

RE at Middleton Primary and Nursery School

Helen Baird

RE Subject Lead and Y6 teacher

Welcome to Middleton!



Rights Respecting School (RRS)

Ensuring our pupils know their rights and understand their rights, but it's also about educating our pupils - at an age appropriate level - that not all children in the world have these rights and many struggle to access these rights.



Article 2 – linked to Religious Education & PSHE



You have the right to protection against discrimination. This means that nobody can treat you badly because of your colour, sex or religion, if you speak another language, have a disability, or are rich or poor.

Rights Respecting School

14

FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND RELIGION

13

SHARING THOUGHTS FREELY

29

AIMS OF EDUCATION

12

RESPECT FOR CHILDREN'S VIEWS

8

IDENTITY

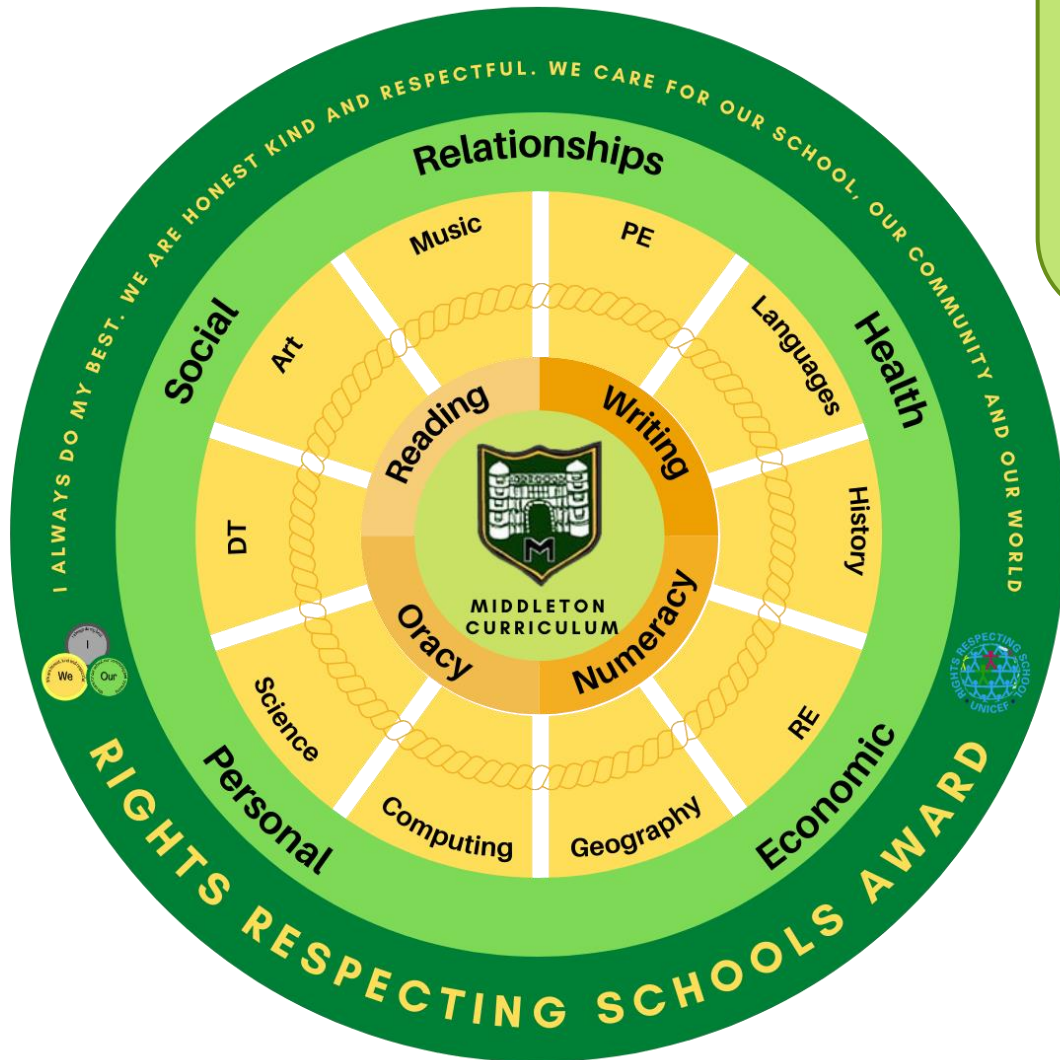
1 DEFINITION OF A CHILD	2 NO DISCRIMINATION	3 BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD	4 MAKING RIGHTS REAL	5 FAMILY GUIDANCE AS CHILDREN DEVELOP	6 LIFE, SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT	7 NAME AND NATIONALITY
8 IDENTITY	9 KEEPING FAMILIES TOGETHER	10 CONTACT WITH PARENTS ACROSS COUNTRIES	11 PROTECTION FROM KIDNAPPING	12 RESPECT FOR CHILDREN'S VIEWS	13 SHARING THOUGHTS FREELY	14 FREEDOM OF THOUGHT AND RELIGION
15 SETTING UP OR JOINING GROUPS	16 PROTECTION OF PRIVACY	17 ACCESS TO INFORMATION	18 RESPONSIBILITY OF PARENTS	19 PROTECTION FROM VIOLENCE	20 CHILDREN WITHOUT FAMILIES	21 CHILDREN WHO ARE ADOPTED
22 REFUGEE CHILDREN	23 CHILDREN WITH DISABILITIES	24 HEALTH, WATER, FOOD, ENVIRONMENT	25 REVIEW OF A CHILD'S PLACEMENT	26 SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC HELP	27 FOOD, CLOTHING, A SAFE HOME	28 ACCESS TO EDUCATION
29 AIMS OF EDUCATION	30 MINORITY CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION	31 REST, PLAY, CULTURE, ARTS	32 PROTECTION FROM HARMFUL WORK	33 PROTECTION FROM HARMFUL DRUGS	34 PROTECTION FROM SEXUAL ABUSE	35 PREVENTION OF SALE AND TRAFFICKING
36 PROTECTION FROM EXPLOITATION	37 CHILDREN IN DETENTION	38 PROTECTION IN WAR	39 RECOVERY AND REINTEGRATION	40 CHILDREN WHO BREAK THE LAW	41 BEST LAW FOR CHILDREN APPLIES	42 EVERYONE MUST KNOW CHILDREN'S RIGHTS
43-54 HOW THE CONVENTION WORKS	CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD					

3 RRSA strands

- ▶ Teaching and learning about rights
- ▶ Teaching and learning through rights – ethos and relationships
- ▶ Teaching and learning for rights – participation, empowerment and action



Rights Respecting School



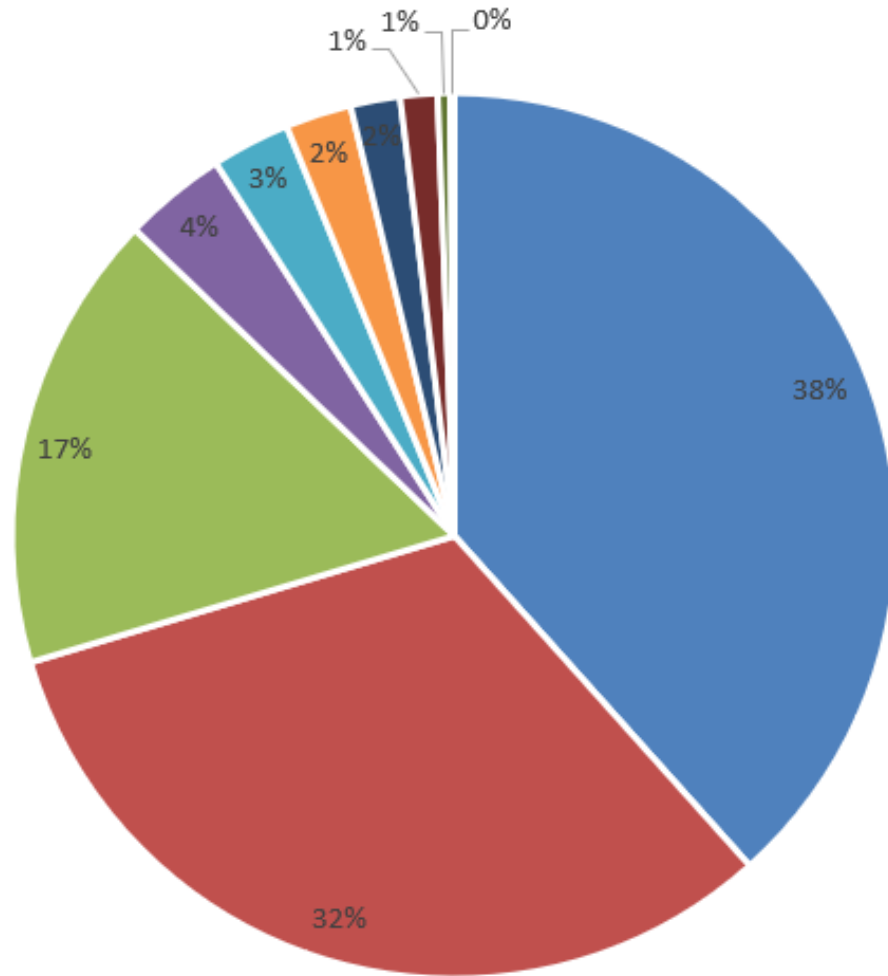
Our curriculum intent is framed within three strands stemming from Article 29 of the UNCRC. They are:

1. The child's self-development (the 'I')
2. The child interacting with others, both children and staff (the 'we')
3. The child in their environment: at school, local and global level (the 'our').



Pupil Religion

- Muslim
- No Religion
- Christian
- Blank*
- Sikh
- Refused Information
- Hindu
- Other Religion
- Buddhist
- Anglican/CofE



Total Pupils 662

Muslim	254
No religion	212
Christian	111
Blank	25
Sikh	19
Refused information	16
Hindu	12
Other religion	9
Buddhist	3
Anglican/C of E	1

Beliefs and teachings

Rituals, ceremonies and lifestyles

Values


Big question for the unit

6 Lesson questions

Key knowledge

Vocabulary


Symbols to show religions covered in that unit


What does it mean to be a Christian?
 Who are Christians and what do they believe?
 What is the Trinity and why is it important to Christians?
 What do Christians learn from the Creation story?
 Why does Christmas matter to Christians?
 What is 'good' about Good Friday?
 How do Christians show their commitment to God?
 What have Christians learnt from Jesus?
 What does it mean to be a Christian?

- o Christians believe in God, Jesus and the holy spirit.
- o Christians believe God made the world.
- o Christians learn from God and Jesus to love, care and look after humanity.
- o To show commitment to God, Christians might go to church, pray and volunteer time and money to the community

Vocabulary:
 Christian, Christmas, Bible, Jesus, Easter, Holy Spirit, Trinity, Heaven


†


Why do some people think life is a journey?
 What journey do you want your life to take?
 What are the birth rites of different religions?
 How do different religions celebrate being welcomed into a religion?
 What are the marriage rites of different religions?
 How do different religions see life after death?
 Why do some people think life is like a journey?

- o All these milestones in life can be marked in non-religious ways as well as religious.
- o Bar mitzvah and holy communion, are examples of people being welcomed into a religion.
- o Some religions believe in reincarnation and life goes on after death.
- o Life is like a journey because there is a start and end and significant milestones along the way.

Vocabulary:
 Christian, Christmas, Bible, Jesus, Easter, Holy Spirit, Trinity, Heaven, Humanist, Golden Rule, non-religious, Spiritual, Jewish, Judaism, Moses, Exodus, Ten Commandments, Star of David, Passover, Shabbat

† ☪ ⬠


Why do people pray?
 What is prayer?
 How do Buddhists pray?
 Does praying at regular intervals help a Muslim in their life?
 What does Christian prayer look like? (include hymns)
 What is puja?
 Is prayer always religious and what are the similarities between different prayers? (consider alternatives to prayer for non-religious people)
 Why do people pray?

- o Buddhists and Hindus often engage in prayer through meditation and chanting of sacred texts.
- o Muslims pray facing Mecca.
- o People pray to seek guidance, express gratitude, find comfort or to ask for help.
- o Praying helps people connect with a higher power.

Vocabulary:
 Christian, Bible, Jesus, Holy Spirit, Trinity, Heaven, Buddha, Meditation, 4 Noble Truths, Enlightenment, Hindu, Mandir, Murtis, Gods and Goddesses, Diwali, Aum

☸ † ☾ ॐ

Ramadan One Day Wonder (2022)



Buddhism

One Day Wonder



Advent One Day Wonder

