



Year 3

Concept

Islam

### Key Questions

What do Muslims say God is like?

Why is Muhammad (Pbuh) important to Muslims?

How do Muslims worship?

### Key Passages

Shahadah - "I bear witness that there is no God but Allah"

### Key Vocabulary

Mosque -Islamic place of worship

Ummah-Arabic word meaning community

Iman-Mosque leader

Dhikr-Form of Islamic meditation

Qur'an-Islamic holy book

Night of Power-When Mohammed was visited by the angel

Islam-A religion followed by Muslims

99 names of Allah-How many names Allah is know by

Angel Jibril-The angel that visited Mohammed

Khahijah-Mohammad's wife

Cave Hira-The cave where Mohammed saw the angel

Prophet-Someone who spreads Allah's word

Wudu-Islamic cleansing ritual before worship

Revelation-A revealing of truth and an important part of learning about God

5 pillars-The five main beliefs that Muslims follow in their daily life (prayer, faith, giving, fasting, pilgrimage)

Misbaha-Prayer beads

### Key Knowledge

There are 99 names that describe Allah's character.

Muslims pray using prayer beads called Misbaha.

The Shahadah is the statement of faith in one God, whose messenger is Muhammad (Pbuh).

The story of 'The Night of Power'.

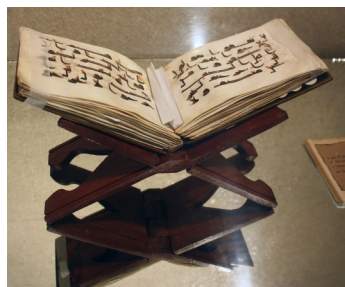
Muhammad (Pbuh) is called the 'Messenger of God'

Muslims believe the Qur'an is the sacred word of God.

Muslims perform a cleansing ritual called 'Wudu' before they pray.

Allah is one.

Muslims believe in one God called Allah from whom all life flows.





Year 3

Concept

Christianity - Incarnation

### Key Questions

Why do you think there are different stories about Jesus' birth?

Why is Advent important to Christians?

### Key Bible Quotations/Parable

Nativity Stories:

Matthew 1:17-25; 2:1-24

Luke 1:2-8; 2:1-7, 2:8-20

'Do not be afraid, I bring you good news'

### Key Vocabulary

**Incarnation** - God coming to earth in human likeness.

**Nativity stories** - Bible stories about the birth of Jesus.

**Advent** - Advent is the start of the Christian Year. The word "advent," comes from the Latin word *adventus* (*Greek parousia*), means "coming" or "arrival." The **Advent Season** focuses on the "coming" of Jesus as Messiah (Christ or King). Christian worship, Bible readings, and prayers prepare Christians spiritually for Christmas (his first coming) and also help them focus and look forward to the second coming.

**Advent candles** - candles used to count down the days until Christmas.

**Advent wreaths** - Traditional symbolism: the circle of greenery symbolises God's eternity. Each candle represents people who were waiting for the messiah. First candle represents the patriarchs God's people; the candle of **hope**. The second candle reminds people of the Old Testament prophets who foretold the birth of the Messiah: the candle of **peace**. The third candle; a symbol of John the Baptist known as the candle of **love**. The fourth candle: Mary the mother of Jesus: the candle of **joy**. The fifth white candle is lit on Christmas day marking Jesus' birth.

### Key Knowledge

Nativity stories:

*Luke's account:* Mary was visited by an angel who brought the message that she would give birth to God's son. Luke tells how shepherds were led to Bethlehem by an angel.

*Matthew's account:* Joseph was visited by an angel who persuaded him to marry Mary rather than send her away or expose her pregnancy. Matthew writes about some wise men that followed a star that led them to Jesus' birthplace and presented him with gifts of gold, frankincense and myrrh.

During Advent Christians prepare for the 'coming of Jesus'. They light candles, open calendars and sing carols.





Year 3

Concept

Discipleship

### Key Questions

How does the Bible help Christians to live?  
 What impact have Christians had on Britain?

### Key Knowledge

The ten commandments are rules and advice from the Bible.  
 Explore meaning of the key parables.  
 The widow gave the most, even though it was just one coin, because it was all she had.  
 The Queen's Christian faith has influenced her leadership.  
 Examples of work done by Christian charities.

### Key Bible Quotations/Parable

Proverbs 15:4 "Kind words bring life, but cruel words crush your spirit"

Revelation 3:20 "Here I am! I stand at the door and knock. If anyone hears my voice and opens the door, I will come in and eat with him. And he will eat with me."

Deuteronomy 5:1-2 "Moses called together all the people of Israel and said to them, "People of Israel, listen to all the laws that I am giving you today. Learn them and be sure that you obey them. At Mount Sinai the LORD our God made a covenant, Isaiah 6:1-13; 8:1-14.

The story of the 'Widow's Mite' Mark 12:41-43; Luke 21:1-4.

### Key Vocabulary

**Rules** - statements telling people what they should do in order to achieve success or a benefit of some kind .

**Commandments** - rules that must be obeyed, especially ones handed down by God.

**Discipleship**- to follow Jesus Christ. To model and teach the beliefs of the Bible.

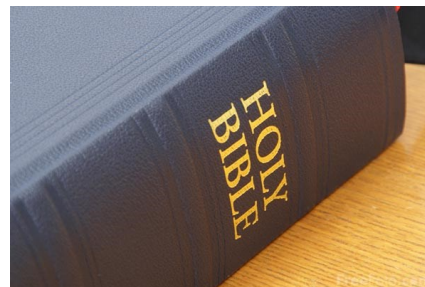
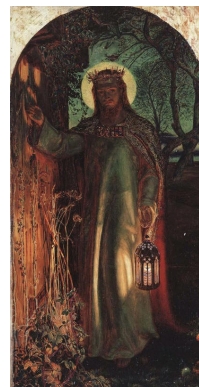
**Love** - Christians believe that God is the source of love. Spiritual love is generous, not selfish or greedy. It is unending.

**Covenant**— coming together through an agreement, a promise or a bond.

**Bible**—the sacred book of Christianity consisting of the old and new testament.

**Parable**— a simple story that teaches or explains an idea, especially a moral or religious idea , as told by Jesus in The Gospels

**Bible verse**—a section of the Bible.





Year 3

Concept

Salvation

### Key Questions

Why do Christians believe Jesus rescued people?

Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'?

### Key Bible Quotations/Parable

The story of Zacchaeus: Luke 19:1-10

The Healing of the 10 lepers Luke 17:10-19

Maundy Thursday and the Last Supper Luke 22:1-52

Good Friday Luke 23:26-43

### Key Vocabulary

**Rescue** - to save (someone) from a dangerous or difficult situation

**Repentance** - Repentance is feeling regret for past wrongs, which is accompanied by commitment to change for the better. It is generally seen as involving personal change and the resolve to live a more responsible life.

**Salvation** - being saved or delivered from harm, ruin, or loss.

**Sacrifice**—Christ's offering of himself in the Crucifixion.

**Giving up something valued for the sake of something else regarded as more important or worthy.**

**Last Supper**— The final meal Jesus shared with his disciples, the night before his crucifixion.

**Maundy Thursday**— Part of Holy Week and is always the last Thursday before Easter.

It is a key day in the Christian calendar and marks the end of Lent.

The word Maundy comes from the latin, '*mandatum*', or 'command' which refers to the instructions Jesus gave his disciples at the Last Supper.

In many countries the day is known as Holy Thursday and is a public holiday.

**Good Friday**—The Friday before Easter Sunday, on which the crucifixion of Christ is commemorated in the Christian church. It is traditionally a day of fasting and penance.

### Key Knowledge

The story of Zacchaeus: Luke 19:1-10

The Healing of the 10 lepers Luke 17:10-19

Jesus rescues people by forgiveness from sin, peace through prayer and love.

Maundy Thursday and the Last Supper Luke 22:1-52

Good Friday Luke 23:26-43

Christians remember Jesus' death in special quiet services on Good Friday all over the country which can be held at any time of the day.

**Maundy Thursday** is on the Thursday before Easter. Christians hold special communion services to remember the Last supper Jesus took with his disciples on the night he was betrayed. They drink bread and wine to commemorate this last Passover meal. Some churches may strip the altar and wash each other's feet as a way of remembering.

**Good Friday** marks the day on which Jesus died by being crucified on a cross. For Christians it is traditional to eat warm 'hot cross buns' which have a mix of spicy, sweet and fruity flavours. The cross on top of the bun symbolises and reminds Christians of the cross that Jesus died on.





Year 3

Concept

Holy Spirit—Trinity

### Key Questions

What is the Trinity?  
 What does Christian art teach people about the Trinity?

### Key Bible Quotations/Parable

The Grace - 'May the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the love of God, and the fellowship of the Holy Spirit be with you all, evermore, amen' 2 Corinthians 13:14

### Key Vocabulary

Trefoil - the term comes from the Latin for 'three leaved plant'. It is used in Christian symbolism to represent The Father, Son and Holy Spirit. It is often shown as three overlapping circles.

Celtic cross—It is a cross within a circle, usually decorated with insular art. It originated during the early middle ages and some say that St Patrick introduced the Celtic cross in an attempt to convert pagan kings to Christianity.

Trinity—Christians believe that there is one God, who is experienced as three different persons (the Father, Son and Holy Spirit) also known as the Trinity.

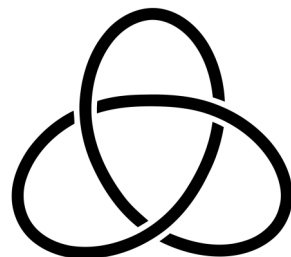
Baptism—the Christian religious rite of sprinkling water on to a person's forehead or of immersing them in water, symbolizing purification or regeneration and admission to the Christian Church.

Holy Spirit—The Holy Spirit is a person, God's spirit, a helper who teaches and reminds Christians of God's thoughts. The Holy Spirit is God's power at work in the world today.

Symbolism—Objects or actions used to express ideas.

### Key Knowledge

Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit  
 Christians believe The Father creates; he sends the Son who saves his people; the Son send the Holy Spirit to his followers.  
 Christians really want to try to understand God better and so try to describe God using symbols, similes and metaphors, in song, story poems and art.  
 Christians worship God as Trinity. It is a huge idea to grasp and Christians have created art to help to express this belief.  
 Christians believe the Holy Spirit is God's power at work in the world and in their lives today, enabling them to follow Jesus.





Year 3

Concept

Sikhism

### Key Knowledge

Sikhs believe that all pathways lead to God.

Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism. There were ten Gurus who spread God's message.

Sikhs worship both in public and in private. Sikhs worship together in the gurdwara. The word gurdwara means 'door to the Guru'.

Shoes must be removed and hair covered before entering the main prayer hall to worship.

Men and women sit cross-legged on opposite side, facing the Guru Granth Sahib.

Sikhs demonstrate their membership of the Khalsa by committing to perform daily prayers and also by wearing the 5Ks. These objects represent beliefs and practices that are significant for Sikhs.

Sikhs believe that you should keep God in your heart and mind at all times, live honestly and work hard, treat everyone equally, be generous to those less fortunate than you and serve others.

### Key Questions

What is Sikhism?

Who is Guru Nanak?



The Five Ks

### Key Vocabulary

**Sikhism** -Sikhism is a religion of India that was started by a man named Nanak. He was the first of the 10 Gurus, or teachers, of the Sikhs. The religion is one of the world's oldest and developed from Hinduism, although Sikhs have their own rich tapestry of traditions that set them apart.

**Sikh** -Sikhs believe that there is one God, and everyone else is equal in the world.

**Guru Granth Sahib**—Guru Granth Sahib is the Sikh Holy Scripture, made up of 1430 pages of hymns and prayers. It is treated just like a living King, placed on a raised platform, dressed in decorative cloths and fanned.

**Guru** means teacher, **Granth** means book and **Sahib** means master.

**Gurdwara**—A **gurdwara** (meaning "door to the guru") is a place of assembly and worship for Sikhs. People from all faiths are welcomed in gurdwaras.

**Punjabi**—**Punjabi** is a language spoken by about 130 million people, and is the 10th most spoken language in the world. Most of the people who speak this language live in the Punjab region of Pakistan and India.

**Guru Nanak**—Guru Nanak is known as the man who founded the Sikh religion. He's also known as the **first Sikh Guru**.

**5Ks**—5 symbols worn by adults to show they are Sikh. They are: Kesh, Kangha, Kara, Kachera and Kirpan.

**Waheguru**— the most widely used name for God, describing the Supreme Being as a universal, genderless deity.

**Khanda**—The symbol of the Sikh faith