



Portfields Primary School Medium Term Plan



Year Group – 5

Subject - RE

Topic – What happens when we die? Part 2

Term – Summer 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. 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. C2: Consider and apply ideas about ways in which diverse communities can live together for the well-being of all, responding thoughtfully to ideas about community, values and respect. 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.</p>	<p>If there's a soul, where does it go? What is samsara? How might someone reach moksha? How can people find comfort after death? What is nirvana? What does enlightenment look like?</p>	<p>Dharmic religions are religions that originated in South Asia. This includes Hinduism. Hindu people call the soul an 'atman' and believe it is an extended part of Brahman. Samsara is the word used by Hindus for reincarnation. Hindus believe in the cycle of birth, life, death and reincarnation. Hindu people believe their atman (soul) can be freed from this cycle through enlightenment. This is called moksha. Hindu people can achieve moksha - freeing their atman from the cycle of samsara - after they have been reincarnated into the four varnas and earned enough good karma. Sikh people cope with the death of someone by carrying out funerals to honour the body who has been a vessel for the atman. The person is often cremated and their ashes spread into a river, which reflect the constantly flowing idea of samsara (reincarnation). Nirvana is a state of being free from suffering and desire. When Buddhist people reach this state, they believe they are free from the cycle of samsara. The Buddha is believed to have reached nirvana by gaining knowledge about suffering, which is known as the Four Noble Truths, and by following actions through the Eightfold Path.</p>	<p>cremation enlightenment karma liberation rebecoming</p>	<p>Religious Population of: 1. Newport Pagnell Click Here 2. Milton Keynes Click Here 3. The world Click Here 4. Pupil population by religion</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="2534 516 2843 730"> <thead> <tr> <th>Religion</th> <th>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>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p>Disciplinary Knowledge</p>	<p>Orange Paper Questions</p>	<p>Technical Vocabulary</p>	<p>Key Religions (KS2 Facts)</p>																		
<p>Believing How do people's beliefs about God, the world and others impact on their lives? 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 and why do religions and beliefs respond to global issues of human rights, fairness, social justice and the importance of the environment? Belonging 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?</p>	<p>To know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The meaning of atheist, agnostic and theist. That people have different beliefs about what happens when we die. That some people believe in God, who may judge their actions when they die. That some people believe in life after death and others may believe death is the end of our life in any form. How to correctly use the following vocabulary in relation to death: afterlife, reincarnation, soul, judgement, eternity, finality, heaven and hell. Many people who are not religious believe in some form of afterlife. Funeral practices often reflect beliefs about life after death. Funerals can be important to help people grieve. Some reasons for some people taking part in religious practices including belief, culture, tradition and obligation. Some of the ways practices are influenced by culture, tradition, geography, leadership and history. Ideas about the afterlife come from many sources. Beliefs about life after death can affect how people choose to live their lives. Within and between religious and non-religious groups people may disagree about challenging issues. Funerals can be important times for communities to support one another. Religious communities usually have a leader who carries out certain duties with or on behalf of the community. That some places are of particular significance due to historical, cultural and geographical reasons. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interpreting expressions of the same concept by people whose worldview differs. Interpreting expressions of the same concept by people with the same worldview. Understanding and evaluating the value of diversity within religions and worldviews. Evaluating links between religious and non-religious traditions, beliefs and practices. Identifying increasingly subtle links with prior learning when encountering new content. Considering the thoughts, feelings, experiences, beliefs and values of others. Responding thoughtfully to and reflecting on beliefs, experiences, values and practices. Debating challenging issues with reference to learning and respect for content being debated. Using complex vocabulary confidently and in different contexts. Making links and comparisons between their own and others' views about belonging, meaning, purpose and truth. Using creativity to present their own and others' ideas, explaining their choices. Asking and exploring questions from different perspectives, including their own. Discussing ideas about how their own or another person's worldview influences their responses to ethical issues. Expressing ideas about fairness, honesty, love, forgiveness, truth and peace. Engaging in times of thoughtfulness and reflection and making links between own and others' experiences. Expressing their own thoughts about the existence and nature of God. Finding out about Religion and worldviews through: exploring stories or scriptures; analysing texts; looking at photographs and images; interpreting art. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> What do Hindu people call the soul? <i>An atman.</i> Hindu people believe their soul is an extended part of which God? <i>Brahman.</i> Samsara is the Hindu word for what? <i>The cycle of reincarnation.</i> Moksha is the Hindu word for what? <i>Freeing their soul/atman from the cycle of samsara/reincarnation.</i> How might a Sikh person cope with the death of a loved one? <i>Going to a funeral, spreading their ashes at a river.</i> What does the Buddhist word nirvana mean? <i>Nirvana is a state of being free from suffering, which allows them to break free from the cycle of samsara.</i> How did the Buddha reach nirvana? <i>By gaining knowledge about suffering (the Four Noble Truths) and by following actions through the Eightfold Path.</i> 	<p>atma atman bodhisattva Brahmins dukkha Eightfold Path Four Noble Truths Hukam Kshatriyas marga moshka mukti nirvana reincarnation samsara Shudras The Divine Vaishyas varna Waheguru</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 																		

- Leaders may be called Gurus
- Celebrate Sikh New Year.

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> What is the Day of the Dead and who celebrates it? <i>The 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 celebrated by people who are Catholic, but it is also a part of Mexican culture, so is celebrated by some non-religious people.</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</u> When you die, what do lots of Christian people believe happens to your soul? <i>It goes to heaven.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> Why are lots of pieces of artwork that depict Jesus thought to be wrong? <i>He was born in Nazareth in Israel so likely did not have blonde hair and blue eyes.</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> What is a prophet? <i>Someone who is believed to talk about God's plan and will.</i></p>	<p><u>Last Lesson</u> What do Hindu people call a 'soul' and what is it believed to be a part of? <i>Hindu people call a soul an atman. It is believed to be an extended part of Brahman.</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</u> <i>Jewish people believe that, when you die, your soul goes to a place of reflection and waits for who? The Messiah.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> In Ancient Rome, who were the Pharisees? <i>One of the two groups of Jewish people living during the time of Jesus. They lived simply and were kind to others.</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> Why is it not easy to be a prophet? <i>You have to share God's message to lots of people, who might not believe in God or his messages.</i></p>	<p><u>Last Lesson</u> What is samsara? <i>Samsara is the Hindu belief in the cycle of birth, life, death and reincarnation.</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</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 Year</u> Why did some Roman soldiers not like Jesus? <i>He was often followed by large crowds which could cause trouble.</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> What did God promise Moses? <i>That he would free the Jewish people from slavery and bring them to the promised land.</i></p>	<p><u>Last Lesson</u> What is moksha? <i>Moksha is a Hindu word which means freeing your atman (soul) from the cycle of samsara (reincarnation).</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</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 Year</u> How did Jesus link with the prophecies from before he was born? <i>There were prophecies that describe a messiah who would come to Earth to restore the relationship between God and humans. Many Christians think this is Jesus.</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> Who did Muhammad receive God's message from? <i>Angel Jibril.</i></p>	<p><u>Last Lesson</u> How might a Sikh person cope with death? <i>They will have a funeral/They will cremate their loved one's body and spread their ashes in a river.</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</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 Year</u> Give an example of a miracle that Jesus is thought to have performed. <i>Healing illnesses, walking on water etc.</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> Which three religions share the same message of there being only one God? <i>Christianity, Judaism and Islam.</i></p>	<p><u>Last Lesson</u> What is nirvana? <i>Nirvana is a Buddhist word which means being free from suffering and desire. Achieving nirvana is how Buddhist people believe you can escape the cycle of samsara.</i></p> <p><u>Last Topic</u> What is the Day of the Dead and who celebrates it? <i>The 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 celebrated by people who are Catholic, but it is also a part of Mexican culture, so is celebrated by some non-religious people.</i></p> <p><u>Last Year</u> What do Christians remember on Easter? <i>The crucifixion and resurrection of Jesus.</i></p> <p><u>Previous Key Stage</u> Why do many Sikh people believe that Guru Nanak was special? <i>He received a direct revelation from God.</i></p>
<p><u>Learning Objective</u> LO: to explain some Dharmic beliefs about the soul.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I can recognise many Hindu and Sikh people believe the soul is a part of God. - I can compare different beliefs about the soul. - I can identify some Dharmic beliefs about what happens to the soul after death. <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> Dharmic religions are religions that originated in South Asia. This includes Hinduism. Hindu people call the soul an</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To understand some beliefs about samsara and reincarnation.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I can define the terms samsara, moksha and mukti. - I can discuss what some Hindu and Sikh people see as life's ultimate goal. - I can express my understanding of samsara using a visual representation. <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> Samsara is the word used by Hindus for their belief in reincarnation.</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To recognise factors that may contribute to someone breaking the cycle of reincarnation and samsara.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I can suggest reasons why different members of society are important. - I can identify characteristics/attributes needed for different roles. - I can list ways a person can gather karma through actions and experiences. <p><u>Star Knowledge</u></p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To describe how certain practices and traditions may help a Sikh person cope with the death of someone.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I can interpret Guru Nanak's final message from a story. - I can list different practices a Sikh may partake in when someone has died. - I can explain why certain practices may provide comfort. <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> Sikh people cope with the death of someone by carrying out funerals to honour the body who has been a vessel for the atman. The person is often cremated</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To express ideas about enlightenment based on Buddhist beliefs.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I can discuss how nirvana can mean freedom from samsara. - I can explain the similarities between moksha and nirvana. - I can recall different Buddhist ideas about reaching nirvana. <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> Nirvana is a state of being free from suffering and desire. When Buddhist people reach this state, they believe they are free from the cycle of samsara.</p>	<p><u>Learning Objective</u> LO: To express ideas about enlightenment based on Buddhist beliefs.</p> <p><u>Success Criteria</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I can recall the margas Buddha gained to reach enlightenment. - I can explore an image and select elements that reflect enlightenment. - I can design a visual representation of my understanding of enlightenment. <p><u>Star Knowledge</u> The Buddha is believed to have reached nirvana by gaining knowledge about suffering, which is known as the Four</p>

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