The principal aim of religious education is to explore what people believe and what difference this makes to how they live, so that pupils can gain knowledge, understanding and skills needed to handle questions raised by religion and belief, reflecting on their own ideas and ways of living.

Subject: Religious Education	Year group: Year 2	Topic: God/Tawhid/ibadah/iman	Unit Key Question: 1.6 Who is a Muslim and how do
them and their roles in society. Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country,		Vocabulary: Allah, God, 'Tawhid', Iman, Shahadah, Qur'an, Prophet Mohammad, Abu Bakr, 'ibadah', Five Pillars	they live? Part 1

Programme of Study

What do pupils gain from RE at this key stage?

Pupils should develop their knowledge and understanding of religions and worldviews, recognising their local, national and global contexts. They should use basic subject-specific vocabulary. They should raise questions and begin to express their own views in response to the material they learn about and in response to questions about their ideas.

RE teaching and learning should enable pupils to ...

A. make sense of a range of religious and nonreligious beliefs

B. understand the impact and significance of religious and nonreligious beliefs

C. make connections between religious and non-religious beliefs, concepts, practices and ideas studied

End of key stage outcomes

RE should enable pupils to:

- identify the core beliefs and concepts studied and give a simple description of what they mean
- give examples of how stories show what people believe (e.g. the meaning behind a festival)
- give clear, simple accounts of what stories and other texts mean to believers
- give examples of how people use stories, texts and teachings to guide their beliefs and actions
- give examples of ways in which believers put their beliefs into action
- think, talk and ask questions about whether the ideas they have been studying have something to say to them
- give a good reason for the views they have and the connections they make

These general outcomes are related to specific content within the unit outlines on pp.43-52.

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Implementation:	Impact - Lesson Sequence:	Evaluations and assessments:
Teachers will enable pupils to		I am learning to
achieve these outcomes, as		
appropriate to their age and		
stage, so that they can:		
Make sense of belief:		
 Recognise the words of the 		
Shahadah and that it is very		
important for Muslims		
 Identify some of the key 		
Muslim beliefs about God found		
in the Shahadah and the 99		
names of Allah, and give a		
simple description of what some		
of them mean		
• Give examples of how stories		
about the Prophet show what		
Muslims believe about		
Muhammad		
Understand the impact:		
• Give examples of how Muslims		
use the Shahadah to show		
what matters to them		
• Give examples of how Muslims		
use stories about the Prophet		
to guide their beliefs and actions		
(e.g. care for creation, fast in		

understanding and skills needed to handle questions raised by religion and belief, reflecting on their own ideas and ways of living. Ramadan) • Give examples of how Muslims put their beliefs about prayer into action Make connections: • Think, talk about and ask questions about Muslim beliefs and ways of living • Talk about what they think is good for Muslims about prayer, respect, celebration and selfcontrol, giving a good reason for their ideas • Give a good reason for their ideas about whether prayer, respect, celebration and selfcontrol have something to say

to them too.

The principal aim of religious education is to explore what people believe and what difference this makes to how they live, so that pupils can gain knowledge,