

Religious Education Progression at Dorchester Primary School

Knowledge and Understanding

	Festivals and celebrations	Growing Together	Caring and Taking Care
EYFS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Begins to know about own culture and beliefs and those of other people • Responds to significant experiences • Listens with enjoyment to stories • Uses talk to organise, sequence and clarify thinking, ideas, feelings and events • Retell narrative in the correct sequence • Identifies obvious similarities and differences when observing • Identifies and names key features and properties • Tries to capture experiences using a variety of different media • Finds out about past and present events in own life and other peoples • Sensitive to the views and feelings of others 6. • Works as part of a group or class • Listens with enjoyment to songs and music • Engages in music making • Sings simple songs from memory • Use imagination in dance • Expresses and communicates ideas, thoughts and feelings • Has a developing respect for own culture and beliefs and those of other people 6. • Understands that others will treat their beliefs/views with respect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is sensitive to the needs, feelings and views of others • Knows about own beliefs and those of others • Understands there need to be agreed values and codes of behaviour for groups of people • Understands what is right what is wrong and why • Interacts/negotiates taking turns in conversation • Considers the consequences of words and actions for self and others • Able to express emotion appropriately • Begins to explore what it means to belong to a variety of groups or communities • Understand That people have different needs, views, cultures and beliefs that need to be treated with respect 6. • Begins to know about beliefs of own/other people 6. • Understands that information can be found in nonfiction texts • Expresses feelings in response to artwork 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understands that people have different cultures and beliefs that need to be treated with respect • Takes into account the ideas of others • Understands that there needs to be agreed values and codes of behaviour for groups of people including adults and children working together. Understand that people need to be treated with respect • Investigates places, identifies and talk about some features they like/ dislike • Asks questions about how things happen and how things work • Communicates freely about home and community 1/3/6. • Begins to find out about their own beliefs/cultures and those of others 6. • Takes into account the ideas of others. • Finds out about past events in own/ family /class mates life • Identifies significant personal events Displays a positive sense of self identity
Vocabulary	Festival, Celebrations, Birthdays, Greeting, Different practice, Harvest festival, Faith, Food, Sharing, Collecting, Gather, Wheat, Jewish, Judaism, Hindu, Festival Diwali, Autumn, Nature, Changes, weather, Sikh, Rama, Sita, Christmas, Candles, Advent, Tree, Angel, Lights, Carols, Nativity, Mary, Joseph, Jesus, Baby, Songs,	Together, Friendships, relationship, Family, Sorry, Apologise, Behaviour, Affecting, actions, understanding, Friend, Baptism, Christening, Cards, Greeting, Celebration, party, ceremony	Relationships, Reflecting, Helping, Family unit, Police officers, Fire fighters, Fire/police station, Airport, Hospital, Nurse, Doctor, Paramedic, Faith leader, Imam, Priest, Rabbi, Pastor, Local, Classroom, School, Park, House, Home, bedroom, High street, Community,

	kings, shepherds, Easter, Eggs, Hunt, New Life, Spring, Community, Joy, Easter Sunday, Good Friday, Christians		Environment, Hygiene, Safety, Important, Litter, Displays, Posters, colourful
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	Year 1
Why are we thankful? AT1	<p>To recognise what we should be thankful for: Family and home.</p> <p>Starting to think about other people's feelings</p> <p>Being happy, saying thank you.</p> <p>Going to a place of worship</p> <p>Identify ways people show they are grateful</p> <p>Thinking about the fact that some people thank their God or count their blessings</p> <p>Different types of Prayers and praise.</p> <p>Starting to recognise our individuality and our talents</p> <p>Thinking about the school and wider community</p> <p>Look for various Creation stories which are related to Christian, Jewish, Hindu and Muslim Beliefs and discuss the similarities and differences</p>
AT2	<p>• Who have you thanked today and why? • Who has said thank you to you today and why? • What does our family do to help us? • How do we look after our home? • How do we show we are grateful to our family?</p> <p>What is the best present you have ever received? • How did you say and show you were grateful? • What do you feel like if you are not thanked? • How have we been thanked?</p> <p>What might people thank God for? • How might they show they are thanking God? • Why do some people pray before eating?</p> <p>What is your best piece of work in your writing book? • What do you do that you are proud of? • Who helps us in the school or the classroom? How? • Who helps us in our community? How? • What do these people do which makes our lives better? • How can we show we are thankful for what people do? • Who have we said thank you to today in school? • Have we missed anyone out?</p> <p>How do you feel when you have made something special? • Why are there two versions of the Creation story in the Bible?</p>
Vocabulary	Thankful, Grateful, Received, Showing Feelings, People, Friendship, Emotions, God, Happy, Sad, Upset, Excited, Present, talents, creation

Year group	Christianity	Vocabulary	Wow days
1 AT1	<p>God is carer, forgiver, and creator. All powerful. The same God as that of Jewish people</p> <p>The Bible is a Collection of 66 books made up of the Old and New Testament.</p> <p>The Old Testament is the same as the Jewish Holy writings.</p> <p>The New Testament is the story of Jesus and how Christianity was begun.</p> <p>The Bible was written a long time ago by a number of different people but still important</p> <p>Bible Stories: The Lost Coin: (Luke 15:8-10) Concepts; worry, trust, perseverance, joy. Sequence the story using pictures. Role</p>	Christians, Bible, God, Church	Church trip

	<p>play area 'The Lost Coin'.</p> <p>What happens in a Church e.g. Baptism; Worship; Weddings etc. Some features of a Church.</p> <p>Other places of worship e.g. Chapel; Cathedral.</p> <p>Christian Church as a family. Importance of the Ten Commandments.</p> <p>Different types of worship. Prayers at bed-time; saying grace. Reading the Bible.</p> <p>How a festival is celebrated in the home e.g. Shrove Tuesday; Christmas</p> <p>The different colours of the church during the year.</p>		
AT2	<p>Who is in authority? How do we show respect? • What do we believe to be true? • How do people communicate with each other? • Who is special to us? How do we show it?</p> <p>What is special for us? What are our special books? How do we show our books are special? • Have we ever carried an important message? • How is the Bible treated in a Church? How might a person use the Bible daily? • Who wrote the Bible?</p> <p>What are your special places and why? How do you behave and feel in your special place? • What communities do you belong to? e.g. school, brownies, cubs • What happens at a church service? • Why are there different colours of the church during the year? • Why is it important to have times of rest? Do you have a special day of the week? Why?</p>		
2 AT1	<p>Jesus is God's Son who lived a long time ago on earth, but is still important.</p> <p>He has special teachings and miracles of healing. Call of the disciples</p> <p>The Lost Sheep: (Luke 15:1-7) Concepts; worry, trust, perseverance, temptation, joy. Make a book 'The Day I lost My....' Play games such as hunt the thimble or Kim's game Discuss the idea of people who don't abide by the rules. Look at behaviour contracts. Everybody is important to God as the sheep are important to the shepherd Good Samaritan: (Luke 10:25-37) How do you show generosity? What happened? Why do people 'pass by', why did the characters 'pass by'. What reactions and consequences might have occurred? Was it easy to forgive? What New Year resolutions did you make? Did you break them? Who knows if you have broken a promise to others? What did Jesus mean by sacrifice? This was Jesus' answer to the question, 'Who is our neighbour?' Role play, drama, dance, Hot Seat the characters for motive. Research charities that put the teaching into action. Make a poster to appeal for a charity, show that every contribution will be valued. Think of a modern version of this story and discuss. Feeding the 5000: (Matthew 14:13-21; Mark 6:30-44; Luke 9:10-17; John 6:1-15) Who was the most important person in that story? Who was the helper? Would Jesus have fed the five thousand without the boy giving up his lunch? It doesn't matter how much you give, just give what you can. The act of giving/sharing is more important. Discuss what thoughts would go through your mind if you were the only one with some food. What would you do? Write the story/ act out through the eyes of the little boy. The man put through the Roof: (Mark 2:4 and Luke 5:17-39) This is an important story told in two gospels. In the story Jesus both forgives the man and also heals him. Good story for talking about friendship and the responsibilities it brings. Make a diorama or act out the story with a blanket, how difficult is it to carry your friend?</p>	Different parts of the Church, non-physical Church, birth of Jesus, Christmas	Christmas experience
AT2	<p>Who are special people in our lives? • Who cares for us? • Who sets us an example? • How do people show care and concern for one another, at home, in school and in the wider community?</p>		

<p>3 AT1</p>	<p>Prayer is a conversation with God and there are many different kinds of prayer, formal and informal, personal, thankful, supplication (asking), and adoration (worship). The Catholic Church has prayers which petition Saints to intercede for them. The most well-known Christian prayer is The Lord's Prayer (Our father) which was taught by Jesus to his followers as a way to talk to God. This prayer is used in most Christian acts of worship regardless of denomination.</p> <p>Daily prayer is encouraged, Church of England clergy are required to pray morning and evening which is a model for the faithful. The whole service is seen as a prayer including the hymns.</p> <p>Recognise that for many people their faith can be a source of strength.</p> <p>How do people suffer? Physically? Mentally? How is some suffering self-inflicted? How might a person's faith help them when they are suffering?</p> <p>Religious people feel that following a faith helps people to deal with modern day problems</p> <p>Identify what qualities we admire in people. Bravery, courage, excellent behaviour etc</p>	<p>faith, suffering, adversity</p>	
<p>AT2</p>	<p>Can you know how you'll react to situations? • If you had to go into hiding what would you put in yoursuitcase? • Could you survive on a desert island on your own? What personal characteristics are needed?</p> <p>Use a variety of reflective questions e.g. what sound do you associate with suffering? • What colour is suffering? • Can suffering sometimes be for a good purpose? Give examples.</p> <p>• Who do we admire? • Why do we admire them? • What do they do that makes them special? • How does their behaviour make them special? • How are they role models</p> <p>What difference does a belief in God and Jesus make to the way a Christian lives? • Why do Christians pray and read the Bible?</p> <p>• What motivates Christians to help others? • How do people choose a role model? Who inspires you? • What affect do role models have on people's choices and ambitions? • What motivates people to live the way that they do? What is important to them?</p>		
<p>4 AT1</p>	<p>Christians believe that – Jesus is God made man, that Jesus is still present and it is important to follow Jesus' example. The disciples were chosen from amongst the ordinary people Jesusmet.</p> <p>They were key to spreading the teachings of Jesus.</p> <p>Jesus taught people using real life examples and parables. It is important to get the children to reflect on what it shows that Jesus valued, what people of the time might have thought of it and how Christians today put the message into practice. Talk about the Christian belief that God cares for everyone</p> <p>What are the distinctive features of a Christian church? How do buildings differ?</p> <p>What happens in a church on a Sunday and during the week?</p> <p>How do Christians worship God?</p> <p>What are some of the important places around the world for Christianity?</p> <p>The Church is not just a building, it is the community of Christians.</p>	<p>Church, Christian, parables, Jesus, disciples</p>	
<p>AT2</p>	<p>What examples can be taken from these people's lives? • How do you judge/make opinions about other people? • How do your beliefs affect your actions?</p> <p>What examples can be taken from these people's lives? • What difference did God and/or Jesus make to their decisions and behaviour? • What made the disciples follow Jesus without question?</p> <p>How do some of the stories Jesus told help us to understand him? Who cares for each of us? How do we know that we should look after each other? Do you think these stories are similar? What message was Jesus trying to convey to people who were listening? What happenings in the world today are sometimes called miracles</p> <p>• What are some of the feelings evoked by a Christian church? E.g. peace, security, majesty. How might these feelings help</p>		

	Christians worship God? • What motivates a Christian to help/serve other people? • Are there other things/places that people hold in such high regard that they 'worship' them?		
5 AT1	<p>There are also secular ways of celebrating these.</p> <p>The major Christian festivals are Christmas, Easter, Ascension and Pentecost</p> <p>Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus and Christians believe He is the son of God.</p> <p>Easter remembers His death and Resurrection.</p> <p>Ascension is 40 days after Easter and is when Jesus returned to Heaven.</p> <p>Pentecost is 50 days after Easter and is when the Holy Spirit came to be with Jesus' disciples and they began telling everyone about Jesus. Christians believe the Holy Spirit is with them now, enabling them to live as Jesus would want.</p> <p>Christians mark key events in their own lives (birth, choosing Christian belief, marriage, death). • It is important for Christians to mark these events in a religious way to reconfirm their beliefs.</p> <p>Christians celebrate the birth of a baby in two different ways. Some people have their babies baptised/christened (Anglican, Catholic, Methodist) believing that this makes the child a Christian. Other families thank God for their child and 'dedicate' them to God (Baptist, Evangelical, and Pentecostal). Consider the promises made during these ceremonies. Why is it important for Christians to celebrate and make promises in church?</p> <p>Explore the reasons why people get married.</p> <p>Find out about the symbolism of weddings.</p> <p>Find out about the different promises made at weddings from different faith groups.</p>	rites of passage	
AT2	<p>• How do seasons change? • What moods do you think of for summer, winter, autumn and spring? • What will change in your life? • What won't change? • What ceremonies do people have to mark the changes?</p> <p>Why is it important to remember and celebrate significant people and events? • What aspect of Christian teaching do they commemorate? • What difference does celebrating these events make to Christians? • Christians believe that Jesus didn't die as an old man but ascended to Heaven to be with God. What difference does this make to their faith and experience? (e.g. prayer, life after death) • Christians have the Holy Spirit to help them live what power/motivation do other people have?</p> <p>What are the significant events in people's lives? How do they mark them? • What important promises do you make and why?</p> <p>• Do you believe in life after death/heaven? What difference might this belief make to the way people live their lives?</p>		
6 AT1	<p>The different rites of passage that pupils can think of or have experienced so far</p> <p>Religious people mark the special moments in a person's life in ceremonious ways E.g. naming ceremonies, childhood to Adulthood, confirmation, weddings, and funerals.</p> <p>Consider some of the different ways babies are celebrated and named.</p> <p>God as Father, Son and Holy Spirit</p> <p>God as Judge, Forgiver, Creator, Saviour, King, Shepherd</p> <p>Christians believe in the Trinity, which is God the father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit</p> <p>Recap the Bible is a Collection of 66 books made up of the Old and New Testament. The Old Testament is the same as the Jewish Holy writings. The New Testament is the story of Jesus and how Christianity was begun.</p> <p>In what ways might the Bible 'speak' to Christians and make a difference to their lives? (attitude or behaviour)</p> <p>Reflect on "maturing" ceremonies as a key ritual in life. Think about what they believe to be the main differences between childhood and adulthood</p> <p>Develop pupils' understanding of beliefs about life after death consider the power of feelings associated with loss. • To reflect</p>	circumstance, change, promises, emotions, loss,	

	on and, where appropriate, share their own feelings about loss. Identify what qualities we admire in people. Bravery, courage, excellent behaviour etc.		
AT2	<p>How do seasons change? • What moods do you think of for summer, winter, autumn and spring? • What will change in your life? • What won't change? • What ceremonies do people have to mark the changes?</p> <p>What are the special moments in a person's life? E.g. naming ceremonies, Childhood to adulthood, confirmation, weddings, and funerals. • Have you had a day when you felt special? • How did people prepare that day for you? • What was expected of you on the day?</p> <p>• What are the special ceremonies at the birth of a baby? • Why are our names important? • Why were you given your name? • How were you given your name? • What does your name mean? • Why is it important to know people's name?</p> <p>Research some of the rituals and promises associated with Confirmation in Christianity and Bar/Bat Mitzvah in Judaism</p> <p>Find out about and describe the events of a Jewish or Hindu wedding. • What is the meaning of the symbols used?</p> <p>What has changed for us this year? (E.g. new teacher, new friends, new home etc.). • Why do people move house? • In what ways do we show we remember people? • How can we say thank you for the lives of people?</p> <p>Who do we admire? • Why do we admire them? • What do they do that makes them special? • How does their behaviour make them special? • How are they role models?</p> <p>What qualities do you associate with each of the descriptions? • What does the Trinity mean? Genesis 18 is an example of a visit by three angels</p> <p>What difference would it make to someone to have a book that shows them how God wants them to live? Where do other people get their 'code of life' from? • What motivates people to move overseas and learn a new language in order to translate the Bible? Is there anything that would be this important to you? • What different genres make up a Bible? • What do Christians learn from the Bible? Who does it teach them about?</p>		

	Year 1	Year 5	Year 6
Judaism AT1	<p>God as creator and our carer</p> <p>The Shema – Deuteronomy 6: 4-9 is the most important prayer and kept on every doorpost in the home</p> <p>The Mezuzah is the special case the Shema is kept in</p> <p>Understand the importance of Abraham and Moses to Jewish people • Abraham was the first person to teach the idea that there was only one God; before then, people believed in many gods. • God promised Abraham that he would be the father of a great nation and that nation is the Jewish nation. • Moses was a Jewish baby found in the bulrushes' saved from death. He was brought up in an</p>	<p>Part of Pharaoh is in all of us in the stubbornness and close mindedness that ultimately trips us up. Passover celebrations are focused on the home. This makes Passover the most popular Jewish holiday. Families travel great distances to be together at Passover.</p> <p>The 10 commandments are a summary of the rules that God wants the Jewish people to live by. The same rules are important to Christian people. It is a pleasure for religious people to follow God's rules. To concentrate on being sorry for wrongdoing.</p> <p>Moses and the special relationship with God.</p> <p>Understand how the Jewish calendar affects daily life, Purim is celebrated around March. Esther chosen as wife, Haman plots to kill Jews Esther risks her life and saves the Jews. Standing up for your beliefs. Triumph</p>	<p>God as creator, carer</p> <p>Orthodox Jews pray 3 times a day. The tallit or Prayer shawl has significance in the number of tassels.</p> <p>Ten plagues. Pesach (Passover). Journey to the Promised Land. Passover is also called 'The Festival of Freedom' and is a celebration of freedom – its importance to the individual today and throughout history.</p> <p>The Tenakh is made up of the Torah meaning law (five books of Moses) The Nevi'Im (the Prophets) The Ketuvim (the writings). Someone who writes the scrolls is called the sofer. The scrolls are all exactly the same. Understand the importance of the Torah in Jewish life. Recap the words of the Shema. Learn about the annual cycle of the readings and festival of</p>

	<p>Egyptian palace and when an adult he led the Jews out of slavery in Egypt to their new land. Look at and learn about Jewish scrolls (real or replicas) • What is the Sefer Torah and Yad? • The Torah is kept in the Holy Ark in the Synagogue, dressed, and treated with respect. • Written in Hebrew exactly the same each time • Find out about the work of the scribe. • Simchat Torah – festival. Learn about the Synagogue where Jewish people meet together. • Orthodox, Reform and Liberal synagogues are slightly differently arranged.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sukkot, a harvest festival, is celebrated around the end of September and the beginning of October. • Investigate ways in which Sukkot is celebrated by Jewish people. • Jewish people remember the time when Moses took them on their journey out of Egypt to find their new land Israel. During the journey, which lasted many years, they had no permanent home and lived in temporary tents. • To give thanks for their safe journey Jewish people build a Sukkah (or shelter) and live, eat and even sleep in it for seven days. Jewish people gathering their harvest in the autumn build shelters in the fields. <p>Chanukah is celebrated in December and is a festival of light. • The bravery of Judas Maccabee is celebrated. • Jews also remember this as a time when God intervened in history to help them. • The Lamp in the temple burning for 8 days. A symbol of victory over oppression. • Celebrations e.g. The Chanukah Menorah (a candle stick with 8 candles and a servant candle in the centre) lit; cards and presents; Dreidel game; sweet foods eaten</p>	<p>of good over evil and divine providence – the belief that even when we don't feel that God is looking after us, He actually is. His name doesn't explicitly appear in the whole Book of Esther, however the word 'Melech' – 'King' appears more than 100 times which is an allusion to the True King. How Purim is celebrated e.g. the story is read from the third section of the Hebrew Bible and is read from a handwritten scroll in Hebrew; fancy dress; rattles used; special cakes; charity.</p>	<p>Simchat Torah.</p> <p>The Shema Deuteronomy 6:4 – The most important words of God. Recap the Mezuzah case from KS1. The Synagogue and the home are both places for worship. Explore the meaning of some symbols within the synagogue. Consider the synagogue as a community and its place in the local area. Understand the importance of Israel and Jerusalem to Jewish people.</p> <p>Emphasise that worship and prayer is not only done in the Synagogue but is equally important is the home. Sunset Friday to night fall Saturday is called Shabbat; thanking God for creation and freedom from slavery; remembering that only God is our master, and no one else. Special meal and prayers. No work is done for 24 hours (particularly by Orthodox Jews) it is a time of rest and renewal.</p> <p>Interpretation of Leviticus 23:26-32. Prayers are said at the Synagogue every weekday. It is every Jewish man's duty to attend prayers as often as possible because they can only take place if ten adult males are present to form a minyan, or quorum. Men should pray in the morning, afternoon and evening. The prayer book is called the siddur and contains different types of prayer including the Shema, which affirms belief in One God, which is repeated morning and night. The Shema is rolled up in the mezuzah and placed on the doorposts of Jewish homes and also within the tefillin, which is strapped onto the forehead and arms during morning prayers.</p> <p>Holocaust Memorial Day is important to Jewish people so the Holocaust is not forgotten. How can such a day be a 'bridge-builder'? Anne Frank's Diary gives information on the Holocaust.</p>
AT2	<p>What do we mean by Authority? • Who do we show respect to? • How do we show respect? • What do we believe to be true? •</p>	<p>Who is special to us? How do we show them respect? How did Moses command the respect of the people?</p>	<p>What do we mean by Authority? What is God like? Find examples. How do we communicate?</p>

	<p>What is God like? Who is special to us? • How do we show them respect? • What are the qualities of a leader? How do books guide your life? • Where and how do we keep special books? • Encourage the children to think about a simple 'Jewish' wise saying such as 'Love your neighbour as yourself' What is your special place? Why is it special? What do you do there? • Who leads the worship for Jewish people? A Rabbi is not necessary for leading prayers; a knowledgeable lay-person can also lead. • Who is a Rabbi and why is he/she important to Jewish people. • Why does a candle burn continuously in the synagogue? What special times do you celebrate? • What event are Jewish people remembering at Sukkot? • Link Sukkot to Harvest festival. • What are the ceremonies that take place at Sukkot? What special times do you celebrate? • How is the story of Chanukah special to Jewish people? • What does the word Chanukah mean?</p>	<p>What are the qualities of a leader? What celebrations do you have in your home? Explore rules for living and discuss with the children how they regard them. What rules do you have for yourself? Your family? Your class? Your school? Consider how the events of this festival affect people's lives and thinking. What do you think being brave is? When have you been brave? For yourself? For others? Why do we celebrate 'happy' occasions?</p>	<p>What do our actions mean? How do we show praise? Why are the Tallit and Capel important? When are they worn? Discuss with the children writings that are important to them. Investigate writings that refer to values and moral codes. How do we show praise? • Why are the Tallit and Capel important? When are they worn? • What do you think happens to them as they get older? • How do we communicate? What do our actions mean? Discuss the special places the children have visited. • How did they feel when they visited these special places? What activities happen in your house? When might a home be made special? Why? Do you have special days? How do we show people they are welcome? Why are homes important? What rules/customs do we have in our home? What rules/customs do other people we know have? How can we say sorry? How can we show we are really sorry? How would God know if they were sorry? Who keeps Yom Kippur? What happens on the day? Is it a good idea to have a special time to say sorry to God? Who leads the prayers? In the Synagogue or home? How does prayer or time to reflect improve the quality of a person? Do we need quiet times during the day? What sort of situations might make you want to pray? Do you need special places to go to, to pray or think? Is prayer a personal or communal activity? What is a bystander? How can we be bridge-builders? Who was Anne Frank and why do we remember her? How can such a day be a 'bridge-builder'? How would it feel to be banned from school, the park, the doctor etc.?</p>
Vocabulary	Jewish, Abraham, Moses, Torah, Synagogue	Purim, Moses, The Exodus, Ten Commandments,	Torah, Tanakh, Yom Kippur, Holocaust Memorial Day

	Year 1	Year 5
Hinduism AT1	<p>There is one God (Brahman). God is so great that we cannot comprehend, so Hindus also worship deities which are representations of different parts of the one god. Recognise that Krishna is important to Hindus he reminds them of their responsibilities and expects people to contribute to a well ordered society by putting others before themselves. He also reminds them that God's creation is theirs to enjoy responsibly while also having fun. Secular symbols e.g. Traffic Lights. He is often seen with these symbols; Swastika, Peacocks, Flute, Cow and is represented as being the colour Blue. Celebration of Janmashtami (birthday of Krishna). Hindus worship in the home (Home shrines) and in the temple or Mandir. Use of the Puja tray and Arti lamp What happens during worship e.g. Removing shoes, ringing bells, touching floor with forehead, singing, prayer, making offerings, blowing conch shell, chanting of Aum Know that Hindus have different special books. • i.e. Bhagavad Gita, Upanishads, Vedas • Know why Good conquered evil in the story of Rama and Sita • More than one book of connected stories. • Some stories about Krishna. Not all Hindus read the same texts. Recognise that light is a religious symbol • Retell the story of Rama and Sita Festival takes place in August. • It is a celebration of brothers' and sisters' honour of each other Recognise that colour is a religious symbol • Understand how good can triumph over evil • Recognize the importance of the gods Vishnu and Krishna in the festival of Holi. Some believe the origin of the festival lies with Krishna who was very mischievous as a young boy and threw coloured water over the gopis (milkmaids) with whom he is believed to have grown up. This developed into the practical jokes and games of Holi. • The legend of Prahlad and Holika is also connected with Holi.</p>	<p>Who is Brahman? One God in many forms So great that we cannot comprehend and so the parts of the whole are seen as different deities. Hindus also describe Brahman as the ultimate reality which pervades the universe and is within everything (omnipresent). The atman (real self or soul) in all living things is considered to be a tiny fragment of Brahman and is eternal. Many Hindus believe that when they reach moksha (their final liberation) they will be reunited with God. The universe is constantly going through the pattern of birth, growth and death. The three most important functions of God within this world relate to this continuous cycle of life. Read the story of 'The Blind Men and The Elephant' or act out the story to understand the concept that Brahman is too immense to be imagined. (See resource sheet below) Study Hindu rules for living and what these say about treating people and the natural world; read stories that explore these views. Krishna and Rama are Avatars of Vishnu who comes to fight when evil threatens the world. Ganesh is the son of Shiva and Parvathi, Ganesh has an elephantine countenance with a curved trunk and big ears, and a huge pot-bellied body of a human being. Lakshmi is one of the mother goddesses and is addressed as "Mata" (mother) instead of just "Devi" (goddess). As a female counterpart of Lord Vishnu, the female energy of the Supreme Being. She is the goddess of prosperity, wealth, purity, generosity, and the embodiment of beauty, grace and charm. Om or Aum is of paramount importance in Hinduism. This symbol (as seen in the image on the right) is a sacred syllable representing Brahman, the impersonal Absolute of Hinduism — omnipotent, omnipresent, and the source of all manifest existence Hindus do not have one book of sacred writings but use many different ones. The Mandir is a place where Hindus worship. Prayer and worship is often led by a priest. Preparations for worship. The shrine and murtis. Worship as an exchange of love, Hindu worship uses all the 5 senses. Durga Puja - the ceremonial worship of the mother goddess, is one of the most important festivals of India. An occasion for reunion and rejuvenation, and a celebration of traditional culture and customs. It is celebrated in October. Navaratri is a festival dedicated to the worship of the Hindu deity Durga. The</p>

		<p>word Navaratri means 'nine nights' in Sanskrit, nava meaning nine and ratri meaning nights. During these nine nights and ten days, nine forms of Devi are worshipped.</p> <p>People of the Hindu faith worship in their homes and in the Mandir.</p> <p>In the home there is a shrine, Gruhmandir, to the favourite deities of the family. Puja takes place each morning at the shrine and the worship may include hymns, offerings, meditation and reading from a Hindu scripture. The prayers and ceremony are part of the fulfilment of the four aims of life, Dharma, religious merit, Artha, gain of wealth, Karma, fulfilment of wishes and Moksha, the release from the cycle of birth and death.</p>
AT2	<p>Are you the same to everyone you meet? (E.g. son, brother, friend etc.). • How are you different with different groups of people? Who is important to you? Why? • What symbols do we know/recognise? • Why are symbols important? • How do we overcome difficulties? • Who/what helps us?</p> <p>What happens in a Mandir? e.g. Puja, Arti ceremony, worship • Who leads the worship in a Mandir • What is a shrine? How is a shrine used in a Hindu home? • Where do people go to think about God? • How can we show respect in special places? • What special things do we have at home and how do we treat them?</p> <p>What is your special book? • What do you think happens in the world that is bad? Or good? • What can be done to stop bad things? What festivals do you celebrate? • How did the story make you feel? When is it celebrated? What happens? Who is involved? What presents are given? • Why Rakhis are considered valuable even though they aren't worth a lot of money? • What symbols are on Rakhi cards? Is it good to have a festival of friendship? Why? Why not? • Who has been your friend this year? How can you have friends who do not live near you?</p>	
Vocabulary	Hindu, Krishna, temple, Raksha Bandhan, Holi, colour	Hindu, Deities, Mandir, Diwali, Vedas, mantras, Om sign

	Year 2	Year 4
Islam AT1	<p>Understand the role the Imam plays in the life of a Mosque</p> <p>Know that Islam is a religion with 1 God and His name is Allah – who created the world and sent his message to the world by the prophet Muhammad. • There is only one God (Allah) and he has no partners. • Allah has many names. • What do Muslims do to feel close to Allah?</p>	<p>Some Muslims use and read the Qur'an every day.</p> <p>Mosques are a place where Muslims can come together for prayer and religious events. Most mosques look different but have the same features: minaret, dome</p>

	<p>Praying, reading the Qur'an, following the 5 pillars of Islam Prophet Muhammad is respected not worshipped. Muslims do not have images of Allah or Prophet Muhammad. • Prophet Muhammad was chosen by Allah. Prophet Muhammad was the final Messenger from Allah. PbuH means 'peace be upon him' and is said by Muslims when talking about the prophet Muslims believe that the Qur'an is the direct word of Allah Recognise that the Qur'an is the major source of Islamic stories Find out why some mosques are more important than others. Are mosques the same all over the world? What are the common features of a Mosque? Children to know the language associated with the different features of the mosque. e.g. Minaret, Minbar Children to know what the main customs, traditions and stories connected to Eid-ul-Fitr are. Find out how Muslims keep Ramadan by eating only before daybreak and after sunset and studying the Qur'an. Learn that keeping Ramadan is required by the holy book, the Qur'an. Describe how Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr by going to the mosque, holding family celebrations and sending cards.</p>	<p>and portal.</p> <p>Some Muslims also try to give up bad habits or negative behaviour during ramadan.</p> <p>Fasting through the month of Ramadan is one of the Five Pillars or 'duties' of Islam. The Five Pillars are: Profession of Faith (shahada), Prayer (salat), Alms (zakat), Fasting (sawm) and Pilgrimage (hajj).</p> <p>During Eid many Muslim people wear their best clothes and decorate their homes. There are special prayers in mosques.</p> <p>They eat delicious food with their families and give and receive gifts.</p>
<p>AT2</p>	<p>What is the significance of the Imam on a Muslim's time at amosque? How does somebody become an Imam? How do we show respect to our leaders? Children to be able to able to explain who has influence in their lives – Parents, family, teachers, group leaders as well as faith leaders. Why are names important? Does it matter how I treat the environment? Who has influence in pupils lives – Parents, family, teachers, and group leaders as well as faith leaders. How and why does the teaching of Muhammad affect the life of aMuslim? Is there a saying you think people should live by? Find some of the Hadith sayings of Muhammad How does the teaching of the Qur'an affect a Muslim's life? What are your special places and why? How do you behave and feel in your special place? What place is special to me and why? What is the significance of visiting a Mosque for a Muslim? What is the significance of a trip to a mosque for a Muslim? Why are all Mosques facing the same way? Why do Muslims try to face in a certain direction to pray? How does a Muslim feel about Ramadan and Eid-ul-Fitr? Think of other ways people celebrate, are there any similarities?</p>	<p>What do we believe to be true? How does someone show they believe in a God?</p> <p>What are the qualities of a leader? Who influences the things you do? What qualities do you admire in them? Is there a saying you think people should live by?</p> <p>What is the effect the Qur'an has on the daily life of aMuslim? Does different teaching affects the way we behave? - E.g. Rules atschool. Which books are special to us and why? Which books give us guidance? When have we understood something not understood before? What is the difference between something revealed and something written? Why would people show respect to a book? What is precious?</p> <p>Special places - What is sacred? Which communities do we belong to? How do we show it?</p> <p>Why do people go to special places to worship? What are the challenges facing Muslims at work and school during Ramadan? How do you show commitment to your friends and family? What do you do when it is a celebration or festival time? How have you remembered a special time?</p> <p>What are the rules that guide you? Who told them to you? Where did the 5 Pillars come from? Why do Muslims attach importance to these rules? Is there a</p>

		<p>part of your home that is special to you? Are there times when pupils like to be quiet and think about someone/something special? Do people of faith pray for the same sort of thing? Why is it important to Muslims to pray 5 times a day? Do you have any special rules to follow about the food you eat? Are there times when you wear very special clothes that are different to your normal clothes? Why do you? Why do Muslims remove their shoes indoors?</p> <p>How does prayer or time to reflect improve the quality of a person? Do we need quiet times during the day? What sort of situations might make you want to pray? Do you need special places to go to, to pray or think? Is prayer a personal or communal activity?</p>
Vocabulary	Muslim, Allah, Muhammad PBUH, Qur'an, Mosque	Allah, Muhammad PBUH, Qur'an, Mosque, final Prophet, Ramadan, Eid-ul-Fitr, Five Pillars

	Year 3	
Buddhism AT1	<p>The Buddha was a man who lived 2500 years ago who looked deeply into questions like 'why do we suffer' and 'what makes us happy'. • He encouraged his followers to notice all of their current experience.</p> <p>Buddha means awakened one.</p> <p>Siddhartha Gautama was the Buddha. A prince. The Four Sights. Leaving the Palace. Following different teachers. Deciding to sit under the Bodhi tree until he found the way out of suffering for everyone. Buddhists follow the teachings of the Buddha. Buddhism is a way of life.</p> <p>Siddhartha Gautama was the son of a king and queen who was born around 2500 years ago in Nepal. He was to become the founder of one of the world's great religions called Buddhism.</p> <p>Prince Siddhartha grew frustrated over the years and when he was 29 years old, he sneaked out of the place for the first time ever. He saw four things that he had never seen before and these changed his life forever; a sick man, a dead man, a holy man and an old man. These are the Four Noble Truths.</p> <p>Stories that illustrate aspects of teaching, the Jataka tales for example. Buddhists do not have a single Holy book. Sacred writings are a way to remember the Buddha's teachings. For the first 400 years this was an oral tradition which was then written down on palm leaves and is called the Tripitaka. Sacred books may be placed on the shrine, recited and studied; simple aphorisms are sung in Mantras; written on stones (e.g. mani stones), on prayer flags or in prayer wheels(Tibet). There are 3 different parts. Buddhists use its teachings to show them how to live</p> <p>Although the Buddha is not seen as a personal creator God, some Buddhists nevertheless worship the Buddha. Some follow his teachings as a perfect example of living. A Vihara is a Buddhist monastery or a meeting place of Buddhist monks. Monks live and worship in the Vihara.</p> <p>The Buddha taught that everyone suffers. We suffer because the world is not the way we want it to be. However, there is a way to be happy, and he has discovered it and called it the Eightfold Noble Path. It teaches us how to water the seeds of happiness and not water seeds of unhappiness.</p> <p>There are differences in the way Buddhism is practised in different countries across SE Asia and in England</p>	

	<p>Buddhists celebrate their festival days in special ways that differ with the type of Buddhism followed. Wesak – May Katina day – October Loi Krathong - November</p> <p>What happens when a Buddhist goes to the temple to worship and pray. Do Buddhists pray in the same way as other faith/worshippers?</p> <p>What rules do you follow and why? Who influences your decisions and why? The five precepts are ‘training principles’ to practice with the intention of getting better. The five principals - Be kind • Be generous • Be contented • Be honest • Be aware •</p> <p>‘Actions have consequences’ was the first idea that the Buddha taught after his enlightenment and is the foundation of Buddhist thought. Buddhist do not view the death of the physical body as the end, but as a part of a cycle from birth to death to rebirth</p>
AT2	<p>What did the Buddha mean by ‘awake’? How much of our lives are we ‘awake’ – that is present and alive to the present moment? Where our minds are when we are not present – past or future?</p> <p>How did Siddhartha react to the suffering he saw outside the palace? How do we suffer? What made Siddhartha think there may be a way out of suffering? What do we do to comfort ourselves? Or help others who are suffering? What is a role model? What qualities would you look for in a role model? What kind of person would you like to be? How would you like to be remembered? Who was the Buddha? Why is Buddha important to Buddhists? What is Buddhism? What does it mean to be Buddhist?</p> <p>What message are these stories trying to give? Do you think they are relevant today? Do they point to truths (or ways of seeing things) that are found in other religions? Or not? What can we learn from stories?</p> <p>How do rules and teaching can affect the way we live? – e.g. School, rules at home, rules to play games. How does the teaching found in the Tripitaka affect the daily lives of Buddhists? Where do you put an important message you do not want to forget? What ways do we receive important messages?</p> <p>Where do you go to be quiet and think? Why these places are special? What do you find on a Buddhist shrine and why? How might these things encourage a Buddhist to enjoy life more and sufferless?</p> <p>What makes us happy? What makes us unhappy? How can we be happy all the time? Can you think of a good time when you were happy? Was there anything that slightly marred it? Do you think that what you chose will always make you happy? What three wishes would you make for yourself and the world to change life for the better? Does happiness or unhappiness just happen to us or can we water the seeds of happiness – even when we are unhappy?</p> <p>Why are there differences in the same religion practised in different places around the world?</p> <p>How do different people celebrate birthdays? Does everyone celebrate in the same way? Why it is important to remember these special days?</p> <p>How does the faith of a Buddhist affect their behaviour and attitudes to daily life? Do we need quiet times during the day?</p> <p>Why do you think the Buddha recommended these precepts as a way to be happy? Vegetarianism is seen as an important way of doing no harm. What do you think? How does a ‘training principle’ compare to a ‘rule’?</p>
Vocabulary	<p>Buddha, Buddhapadipa, Four Noble truths, suffering, Bodhi Tree, Siddhartha, monk, Wesak, Tripitaka, Mantra, Prayer wheel, Lotus flower, enlightenment</p>

	Year 3
Sikhism AT1	<p>There is only God who made everything and all religions lead to the same God, but from different paths. God has no mark or symbols, no colour or caste, not even family lineage; God's form, colour, shape and dress can be described by no one. God is immovable and self – existent and shines in borrowed light. No-one can measure God's might.' From the Jap Sahib</p> <p>Guru Nanak is the founder of Sikhism. It was very important to him that people were treated equally and fairly. Guru means teacher.</p> <p>Guru Gobind Singh was the last human Guru and decreed that the Guru Granth Sahib (the Sacred Writings) would be the final Guru and treated as a living Guru. He joined the Sikhs together as a community which is called the Khalsa.</p> <p>It takes 48 hours to read the Guru Granth Sahib from beginning to end without any breaks. This is done on festival times by teams of readers. The non-stop reading of the Guru Granth Sahib is called the Akhand Path.</p> <p>The Guru Granth Sahib is the final Guru. Guru Granth Sahib is treated as a human Guru with respect in the Gurdwara. Not many Sikhs have a copy in their homes. The Mool Mantar at the beginning of the holy book (The Guru Granth Sahib) tells people what Sikhs believe</p> <p>The place of worship is called the Gurdwara. There is a worship space and space for a kitchen and a space for eating called the Langar, anyone who comes will be offered food. Placing the Guru Granth Sahib on a throne under a canopy, covering it with rumalas and waving the chauri over it shows the great respect with which it is held. Humility is shown by people taking off their shoes, covering their hair, bowing and sitting on a lower level to the Guru Granth Sahib.</p> <p>Baisakhi is the festival that celebrates the founding of the Khalsa by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699. It is celebrated on 13th April and marks the beginning of the New Year for Sikhs. • The festival of Baisakhi is a renewal of the faith. It is a celebration of the faith community. The flag is renewed at the Gurdwara as well as a reading of the whole Guru Granth Sahib.</p> <p>Bandi Chor is celebrated as the return of Guru Hargobind. Amritsar is the site of the Golden temple. It is celebrated on the same day as Hindu Diwali.</p> <p>Not all Sikhs wear the 5 Ks, only members of the Khalsa. What is the law regarding wearing these items? • Kirpan – A short sword, to show willingness to fight for their faith and protect the weak. • Kachs – A pair of under shorts to allow freedom of movement when riding and fighting for their faith • Kara – A steel bangle as a mark of the unity of the fellowship • Kesh – A command never to cut their hair • Kanga – A comb to keep their long hair tidy and a reminder to lead a tidy well-ordered life.</p> <p>Prayer and hymn singing are important for focusing on God and realising God within. Set prayers from the Guru Granth Sahib are said by many Sikhs morning and evening. Members of the Khalsa have to say the 39 'steps' of the morning prayers but most families use the first five. The Mool Mantar is a statement of belief for Sikhs composed by Guru Nanak and found at the beginning of every chapter of the Guru Granth Sahib.</p>
AT2	<p>Do you have a belief? What do you believe? What do you picture when you think of God? Can you think of any other religions that believe in one God?</p> <p>How is the life of a significant religious figure important to believers? How did Guru Nanak's disappearance as a young man change his life? Does this remind you of any other religious experiences? Can you think of a time when you feel that you were not treated fairly? How did that make you feel? • How would pupils like to be treated and how should they treat others? What qualities do we admire? Why? What qualities are needed in the leader of a faith? Why?</p> <p>What was the Guru trying to teach the Sikh community? Are the teachings still relevant to today? What groups do we belong to? How did we become members?</p> <p>Who is allowed to read from the Guru Granth Sahib? Can you name any other holy books? Can you think of something you have learnt from someone you have never met?</p> <p>Where can the Akhand Path take place? Why does it take place? What do the readers feel like when they are chosen to read?</p> <p>What rule/code would you live by? Do any other religions have rules?</p> <p>Where are your special places? How can people show they're equal in a special place? Who uses the Langar? How does the Langar/Gurdwara show equality?</p> <p>Who is allowed food? Who serves the food?</p> <p>Do you know what Bandi Chor means? Do you know why Bandi Chor is celebrated? How do Sikhs prepare for Bandi Chor? What do they do during Bandi Chor?</p> <p>Why do people celebrate festivals? Why is Amritsar a place of pilgrimage?</p>

	<p>Why is it important to renew your faith annually? Do other faith groups have a similar festival of renewing their faith?</p> <p>What symbols of identity do we wear? Why are they important? What does it feel like to be part of a group? Why the turban is worn?</p> <p>How does prayer or time to reflect improve the quality of a person? Do we need quiet times during the day? What sort of situations might make you want to pray? Do you need special places to go to, to pray or think? Is prayer a personal or communal activity? What is the purpose of prayer? Is it important to pray? Who leads the prayers in the Gurdwara?</p>
Vocabulary	Guru, Guru Granth Sahib, Kalsa, Kanga, Kesh, Kara, Kachera. Kirpan, Bandi Chor, Gurdwara, Mool Mantra, Langar

	Year 2	Year 4
Humanism AT1	<p>Humanism is a non-religious world view.</p> <p>Humanists believe human beings are special and celebrate the many positive things that human beings have achieved.</p> <p>Humanists believe we can't know if a god or gods exist so many don't believe god or gods exist. The most important thing is how you live your life. Humanists believe we can be good and happy.</p> <p>The symbol for Humanism is the 'Happy Human'.</p> <p>They believe reason and empathy can help us understand how we should behave.</p> <p>Many humanists follow the Golden Rule: Treat others as you would like to be treated yourself.</p> <p>Humanists believe we only have one life and we should make the most of it.</p> <p>There are many different roles which some humanists choose to support others in their community, such as volunteering in schools and helping the homeless.</p>	<p>Humanists are an organised group who...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> actively seek to live good lives without religion; believe that moral values are based on human nature and experience; base their moral principles on reason, empathy, shared human values and respect for others, including nature and animals; think people should work together to improve the quality of life for all. <p>Ethical Decisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ethical behaviour: take responsibility for right and wrong actions/decisions Live a positive life for the good of all human beings Work towards solutions for mankind and learn from mistakes <p>Humanists don't believe there is any evidence for an afterlife: we should therefore make the most of this life.</p> <p>Humanists believe human beings should try to live full and happy lives and help others to do the same.</p>
AT2		
Vocabulary	Non-religious world view, empathy, compassion	

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Harvest	<p>How do Christians celebrate Harvest?</p> <p>Why do Christians thank</p>	<p>What does being a steward mean?</p> <p>How do Christians show they</p>	<p>How do Sikhs celebrate Harvest?</p> <p>How does this compare to</p>		<p>What can we learn from the Hindu harvest festival Pongal?</p>	<p>What can we learn from the Jewish harvest festival</p>

	<p>God for the earth? Some Christians go to church, sing and donate food. Some Christians thank God for the earth because they believe that God is responsible for creating the world.</p>	<p>are stewards? A steward is a person who is responsible. Christians show they are stewards by looking after the world and each other.</p>	<p>how Christians celebrate Harvest?</p>		<p>How does Pongal compare to the Christian harvest celebration?</p>	<p>Sukkot? How does Sukkot compare to the Christian harvest celebration?</p>
AT2						
Vocabulary	<p>Harvest festival, Faith, Food, Sharing, Collecting, Gather, Wheat, Thankful, God, Church</p>					

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Christmas	<p>How do Christians celebrate Christmas? What are the key events in the Christmas story and why are they important? Birthdays - whose birthday are we celebrating, how do we celebrate birth? Some Christians go to Church to celebrate Christmas. Many people around the world give gifts to one another. Christmas is celebrated in a variety of ways. Jesus' birthday. The birth of Jesus is an</p>	<p>How does Christmas compare with other festivals of light? What do Christians mean by 'Jesus is the light of the world'? What journeys were undertaken and by whom? What happened to the characters after the birth?</p>	<p>What significant roles do different characters play in the Christmas story? Angels, Herod, Wise men, Shepherds. Look at different gospel accounts of the story. Why are they different? • Fulfilment of Prophecies. • Different versions of the story in the Bible. • A comparison of the Christmas story from different Gospels. • Where did the modern Nativity story come from?</p>	<p>The Local Church at Christmas • The importance of Christmas in the church year • Why some people go to church only at Christmas? • The role of the church in the community at Christmas • What does Christmas mean to Christians? • What are the differences between a religious Christmas and a secular celebration? • Look at the symbols to be found on cards,</p>	<p>Are gifts always tangible? What colours are significant at Christmas time and why? Christmas through Art • Reasons why the nativity is painted in contemporary clothing and settings. • Differences in the portrayal of the baby. • What are the colours used to signify? Feelings conveyed by the picture. • Why is Mary always in blue? Difference between rich and poor clothes} •</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What was prophesied about Jesus' birth in the Old Testament? <p>Charity work at Christmas • Who needs help? • The role of the Church. • Study one of the Charities that work at Christmas. • Why are some people sad and some joyful at Christmas? • Invisible Gifts at Christmas. What makes a good</p>

	important event.			both religious and secular • Representation in stained glass windows	Comparing artistic interpretation to Biblical accounts.	present? • Christian belief in God's 'present' to humanity. • The ultimate Christmas present. • What sort of wishes are bestowed on people at Christmas?
AT2						
Vocabulary	Christmas, Candles, Advent, Tree, Angel, Lights, Carols, Nativity, Mary, Joseph, Jesus, Baby, songs, kings, shepherds, journey, travelling					

	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Easter	How do Christians celebrate Easter? Why might fasting and praying be particularly important to Christians at this time? Why do people have special foods at celebration times? Easter is important because it is when Jesus came back to life three days after he died on the cross.	What are the important events in Holy Week? Look at the different symbols associated with Easter, which ones are from the Christian tradition?	What journeys take place through Holy week/ Easter? How are they relevant to the story? Palm Sunday, what happened? {why the change of attitude}	Holy Week	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What do the different elements of the Passover meal represent and how can we relate them to our lives? Jesus was an 'icon'. Who is iconic in our lives and why? Lent celebrations around the world <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Comparing the different ways Lent is celebrated around the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What do the death and resurrection of Jesus show Christians about who he is? Easter through Art <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The artist's choice of settings, clothing and mood. Colours and symbols most often used. What could appear in a picture just before or

					world. Fasting and celebrating. Reasons for abstinence in Lent. Mothering Sunday (origins of Mother's Day).	just after this one? • Looking at representations of the Stations of the Cross Signs and symbols /Sadness and joy - Last Supper and Garden of Gethsemane - Crucifixion/Resurrection
AT2						
Vocabulary						