The Sutton Academy

Knowledge Rich Curriculum Plan

Religious Education

Year 7

Unit 1 What is Religion?				
Lesson/Learning Sequence	**Intended Knowledge:** *Students will know that…*	**Tiered Vocabulary**	**Prior Knowledge:** *In order to know this students, need to already know that…*	**Assessment**
Lesson 1 – Baseline Assessment Wk1 L1				
Lesson 2 – What are we made of? W2	• Physicalism is the belief that human beings are made of one thing, a physical body. • Dualism is the belief that human beings are made of two things, a physical body and a non-physical soul. • Many religious people are dualists. • They believe that the soul is the non-physical part of a person that continues to live after death.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Physicalism Dualism	*Christians believe they go to Heaven when they die.*	
Lesson 3 – What Is Faith? W3	• Faith is having complete trust or confidence in someone or something. • The Bible says faith is being sure of what we hope for and certain of what we do not see. • Having faith in something can mean two things. • Having faith that something exists (many religious people believe that God exists) • Having faith that someone can do something or that someone will help you • Religious people who have faith in God, believe that God will help them.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Faith	*Christians believe in God.* *The Bible is a religious text in Christianity.*	
Lesson 4 – What is Religion? W4	• To know that according to Ninian Smart, the seven dimensions of religion are practical (religious practices), experiential (religious experiences), narrative (religious stories), doctrinal (religious rules), ethical (doing the right thing), social (religious people) and material (the physicalities of religion - religious buildings) • To be able to give an example of or explain each dimension. Practical - prayer, experiential - religious feelings, narrative - stories, doctrinal - teachings, ethical - rules and laws, social - the people, material - buildings. • An overview of the Ten Commandments	Tier 2: Experiential Tier 3:	*Many Christians worship in a church building.* *Christians read the Bible.* *Religious people pray.* *Stories are important in the 6 main world religions: Students may know examples from a selection of Hinduism, Judaism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam and Sikhism depending on prior learning at primary school.*	TPT/HL The Seven Dimensions of Religion
Lesson 5 – Why is Abraham Important? W5	• There are three Abrahamic faiths. These are Judaism, Christianity and Islam. • Abraham was a prophet; some religious people believe that God spoke to him and this is an important part of the Abrahamic religions. • Common beliefs in the Abrahamic faiths - monotheism, all these faiths believe in one God. Creation - all three believe God created the world.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Monotheistic	*Christianity, Judaism and Islam are three of the main world religions.* *Ninian Smarts dimensions of religion.* *A definition of faith.*	

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Lesson 6 – What is Dharma? **W6**	• There are three main dharmic faiths. These are Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhi (often referred to as Sikhism). • The concept of dharma is doing your religious duty. • If this is done well a person receives good karma, if it is done badly a person may receive bad karma. • Karma is a force generated by your actions that then determines what happens in your next life. • Good dharma gets good karma and means you have a better life in your next life.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Dharma Karma	*Hinduism, Buddhism and Sikhi are 3 of the main world faiths.* *Religious people believe your soul carries on after you die.* *The Abrahamic faiths are Judaism, Christianity and Islam.*	TPT/HL Revision for assessment
Lesson 7 – Revision Lesson 8– Short Answer Questions Assessment **W7&8**				

Unit 2 What is Christianity?				
Lesson/Learning Sequence	**Intended Knowledge:** *Students will know that…*	**Tiered Vocabulary**	**Prior Knowledge:** *In order to know this students, need to already know that…*	**Assessment**
Lesson 1 – Symbolism **W9**	• The cross symbolises the death and resurrection of Jesus. Jesus' death was a sacrifice that paid the price for the sin (wrong things) that people do, if people believe this they can be forgiven by God and have a relationship with God. • Christians believe that Jesus is God incarnate, God in human flesh. • The dove is a symbol for the Holy Spirit, considered by Christians to be a form of God. • The fish is a symbol for Christianity, it was used by disciples (the followers of Jesus) when Christianity first began.	Tier 2: Symbolism Tier 3: Incarnate	*Christianity is one of the Abrahamic faiths. Christians believe in God. Christianity started with Jesus.* *The cross is a symbol of Christianity.* *A church is a religious building for Christians.*	
Lesson 2 – Trinity **W10**	• Christian beliefs about the Trinity (God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit) and that there is only one God. • Christians believe in God the father who is just (fair to everyone). They will know that God the father is referred to as the almighty, creator of Heaven and Earth. • Christians believe in God the son, the incarnation (God becoming human in the form of Jesus) and sacrifice (Jesus giving up his life to pay the price for people sinning).	Tier 2: Tier 3: Trinity Incarnated	*Jesus is God incarnate, the key figure in Christianity who sacrificed his life to save humanity.* *The dove is a symbol of the Holy spirit (one form of God).*	TPT/HL: What is the Trinity?

Unit 2 What is Christianity?				
Lesson/Learning Sequence	**Intended Knowledge:** *Students will know that…*	**Tiered Vocabulary**	**Prior Knowledge:** *In order to know this students, need to already know that…*	**Assessment**
	• God the Holy Spirit, the third person of the Holy Trinity, who Christians believe lives within them.			
Lesson 3 Miracles **W11**	• A miracle is a good event that is outside of the laws of nature and cannot be easily explained. Students will learn the stories of Jesus healing a blind man, feeding the 5000 and Jesus calming the storm.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Miracle	*Jesus is God incarnate so Christians believe He would be powerful enough to perform miracles.* *Jesus sacrificed His life so people could be forgiven, forgiveness is a key theme in Christianity.*	
Lesson 4 Parables **W12**	• A parable is a story with a meaning that Jesus told. The Parable of the Good Samaritan that teaches you should love your neighbour. The parable of the Prodigal Son that teaches about forgiveness, God forgives people, Christians should forgive those who hurt them.	Tier 2: Squander Tier 3: Parable	*Jesus sacrificed His life so people could be forgiven, forgiveness is a key theme in Christianity.*	
Lesson 5 – Holy Week **W13**	• Crucifixion means death by hanging on a cross. Christians believe Jesus was crucified, died and was buried in a tomb. • Christians believe that Jesus was resurrected, when some followers of Jesus went to the tomb the stone had been moved and the body was missing. Jesus appeared to his followers and they believed he had resurrected.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Crucifixion Resurrection	*Jesus was God incarnate, part of the Trinity God in the flesh.* *The cross is a symbol of Christianity. It symbolises the sacrifice of Jesus.*	TPT/HL: Revision for Mid unit assessment Christianity
Lesson 6 – Sin, Free Will & Salvation **W14**	• Students will learn that sin is deliberate disobedience to God. Students will know about different examples of sin: stealing and murder and that Christians believe God created them with Freewill and will understand that freewill is having the choice to do good or bad. • Students need to know the key term Salvation, the deliverance of the soul from sin and its consequences. Christians believe that sin separates people from God, that a just God (a fair God) should punish sin, the sacrifice of Jesus paid the price for everyone's sin - this is salvation. • Students will learn different beliefs about salvation, salvation through works (doing good things) and salvation by grace (repenting and saying sorry for what you have done wrong and accepting the forgiveness of Jesus).	Tier 2: Just Tier 3: Salvation	*The Ten Commandments, the ethical dimension of religion.* *Some Christians believe in the story of creation. Most Christians believe that God created the universe.* *Students will have prior knowledge of the incarnation of Jesus.* *Christianity is an Abrahamic faith, Jesus was Jewish.*	

Unit 2 What is Christianity?				
Lesson/Learning Sequence	**Intended Knowledge:** *Students will know that…*	**Tiered Vocabulary**	**Prior Knowledge:** *In order to know this students, need to already know that…*	**Assessment**
Lesson 7 – Conversion **W15**	• Students will know the story of Stanley Williams, a convicted murderer who believe the Bible changed his life. Students will know how he says the Bible encouraged him to write books about gangs and violence to discourage children away from them. • Conversion in Christianity is where someone changes from one religion to another or when someone who is not religious becomes religious.	Tier 2: Notorious Tier 3: Conversion	*Students need to already know that Christians believe the Bible is the word of God* *Students need to already know about Salvation and the forgiveness of sins.*	
Lesson 8 (Revision) & 9 – Mid Unit Assessment: Short (Peer assessed) questions. One detailed 'explain' question marked by teacher. **W16 (Revision) W17 (Assessment)**				
Lesson 10 – Denominations **W18**	• There are different Christian denominations. Christianity can be thought of as a tree that has three main branches: Roman Catholic, Orthodox and Protestant. • The Protestant 'branch' further splits into the Anglican Church (including the Church of England) and Non-conformists including Quakers, Baptists, Methodists and the Salvation Army • The denominations share core beliefs: There is one God, the Bible is the Holy book and they all follow the teachings of Jesus.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Denomination	*Christianity is one of the Abrahamic churches.* *One of the dimensions of religion is social.* *The Christian teaching of monotheism and the Trinity.*	TPT/HL: Denominations Key word
Lesson 11 – Prayer & Worship **W19**	• Prayer, for Christians, is communication with God, talking and listening to God • Liturgical worship is worship that follows a set pattern, is similar every week and can involve set prayers. • Charismatic worship is worship that may not have a set structure, it is usually livelier, it can include singing and dancing	Tier 2: Tier 3: Liturgy	*Christians talk to God, they call this prayer.* *Christians go to church to worship God*	
Lesson 12 and 13 – Eucharist & Baptism **W20&21**	• Sacraments are religious ceremonies or rituals that are special to Christians • Baptism is a sacrament that welcomes people into the family of the church. Jesus was baptised. Baptism symbolises the washing away of sin • Holy communion is a sacrament. Bread and wine represent the body and blood of Jesus and his sacrifice so that people may receive salvation.	Tier 2: Remembrance Tier 3: Eucharist Baptism	*The Last Supper.* *Key term, salvation, the deliverance of the soul from sin and its consequences.* *Sin is deliberate disobedience to God.*	
Lesson 14 – Pilgrimage **W22**	• A pilgrimage is a journey made for religious purposes, this could be alone or with other Christians. A believer makes a physical journey but it is also a spiritual journey towards God. • Christians may go on pilgrimage to Jerusalem because it is where Jesus lived, died and resurrected and where Christianity began. • Some Christians may go on pilgrimage to Lourdes which is believed to be a place of healing.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Pilgrimage	*The events of Holy Week* *Prayer and worship in Christianity including the Eucharist*	
Lesson 15&16 – Assessment **W23 (Revision) W24 (Assessment)**				

Unit 3 Sikhi				
Lesson/Learning Sequence	**Intended Knowledge:** *Students will know that…*	**Tiered Vocabulary**	**Prior Knowledge:** *In order to know this students, need to already know that…*	**Assessment**
Lesson 1 – Who was Guru Nanak? **W25**	• Students will be able to state that the founder of Sikhi is Guru Nanak. Founder means the person who discovered or started the religion. They will be able to describe the events of the story of Guru Nanak who went to a river, and met God. • God told Guru Nanak that there is only one God and everyone is equal. Sikhi is based on equality.	Tier 2: **Tier 3:** Sikhi	***Students need to already know that Sikh is a dharmic religion but was also influenced by Islam.*** ***Monotheism is the belief in one God***	
Lesson 2 – The Rich Man and the Poor Man **W26**	• Students will be able to explain the story of the rich man and the poor man. Guru Nanak chose to favour the poor man because he was honest and worked hard, whereas the rich man did not. • Students may use the analogy of the bread to help describe this. Guru Nanak took bread from the rich man and bread from the poor man. The poor man had made his own, the rich man had it made by servants. He crushed each piece in each hand. From the rich man's bread, poured blood, which shows the dishonesty in his work. From the poor man's bread came milk, which shows purity and honesty; the poor man had worked hard whereas the rich man had not. Students will be able to describe some teachings which can be seen in the story, for example, the poor man was honest and therefore Sikhs should be honest too.	Tier 2: Moral **Tier 3:**	***Students need to already know that Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhi.*** ***Students need to already know how equality is important in Sikhi.***	
Lesson 3 – The Teachings of Guru Nanak **W27**	• Students will be able to explain some teachings of Guru Nanak, for example: · Everyone is equal in the eyes of God. · There is only one God; pray to one God and no one else. · Be kind to all; animals, birds and people. · Be honest. · Work hard and help others. · Fear nothing; pray for the good of all. · Be simple and honest in your daily life.	Tier 2: Evaluate **Tier 3:**	***Students need to already know that Guru Nanak taught about equality.*** ***Sikhi is a monotheistic religion.*** ***Monotheism is belief in one God.***	TPT/HL: Most important teaching of Guru Nanak
Lesson 4 – The Gudwara **W28**	Gurdwara A Gurdwara is a Sikh temple, and it is the Holy Building in Sikhism, where Sikhs may go to pray. Key features include: · 4 doors—Sikhi teaches that everyone is equal so all are welcome in a Gurdwara · A big hall, where ceremonies take place, or where Sikh children may go to learn about the Sikh faith. · The Guru Granth Sahib, which is the Sikh Holy book. It is covered with a special cloth when it is not being read and it is kept in a room of its own at night in the Gurdwara. · A food hall and kitchen, called the Langar, where Sikhs serve free food from.	Tier 2: Residence **Tier 3:** Gurdwara	***Students need to already know that religious people usually have places of worship, a church is a place of worship for a Christian.*** ***Many religious people have a holy book full of tecahings, the Bible is the Holy book for Christians***	

Unit 3 Sikhi				
Lesson/Learning Sequence	**Intended Knowledge:** *Students will know that…*	**Tiered Vocabulary**	**Prior Knowledge:** *In order to know this students, need to already know that…*	**Assessment**
Lesson 5 – The 5Ks **W29**	• Kesh is uncut hair which symbolises obedience to God • Kara is a bracelet that symbolises there is no beginning or end to God • Kacchera are cotton shorts worn as underwear that symbolise leaving old ideas behind • Khanga is a comb to symbolise being tidy and organised in daily life • Kirpan is a sword or knife that symbolises defending the weak	Tier 2: Tier 3: Kara Kesh Khanga Kirpan Kacchera	*Sikhi is a monotheistic religion.* *Religious people use symbolism in their religions.*	TPT/HL: Revision of Sikhi for end of unit assessment /Key term assessment
Lesson 6 – Khalsa Sikhs **W30**	• Khalsa Sikhs are baptised, which means they wear or carry the 5 K's as a symbol of their faith. • The Khalsa was formed 300 years ago by the tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh. The Guru came out of a tent with a sword in his hand and asked if anyone was ready to give up their life for God. One Sikh volunteered, they went into the tent and Guru Gobind Singh came out a few minutes later with blood on his sword. The crowd were afraid but, one by one, four more Sikhs volunteered. They all appeared alive and well, it was a test of faith, no one was harmed. • Khalsa Sikhs always wear the 5 K's and do not drink alcohol, smoke cigarettes, or take drugs.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Khalsa	*The 5Ks are Kesh, Kara, Khanga, Kacchera and Kirpan* *In Christianity, baptism is an important rite of passage.*	
Lesson 7 – Sewa **W31**	• Students will be able to explain that Sewa is a type of service or voluntary work which Sikhs are encouraged to do. • Students will know that there are different types of Sewa including Man, which is mental service. An example of this is studying and learning from the Guru Granth Sahib. • Dhan is material service to other people, such as donating money to charity. Tan is physical service, such as working in the Langar. Students will be able to explain why performing Sewa is important to Sikhs (because everyone is equal in the eyes of God and Sikhs should work hard to help others).	Tier 2: Tier 3: Sewa	*The 5Ks are Kesh, Kara, Khanga, Kacchera and Kirpan* *In Christianity, baptism is an important rite of passage.*	
Lesson 8 – Revision **W32**				
Lesson 9 - Assessment **W33**				

Unit 4 Celebrations				
Lesson/Learning Sequence	**Intended Knowledge:** *Students will know that…*	**Tiered Vocabulary**	**Prior Knowledge:** *In order to know this students, need to already know that…*	**Assessment**
Lesson 1 – Introduction **W34**	• Students will know that different religions have different celebrations and commemorations. Judaism - Passover, Hinduism - Divali, Christianity - Easter, Buddhism - Wesak, Islam - Eid ul Fitr • Students will know examples of how each is festival / commemoration is celebrated. Passover - The Seder Meal, Divali - Lights, fireworks, bright colours, Wesak - meditation, cards, special food, Easter - going to church, Easter Eggs, special food, Eid - a family feast to celebrate the end of Ramadan, going to the Mosque.	Tier 2: Refrain Tier 3:	***Students need to already know that there are 6 main world religions.*** ***Students need to already know that Easter remembers the death and resurrection of Jesus.***	
Lesson 2 – Divali **W35**	• Students will know that Hindus celebrate the goddess Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth and they welcome her into their homes. They will also know that the story of Rama and Sita is celebrated as a celebration of victory of good over evil and light over darkness. • Students will know how Hindus celebrate Divali. Hindus light divas (oil lamps) and draw rangoli patterns when they celebrate Divali. Hindus also Celebrate by going to the temple, with fireworks and special foods. They swap gifts, wear special clothes and remember stories such as the story of Rama and Sita.	Tier 2: Exile Tier 3: Ramayana Diya	***Hinduism is a dharmic religion.***	
Lesson 3 – Eid ul Fitr **W36**	• Students will know that Eid ul Fitr is a Muslim festival that celebrates the end of fasting during the month of Ramadan. Muslims wear new clothes, eat special foods and may visit the mosque. • Students will know that Zakah is one of the five Pillars of Islam and is the duty of sharing one's wealth with those less fortunate, Muslims give 2.5% of excess wealth to the poor. Sadaqah is extra voluntary contributions that may be given as well as Zakah.	Tier 3: Eid ul Fitr	***Islam is an Abrahamic religion.*** ***Muslims are followers of Islam.*** ***A Mosque is a place of worship for Muslims.***	TPT/HL: Compare Eid ul Fitr to Id ul Adha.
Lesson 4 – Passover **W37**	• Students will know that Passover is one of the central stories of the Torah. • Students will know the story of Moses from him being rescued as a baby from the Pharaoh's wishes that all baby boys be killed to him being raised as an Egyptian, killing an Egyptian guard, the burning bush and up to the plagues.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Passover	***Students need to already know that religious people usually have places of worship, a church is a place of worship for a Christian.*** ***Many religious people have a holy book full of teachings, the Bible is the Holy book for Christians***	

Unit 4 Celebrations				
Lesson/Learning Sequence	**Intended Knowledge:** *Students will know that…*	**Tiered Vocabulary**	**Prior Knowledge:** *In order to know this students, need to already know that…*	**Assessment**
Lesson 5 – The Story of the Plagues **W38**	• Students will know the story of Moses and the 10 plagues. Students will be able to list the 10 plagues (Blood in the river, frogs, gnats, locusts, boils, death of cattle, flies, darkness, fiery hail, death of the first-born son). Students will understand the significance of the 10th plague, the Pharoah had killed the firstborn of the Hebrews when Moses was a baby, the same punishment was given to convince the new Pharoah to let the slaves go free. Hebrews were told to sacrifice a lamb and paint blood on the door so that the angel of death would pass over their houses, hence the festival name, Passover. • Students will know alternative explanations for the plagues. The river turning red was created by bacteria, the frogs escaped the poisoned river. The death of the firstborn could be linked to the eldest son being given the most food during a famine when that food could have been poisoned by locusts.	Tier 2: Toxic Tier 3:	*Students need to already know the story of Moses up to the request for the slaves to be freed.* *Students need to already know how important Moses was, he was given the 10 Commandments.*	
Lesson 6 – The Sedar Meal **W39**	• Students will know that the Seder meal is the main part of the Passover celebration of freedom. The food on the Seder plate represents various parts of the story, each food is symbolic for an aspect of Passover: A roasted shank bone represents the Pesach sacrifice, an egg represents spring and the circle of life, bitter herbs represent the bitterness of slavery, charoset (an apple sauce-like mixture with wine, nuts, apples, etc.) represents the mortar used by the Jews in Egypt, karpas (or greens, often parsley) to represent spring. Also placed on the table are three pieces of matzah — a cracker-like unleavened bread — that represent the bread the Israelites took with them when they fled Egypt, and salt water to represent the tears of the slaves.	Tier 2: Symbol Tier 3: Seder	*Students need to already know the meaning of the word symbolic.* *Students need to already know that Passover remembers slavery in Egypt and being freed.*	
Lesson 7 – How Jewish People Remember the Passover **Additional (time allowing)**	• Students will know that the Haggadah is read during the Seder. (The book that tells the story of Passover). On the table at the Seder meal, there is usually a glass of wine to symbolise happiness, and a glass of salt water to symbolise the tears of the Hebrew slaves. • They will know that Jewish people lean on cushions to represent freedom and having an easier life than their ancestors.	Tier 2: Tier 3: Haggadah	*Students need to already know that the Seder meal is eaten during the remembrance of Passover.* *Students need to already know the main story of Passover (Moses and the freeing of the slaves)*	
Lesson 8 Wesak **Additional (time allowing)**	• Students will know that Buddhists celebrate the Buddha's birth, enlightenment and death during wesak. Students will also know that there are 5 Precepts (rules) that Buddhists follow. • Students will know how Buddhists celebrate wesak with only vegetarian food, by meditating, with lanterns, giving gifts to the needy and releasing caged birds.	Tier 2: Purify Tier 3: Precepts Wesak	*Students need to already know that enlightenment is finding out the truth about life and escaping the cycle of death and rebirth.* *Students need to already know what meditation is and that Buddhists meditate.*	