

KS2.CB.T2.1	Area of study: symbols of worship Unit aims / outcome: To support the learners to become religiously literate, this unit will provide opportunities to: Compare and contrast the use of symbols, actions and gestures used in worship by different communities	
Religious Education concepts to organise knowledge: Belief Values Inspirational People Identity and Diversity		
Key strands of learning:		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Symbols • Rituals • Special occasions 		
Learning in Reception: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children explore special events and places (e.g. church, community helpers) • Understand simple rules within the class and how they help people • Identify who helps them and who they care for • Begin to recognise belonging (e.g. school uniform, family) 	Tier 2 <u>New</u> <u>Review</u>	Tier 3 <u>New</u> Artefacts Justice <u>Review</u> Tradition – a custom or belief that is passed down over time. Ritual – a formal or special action, often connected to religion or a celebration
SACRE objectives	Vocabulary and crucial knowledge:	
EXPLORE Learners should be able to identify the use of	Context of Study This unit supports children in understanding of symbols used in religions and their meaning. The children have explored worship in	

<p>symbols, actions and gestures in worship and explain how these might give believers a sense of identity and belonging</p> <p>ENGAGE</p> <p>Learners should be able to explain what beliefs are expressed through symbols, action and gestures, comparing and contrasting the ways in which they are used by different communities</p> <p>REFLECT</p> <p>Learners should be able to identify examples from their own experience and suggest how using symbols, actions and gestures might be used by themselves and others to express what is of value</p>	<p>different religions and understand how people choose to worship, whether that is at home or at a place of worship. As the children continue to reflect on the routines and special activities that make people follow, they will further deepen this thinking by exploring the symbols of worship.</p> <p>It is important for the children to recognise their personal ‘symbols’ that they have and the meaning of these as well as those of others.</p> <p>Crucial Knowledge</p> <p>Symbols and Rituals in Everyday Life</p> <p>Pupils know that special occasions, such as birthdays, use particular objects and activities (symbols and rituals) to mark their importance.</p> <p>Pupils know that items like cakes, balloons, cards, presents, and games are used at specific times during celebrations.</p> <p>Pupils know that symbols help people understand what an occasion is about.</p> <p>Pupils know that rituals are repeated actions that give meaning to an event.</p> <p>Religious symbols</p> <p>Pupils know that many religions use special objects called artefacts during worship.</p> <p>Pupils know that Christians use artefacts such as the Bible and rosary beads.</p> <p>Pupils know that Muslims use artefacts such as a prayer mat and headscarf.</p> <p>Pupils know that religious artefacts are important because they help believers worship and show commitment to their faith.</p> <p>Pupils know that different religions may use different artefacts, but they often serve similar purposes.</p> <p>Pupils know that artefacts can be compared by looking at how they are used and why they are important.</p> <p>Pupils know that artefacts from different faiths can have similarities, such as helping people pray or focus.</p> <p>Pupils know that artefacts can differ in appearance, meaning, and how they are used.</p> <p>Metaphoric symbols and weddings</p>
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Pupils know that love, peace, and justice are important ideas shared by many religions.

Pupils know that these ideas guide how people treat one another.

Pupils know that love, peace, and justice cannot be physically touched but can be shown through actions and behaviour.

To know that a wedding is a symbol of love and rings, the vows and blessings are all part of the ritual.

Pupils know that weddings are celebrated in different ways in different religions.

Pupils know that Hindu weddings include symbolic actions such as the seven steps (Saptapadi).

Pupils know that wedding rituals in different faiths express shared values such as love, commitment, and responsibility.

Pupils know that the world would be very different without love, peace, and justice.

Christian symbols

Pupils know that Christianity teaches that love is central to how people should live.

Pupils know that Christians believe they should show love through kindness, forgiveness, and care for others.

Pupils know that peace involves being able to forgive others and living well with others.

Pupils know that justice involves fairness, standing up for others, and treating people equally.

Pupils know that Christians try to express love, peace, and justice in everyday life.