions and worldviews, recognising their local, national and global contexts. They should be introduced to an extended range of sources and subject-specific vocabulary. They should be encouraged to be curious and to ask increasingly challenging questions about religion, belief, values and human life. Pupils should learn to express their own ideas in response to the material they engage with, identifying relevant information, selecting examples and giving reasons to support their ideas and views.</p> <p>A. make sense of a range of religious and nonreligious beliefs  B. understand the impact and significance of religious and nonreligious beliefs  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"> <li>• identify and describe the core beliefs and concepts studied</li> <li>• make clear links between texts/sources of authority and the key concepts studied</li> </ul>			

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- offer suggestions about what texts/sources of authority can mean and give examples of what these sources mean to believers
  - make simple links between stories, teachings and concepts studied and how people live, individually and in communities
  - describe how people show their beliefs in how they worship and in the way they live
  - identify some differences in how people put their beliefs into action
  - make links between some of the beliefs and practices studied and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly
  - raise important questions and suggest answers about how far the beliefs and practices studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live
  - give good reasons for the views they have and the connections they make
- These general outcomes are related to specific content within the unit outlines on pp.61-72.

Implementation:	Impact - Lesson Sequence:	Evaluations and assessments:
<p>Teachers will enable pupils to achieve these outcomes, as appropriate to their age and stage, so that they can:</p> <p>Make sense of belief:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify some beliefs about God in Islam, expressed in Surah 1</li> <li>• Make clear links between beliefs about God and ibadah (e.g. how God is worth worshipping; how Muslims submit to God)</li> </ul>		<p>I am learning to ...</p>

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<p>Understand the impact:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Give examples of ibadah (worship) in Islam (e.g. prayer, fasting, celebrating) and describe what they involve.</li><li>• Make links between Muslim beliefs about God and a range of ways in which Muslims worship (e.g. in prayer and fasting, as a family and as a community, at home and in the mosque)</li></ul> <p>Make connections:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Raise questions and suggest answers about the value of submission and self-control to Muslims, and whether there are benefits for people who are not Muslims</li><li>• Make links between the Muslim idea of living in harmony with the Creator and the need for all people to live in harmony with each other in the world today, giving good reasons for their ideas.</li></ul>		
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