

Curriculum Coherence – Year 1 RE

In line with The RE Agreed Syllabus, 2018–2023 Bedford Borough, Central Bedfordshire and Luton

Term 1 Autumn 1	Unit 1.1 What do Christians believe		
INTENT	IMPLEMENTATION	IMPACT	
 KNOWLEDGE What is creation? Who created the world? Who is God and what do Christians believe about him? What is God's best creation? What did God create? Where is God? Why do Christians see God's creations as a gift? VOCABULARY God, Jesus, parables, creation, gift-giver, forgiveness, friendship, Christianity, Bible 	ACTIVITIES - Chn go on an outside hunt for God's creations. -create artwork and write adjectives and descriptions to describe what God might be like. -create a junk model design to retell the Jewish/Christian story of creation. -describe what God might be like -pupils design a gift worth giving	 OUTCOMES Make sense of belief: Identify what a parable is tell the story of the Lost Son from the Bible simply and recognise a link with the Christian idea of God as a forgiving Father. Give clear, simple accounts of what the story means to Christians Understand the impact: Give at least two examples of a way in which Christians show their belief in God as loving and forgiving (e.g. by saying 'sorry', by seeing God as welcoming them back, by forgiving others). Give an example of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship (e.g. by saying 'sorry' to God). Make connections: Think, talk and ask questions about whether they can learn anything from the story for themselves, exploring different ideas. Give a reason for the ideas they have and the connections they make. 	
<u>SKILLS</u>	READING OPPORTUNITIES	Prior Learning:	
Use basic subject-specific vocabulary. Observe, notice and recognise simple	Parable of God's gift to people. The Jewish and Christian creation story.	F1: Why is the word 'God' so important to Christians? (EYFS)	
aspects of Christianity in their own communities.	The parables of:	NEXT STEPS IN LEARNING	
Recall, remember, name and talk about simple beliefs, stories and festivals linked to Christianity. Begin to find out about and link Christianity to other religions and beliefs.	The lost coin The lost sheep The lost son.	Unit L2.1 Where, how and why do people worship. (Year 3 Spring 2). Unit L2.3 What is the 'Trinity' and why is it important for Christians? (Yr4 Spring 1)	
Ask questions about the Christian stories and artefacts shared in this unit. LINKS Science – outdoor walk looking at nature and Design Technology – junk modeling of the cre Drama – retelling the different parables in this Art – sketches of God and what he might be li English – identifying adjusting and describing	ation story s unit ke, as well as of God's creations		

English – identifying adjectives and describing what God might be like

Lesson 5 is a continuous provisions style lesson that links to math, science, English and Life learning

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Term 1 Autumn 2 Unit 1.2 Why does Christmas matter to Christians?			
INTENT	IMPLEMENTATION	ІМРАСТ	
KNOWLEDGE -What doe people do to celebrate Christmas? -What does Christmas mean to Christians? -What is the nativity? -Who is Jesus and why is he important? -Where was Jesus born? -Why was Jesus a special baby? -How does our nativity link to the nativity story? -What is advent? -What celebrate Christmas? How and why? -What changes in a church at Christmas? -Why is the church important to Christians? -What do Christians do to show thanks at Christmas? VOCABULARY Nativity, myrrh, gold, frankincense, wisemen, Christmas, Jesus, advent, advent wreath, incarnation, church	ACTIVITIES - Chn create a piece of artwork to represent their Christmas. -compare birthday parties to how Christian celebrate Jesus' birthday. -junk-model shoe box design of a baby room and compare to the barn that Jesus was said to be born in. -nativity story trail to retell the story. -pupils' link the story of the nativity to their Christmas production. -pupils look at different advents (candles, wreaths and calendars) to compare and discuss the purpose. -pupils help to make a class advent calendar. -children identify what happens in a church for Christmas). -pupils create their own thank you statements to give out to their peers and discuss what Christians do to celebrate Christmas.	 OUTCOMES Make sense of belief: recognise that stories of Jesus' life come from the Gospels give a clear, simple account of the story of Jesus' birth and why Jesus is important for Christians Understand the impact: give examples of ways in which Christians use the story of the Nativity to guide their beliefs and actions at Christmas Make connections: think, talk and ask questions about Christmas for people who are Christians and for people who are not decide what they personally have to be thankful for, giving a reason for their ideas 	
<u>SKILLS</u>	READING OPPORTUNITIES	Prior Learning: (EYFS)	
Use basic subject-specific vocabulary. Observe, notice and recognise simple	The Nativity story KS1 Nativity script (alternative versions of	F2: Why is Christmas special for Christians?	
aspects of Christianity in their own	the story)	NEXT STEPS IN LEARNING	
communities. Recall, remember, name and talk about simple beliefs, stories and festivals linked to Christianity and the Nativity story. Begin to find out about and link Christianity to other religions and beliefs that happen at this time of year.		Unit 1.7 How and why do we celebrate significant times? (Yr 2 Autumn 2) Unit L2.11 What is the deeper meaning of religious festivals? (Yr 3 Autumn 2).	
LINKS Geography – where is Bethlehem located? History – Links to the original nativity story 20 Design Technology –junk modelling shoe box k Drama –ks1 Christmas nativity performance Art – Christmas artwork and creating a 'gift'.			

English – speaking and listening – through retelling the Nativity story

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Term 2 Spring 1	Unit 1.5 What is Easter and why does it matter to Christians?	

INTENT	IMPLEMENTATION	IMPACT
INTENT KNOWLEDGE -What is the Easter story? - Why do Christians celebrate Easter? -What happens in a church during Easter? -Why is the Easter story so important to Christians? -How does Easter link to a new start/spring/new life/new beginnings? VOCABULARY Salvation, Easter, Forgiveness, Good Friday, resurrection, church, worship, Holy Week, new life, crucifixion, hope, heaven, God, Bible	IMPLEMENTATION ACTIVITIES - Chn experience taste test of different religious foods linked to the Christian story of Easterpupils follow an Easter story trail to experience and retell the story of Jesus at EasterIf possible pupils visit a church to see how the Church changes at Easter or see a virtual tour/images Pupils design and create Easter egg paintings to reflect Good Friday and Easter Sunday celebrations in the church	OUTCOMES Make sense of belief: • recognise that incarnation and salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible • tell stories of Holy Week and Easter from the Bible and recognise a link with the idea of salvation (Jesus rescuing people) • recognise that Jesus gives instructions about how to behave Understand the impact: • give at least three examples of how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus'
		 death and resurrection in church worship at Easter Make connections: think, talk and ask questions about whether the story of Easter only has something to say to Christians, or if it has anything to say to pupils about sadness, hope or heaven, exploring different ideas and giving a good reason for their ideas
<u>SKILLS</u> Develop their knowledge and understanding of Christianity and worldviews, recognising the local, national and global contexts.	READING OPPORTUNITIES The Easter story: 1)The entry into Jerusalem, e.g. John 12:12–15; 2)Jesus	Prior Learning: (EYFS) F3: Why is Easter special for Christians?
Use basic subject-specific vocabulary. Raise questions and begin to express their own views in response to the material they learnt.	asks his followers to remember him with bread and wine; 3)Jesus' betrayal and arrest at the Mountof Olives,e.g. Luke 22:47–53; 4)Jesus dies on the cross, e.g.Luke 23:26–56; 5)The empty tomb, e.g. Luke 24:1–12; 6)Jesus' appearance to Mary Magdalene and thedisciplesinJohn 20:11–23	NEXT STEPS IN LEARNING Unit 1.11 What is the deeper meaning of religious festivals? (Yr 2 Spring 2) Unit L2.5 Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'? (Yr 4 Spring 2) Unit L2.10 For Christians, what was the impact of Pentecost? (Yr 4 Sum 1)

Science – a focus on the season of spring and the changes that come with this. i.e. new life, new babies, new flowers, etc. History –pupils should understand that this story takes place about 33 years after the events of the Nativity, even though pupils have only

celebrated Christmas three months earlier.

Design Technology – taste test different foods linked to Easter celebrations and evaluate.

Drama –recall the story of Easter

Art – decorate Easter eggs linked to the story

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Term 2 Spring 2	Unit 1.8 What makes a book special?	
INTENT	IMPLEMENTATION	ІМРАСТ

KNOWLEDGE	ACTIVITIES	OUTCOMES
-What makes a book special?	- Chn choose their own special books to	
-What are the holy books linked to the world	share with the class.	Make sense of belief:
religions?	-Chn create their own special book about	• identify a belief about God linked to what a
- Who uses these holy books?	themselves and what is important to them.	holy book says
-How do you know a holy book is special?	-Chn explore how the Jewish Torah is treated	 recognise that sacred texts contain stories
How are they treated by the religion?	and then explain in their own words what	which are special to many people and
-Where are the holy books kept?	they have discovered.	
-What are the symbols connected to	-Chn create their own special messages	should be treated with respect
Judaism, Christianity and Islam?	linked to the Torah and make their own	identify at least three symbols of respect
Why are the messages in the holy books	special 'Torah scrolls'.	used by members of a religion when they
mostly shared as stories?	-Chn experience stories from the Bible and	use their holy book
-Who reads these holy books and why?	link it to Christian belief.	Understand the impact:
-What does the stories/parables tell religious	-Pupils retell the Good Samaritan and share	 recognise how different religions express
people to do?	what the message is trying to say.	their respect for their scriptures, using
	-Chn experience what Muslims believe about	symbols and by doing what the scriptures
	how to treat the Qur'an and why it is so	
VOCABULARY	important to them.	say
Special, important, God, message, Bible,	-Pupils recreate the story of when the	• give simple examples of 'hidden messages'
Qur'an, Torah, sacred texts, stories,	Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) receives the	in faith stories, or wise sayings
parables, scriptures, holy, special, yad,	Qur'an from Angel Gabril.	Make connections:
gospel, Qur'an stand, artifacts	l	• talk about what they like in the stories
	1	from sacred texts that they hear
	1	 think, talk and ask good questions about
	1	
	1	messages within sacred texts and the
	1	values, behaviour and attitudes of people
	1	 suggest feelings and reactions of
	1	characters at key points in faith stories,
	1	and suggest meanings in the stories
	l	 ask and suggest answers to questions
	l	arising from their learning about holy
	l	books
SKILLS	READING OPPORTUNITIES	Prior Learning: (EYFS)
Develop their knowledge and understanding		·····
of Christian, Jewish and Muslim holy books	Muhammad in the Cave (Qur'an)	F6: Which stories are specially valued and why?
and why they are so important to them.		
	The Good Samaritan (Bible)	
Use basic subject-specific vocabulary.		NEXT STEPS IN LEARNING
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Raise questions and begin to express their	l	Unit 1.3 Who is Jewish and what do they believe? (Year 2
own views in response to the material they	1	Autumn 1)
learnt.	l	
cume.	l	Unit 1.4 Who is Muslim and what do they believe? (Year
Recall and retell the stories/parables shared	l	2 (Summer 2)
in the holy books.	l	
in the nory books.	1	Unit 1.11 Who is an insipiring person and stories they
	l	inspire? (Year 2 Spring 2)
	1	
		Unit 1.12 What good news did Jesus bring? (Yr 2 Spring
		1)

History – links to books being special, the three Holy books are also seen as Historical documents Design Technology – pupils create their own special message scroll, with homemade paper, etc.

Drama – retelling the story of the Good Samaritan

Modern Foreign Languages- Arabic (Islam), Hebrew (Judaism), Latin (Original versions of the Bible)

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Term 3 Summer 1	Unit 1.6 What makes a place significant?	
INTENT	IMPLEMENTATION	IMPACT

KNOWLEDGE	ACTIVITIES	OUTCOMES
 KNOWLEDGE -What is worship? - How do people worship? -Where do people worship? -Why do they worship? -What happens in a place of worship like a church, synagogue, mandir, Mosque? -Why do people go to places of worship? -Why might people not go to places of worship? -What happens inside the place of worship? -What special events might happen inside a place of worship? VOCABULARY Worship, special, place of worship, artifacts, symbols, Judaism, Christianity, Hinduism, Islam, Sikhism, prayer, spiritual, God, Synagogue, Church, Mosque, Mandir, challah, belief 	ACTIVITIES - Chn share ideas of special celebrations they have attended and then link this to the idea of worship for religious people. -chn discover what a Synagogue is and why it is special for Jews. -Pupils can experience special Jewish bread called Challah and play a game of hid and remember the elements of what is in a synagogue. -Chn experience what a Hindu Mandir is and why it is special for Hindus. -Chn will create a piece of Hindu art that is linked to what they see in the Mandir. -Chn experience what it is like in a Christian Church and why the church is important? -Pupils may get to experience a local Shefford Church with a walking tour. -Chn share their ideas of about different places of worship and discuss how they can have different important events in them – i.e. weddings, baptisms, bar and bat mitzvah, etc. -Pupils use junk modelling materials to create their own churches. -Possible opportunities for role-play experiences – religious weddings, baptisms, etc. events from different religions that are celebrated in a place of worship.	 OUTCOMES Make sense of belief: 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 Understand the impact: 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 talk about why some people like to belong to a sacred building or a community Make connections: 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
SKILLS Develop their knowledge and understanding of places of worship for Christians, Jews, Hindus and Muslims.	READING OPPORTUNITIES	Prior Learning: (EYFS) F5: Which places are specially valued and why?
Use basic subject-specific vocabulary. Raise questions and begin to express their		NEXT STEPS IN LEARNING Unit 1.3 Who is Jewish and what do they believe? (Year 2 Autumn 1)
own views in response to the material they learnt.		Unit 1.4 Who is Muslim and what do they believe? (Year 2 (Summer 2)
Role-play experiences that are linked to the religious places of worship.		Unit 1.7 How and why do we celebrate significant times? (Year 2 Autumn 2)
Experience first hand a Christian place of worship.		L2.1 Where, How and why do people worship? (year 3 Spring 2)

English – speaking and listening opportunities in class discussions

Geography – links to where in the world some of the important places of worship are, as well as more local links – where can we see some examples of these places of worship?

Design Technology – making and tasting Challah bread

Drama - role-playing experiences/events that happen in a place of worship

Art – creating Hindu art that they have seen in the Mandir

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