



Brindishe Schools follow the Lewisham Agreed Syllabus for Religious Education.

Key Stage 1 Breadth of study – During the two years of Key Stage 1, pupils in Lewisham schools should be taught the knowledge, skills and understanding through the following areas of study:

Religions and beliefs and compulsory units

Christianity for Key Stage 1. Set out as four half - termly units

Two other principal religions from the content provided for Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism and Sikhism, one of which should be a religious community with a significant local presence in and around the school –schools must select the first two units of each of the two faiths they choose = 4 half termly units in all.

A secular world view, where pupils introduce this from their own experience as appropriate; and

The Natural World statutory unit (year 1 term 1)

Plus three of the four following Key Stage 1 Optional Units:

Belonging / Who am I?

Right and Wrong

Sharing Food

Weddings

Key Stage 2 Breadth of study – During this key stage, pupils in Lewisham schools should be taught the knowledge, skills and understanding through the following areas of study:

Christianity for Key Stage 2; this is set out as 5 half term units

five other principal religions – Buddhism, Hinduism, Islam, Judaism and Sikhism. Schools should teach the remaining two units from those faiths introduced in KS1 and all four units from the other 3 faiths that have not yet been studied, totalling 16 half termly units

a secular world view, where appropriate

Plus the following statutory units:

The Journey of life and death

Peace (to be taught in year 3)

Understanding faith and belief in Lewisham

The units for every faith in Key Stages 1 and 2 have been developed in partnership between Faith and Belief communities, teachers and RE professionals to be taught in the order that they are numbered so that learning is scaffolded to develop knowledge, understanding and concepts. In Key Stage 1 the first unit to teach is The Natural World Unit.

Teachers should refer to the Lewisham Agreed Syllabus for further planning.

<https://lewisham.gov.uk/myservices/education/schools/religious-education-in-schools/religious-education-syllabus-for-schools-in-the-borough>

Subject content	Lewisham Agreed Syllabus Objectives	Key Questions	Theme/influential figures/visits/
The Natural World	<p>Christianity Beliefs: God as creator. Teachings: People are responsible for living things on the planet. Christians try to follow the example of Jesus: St Francis. Sharing with others, e.g. charities, the Harvest Festival, sharing food with others. Christians believe that everyone is important and of equal value.</p> <p>Islam Muslims believe in one God Allah is the Arabic and Islamic name for God. He is the Creator, who provides all things. He has no partners.</p> <p>Judaism Jews believe in one God, The Creator, who designed the world. Jews have a responsibility for living things on the planet.</p>	<p>Christianity How do Christians believe the world began? What do Christians believe about God? How do Christians believe they should treat each other and God's world?</p> <p>Islam How do Muslims believe the world began? What do Muslims believe about Allah?</p> <p>Judaism How do Jews believe the world began? What do Jews believe about God? What do Jews believe about human responsibility for the world?</p>	<p>Festivals Harvest Festival (Christian) Tu Bishvat (Jewish New Year of Trees)</p> <p>Visits Local church to celebrate HF. Food drive.</p>
Christianity 1 - The Bible and Christmas	<p>Beliefs: Christians believe that Jesus is God's Son The Bible is a special book: different from other books. Stories about the birth and life of Jesus. Christian celebrations: – Christmas: the celebration of Jesus' birth, which shows he is special for Christians.</p>	<p>What do Christians remember at Christmas? What do Christians believe about Jesus? Why is the Bible important to Christians?</p>	<p>Festivals Christmas Visits Church</p>
Islam 1 - Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)	<p>Who is Allah? Stories from the life of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) Living as a Muslim Respect for self and others. Birth of a baby. The Qur'an Revelation of the Qur'an. The Qur'an is the holy book of Islam in Arabic. The Qur'an must be treated with respect.</p>	<p>What do Muslims believe? Why is Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) important to Muslims? What is the Qur'an?</p>	<p>Influential Figures. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)</p>
'Who am I?' Belonging Unit	<p>Christianity What it means to belong and worship within Christianity. How people show that they belong and what is special for them about belonging to their Christian faith.</p> <p>Islam Know what is involved for a child in belonging to the Muslim faith at home.</p> <p>Hinduism Know what is involved for a child in belonging to the Hindu religion Know about naming in Hinduism Special Celebrations (Functions) for a child Seemamtham (Baby Shower) Anna Prashana (First Solid food) Chaula/Mottai (Hair shave on the head) Upanayana (First Writing)</p> <p>Sikhism Know what is involved for a child in belonging to the Sikh religion. Know about naming and the importance of names in Sikhism.</p>	<p>Christianity What does it mean to belong? What are the outward signs that a person belongs to a religious family? What happens to a child when they join a religious family? What have we learnt about the importance of belonging to a religious family?</p> <p>Islam How does Muslim life show faith in Allah?</p> <p>Hinduism What does it mean to belong in Hinduism?</p> <p>Sikhism What does it mean to belong in Sikhism?</p>	<p>Festivals/Celebrations Hinduism Hinduism - Namakaran (Baby Naming) Sikhism – Naam Karan (Naming ceremony) Christians – Christenings. Islam – Aqiqah (Naming ceremony)</p>

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Christianity 2 - A local church	Church buildings: Places where Christians worship together, read the Bible, listen to stories, sing and pray once or more times weekly. Leaders e.g. priests, ministers, elders. Objects and symbols in churches. Important ceremonies e.g. welcoming/dedication/infant baptisms. Most Christians keep Sunday as a special holy day. Christians try to follow the example of Jesus: Caring for others, e.g. children, the elderly. The work of Christians in the wider community	What happens in a Christian place of worship? How does a place of worship help Christians to remember their beliefs about Jesus? How do Christians try to follow Jesus' example?	<u>Visits/visitors</u> Local church
Islam 2 - Five pillars of Islam.	1. Shahadah - Bearing witness in Allah as the One God and Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) as His messenger. 2. Salah - Prayer. 3. Sawm - Fasting. 4. Zakat - Charity. 5. Hajj - Pilgrimage. Worship of Allah - Muslims serve Allah in many ways - Daily Salah, Giving to charity, Brother/sisterhood. The Muslim Home - Worship in the home.	How do Muslims express their beliefs? What does worship mean to Muslims?	<u>Visits/visitors</u> The Mosque (Masjid)
Possible extra focus	Easter - Why do we have hot cross buns and Easter eggs? Simple version of Easter story to link with these Easter foods.	What do Christians believe happened at Easter?	

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Christianity 3 - The Life and Teachings of Jesus.	Stories Jesus told which develop Christian values and contain His teaching on forgiveness and love: The Lost Son The Good Samaritan The two greatest Commandments 'Love God' and 'Love your neighbour'.	What values do Christians believe Jesus taught? How do Christians believe Jesus taught them these values? Why is the Bible a special book for Christians?	<u>Festivals/Celebrations</u> <u>Influential Figures</u> Zacchaeus
Hinduism 1	<u>Hindu Gods are worshipped as Male or Female</u> Shiva & Shakti; Vishnu & Lakshmi; Brahma & Sarasvati; and Ganesh, Murugan, Hanuman God has visited Earth at different times in different forms to help people: – Rama – Krishna. <u>Stories</u> – Murugan and Ganesh/ Diwali (Rama-Sita and the 10 Headed Demon Ravana)	How does the story of Diwali teach about good and evil?	<u>Visits</u> Hindu Temple visit. <u>Festivals;</u> Diwali Pongai (Harvest Festival) New Year (In April)
Right and Wrong Or Sharing Food	<u>Christianity</u> The rules Christians believe they should live by: The Ten Commandments taught people how to behave towards God and each other. Christians believe that to help people Jesus summarised these into 2 great commandments using another Jewish text. <u>Buddhism</u> The Buddha taught people how to behave through stories. The story of the Lion and the Jackal - Actions have consequences; good actions have good consequences. <u>Islam</u> Muslims learn how to behave from the Qur'an and stories about Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). The story of Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) and the Old Woman.	<u>Christianity</u> - Why did Jesus summarise the Ten Commandments for His followers? How do Christians try to live according to their beliefs and values? <u>Buddhism</u> - What is the meaning of the story for Buddhists and for everyone? How do stories help us to explore our own beliefs and values? <u>Islam</u> - How does Islam teach how you should treat others? What message did Muhammad (pbuh) give to the old woman about how Allah expected people to behave?	<u>Visits/Visitors</u> Local community members sharing their own experiences. Faith leaders.
	<u>Christianity</u> How Christians follow the example of Jesus who shared food with His disciples at the Last Supper. Christians also often pray before a meal to thank God for their food. <u>Hinduism</u> Hindus offer food to God and then consume it as God's blessing. Hindus refrain from consuming beef. <u>Sikhism</u> Know that the Gurus taught that everyone is of equal importance. Know the story of Guru Nanak and Bhai Lalo. In the Gurdwara people share food together to show this equality.	<u>Christianity</u> - Why is it important for Christians to share bread and wine? What happened at the Last Supper? <u>Hinduism</u> - Why is offering food to God important for Hindus? <u>Sikhism</u> - Why is food important for Sikhs? What does it mean to be equal?	
Christianity 4 - Easter and Symbols	The story of Jesus' death and resurrection emphasises the idea that Jesus is special for Christians. <u>Symbols</u> Recall symbolism from Year 1 focus Symbols of Easter e.g. palm crosses, Easter gardens, colours of vestments and in churches, candles Symbolic actions: washing feet on Maundy Thursday Christians sharing food together to remember Jesus' last meal with His friends	What do symbols of Easter represent? What symbolic actions take place around Easter? How do symbols and symbolic actions show the importance of Easter for Christians?	<u>Festivals and Celebrations</u> Easter Lent Maundy Thursday Good Friday. Palm Sunday Easter Sunday

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Weddings Unit or Sharing Food (See above)	<p>Christianity Christians celebrate a wedding with their family, friends and the wider Christian community What happens during a traditional Christian wedding Symbols of a Christian wedding and their meaning Understand that a wedding is celebrating the story of a relationship and asking God to bless it.</p> <p>Hinduism Understand the inner meaning of a Hindu wedding. Explore ways of celebrating a Hindu wedding. Understand the story of the Hindu wedding and the community that celebrate it. Discussion about the role of the community before and during the wedding. Understand that family is at the centre of marriage and wedding.</p> <p>Judaism Know what happens during a Jewish wedding; Understand that the celebration is shared with family, friends and the faith community. Know some of the symbols in a Jewish wedding. Understand the inner meaning of a Jewish wedding.</p>	<p>Christianity What is a wedding? What happens in a Christian wedding that show the people getting married believe God is there?</p> <p>Hinduism How are Hindu weddings celebrated? What is the importance of community/family during a wedding?</p> <p>Judaism How are Jewish weddings celebrated? What is the importance of community/family during a wedding?</p>	<p>Visits/Visitors Local community members sharing their own experiences. Faith leaders.</p>
Hinduism 2 Hindu belief and home.	<p>The Hindu Home Family. Respect for all people and living things. Home as a place of worship.</p> <p>Worship in the Temple (Mandir / Kovil) Puja, The Arti and Abhisheka ceremonies. The Mandir/Kovil and the home is the Hindu place of worship.</p>	<p>What is the importance of family in Hinduism? What is the role of a Hindu temple in a Hindu's life? How important is 'home' as a place of worship to Hindus?</p>	<p>Visits/Visitors Temple</p>
Possible extra focus	<p>Christmas (Extra Focus) Symbols of Christmas: Star Advent Candles Colours of vestments and in churches</p>	<p>What do symbols of Christmas mean? How do symbols show the importance of Christmas for Christians?</p>	

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Buddhism 1 - The Buddha	<p style="text-align: center;">The Buddha</p> <p>The Buddha's life and search for truth. The Buddha means the 'awakened one'. He was a human being who 'woke up' from the 'sleep of confusion'. This is like awakening from a dream and becoming perfectly aware of the truth. The Buddha became free of suffering and was able to help others to 'awaken themselves'.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Teachings of the Buddha</p> <p>The Four Noble Truths. People should work at becoming kind, compassionate, generous, truthful and patient. People should try not to hurt any living thing, take things that are not given and try to be honest and straightforward. Story of Siddhartha and the Swan.</p>	What is a Buddha? How did the Buddha teach that people should live?	
Peace Unit	<p style="text-align: center;">Hinduism</p> <p>Non injury to living things- Ahimsa (Non-violence). Gandhi's life – demonstrating Ahimsa in practice through non-violent protest.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Islam</p> <p>'As-salaam' is one of the beautiful names of Allah meaning the 'Source of Peace'.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Judaism</p> <p>Jewish prayer for Peace.</p>	<p>Hinduism – What is the meaning of Ahimsa? Why did Gandhi practice non-violence?</p> <p>Islam – How does the Muslim greeting 'Assalaamu alaykum' (Peace be upon you) reflect Muslim beliefs about Allah?</p> <p>Judaism – What does peace mean to Jews? How do Jews believe they can foster peace in their lives?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Influential People</p> <p>Martin Luther King. Gandhi Ayman Odeh Susan B. Anthony Malala Yousafzai Tawakkol Karman</p>
Christianity 5 - The Bible	A source of Christian belief and teaching - some Christians read the Bible every day and find it helpful for their everyday lives. The Old and New Testaments include many books with different genres; these include history, law and songs: Joseph, Psalm 23, Isaiah's Prophecy. The gospel stories tell about events in Jesus' life. Jesus' teaching about the Kingdom of God in parables: The Lost Sheep. Ten Commandments with particular focus on the two greatest commandments.	How do Christians use the Bible? What does the Bible contain? How does using the Bible help Christians to grow in their faith?	
Sikhism 1 Sikh Beliefs	<p style="text-align: center;">Beliefs about God</p> <p>Sikhs believe in one God – symbolised by the Ik Onkar symbol. God created all things.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">The Gurus</p> <p>There were 10 human Gurus. Guru Nanak was the first Guru. Guru Nanak's life and teaching. Guru Nanak's teaching that all people are equal. Celebration of Guru Nanak's birthday.</p>	What do Sikhs believe about God? What does Guru mean? What does it mean to be equal?	
Sikhism 2 Sikh Teachings and Life	<p style="text-align: center;">Sikh Teaching</p> <p>Three important rules to follow: Work honestly. Share food with the needy. Remember God.</p> <p>The Gurus showed how to put teachings into practice in their lives. Story of Guru Nanak and Bhai Lalo or Story of Guru Gobind Singh and the Water Carrier, Bhai Ghanaya.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sikh Life</p> <p>Special celebrations – naming. Sikhs worship at home and in the Gurdwara. The Guru Granth Sahib teaches Sikhs how to live. Sikhs share and show that everyone is equal in the Gurdwara.</p>	How do Sikhs follow rules in their lives? What does worship mean to Sikhs?	<p style="text-align: center;">Visitor</p> <p>Member of the local community.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Celebrations/Festivals</p> <p>Baisakhi (New Year) Guru Nanak Jayanti (Birth anniversary of Guru Nanak)</p>

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Hinduism 3 God and beliefs	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>The Hindu Home</u> Family Respect for all people and living things. Home as a place of worship. <u>Worship in the Temple (Mandir / Kovil)</u> Puja, The Arti and Abhisheka ceremonies. The Mandir/Kovil and the home is the Hindu place of worship.</p>	<p>What is the importance of family in Hinduism? What is the role of a Hindu temple in a Hindu's life? How important is 'home' as a place of worship to Hindus?</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><u>Visit</u> Temple. <u>Celebrations/Festivals</u> Puja</p>
Possible extra focus	<p style="text-align: center;">Christmas (Extra Focus) How Christmas is celebrated by Christians in other countries focussing on the central shared celebration of the birth of Jesus. Easter (Extra Focus) Easter story – through the eyes of different characters, e.g.: Peter, other disciples, member of the crowd, Mary, Romans</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Christmas Why is Christmas celebrated in different ways around the world? What do all Christians share about Christmas? Easter What were the experiences and feelings of different witnesses of what happened at the first Easter?</p>	

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Judaism 1 - Shabbat – A day of rest	<p>Shabbat – the Sabbath Day - Day of separation and different from other days; a day of rest and joy, remembering God creating and resting. What happens? Preparing for Shabbat. Sunset candle lighting. Blessings. Shared meal – Kiddush. Shabbat Table and customs. Charity contributions (Tzedakah).</p> <p>Synagogue - Attend synagogue for prayer with the community on Shabbat. Havdalah and the end of Shabbat. Spices, wine, plaited candle and the blessing of Shabbat taken into next week.</p>		<p>Why is Shabbat important to Jews? Why do Jews visit the synagogue on Shabbat? Why is it important to keep traditions/ customs alive?</p>	<p><u>Visit/Visitor</u> Jewish visitor Synagogue Visit</p>
Judaism 2 - Festivals in Jewish Life	<p>Succot (Sukkoth) - Festival of Tabernacles. Celebration at home and in the Synagogue. Story retold Harvest. Passover (Pesach) - Story recalled: Moses and the Exodus from Egypt. Celebration at home. Symbolism and ritual of Seder meal – questions from youngest child. Hanukkah - Story recalled of the miracle of the oil. Celebration at home. Symbolism of candle lighting and eating doughnuts.</p>		<p>How does what happens at each Festival help to teach young Jews about their past? What do these festivals show about the Jews' relationship with God?</p>	<p><u>Festivals:</u> Succot Passover Hannukkah</p>
Christianity 6 - Local Christian places of Wor- ship.	<p>Special places for Christians - There are many different types of Christian places of worship. Belonging to a group and sharing activities with others is important and meaningful. Worship includes the use of stillness and silence for reflection. Reasons why people pray. The Lord's Prayer. The Bible (a source of Christian belief and teaching) used in services</p>		<p>Why are there different places of worship for Christians? What similarities are there in what Christians believe? How does coming together help Christians to grow in their faith?</p>	<p><u>Visit/Visitor</u> Church / Cathedral Visit</p>
Christianity 7 - Christian Cele- brations	<p>The Church has its own calendar with special names for certain times of the year: Times associated with Jesus' life; how Christians understand and celebrate these events – Christmas and Easter. Times of reflection: Advent and Lent - Jesus' temptation. Sharing the Lord's Supper. Pentecost</p>		<p>How do festivals help Christians to remember Jesus and His teachings? What happens in places of worship to help Christians understand the meaning behind their festivals?</p>	<p><u>Festivals:</u> Christmas Easter Advent/Lent Pentecost</p>
Sikhism 3 - The Gurdwara and the Guru Granth Sahib	<p>The Gurdwara Centre for the community and place of prayer and worship. Nishan Sahib and Khanda symbol. Shoes removed, hair covered. Role of Granthi. Use of music. Karah Prasad. The Langar kitchen- shared food.</p>	<p>The Guru Granth Sahib Sikh holy book, final everlasting Guru Written in Gurmurkhi. Treated with respect as a human Guru Contents: - teachings of Guru Nanak and other Gurus. - hymns and prayers that are sung in services.</p>	<p>How is the Gurdwara a centre for worship and the expression of Sikh values? Why is the Guru Granth Sahib 'The Everlasting Guru'?</p>	<p><u>Visit/Visitor</u> Gurdwara visit.</p>
Buddhism 2 - Living as a Bud- dhist	<p>The Buddhist Community – Sangha - Lives out the teachings of the Buddha. All members support one another. Story of The King's Elephant – keeping good company matters. Buddhists meditate to help them understand the teachings of the Buddha by developing awareness and mindfulness. The home shrine, a Temple or Buddhist Centre Place where teachings are given. Where Buddhists meditate together. A sacred space, where removal of shoes shows respect. A shrine – with an image of the Buddha. Images of the Buddha communicate values of wisdom and compassion.</p>		<p>What is the importance of a temple or a Buddhist centre? Why do Buddhists have images of the Buddha?</p>	<p><u>Visit/Visitor</u> Buddhist centre. Visitor from the community.</p>

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Islam 3 - Ramadan and Id ul Fltr	Sawm Ramadan – a time to focus on Allah, being a good Muslim and considering those who have less. Qur’anic quotes about fasting. Fasting and eating in Ramadan. Worship during Ramadan Id ul Fitr – celebration of keeping the fast at its end. Zakat al Fitr Charity at Id.	Why do Muslims fast during Ramadan? How does fasting help Muslims to grow closer to Allah and to each other? How do Muslims celebrate Id?	<u>Visit/Visitor</u> Local community member. <u>Celebrations</u> Ramadan Id ul Fltr
Islam 4 - Hajj and Id ul Adha	Story of Prophet Ibrahim (pbuh) and his son Ismail (pbuh) rebuilding the Ka’aba. Umrah (lesser pilgrimages. Not fixed to time). Qur’anic quotes about Hajj Hajj requirements. Id ul Adha - Festival that takes place the day after the gathering of pilgrims on Mount Arafah. A time for Muslims worldwide to celebrate.	What is a pilgrimage? Why do Muslims go on Hajj? Which stories are associated with the places on Hajj? How does the Hajj make Muslims appreciate they are all part of one family?	<u>Visit/Visitor</u> <u>Celebrations</u> Id ul Adha
Hinduism 4 – Pilgrimage	The Wider World Hinduism originated in India. Hindus live across the world. Places of pilgrimage and their significance: The Ganges Kailash Rameswaram Stories associated with places of pilgrimage.	How important is The Holy Ganges and what role does it play in Hindus belief?	<u>Visit/Visitor</u> <u>Celebrations</u>
Christianity 8 - Jesus human and divine	God: Father, Son and Holy Spirit Christmas – Jesus’ birth. Choosing 12 disciples AND friends Jesus’ temptations Jesus’ baptism Miracles and acts of healing e.g. ‘Stilling the storm’, ‘The four friends’ or ‘Healing a leper’ Easter – Jesus’ death, resurrection and afterwards.	Who do Christians believe Jesus to be? What evidence do Christians base their beliefs upon?	<u>Visit/Visitor</u> <u>Celebrations</u> Easter
Sikhism 4 - Belonging to the community	Guru Gobind Singh The last human Guru. Celebration of Baisakhi. Established the Khalsa. The 5 Ks and Sikh names. Belonging to the Community - Becoming a Khalsa’d Sikh. Amrit ceremony. Obligations accepted with Amrit - rehat.	Why was Guru Gobind Singh important? What is the significance of the Amrit Ceremony?	<u>Visit/Visitor</u> Gurdwara <u>Celebrations</u>
Christianity 9 - Leading a Christian life.	Commitment, belonging and belief in the special presence of God during significant life events. Example of at least one person and one charitable organisation that exemplifies Christianity in action. Encounter with one local Christian to share how their life is led by faith	How do Christians follow Jesus and His teachings in their daily lives? What Christian values guide the actions of the people and organisations studied? What are the challenges of living a Christian life today?	<u>Visit/Visitor</u> Food bank Charity organisations. <u>Celebrations</u>
Possible Extra Focus	Christmas (Extra Focus) - Commercialisation of Christmas.	How and why has Christmas become commercialised? How do Christians try to keep the religious meaning of Christmas?	

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Buddhism 3 - Following the Buddha's teaching	<p>The Buddha is the perfect example of what people can become. The Noble Eightfold Path.</p> <p>Symbols, e.g. the wheel and lotus. The Dharma (Buddhist teachings). Story that illustrates Buddhist values – The Monkey King.</p> <p>All Buddhists try to learn and practice the Dharma. This is the teaching and practice that leads to awakening.</p>	<p>How do Buddhists try to follow the teachings of the Buddha? How do the teachings and example of the Buddha help Buddhists to grow towards enlightenment?</p>	<p><u>Visit/Visitor</u></p> <p><u>Celebrations</u></p>
Judaism 3 – Abraham	<p>Belief in One God Abram/Abraham. Abraham and one God. Abraham and Isaac – obedience to God.</p> <p>Torah Jewish Sacred Text - Where stories about the Jews' relationship with God are found including the story of Abraham. Written as a scroll in Hebrew. Treated with respect. Yad.</p>	<p>Why is Abraham important to Jews? How does the Torah help Jewish people to understand what being Jewish means?</p>	<p><u>Visit/Visitor</u></p> <p><u>Celebrations</u></p>
Buddhism 4 - The Buddhism community worldwide	<p>The Sangha. People who follow the Dharma. Some live as monks and nuns. Others meditate and practice Buddhism in ordinary lives. The five precepts.</p> <p>Building and Places in the Wider World: Places of pilgrimage and their significance, e.g. Lumbini – birth place of Buddha. Bodhgaya – place of enlightenment. Deer park at Sarnath – first teachings of Buddha. Kushinagar – where he passed away.</p>	<p>Which places have special meaning to Buddhists? How do Buddhists try to live a good life?</p>	<p><u>Visit/Visitor</u></p> <p><u>Celebrations</u> Vaisakha Puja Vesak/Wesak (Festival remembering the life, enlightenment and teaching of the Buddha.)</p>
The Journey of Life and Death Unit	<p>Christianity – Ways in which human experiences associated with death, loss and bereavement are understood in Christianity. Hinduism - Ways in which human experiences associated with death, loss, hope and meaning of life are understood in Hinduism. Know how the Hindu community respond to bereavement and helps support the person who is bereaved. The concept of rebirth Sikhism – The ways in which human experiences associated with death, loss, hope, and meaning in life are understood in Sikhism.</p> <p>Judaism – The ways in which human experiences associated with death, loss, hope, and meaning in life are understood in Judaism. Islam - The ways in which human experiences associated with death, loss, hope, and meaning in life are understood in Islam. Buddhism – The ways in which human experiences associated with death, loss, hope, and meaning in life are understood in Buddhism.</p> <p>All things change Beliefs about death and rebirth.</p>	<p>Christianity – What do Christians believe happens after death? What do Christians believe the purpose of life to be? How do Christians support people during times of loss? Hinduism – How do Hindus deal with bereavement? What do Hindus believe about death and the afterlife? What are the rituals after one's death? Sikhism – What do Sikhs believe happens after death? How do Sikhs support people during times of loss?</p> <p>Judaism – What do Jews believe happens after death? How do Jews support people during times of loss? Islam – What do Muslims believe happens after death? How do Muslims support people during times of loss? Buddhism – What do Buddhists believe happens after death? What do Buddhists believe the purpose of life to be? How do Buddhists support people during times of loss?</p>	<p><u>Visit/Visitor</u></p> <p>Share own experiences.</p> <p><u>Celebrations</u></p> <p>Funerals Wakes (Celebrations of life)</p>

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<p>Judaism 4 - Prayer and worship of God</p>	<p>The Shema - Said twice daily. Preparing for prayer: Phylacteries, Tallit, Kippah. The Shema in the Mezuzah – signifying a Jewish home. Synagogue Ark. Ner Tamid. Torah portion read in services. Role of the Rabbi. Minyan. Family celebrations. Bar /Bat Mitzvah.</p>		<p>How does the Shema tell Jews to keep their religion alive? How does the role of a Jew change after their Bar/Bat Mitzvah? Why are the home and synagogue equally important in a Jewish person's life?</p>	<p><u>Visit/Visitor</u> Rabbi <u>Celebrations</u> Bar/Bat Mitzvah</p>
<p>Understanding faith and beliefs in Lewisham</p>	<p>Christianity What can we discover about this faith in our class and school? What can we discover about this faith in the local community and Lewisham borough? How have Christian faith communities in Lewisham changed over the past 50 years? What are the reasons for changes in these communities? How do faith groups work in partnership with each other and the local community? How has life in Lewisham been enriched by the diversity of the faiths and beliefs that make up the borough?</p>	<p>Judaism What can we discover about this faith in our class and school? What can we discover about this faith in the local community and Lewisham borough? How has the Jewish faith in Lewisham changed over the past 50 years? What are the reasons for changes? How do faith groups work in partnership with each other and the local community? How has life in Lewisham been enriched by the diversity of the faiths and beliefs that make up the borough?</p>		<p><u>Visit/Visitor</u> From the local community. Local religious leaders. <u>Celebrations</u></p>