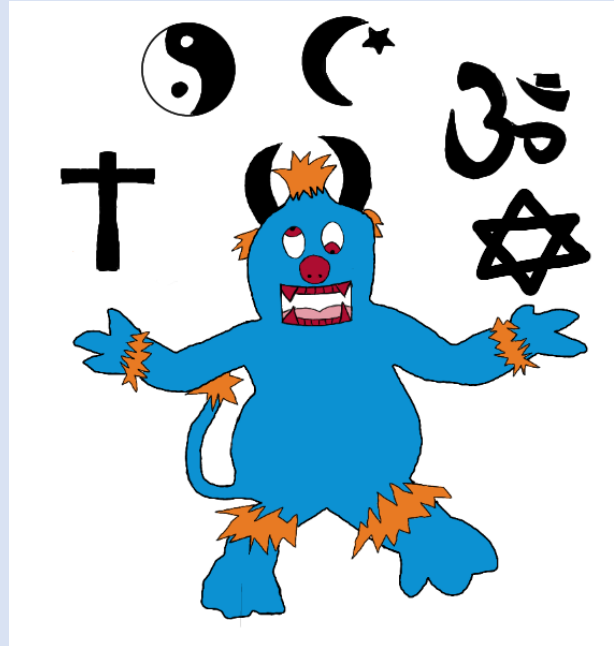


Religious Education Intention Map

Lower Key Stage Two



Intention Map 2024 - 2025

Placing learning at the heart of everything we do.



Term One (Milad un Nabi)



Learning Intentions

Week 1	• Compare and contrast England and Saudi Arabia the birthplace of Prophet Mohammad.
Week 2	• Why are babies special? Why was Muhammad special?
Week 3	• Is it important to be honest? How can you show you are trustworthy?
Week 4	• Why is Muhammad so special to Muslims?
Week 5	• Is it important to follow a leader? • What makes a good leader? • Are you a good leader?

Knowledge Intentions

Week 1	• Look at the different features of the countries such as weather, animals and landscape.
Week 2	• Look at the birth/life story of Muhammad: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him) was born in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, around 570 years after the birth of Prophet Isa/Jesus (peace be upon him). • He was born on Monday the 12th of Rabee Al-Awwal in the year of the Elephant. • There they met a Christian monk named Bahira. Bahira was a knowledgeable and wise man who recognised that Prophet Muhammad (peace and blessings be upon him) was the last Prophet.
Week 3	• Muhammad became known as the Al-Amin – The trustworthy. What does trustworthy mean.
Week 4	• Children learn about the night of power: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laylat al-Qadr, sometimes referred to as 'The Night of Power', is considered the most important and holy night of the Islamic year. It occurs each year during the Islamic holy month of Ramadan. • According to tradition, the Angel Jibril appeared to the prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) while he was quietly meditating. Angel Jibril revealed the first verses of the Qur'an, the literal word of Allah, to Muhammad (PBUH) and commanded him to "Iqra", which means recite or tell.
Week 5	• Children to form opinions about leaders and what makes a good leader.

Assessment

Is it important to follow a leader?
What makes a good leader?
Are you a good leader?

Agreed Syllabus

Exploring

- Describe the key aspects of religions, especially the people, stories and traditions that influence the beliefs and values of others.
- Describe the variety of practices and ways of life in religions and understand how these stem from, and are closely connected with, beliefs and teachings.
- Identify and begin to describe the similarities and differences within and between religions.
- Investigate the significance of religion in the local, national and global communities.
- Consider the meaning of a range of forms of religious expression, understand why they are important in religion, and note links between them.
- Describe and begin to understand religious and other responses to ultimate and ethical questions.
- Use specialist vocabulary in communicating their knowledge and understanding.
- Use and interpret information about religions from a range of sources.

Responding

- Reflect on what it means to belong to a faith community, communicating their own and others' responses.
- Respond to the challenges of commitment both in their own lives and within religious traditions, recognising how commitment to a religion is shown in a variety of ways.
- Discuss their own and others' views of religious truth and belief, expressing their own ideas.
- Reflect on ideas of right and wrong and their own and others' responses to them.
- Reflect on sources of inspiration in their own and others' lives.



Term Two

(Has Christmas lost its meaning?)



Learning Intentions

Week 1	• What does Christmas MEAN to us? Why is Christmas MEANINGFUL to me or not?
Week 2	• What might certain items mean to Christians? How is it used at Christmas, and what it might mean to Christians?
Week 3	• What is the true meaning of Christmas for Christians?
Week 4	• What does having 'meaning' mean?
Week 5	• Has Christmas lost its true meaning? • Do I think Christmas has lost its true meaning?

Knowledge Intentions

Week 1	• Children to think about what Christmas means to them. What makes Christmas special to the children?
Week 2	• Christmas symbols for Christians: Angels, Crosses, Fir tree, Candles, wreaths, all hold special meaning for Christians.
Week 3	• Christmas is the birth of Jesus. Children to learn the bible story of Jesus's birth.
Week 4	• Using bible story children to create their own symbols and suggest meanings for these new symbols.
Week 5	• Children to sum up Christmas for Christians and Christmas for non-religious people. Is it the same? Children form an opinion on whether it is different.

Assessment

Has Christmas lost its true meaning?
Do I think Christmas has lost its true meaning?

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Term Three (Lent)



Learning Intentions

Week 1	• <i>Is it easy to forgive someone? Why might Christians say sorry to God?</i>
Week 2	• <i>Why do you think Jesus went into the desert for 40 days?</i>
Week 3	• <i>Why do some Christians give up distracting activities during lent?</i>
Week 4	• <i>Why do you think Christians pray each day during Lent?</i>
Week 5	• <i>Who listens to prayers?</i> • <i>Does everyone pray?</i>

Knowledge Intentions

Week 1	• <i>How easy is it to forgive someone? Christians say sorry to God because they believe they have sinned. They ask for forgiveness for anything they've done wrong.</i>
Week 2	• <i>Jesus went into the desert to be free from distractions to work on his relationship with God.</i>
Week 3	• <i>Christians give up things to experience sacrifice to help grow their relationship with God.</i>
Week 4	• <i>Christians pray to help their relationship with God. They feel closer with God because of their prayers.</i>
Week 5	• <i>What they find interesting or puzzling in relation to religion and belief.</i> • <i>What is of value and concern to themselves and to others.</i>

Assessment

*Who listens to prayers?
Does everyone pray?*

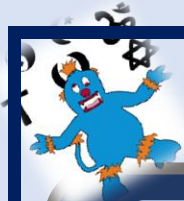
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- *Reflect on sources of inspiration in their own and others' lives.*



Term Four (Jumu'ah)



Learning Intentions

Week 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> When do Muslims pray? Who calls them to prayer?
Week 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Why is a prayer mat important to Muslims?
Week 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is a Mosque?
Week 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is Wushu?
Week 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is Jumu'ah?

Knowledge Intentions

Week 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslims pray 5 times a day. The Muezzin calls them to prayer.
Week 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> They provide a protective layer between the worshiper and the ground. Muslims believe that everything must be clean and pure. Some mats have compasses to help point the mat towards Mecca.
Week 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Learn about the different parts of the Mosque – Mihrab, prayer hall carpet/mats, The Minaret, the ablutions area, minbar and shoe rack.
Week 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wushu is a washing ritual that Muslims do before entering the Mosque to pray. They believe that everything must be as clean and pure as possible.
Week 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jumu'ah is Friday prayers. The importance of saying Friday prayers is mentioned in the Qu'ran and Muhammad said Friday was a special day.

Assessment

What is Jumu'ah?

Agreed Syllabus

Exploring

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Term Five (Jesus Miracles)



Learning Intentions

Week 1	• <i>What is a miracle?</i>
Week 2	• <i>How could this miracle have happened?</i>
Week 3	• <i>Do stories have to be true (i.e. actually happened) to be meaningful?</i>
Week 4	• <i>Why do Christians believe it was possible for Jesus to perform miracles?</i>
Week 5	• <i>If you could perform one miracle for the world, what would it be?</i>

Knowledge Intentions

Week 1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Explore what happens and how it feels when we get poorly/sick.</i> • <i>Children to record how they can try to make themselves better if they are ill.</i>
Week 2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Children look at different miracles that Jesus performed.</i> • <i>Christians believe Jesus is God in a human body so has the power of God and can do anything including healing people. Jesus is the Incarnation of God, Christians believe.</i> • <i>Healing the many and Curing leprosy</i> • <i>Making a man walk again.</i>
Week 3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Parting the sea.</i> • <i>Jesus feeds the 5000.</i> • <i>Christians' believe Jesus was the incarnation of God.</i>
Week 4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Christians believe Jesus is God in a human body so has the power of God and can do anything including healing people. Jesus is the Incarnation of God, Christians believe.</i>
Week 5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Children to form their own opinions and decide what they would do.</i>

Assessment

If you could perform one miracle for the world, what would it be?

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Exploring

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Term Six (Lail al Mirajj)



Learning Intentions

Week 1	• What happened during the night story?
Week 2	• What is a prophet?
Week 3	• What is the second pillar of Islam?
Week 4	• Where is Jannah?
Week 5	• What does the word faith mean? How might someone show they have faith? Can faith be lost and found?

Knowledge Intentions

Week 1	• The miraculous night journey is the story of Muhammed being visited by an Angel who tells him to take a magical beast and rise up through the 7 heavens to the Lote tree. There he talks with Allah who tells him Muslims should pray at least 5 times a day.
Week 2	• Muslims believe Muhammad was the final prophet of Allah. A prophet is someone who is believed to communicate and interpret the word of a God.
Week 3	• The Five Pillars of Islam are five duties that all Muslims are expected to try to carry out. They do this to live good and responsible lives as well as become closer to God (Allah) and their community. • The Second Pillar of Islam is Salah, sometimes called Salat. Salah is the Arabic word for prayer. Prayer is when a person talks to their God.
Week 4	• Muslims hope to spend eternity in Jannah with Allah when they die. Jannah is the Muslim concept of a heavenly paradise.
Week 5	• The story of Muhammad's journey may strengthen the faith of a Muslim believer because it describes how Muhammad completed a seemingly impossible journey, visited heaven and spoke to Allah, all in one night.

Assessment

What does the word faith mean? How might someone show they have faith? Can faith be lost and found?

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