

Year 6 RE Autumn 1

Unit U2.5- Is it better to express your religion in arts and architecture or in charity and generosity?

In this unit of work we will find about why holy buildings and works of art matter as expressions of devotion to God and worship and about how generosity and charity are practised.

Key Learning

Why is Muslim architecture impressive?

“praying to the Creator of beauty is easier in the beautiful surroundings “



Is Christian art less or more important than giving to charity?

“it enhances our appreciation of the beauty, goodness, and truth of God's creation.”



Reasons for keeping religious art and architecture.

1. If there were no mosques or churches, the communities might be weaker, and give less to charity
2. Art and architecture are ‘something beautiful for God’
3. Even if you are very poor, you might still want to worship.

Reasons against keeping religious art and architecture.

1. Doing good matters more than worshipping God.
2. Art and architecture may be nice, but they don't save lives
3. In Britain there are 30 000 churches and 1750 mosques. It is more than we need, so we could sell some of them to feed the poor.

Christian Aid

Christian Aid exists to create a world where everyone can live a full life, free from poverty.



Muslim Aid

Develops long-term development projects aimed at providing sustainable living for poor communities and survivors of natural disasters as well as providing emergency relief .



Key Vocabulary

calligraphy	The art of beautiful handwriting.
architecture	The science and art of designing buildings.

Unit U2.8-What difference does it make to believe in Ahimsa (harmlessness), Grace,(generosity of God) and Ummah (community)

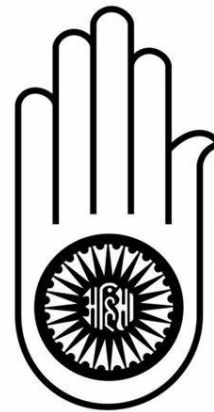
In this unit of work we will explore three important ideas from three different religions in ways that relate to commitment.

Key Learning

The Ummah is an Arabic word meaning community. Muslims all over the world belong to the Ummah. Everyone is equal and bound by their Islamic faith.



Ahimsa is the Hindu belief of respect for all living things and avoidance of violence towards others in actions, words and deeds.



Grace is the term Christians use to describe God's unconditional love for everyone, whether or not they have behaved as he wants them to. To show kindness or compassion to others because that is what God shows them.



Key Vocabulary

Unconditional	Not having any conditions or limits.
Compassion	Caring about others and having genuine feelings for other people's struggles.
Commitment	Doing what needs to be done with a positive attitude.

In this unit of work we will learn about what a non-religious way of life means, and how it is both similar to and different from Christianity.

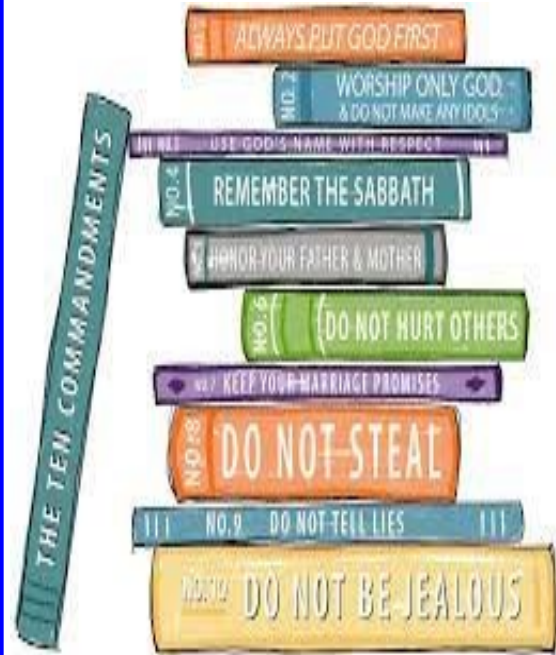
Key Learning

Can you create a code for living that would help the world?

The Humanist code for living



The Christian code for living



Key Vocabulary

Values

Beliefs that show people how to act eg. honesty and respect.

In this unit of work we will explore ideas and examples of what religions do to reduce racism.

Key Learning

What is Racism and why is it unfair?

GOLDEN RULE

"Do unto others as you would have them do unto you." (Christian Doctrine)

SILVER RULE

"Do not do unto others as you would not have them do unto you." (in all cultures)

We will Learn about reasons why Bristol's statue of Edward Colston was racially offensive, but the statue of John Wesley celebrates anti-slavery.

How do religious stories portray fairness and raise questions about racial justice?

"more unites us than divides us."

Jo Cox MP



What do anti racist activists from these religions believe ,what can we learn from them and what are your beliefs.?



Key Vocabulary

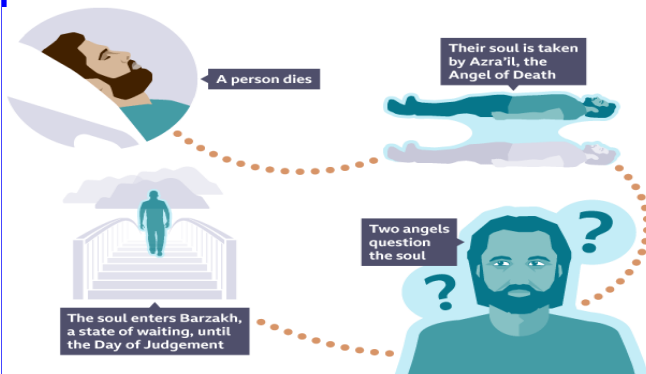
Racism	When people are treated unfairly because of their skin colour or background.
Prejudice	Attitudes or opinions about a person or group simply because the person be-
Ethnicity	A social group that shares a common and distinctive culture, religion, or language
Justice	People behaving in a way that is fair, equal and balanced for everyone.

In this unit of work we will find out about teaching about hard times, focussing on exploring death.

Key Learning

What happens when we die?

Muslims believe:



On **Yawm al-din** (the Day of Judgement) if Allah decides they have done more good deeds than bad they go to **Janah** (Paradise) . If not they go to **Jahannam** (Hell).

Humanists believe:

That it is important to living our one life to the fullest while we're together on Earth .

That there is no afterlife, once we die that is the end of our existence.

They believe that there is no proof of anything different to this.



Christians believe:

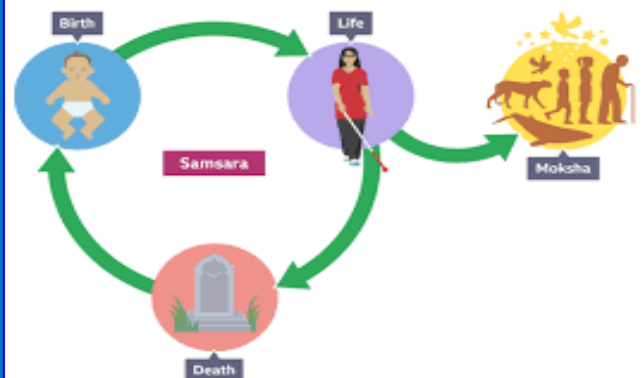
That there is life after death, but not in a physical world.

When they die they are judged by God.

If they have lived a good life they go to Heaven in the presence of God and live forever in the afterlife., f not they go to Hell.



Hindus believe:



Hindus are born and follow Dharma (rules). They earn Karma (good and bad) and are reincarnated (to be reborn)until they earn enough good karma to achieve Moksha(meet Brahman and reincarnation ends)

Key Vocabulary

Judgement	making a decision carefully, after studying and comparing all evidence that is
Reincarnation	the idea that people are born again in another body after they die and this cycle continues over many lifetimes.