



Portfields Primary School Medium Term Plan



Year Group – 4 Subject - RE Topic – **Does the language of scripture matter?** Term – **Spring 1**

National Curriculum	Religious Education Council Curriculum Framework	Key Questions	Assessment Statements	Key Vocabulary	Real Life Links																		
<p>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.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>What came before written scripture? How has Biblical Hebrew evolved? Is all Arabic the same? Should prayers be said in their 'original' languages? How important are translations of religious scripture? Why does some religious scripture contain artwork?</p>	<p>People started writing down oral traditions so historical records could be made and details wouldn't be lost as they were passed down.</p> <p>Biblical Hebrew, plus other languages, are used in Jewish religious texts. Lots of Jewish people practice their religion in lots of different ways; some learn Hebrew to read their original religious text.</p> <p>Arabic was chosen for the Qur'an because it was the language of the people where it was first shared, making it easy to understand. Many Muslim people learn Arabic to read their original religious text.</p> <p>Some people learn their scripture's language to understand it better, feel closer to their faith, and connect with its original teachings.</p> <p>Gurmukhi is the script used to write Punjabi. Guru Angad created it long ago to make reading Sikh teachings easier for everyone.</p> <p>Christian scripture uses art to show Bible stories, like Jesus' life. Buddhist scripture uses art to show Buddha's teachings and symbols like the lotus.</p> <p>Muslims don't have art in their scripture because they believe the Quran's words are most important and prefer not to draw pictures of God.</p>	<p>classical commentary culture dialect diaspora first language language linguist oral tradition tradition transition translation written scripture</p>	<p>Religious Population of:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Newport Pagnell Click Here Milton Keynes Click Here The world Click Here Pupil population by religion <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Religion</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Percentage</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </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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<p>Milton Keynes Agreed Syllabus for Religious Education</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Disciplinary Knowledge</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identifying similarities and differences within religions and worldviews. Exploring the ways diverse people and groups can work together for good. Recognising links with prior learning when encountering new content. Asking questions about how people show their faith and considering why they might have these questions. Using increasingly complex vocabulary and explaining its meaning to others. Presenting different views thoughtfully and creatively, using evidence from learning. Asking open questions and suggesting responses. Thinking about their own ideas about God in light of their learning, experiences and discussions. Finding out about Religion and worldviews through exploring stories or scriptures, debating and discussing, analysing texts, using first-hand accounts, interpreting historical sources, and interpreting art. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Orange Paper Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Tick the two reasons why oral traditions were written down. 1. So historical records could be made. 2. So details wouldn't be lost. 3. Pens were invented. 4. God told people to. What is the key language in Jewish religious texts? Hebrew. Jewish. English. Arabic. True or false - only some Jewish people learn Hebrew. True. What is the key language in the Quran? Hebrew. Jewish. English. Arabic. True or false - only some Muslim people learn Arabic. True. Why did Guru Angad created Gurmukji? So people could read Sikh teachings easier. So more people would become Sikhs. So only a few important people could read the Sikh teachings. 	<p style="text-align: center;">Technical Vocabulary</p> <p>Arabic Biblical Hebrew holy Jewish Muslim Yiddish</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Key Religions (KS2 Facts)</p> <p>Christianity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holy book is the Bible. Worship in churches, Leaders may be called priests. Celebrate Easter, Christmas & Advent. <p>Islam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holy book is the Qu'ran. Worship in Mosques. Leaders may be called Imams. Celebrate Eid and Ramadan. <p>Judaism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holy book is the Hebrew Bible. Worship in Temples. Leaders may be called rabbis. Celebrate Rosh Hashanah, Hanukah and Yom Kippur. <p>Hinduism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holy book is the Vedas. Worship in Mandir. Leaders may be called Gurus. Celebrate Diwali & Lunar New Year. <p>Sikhism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holy book is the Guru Granth Sahib Worship in Gurdwaras 																		
<p>Believing How do sacred texts and other sources help people to understand God, the world and human life? 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? Belonging How and why are religious and spiritual ideas expressed and in the ways they are?</p>	<p>To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religious and non-religious worldviews change over time for individuals and groups. Organised and personal religious beliefs change and develop over time. Holy is often linked to words that also mean divine, sacred or connected to God. There are historical links and connections between religions. The way scriptures are treated and used reflects beliefs about their meaning and origin. The ways scriptures are read and used change over time. People with similar worldviews may practise in different ways due to historical events. Practices change over time. Religious scriptures come from a range of sources and origins. Religious scriptures are written in different languages and this can affect interpretation. Disagreement and change happen in communities. 																						

			<p>7. Which two of these religions have art in their scripture? Christianity, Buddhism, Muslim.</p> <p>8. Which one of these religions have art in their scripture? <i>Christianity, Buddhism, Muslim.</i></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Leaders may be called Gurus - Celebrate Sikh New Year.
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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 religious people trust the writings in their holy books? <i>E.g. They are the word of god. The writings come from wise leaders.</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</u> What might a Christian wear to show their belief? <i>A cross necklace.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> Why do Jewish and Christian people often light candles? <i>In memory of someone who has passed away.</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> Where do some Muslim people pray? <i>In a mosque.</i></p>	<p><u>Last Lesson</u> Why did people start writing down oral traditions? <i>So historical records could be made & details wouldn't be lost.</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</u> Both Hindu and Sikh scriptures teach people to do what? <i>Be good, kind and live happily.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> In Sikhism, what is a Langar? <i>A free kitchen where food is cooked on a fire, to share with everyone as a sign of kindness.</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> What might you find in an Orthodox church that shows Christian beliefs? <i>Art (on the ceilings).</i></p>	<p><u>Last Lesson</u> What is the main language used in Jewish religious texts? <i>Biblical Hebrew.</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</u> Give one way in which Hindus disagree about their scripture. <i>E.g. whether only Brahmin should read them, the importance of how the Vedas are said and which texts matter most.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> What does the Olympic flame symbolise? <i>Peace and unity.</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> Name a way that one church might be different to another. <i>E.g. some churches have technology so people can watch services online.</i></p>	<p><u>Last Lesson</u> Why was Arabic chosen as the language of the Qur'an? <i>Because it was the language of the people where it was first shared.</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</u> Why might Buddhists study all three sections of the Canon? To appreciate the different interpretations.</p> <p><u>Last Year</u> What is the eternal flame? <i>A flame that never goes out, which represents God's presence to Jewish people and never-ending truth to Zoroastrianists.</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> What helps a Jewish person pray whilst visiting a synagogue? <i>The Torah.</i></p>	<p><u>Last Lesson</u> Why do some people learn the original language of their scripture? <i>To understand it better, feel closer to their faith and connect with its original teachings.</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</u> Name one thing that Sikhs do to the Guru Granth Sahib to show they respect it. <i>E.g. place it on a raised platform, cover it with a beautiful cloth, bow before it during prayers.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> Why is fire used in Hindu ceremonies? <i>To offer respect and prayers.</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> Where do some Sikh people pray? <i>In a gurdwara.</i></p>	<p><u>Last Lesson</u> Why did Guru Angad create Gurmukhi? <i>To make reading Sikh teachings easier for everyone.</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</u> Why do religious people trust the writings in their holy books? <i>E.g. They are the word of god. The writings come from wise leaders.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> In Navajo culture, fire symbolises similar things to what it symbolises in most religions - true or false? <i>True.</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> Name a celebration where someone would light a candle. <i>Pupils may say: birthdays, Christmas, Easter, Hanukah, and Diwali.</i></p>
<p><u>Learning Objective</u> To understand how oral traditions became written scripture.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I can explain what oral tradition is. - I can identify some limitations of oral traditions. - I can discuss why some societies in the past chose to transition from oral tradition to written scripture. <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> People started writing down oral traditions so historical records could be made and details wouldn't be lost as they were passed down.</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> To understand the importance of language in religion.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I can describe how and where the Jewish diaspora emerged. - I can reflect on the importance of Yiddish as a cultural language. - I can discuss the importance of Biblical Hebrew as a religious language. <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> Biblical Hebrew, plus other languages, are used in Jewish religious texts. Lots of Jewish people practice their religion in lots of different ways; some learn Hebrew to read their original religious text.</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> To understand why Classical Arabic is important in Islam.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I can describe how the Adhan sounds. - I can identify the religious and cultural uses of Arabic. - I can describe reasons why Arabic was chosen as the language for the Qur'an. <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> Arabic was chosen for the Qur'an because it was the language of the people where it was first shared, making it easy to understand. Many Muslim people learn Arabic to read their original religious text.</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> To consider why someone may learn the language of their scripture.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I can discuss the significance of language in my life. - I can reflect on the value of religious languages. - I can recognise why some believers learn the ancient language of their scripture. <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> Some people learn their scripture's language to understand it better, feel closer to their faith, and connect with its original teachings.</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> To understand the impact of translations in religion.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I can identify ancient languages, translations and commentaries. - I can consider what makes a language 'holy.' - I can explain why commentaries and interpretations can be helpful. - I can discuss how the Gurmukhi script came about. <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> Gurmukhi is the script used to write Punjabi. Guru Angad created it long ago to make reading Sikh teachings easier for everyone.</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> To investigate the use of art within scripture.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I can describe the art used in some Christian and Buddhist scripture. - I can discuss the reasons for the variety of art in some Buddhist scripture. - I can reflect on the absence of art in some religious scripture. <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> Christian scripture uses art to show Bible stories, like Jesus' life. Buddhist scripture uses art to show Buddha's teachings and symbols like the lotus.</p> <p>Muslims don't have art in their scripture because they believe the Quran's words are most important and prefer not to draw pictures of God.</p>

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If, after completing the orange paper assessment, you find a large amount of your pupils lack understanding of one particular star knowledge, you should adapt the flashback four questions for "Last Topic" in the next topic, in order to give you time to re-visit this. Please speak to the subject lead to discuss how to do this before editing the questions.