

Portfields Primary School Medium Term Plan																							
Year Group – 5		Subject - RE	Topic – What happens when we die? (Part 1)	Term – Spring 2																			
National Curriculum		Religious Education Council Curriculum Framework		Key Questions																			
The Non-Statutory National Framework for RE suggests that all pupils should have been introduced to the six religions deemed to be the principal faiths found in Britain by the end of key stage 3, having explored Christianity, as one of these faiths, in each key stage.		A1: Describe and make connections between different features of the religions and worldviews they study, discovering more about celebrations, worship, pilgrimages and the rituals which mark important points in life, in order to reflect on their significance. A2: Describe and understand links between stories and other aspects of the communities they are investigating, responding thoughtfully to a range of sources of wisdom and to beliefs and teachings that arise from them in different communities. A3: Explore and describe a range of beliefs, symbols and actions so that they can understand different ways of life and ways of expressing meaning. B1: Observe and understand varied examples of religions and worldviews so that they can explain, with reasons, their meanings and significance to individuals and communities. B3: Observe and consider different dimensions of religion, so that they can explore and show understanding of similarities and differences within and between different religions and worldviews. C1: Discuss and present thoughtfully their own and others’ views on challenging questions about belonging, meaning, purpose and truth, applying ideas of their own in different forms including (e.g.) reasoning, music, art and poetry. C3: Discuss and apply their own and others’ ideas about ethical questions, including ideas about what is right and wrong and what is just and fair, and express their own ideas clearly in response.		Why do some people believe in a soul? How do some people make up for bad deeds?  If there’s a heaven, what might it be like?  What is the purpose of a funeral?  How do people seek forgiveness in their lives?  How do some people remember those that have died?																			
Milton Keynes Agreed Syllabus for Religious Education		Disciplinary Knowledge		Assessment Statements																			
Believing How do people’s beliefs about God, the world and others impact on their lives?  Behaving Why and how are people influenced and inspired by others? What influences the ways people behave and what is expected of a person in following a religion or belief? How do religious families and communities practise their faith, and what contributions do they make to local life? How and why do religions and beliefs respond to global issues of human rights, fairness, social justice and the importance of the environment?  Belonging Why, where and how do people worship? Why are some occasions sacred to believers? What do people believe about life after death and how are these beliefs reflected in the ways in which they mark death? How and why are religious and spiritual ideas expressed and in the ways they are?		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Interpreting expressions of the same concept by people whose worldview differs.</li><li>- Interpreting expressions of the same concept by people with the same worldview.</li><li>- Understanding and evaluating the value of diversity within religions and worldviews.</li><li>- Evaluating links between religious and non-religious traditions, beliefs and practices.</li><li>- Identifying increasingly subtle links with prior learning when encountering new content.</li><li>- Considering the thoughts, feelings, experiences, beliefs and values of others.</li><li>- Responding thoughtfully to and reflecting on beliefs, experiences, values and practices.</li><li>- Debating challenging issues with reference to learning and respect for content being debated.</li><li>- Using complex vocabulary confidently and in different contexts.</li><li>- Making links and comparisons between their own and others’ views about belonging, meaning, purpose and truth.</li><li>- Asking and exploring questions from different perspectives, including their own.</li><li>- Discussing ideas about how their own or another person’s worldview influences their responses to ethical issues.</li><li>- Expressing ideas about fairness, honesty, love, forgiveness, truth and peace.</li><li>- Engaging in times of thoughtfulness and reflection and making links between own and others’ experiences.</li><li>- Expressing their own thoughts about the existence and nature of God.</li><li>- Finding out about Religion and worldviews through: exploring stories or scriptures; using surveys; debating and discussing; analysing texts; looking at photographs and images; interpreting art.</li></ul>		Many people believe that you have a soul, which some believe is a gift from god, that can live forever and go onto places like heaven.  Jewish people believe that, when you die, your soul goes to a place of reflection, where you wait for the Messiah. When the Messiah arrives, good people will go to a perfect world  Muslim people believe that, when they die, they will go through four events: 1. Barzakh. 2. Grave’s Trial. 3. Day of Judgement. 4. Eternal Afterlife.  Funerals can tell us about people’s beliefs. For example, Christians may be upset because someone has passed, but also happy with the fact that their loved one has gone to heaven.  Atonement is when religious people ask their God for forgiveness, when they have done something wrong, or carry out kind acts to make up for their wrongness. You see a version of atonement in all religions where there is a God-like figure.  Day of the Dead is a festival where people celebrate their loved ones who have passed on by participating in joyous, colourful activities. It is a part of Mexican culture but is also celebrated by Catholic people and people who are not religious.																			
		Substantive Knowledge		Key Vocabulary																			
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- People have different beliefs about what happens when we die.</li><li>- Some people believe in God, who may judge their actions when they die.</li><li>- Some people believe in life after death and others may believe death is the end of our life in any form.</li><li>- The following vocabulary in relation to death: afterlife, soul, judgement, eternity, heaven and hell.</li><li>- Many people who are not religious believe in some form of afterlife.</li><li>- Funeral practices often reflect beliefs about life after death.</li><li>- Funerals can be important to help people grieve.</li><li>- Reasons for some people taking part in religious practices including belief, culture, tradition and obligation.</li><li>- Some of the ways practices are influenced by culture, tradition, geography, leadership and history.</li><li>- Ideas about the afterlife come from many sources.</li><li>- Beliefs about life after death can affect how people choose to live their lives.</li><li>- Within and between religious and non-religious groups people may disagree about challenging issues.</li><li>- Funerals can be important times for communities to support one another.</li><li>- Religious communities usually have a leader who carries out certain duties with or on behalf of the community.</li></ul>		atonement cremate embalm eternal judgement mourning purgatory solemn soul																			
				Real Life Links																			
				Religious Population of: 1. Newport Pagnell <a href="#">Click Here</a> 2. Milton Keynes <a href="#">Click Here</a> 3. The world <a href="#">Click Here</a>  4. Pupil population by religion																			
				<table><tr><th>Religion</th><th>Percentage</th></tr><tr><td>Catholic</td><td>5.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Buddhist</td><td>0.2%</td></tr><tr><td>Christian</td><td>26%</td></tr><tr><td>Hindu</td><td>2.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Muslim</td><td>2.9%</td></tr><tr><td>Sikh</td><td>0.5%</td></tr><tr><td>Other religion</td><td>8.8%</td></tr><tr><td>No religion</td><td>52.8%</td></tr></table>		Religion	Percentage	Catholic	5.9%	Buddhist	0.2%	Christian	26%	Hindu	2.9%	Muslim	2.9%	Sikh	0.5%	Other religion	8.8%	No religion	52.8%
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				Key Religions (KS2 Facts)																			
				Christianity <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Holy book is the Bible.</li><li>- Worship in churches,</li><li>- Leaders may be called priests.</li><li>- Celebrate Easter, Christmas &amp; Advent.</li></ul>																			
				Islam <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Holy book is the Qu’ran.</li><li>- Worship in Mosques.</li><li>- Leaders may be called Imams.</li><li>- Celebrate Eid and Ramadan.</li></ul>																			
				Judaism <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Holy book is the Hebrew Bible.</li><li>- Worship in Temples.</li><li>- Leaders may be called rabbis.</li><li>- Celebrate Rosh Hashanah, Hanukah and Yom Kippur.</li></ul>																			
				Hinduism <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Holy book is the Vedas.</li><li>- Worship in Mandir.</li><li>- Leaders may be called Gurus.</li><li>- Celebrate Diwali &amp; Lunar New Year.</li></ul>																			
				Sikhism <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Holy book is the Guru Granth Sahib</li><li>- Worship in Gurdwaras</li><li>- Leaders may be called Gurus</li><li>- Celebrate Sikh New Year.</li></ul>																			
				Technical Vocabulary																			
				Barzakh Dia de los Muertos Gehinnom Jahannam Olam Ha-Ba reconciliation Tawhid Yarm al-Qiyamah Yizkor Yom Kippur tachrichim																			
				Orange Paper Questions																			
				1. What is a soul? What does some people believe happens to it after you die? <i>Some people believe a soul is something inside your body, that is a gift from god. After you die, it some people believe it goes to the afterlife.</i>																			
				2. After Jewish people die, who do they believe their soul waits for? <i>The Messiah.</i>																			
				3. After this person’s soul meets with the Messiah, what will happen to good people? <i>They will return to life in a perfect world.</i>																			
				4. Muslim people believe that, when you die, you go through four stages of the afterlife. Tick the boxes below to show which four are part of this journey. <i>1. Barzakh. 2. Grave’s Trial. 3. Day of Judgement. 4. Eternal Afterlife.</i>																			
				5. How might a Christian’s belief in heaven change their behaviour and feelings at a funeral? <i>They may be happier/seek comfort in the fact that they believe their loved one is going to heaven.</i>																			
				6. What is atonement? <i>When religious people ask their god for forgiveness, or do good deeds to show they are sorry for their wrongdoings.</i>																			
				7. What is ‘Dia de los Muertos’ (Day of the Dead)? <i>A mexican festival where people joyously celebrate life and death.</i>																			
				8. Which religion participates in the Day of the Dead celebrations? <i>Catholicism – a denomination of Christianity.</i>																			

Important Information					
Lesson tasks should be designed to ensure the children can demonstrate an understanding of the Star Knowledge					
Technical Questions should be taken from the blue sections within Kapow’s lesson plans. Guidance is given as to suitable answers the children may give.					
Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
Flashback Four	Flashback Four	Flashback Four	Flashback Four	Flashback Four	Flashback Four
<p><u>Last Lesson</u> Why do people not agree on what Jesus looked like? <i>Cameras did not exist when Jesus was born, so no-one really knows what he looks like.</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</u> True or false – is there just one type of Christianity? <i>No, there are denominations like catholic and protestant.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> Why might some people disagree over which books are sacred? <i>Different people have different beliefs, follow different religions (or follow no religion at all).</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> Can you think of 5 key facts about the Christmas Story? <i>E.g. 1. Jesus was born. 2. Jesus was the son of God. 3. We celebrate Jesus’s birth at Christmas. 4. Jesus was born in a barn in Bethlehem. 5. Angel Jibril told Mary she would give birth to the son of God.</i></p>	<p><u>Last Lesson</u> When you die, what do lots of people believe happens to your soul? <i>It goes to heaven.</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</u> Why do Christians think so highly of the Pope? <i>He is thought to be guided by the Holy Spirit.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> What activities do most baby-welcoming ceremonies include? <i>Gift-giving, promise-making.</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> How many names other than Allah do Muslims have for God? <i>99.</i></p>	<p><u>Last Lesson</u> Jewish people believe that, when you die, your soul goes to a place of reflection and waits for who? <i>The Messiah.</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</u> What denomination of Christians generally practise quietly in a meeting house? Catholic, Methodist, Quaker or Protestant. <i>Quaker.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> Name a Jewish commitment ceremony. <i>Bar Mitzvah.</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> What miracle happened in the story of Daniel &amp; The Lion Den? <i>Daniel was put in a cage with hungry lions, but he was not harmed.</i></p>	<p><u>Last Lesson</u> Muslim people believe that, when they die, they go through how many events? <i>Four - 1. Barzakh. 2. Grave’s Trial. 3. Day of Judgement. 4. Eternal Afterlife.</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</u> How might someone show they are committed to a God? <i>E.g. become baptised, carry out charity or voluntary work, singing hymns, reading bible.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> Name a way that you can see what someone believes by their appearance. <i>E.g. football kit, turban, bindi.</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> Why do Muslim people think Mohammad is special? <i>He received messages from God through Angel Jibril.</i></p>	<p><u>Last Lesson</u> What part of a Christian’s belief might cause them to be happy at a funeral? <i>The belief that a person who has died will go onto heaven.</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</u> Why is Christianity different around the world? <i>E.g. people have different beliefs, culture, history, traditions.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> When might Muslim people change their diet to show commitment to their religion? <i>During Ramadan.</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> Which of these 3 words would not describe God? <i>Creator, Protector, <b>Fighter</b></i></p>	<p><u>Last Lesson</u> What is atonement? <i>When religious people ask their god for forgiveness, or do good deeds to show they are sorry for their wrongdoings.</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</u> Why did Jesus and his followers face difficulties? <i>Roman rulers didn’t agree with his beliefs.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> Give an example of how and why people might sacrifice their time to show commitment to their religion. <i>E.g. Christians might give money to homeless charities because the Bible teaches them to be generous.</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> What are the 3 forms of God in Hinduism? <i>The caretaker, the creator, the destroyer.</i></p>
<p><u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To understand the significance of the soul in people’s beliefs about the afterlife and its role in Abrahamic worldviews.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- I can identify key vocabulary related to the afterlife.</li><li>- I can read scripture to find out about people’s beliefs about what happens when we die.</li><li>- I can discuss various sources of ideas about the afterlife, including religious and non-religious views.</li></ul> <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> Many people believe that you have a soul, which some believe is a gift from god, that can live forever and go onto places like heaven.</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To explore some Jewish beliefs about death through the concept of purgatory.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- I can discuss the significance of the Yizkor prayer.</li><li>- I can explain some Jewish beliefs about Olam Ha-Ba and Gehinnom.</li><li>- I can express my own ideas of purgatory creatively.</li></ul> <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> Jewish people believe that, when you die, your soul goes to a place of reflection, where you wait for the Messiah. When the Messiah arrives, good people will go to a perfect world</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To investigate sources about the afterlife for some Muslim people.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- I can sequence the events of a soul’s journey from death to the eternal afterlife as believed by some Muslim people.</li><li>- I can describe the concept of Jannah (heaven).</li><li>- I can make links between some Muslim beliefs about life after death and the 99 names of Allah.</li></ul> <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> Muslim people believe that, when they die, they will go through four events: 1. Barzakh. 2. Grave’s Trial. 3. Day of Judgement. 4. Eternal Afterlife.</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To explain what funerals mean for different people.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- I can compare different elements of a funeral from various worldviews.</li><li>- I can discuss the significance of certain rituals and customs in funerals.</li><li>- I can reflect upon and discuss my own perceptions and expectations of funerals.</li></ul> <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> Funerals can tell us about people’s beliefs. For example, Christians may be upset because someone has passed, but also happy with the fact that their loved one has gone to heaven.</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To explore the role of forgiveness for people in different worldviews.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- I can explain the significance of confession for some Christians.</li><li>- I can reflect on the concept of atonement and its importance in life and in preparation for the afterlife.</li><li>- I can discuss why people from different worldviews may feel the need to seek forgiveness.</li><li>- I can reflect on events and decisions in my own life and consider my efforts to make things right.</li></ul> <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> Atonement is when religious people ask their God for forgiveness, when they have done something wrong, or carry out kind acts to make up for their wrongness. You see a version of atonement in all religions where there is a God-like figure.</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To recognise the significance of Dia de los Muertos as a religious and cultural celebration for some Catholic people.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- I can explain what Dia de los Muertos is and its cultural origins.</li><li>- I can compare and contrast the celebratory nature of Dia de los Muertos with other remembrance practices.</li><li>- I can reflect on how different remembrance practices can provide comfort and support during times of mourning.</li></ul> <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> Day of the Dead is a festival where people celebrate their loved ones who have passed on by participating in joyous, colourful activities. It is a part of Mexican culture but is also celebrated by Catholic people and people who are not religious.</p>