

Year 5 Beliefs and Values

Big Questions

Substantive knowledge—What they believe—the facts

Disciplinary knowledge— How they express—questions, perspective and evidence

Personal knowledge—How they live—experiences and festivals

Beliefs and Values explores the **big questions** about life, to find out **what people believe and what difference this makes to how they live.**

You can reflect on religious and non-religious ideas to know where you stand and why.

Christianity



- Jesus
- God the father
- God the son
- The Holy Spirit
- church
- Bible
- prayer
- candles
- Crucifixion
- Resurrection
- Bethlehem
- Jerusalem

Islam



- Muslims
- Qur-an
- mosque
- Allah
- 5 Pillars of Islam
- Makkah
- prophets

Hinduism



- Brahma
- Vishnu
- Shiva
- Ancient scriptures
- Mandir
- shrine
- Holi

Judaism



- kosher
- synagogue
- rabbi
- Shabbat
- Torah
- Hebrew
- Prophet Abraham

Humanists



- celebrations
- non-religious
- science
- suffering



How often do you reflect on SMSC in your life?



Key vocabulary

Theist– Someone who believes in God.

Gospels– The first 4 books of The New Testament (Matthew, Mark, Luke, John)

The New Testament– The second part of the Bible, recording the teachings of Jesus's teachings.

Mission Statement– A summary of values

Forgiveness– Choosing to let go of negative emotions

Generosity– Being kind

Worship– to show a lot of love (to God)

Baptist– Informal services baptising adults by immersion

Anglican– Structured services baptising infants

Creation– God creating Earth

Agape– Unconditional love



Decode

Read

Sound

Spell (tricky part)

Explore

Word class

Root word

Prefix or Suffix

Word family

Apply

Use the word in a sentence that shows its meaning.

Re-visit

Remember?

Spot

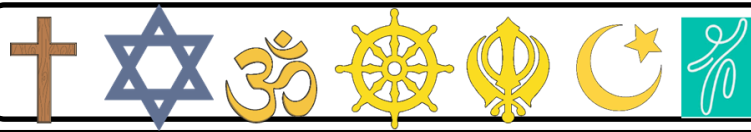
Use

Key knowledge

- Outline Jesus' teaching on how his followers should live.
- Offer interpretations of Jesus' parables and say what they might teach Christians about how to live.
- Express their own understanding of what Jesus would do in relation to a moral dilemma from the world today.
- Explain the links between Jesus' death on the cross and Christian belief in love and forgiveness.
- Describe some key environmental problems and some key religious teachings about the Earth.

Experiences

- St. Saviour's Parish Church
- Bible Encounters
- St Paul's Poem of Love
- Unforgiving Servant
- Easter
- Christmas
- Holy Week
- Harvest
- Christian Aid
- Salvation Army



Key knowledge

Define the terms theist, atheist and agnostic and give examples of statements that reflect these beliefs.

Express thoughtful ideas about the impact of believing or not believing in God on someone's life.

Present different views on why people believe in God or not, including their own ideas.

Decode Read Sound Spell (tricky part)	Explore Word class Root word Prefix or Suffix Word family
Apply Use the word in a sentence that shows its meaning.	Re-visit Remember? Spot Use



Key vocabulary

Atheist– Someone who believes there is no God

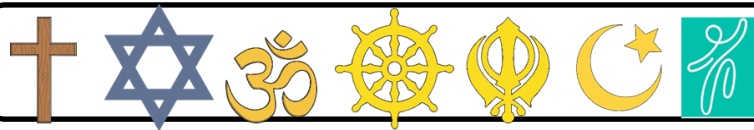
Agnostic– Someone who can't say if God exists or not

Big Bang– An explosion that caused the creation of the universe

Green religion– Environmental responsibility

Experiences

- Celebrations of life
- Greta Thunberg



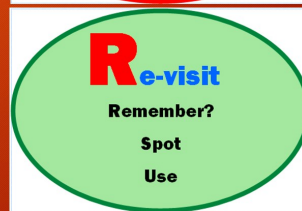
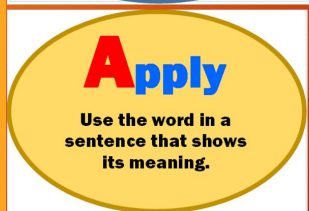
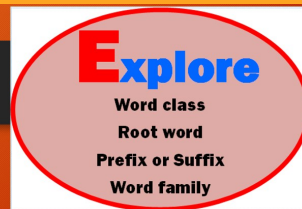
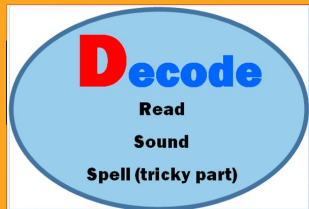
Key knowledge

Recall and name some key features of a Mandir.

Give examples of how places of worship support Hindus in difficult times, explaining why this matters to believers.

Present ideas about the importance of people in a place of worship, rather than the place itself.

Describe some key environmental problems and some key religious teachings about the Earth.



Key vocabulary

Mandir: Hindu temple, a place of the gods, (meaning 'dwelling place' in Sanskrit).

Murti: the image, statue or carving of a god in Hinduism. A 'murti' is a representation of the god, but when worship begins, Hindus believe the spirit of the god enters the image.

Puja: worship

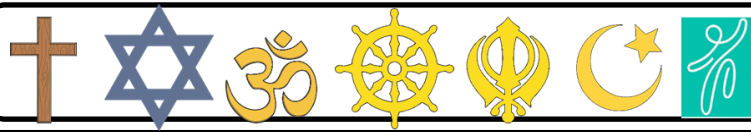
Om: the sound of God, Hindus say when they worship or meditate to bring their minds to God.

Kumbh Mela: huge Hindu pilgrimage which occurs every few years in sites along the River Ganges, India's holy river. Millions of pilgrims attend.

Ahimsa: the value of non-violence, harmlessness, that leads Hindu people to be vegetarian and to care for all that lives.

Experiences

- Gandhi
- Sewa UK
- Diwali
- The Ganges River, India
- Hindu Bhumi Project



Key knowledge

Describe the Five Pillars of Islam and give examples of how these affect the everyday lives of Muslims.

Demonstrate two of the ways that the words of the Shahadah are used

- The call to prayer from a Mosque
- The words of the Shahadah are also the first words that a Muslim baby hears when s/he is born. The father whispers the words into the ear of the baby.

Explore the significance of prayer to Muslims.

Reflect on how the Qur'an is significant to Muslims.

Describe some key environmental problems and some key religious teachings about the Earth.

Key vocabulary

Muslim- A person who follows the religion of Islam

journey-Experiences and lessons encountered

Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) - Allah's messenger

The five pillars of Islam:

Shahadah - a belief in one God

Salah - prayer, five times a day

Zakah- the giving of alms

Sawm- fasting in the month of Ramadan

Hajj - pilgrimage

Rak'ah-prayer positions

Experiences

- Ramadan
- Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him)
- Eid
- Bilal, the first Muezzin
- The Two Brothers
- Ibrahim and Ismail
- Islamic Relief UK
- Muslim Aid

FIVE PILLARS OF ISLAM

SHAHADA
FAITH



SALAH
PRAYER



ZAKAH
ALMSGIVING



SAWM
FASTING



HAJJ
PILGRIMAGE



Decode

Read
Sound

Spell (tricky part)

Apply

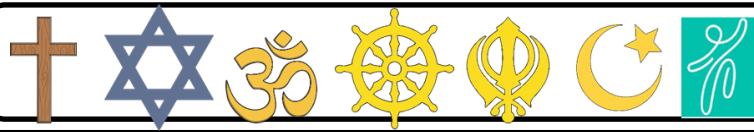
Use the word in a
sentence that shows
its meaning.

Explore

Word class
Root word
Prefix or Suffix
Word family

Re-visit

Remember?
Spot
Use



Key vocabulary

synagogue: 'house of assembly' (a place to get together).

schul: school (a place to learn).

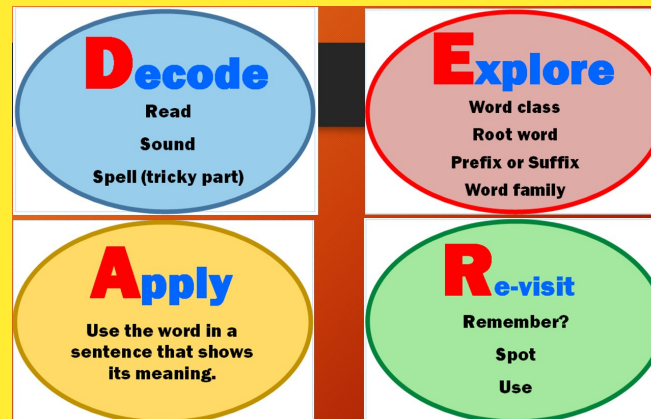
Reform Judaism: a modernised form of Judaism, developed in the late 1800s. Based on Orthodox tradition, but with developments to suit people of a different times and place to ancient Judaism.

Orthodox Judaism: earliest, most traditional form of Judaism. Based on principles and codes for living in the Laws of Moses and the ways they have been interpreted by Rabbis ever since.

Mezuzah: box containing the most precious Jewish prayer, on doorframes of Jewish homes.

Kiddush Cup: cup to hold wine, drunk after prayer or blessings in a Jewish home, every Sabbath, and during festivals.

Kosher: means 'fit' in Hebrew. The food that Jews are allowed to eat, or the combinations of food that Jews are allowed to eat.



Key knowledge

Recall and name some key features of a synagogue.

Give examples of how places of worship support Jews in difficult times, explaining why this matters to believers.

Present ideas about the importance of people in a place of worship, rather than the place itself.

Experiences

- Passover
- The festival of Tu B'Shevat
- Jewish Climate Action Network (JCAN)