



Year 5

Concept

Christianity - Christian Community

### Key Questions

What does a community look like? What does community mean to you?

How are local, national and global church communities different?

How do Christian leaders create the kind of world Jesus wants?

### Key Knowledge

Community groups can vary in size. You can come together to meet or meet online. There are differences and similarities between community and Christian community—prayer, belief, faith, coming together, all believing in one thing (having a common purpose).

There are differences between local, national and global communities.

There are differences and similarities between the Christian Communities: Chester Cathedral, Iona, Taize.

Different church leaders play varying roles in their Christian Community—talk to sick people, take weddings, funerals and baptisms, listen to people's troubles, organise the running of church events.

Effective ways of leading can make the world a place Jesus would have wanted and Christian leaders will foster this in their own Christian communities, whether they are local, national or global.

### Key Vocabulary

**Community**—A group of people living in one area.

**Archbishop**—The Church of England is organised into two areas, each led by an archbishop—The Archbishop of Canterbury leads the Southern part and The Archbishop of York leads the Northern part.

**Vicar**—Leader of an Anglican Church.

**Pastor/Church Leader**—A minister in charge of Christian Church or congregation. The term is usually used for non-Anglican churches.

**Lay leaders**—A member of the laity in any congregation who has been chosen as a leader where their responsibilities vary.

**National, global and local church communities**

**Chester Cathedral**—Our local Christian community in Chester

**Taize**—Community of believers based in France.

**Iona**—Community of believers based in Iona in Scotland.





Year 5

Concept

Christianity - Kingdom of God

### Key Questions

What Jesus may have meant when he taught about the Kingdom of God in the 'Parable of the Talents'?

How the church uses gifts and talents with the Holy Spirit's help to bring about God's Kingdom on earth?

How does the local church community seek to bring God's Kingdom on earth?

### Key Bible Quotations/Parable

Parable of the Talents: Matthew 25:14-28, Luke 19:11-26

### Key Vocabulary

Talent—In the parable it is a bag of money. In current context, it is something that you are good at.

Kingdom of God—The Kingdom of God is the domain over which God reigns as King. So wherever God is 'in charge', that's where his kingdom is.

### Key Knowledge

Know their own talents and understand how they can use them within school.

That local Christians use their talents and gifts to further the Kingdom of God on Earth. They do this in different ways depending on their role within the local church.

The parable of the talents is a text that helps Christians understand how to use their talents for God.





Year 5

Concept

Salvation & Resurrection

### Key Questions

What can we learn from Christian works of art about salvation?

What did the 'Road to Emmaus' story show Christians about Jesus?

What evidence is there for the resurrection?

Who was responsible for Jesus' death?

Why do Christians believe Jesus had to die?

What difference does Jesus' sacrifice make to Christians?

### Key Bible Quotations/Parable

Road to Emmaus: Luke 24:13-35

Easter resurrection texts: Mark 16:1-11, John 20:1-18, Luke 24:1-7;13-24

### Key Vocabulary

**Sacrifice**— to give up something for religious, non-religious and ethical reasons.

**Burden**—something that causes a lot of difficulty, worry or hard work.

**Lost**—feeling uncomfortable because you are in an unfamiliar situation.

**Sin**—act of rebellion or disobedience against the known will of God in Judaism, Christianity or Islam.

**Salvation**—the healing of a broken relationship between people and God.

**Resurrection**— the Christian belief that Jesus rose from the dead on the third day after the crucifixion. The rising from the dead of believers on the Last Day in a new, or risen, life.

**Tomb**—place where Jesus was buried after he was crucified. Entrance was covered with a large stone.

**Road to Emmaus**— Story in Luke 24:13-35 where Jesus appears to two disciples as they walk to Emmaus

**Evidence**— anything that you see, experience, read, or are told that causes you to believe that something is true or has really happened.

### Key Knowledge

Recall and explain the main details from the 'Road to Emmaus' story, understanding what it tells Christians about Jesus.

To be able to analyse the evidence for and against the resurrection, using texts from the bible and thinking about different people's views.

Understand why Christians believe that Jesus' death and resurrection is important. The children to consider who is responsible for Jesus' death.

Explain why Christians believe that Jesus' death was a sacrifice, understanding that they are thankful for Jesus' sacrifice because Christians believe that he died to forgive peoples sins, showing his love. Christians use this example to forgive others and feel grateful that they can be forgiven.





Year 5

Concept

Hinduism

### Key Questions

What is Hinduism?  
 How do Hindus describe God?  
 How important is God in Hindu family life?  
 Why do Hindus believe that God is in everything?  
 Where do Hindus worship?  
 What are some of the different festivals that Hindus celebrate (Holi and Diwali)?

### Key Knowledge

Hindus believe that God is in everything and everyone.  
 Hindus can choose which god they want to worship and will change at different times and stages of their life.  
 They believe in a supreme God Brahman who is everywhere and in everyone.  
 Hindus believe that God first created the 'Om' sound and the universe arose from it.  
 Puja is an important part of Hindu worship.  
 Holi is celebrated because Hindus celebrate the beauty of colour that God has put into the world.  
 Diwali is the festival of light where Lakshmi is honoured.

### Key Vocabulary

Brahman—is God or the Supreme Being  
 Brahma—is the creator of the world  
 Vishnu—is the preserver of the world  
 Shiva—is the destroyer of the universe  
 Trimurti—a name given for the three main gods together  
 Aum or Om—the word for God  
 Murti—is a shrine that Hindus use in their worship  
 Ganesh—is the god of wisdom  
 Bhagavad-Gita—religious book used in the Hindu religion  
 Namaste—is a Hindu greeting  
 Puja/Arti—offering to the different gods.





Year 5

Concept

Islam

### Key Questions

What is Islam?  
 Why are the five pillars important to Muslims?  
 How do Muslims prepare for Prayer?  
 Why do Muslims fast?  
 What is the pattern of prayer for Muslims?  
 How do Muslims show care for others?  
 Why do Muslims go on Pilgrimage?

### Key Knowledge

Understand that Islam is the world's second largest religion.  
 Muslims believe that Islam was revealed over 1,400 years ago in Makkah through a man called Muhammed (PBUH).  
 The 5 pillars of Islam are five duties that Muslims try to carry out to help them live a good and responsible lives, bringing them closer to God (Allah) and their community ( Pillar one—Shahada—declaration of their faith. Pillar two—Salah—prayer. Pillar three—Zakat—looking after other people. Pillar four—Sawm—Ramadan. Pillar five—Hajj—having a duty to make a pilgrimage to Makkah).  
 Fasting in Ramadan allows Muslims to give up bad habits and spend time praying and doing good deeds.  
 Before praying, Muslims wash themselves as a sign of respect (wudu), they pray facing Makkah and they make a conscious intention to pray (Niyah).  
 Understand why Muslims go on a pilgrimage to Makkah and what they do when they get there.

### Key Vocabulary

5 Pillars - The Five Pillars are declaring your faith in God, prayer, charity, fasting during Ramadan and going on pilgrimage to Mecca (also known as Makkah).  
 Shahadah—is one of the 5 pillars of Islam. It is an Islamic creed.  
 Qur'an—Islamic holy book  
 Allah— The word for 'God'.  
 Muhammad (PBUH) - Allah's messenger  
 Sacred—A holy, devoted to a religious ceremony, or simply worthy of awe and respect.  
 Wudu—A washing ritual  
 Sawm—is the act of fasting, which takes place during Ramadan  
 Ramadan— Ramadan is the ninth lunar month of the Islamic calendar. It therefore takes place on a different date every year. During Ramadan, Muslims will fast from dusk till dawn. It's a time for re-devoting yourself to god, through prayer and doing good deeds.  
 Salah—Prayer  
 Zakat— reminds Muslims of their duty to the poor and that wealth is a gift from Allah.  
 Hajj—an annual Islamic pilgrimage to Mecca, in Saudi Arabia, the holiest city for Muslims.  
 Pilgrimage— A journey to a holy place  
 Ka'aba—A cuboid stone structure made of granite

