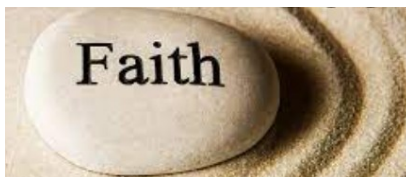




This Religious Education unit follows on from previous studies of different faiths and their holy books and places of worship covered in KS1. This unit will deepen the children's understanding of what faith means both for themselves and for others. The children will learn some Christian faith stories and examine what it means to have your faith tested in times of difficulty. The children will also have an opportunity to share their own beliefs and faith and identify what is important to them.

### Key knowledge and understanding

- Explore what faith means both in religious and non religious terms.
- Understand that faith in God or Gods is very important for some people.
- Discuss some big philosophical question such as: What is faith? Are faith and hope the same thing? How does faith affect people's lives? What might cause people to question their faith? Is faith a good thing?
- Examine religious and philosophical quotes about faith.
- Be able to retell the stories Daniel and the Lion and David and Goliath from the old testament in the bible.
- Discuss and explore the key messages of faith, hope and perseverance in Christian stories.
- Understand how having faith helped key figures such as Martin Luther King in their quest for a better world.
- Investigate how different aid charities put their faith in action to support people around the world.
- Reflect on issues that we are passionate about or are important to us.



### Links with other religions

From a non religious perspective faith may be defined as the complete trust and confidence in someone or something.

From a religious perspective faith may be defined as a specific system of belief and worship that can be practiced in different ways for example through prayer, song, helping others, reading holy books, visiting places of worship, following dietary laws and wearing specific symbols or clothing.

There are lots of similarities in the ways that different religions express and deepen their faith.

### Key vocabulary

**Faith**—trust or confidence, a belief in religion or God, or a strongly held belief

**Perseverance**—continued effort to do or achieve something despite difficulties, failure, or opposition

**Prophet**—a religious teacher

**Civil rights**—giving all people the right to vote, work, equal treatment and freedom from slavery

**Pledge**—a solemn promise or undertaking

**Faith in action**—helping those who are in need

### Personal reflection

When might you need to show faith in someone?

Who or what do you have faith in?

How does faith impact your life?

Is having faith important?

Who has faith in you?

Who or what supports you in times of difficulty?

What are your hopes and dreams?



## What does Easter mean to Christians?



This Religious Education unit follows on from previous studies of Christianity in KS1 and the unit on Advent, the Church at Christmas and the Nativity story in Year 3 Autumn 1. This unit will deepen the children's understanding of the story of Easter and the key messages for Christians. This unit will also explore the importance of prayer, the different types of prayer and examine the main Christian prayer called the Lord's Prayer.

### Key Knowledge

The Lord's Prayer is a Christian prayer that Jesus taught his disciples.

The four main types of prayer—Thankful, Confessional, Adoration or Asking for help from God.

Easter is a Christian holiday that celebrates the belief in the resurrection of Jesus Christ.

The Holy week is part of the Christian celebration of Easter week, it starts on **Palm Sunday** when Jesus is believed to have arrived in Jerusalem.

Each day of Holy Week has a special meaning for Christians.

**Maunder Thursday** marks The Last supper when Jesus commanded that people should love one another, he then washed the feet of his disciples as an act of kindness.

**Good Friday** marks the crucifixion of Jesus.

**Easter Sunday** marks the resurrection of Jesus.

Christians believe that Jesus sacrificed himself for the benefit of humankind. The Easter story is a message of hope for Christians.



### Links with other religions

Most major religions involve prayer in one way or another.

Some religions have strict rituals or a sequence of actions before prayer, while others teach that prayer may be practised spontaneously by anyone at any time. Some people pray privately and some with other people. Some pray in a special or holy building whilst some people pray at home or in a special place of their own.



### Key Vocabulary

**Prayer**—A communication with God.

**The Lords Prayer**—The main Christian prayer.

**Forgiveness**—No longer feeling angry or upset with someone.

**Holy Week**—The week before Easter.

**Palm Sunday**—Palm Sunday marks the first day of Holy Week.

**Maunder Thursday**—The Last Supper that Jesus had with his disciples.

**Good Friday**—The crucifixion of Jesus.

**Easter Sunday**—The resurrection of Jesus.

**Crucified/Crucifixion**—An ancient form of execution in which a person was nailed to a cross.

**Resurrection**—The rising of Jesus Christ from the dead.

**Disciples**—A follower of Christ during his life.

**Sacrifice**—To give up something for the sake of others.

### Personal Reflection

Why and how do people pray?

Is prayer and praying the same in all religions?

What is the key message of Easter for Christians?