



Year 3 End Points

- Describes the beliefs, practices and sources in detail and with correct vocabulary
- Identifies similarities, differences and connections between beliefs, practices and sources
- Identifies and describes the similarities and differences in response to ultimate questions.
- Suggest lines of enquiry or sources to investigate these responses.
 - Describes the actions, features and symbols of a believer in detail and with correct vocabulary
 - Identifies the similarities and differences and how certain beliefs and values are shown

Trip: Mandir

Whole school events/ Multicultural Day/Visitors

Please refer to Widening Horizons pages 54-62

3	Autumn 1 What can we learn from the Hindu faith? A/B/D	Autumn 2 How and why do Hindus worship at home and in the Mandir? A/B/D	Spring 1 What do we know about the Christian faith? D	Spring 2 How do the features of a mosque help Muslims pray? A/B/E	Summer 1 & 2 What do signs and symbols mean in religion? C/F
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<p style="text-align: center;">Key Knowledge</p>	<p>Week 1: Key Hindu beliefs Objective: Children to learn and then describe some beliefs shared in the Hindu faith</p> <p>Activities: Children to discuss what they believe in and what they already know about the beliefs in their own religion</p> <p>Look into and read the 4 main beliefs in Hinduism. Then have the beliefs</p>	<p>Week 1: Introduction to Hindu Worship (Puja)</p> <p>Objective: Introduce the concept of puja (worship) and the importance of daily worship in Hinduism.</p> <p>Activities: Discuss what worship means and explore different reasons why people worship.</p> <p>Introduce the term <i>puja</i> and explain that it involves offerings, prayers, and songs.</p> <p>Watch a short video on puja to show how it is</p>	<p>Lesson 1: Introduction to Christianity and Christian Beliefs</p> <p>Objective: Understand the basic beliefs of Christianity, including belief in God, Jesus, and the teachings of the Bible.</p> <p>Activities: Start with a discussion: “What do you know about Christianity?” Record initial thoughts.</p> <p>Introduce the Bible as a special book for Christians. Read a short passage, such as a parable, and discuss its meaning.</p>	<p>Week 1: Introduction to Islam and the Concept of Worship**</p> <p>Objective: Introduce Islam and the importance of worship (Salah) in a Muslim’s daily life.</p> <p>Activities: Begin with a class discussion on what students know about Islam and introduce the concept of worship (Salah) in Islam. Explain that Muslims pray five times a day, and introduce the mosque as a special place where Muslims often go to pray together.</p>	<p>Week 1: Introduction to Signs and Symbols</p> <p>Objective: Understand the difference between signs and symbols and their importance in everyday life and religion.</p> <p>Activities: Discuss familiar signs and symbols (e.g., traffic signs, emojis). Introduce the concept of religious symbols and their role in expressing beliefs. Create a class chart categorising signs and symbols based on their meanings.</p>
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	<p>and meanings on cards and the children to match them together</p> <p>Write up a simple summary to each of the main beliefs.</p> <p>Outcome: Children to reflect and respect what others believe in</p> <p>Week 2: Hindu Gods Ganesh and Krishna</p> <p>Objective: children to understand the importance and values associated with the god Ganesh and Krishna</p> <p>Activities: explore who Ganesh was and what he believed in</p> <p>Explore who Krishna was and what his beliefs were</p>	<p>practised.</p> <p>Create a class word cloud of words associated with worship (e.g., peace, respect, devotion).</p> <p>Outcome: Children understand the basic concept of puja and why Hindus participate in daily worship.</p> <p>Week 2: Hindu Worship at Home – The Home Shrine</p> <p>Objective: Learn about the home shrine and its role in Hindu worship.</p> <p>Activities: Discuss the significance of a home shrine and what it typically includes (e.g., images of deities, incense, flowers).</p> <p>Show images or a video of a home shrine and talk about items commonly found on it.</p> <p>Create a small model of a home shrine using paper and craft materials, with symbolic items like a diya (lamp), small deity pictures,</p>	<p>Explain key beliefs in God and Jesus, and the importance of love, forgiveness, and kindness.</p> <p>Group activity: Make a “Christian Beliefs” poster with words or drawings summarising these ideas.</p> <p>Outcome: Children can describe some central beliefs of Christianity and understand the importance of the Bible.</p> <p>Week 2: Jesus and His Teachings</p> <p>Objective: Learn about who Jesus is in Christianity and understand some of his teachings.</p> <p>Activities: Introduce Jesus as a central figure in Christianity, believed to be the Son of God and a teacher of love and compassion.</p> <p>Read the story of the Good Samaritan or another parable and discuss what Jesus was teaching</p>	<p>Show images of a mosque and ask children what they notice. Create a class word bank of words associated with worship, such as respect, prayer, and peace.</p> <p>Outcome: Children understand that Muslims pray regularly and the mosque is an important place for communal worship.</p> <p>Week 2: The Main Features of a Mosque</p> <p>Objective: Identify and describe key features of a mosque and understand their purpose in worship.</p> <p>Activities: Introduce key features of a mosque, including the minaret, mihrab, minbar, prayer hall, and ablution area. Show images or videos of each feature and discuss their purpose. Label a diagram of a mosque with these features, writing brief explanations of each.</p>	<p>Outcome: Children can distinguish between signs and symbols and understand their use in daily life and religion.</p> <p>Week 2: Christian Symbols – The Cross and the Dove</p> <p>Objective: Learn about key Christian symbols and what they represent.</p> <p>Activities: Explore the significance of the cross and dove in Christianity. Discuss concepts of peace, love, and forgiveness as they relate to these symbols.</p> <p>Art activity: Create dove or cross artwork, symbolising peace or hope.</p> <p>Outcome: Children understand the meaning of the cross and dove and how they represent core Christian values.</p> <p>Week 3: Hindu Symbols</p>
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	<p>In a thinking frame, having the gods on either side where the children can share what they can see is similar and different about the two gods.</p> <p>Outcome: Children to explore similarities and differences between Gods as well as seeing people as equals</p> <p>Week 3: Practising the Hindu faith</p> <p>Objective: Understand the different ways Hindus will practise the religion</p> <p>Activities: Children to brainstorm on A3 sheet different religions they already know and where they go to practise/place of worship and what they might do there.</p>	<p>and flowers.</p> <p>Outcome: Children can describe what a home shrine looks like and understand its importance in daily worship.</p> <p>Week 3: The Mandir – Hindu Worship in the Temple</p> <p>Objective: Explore the Mandir (Hindu temple) and understand its importance as a place of community worship.</p> <p>Activities - Introduce the Mandir and discuss how it is a sacred space for prayer and community gatherings.</p> <p>Show images or videos of a Mandir, focusing on key features like the main altar, statues of deities, and prayer areas.</p> <p>Discuss the role of a priest and communal worship practices.</p> <p>Draw or label a simple diagram of the Mandir,</p>	<p>through the story.</p> <p>Role-play activity: Act out scenes from the story to explore kindness and helping others.</p> <p>Reflective discussion: How can we apply Jesus’ teachings in our daily lives?</p> <p>Outcome: Children understand that Jesus taught love and kindness and can discuss a key parable.</p> <p>Lesson 3: Symbols in Christianity – The Cross, Fish, and Dove</p> <p>Objective: Identify and understand the meanings of important Christian symbols.</p> <p>Activities: Introduce key symbols, such as the cross (representing Jesus’ sacrifice), fish (early Christian symbol of faith), and dove (symbol of peace and the Holy Spirit).</p> <p>Show images of these</p>	<p>Group activity: Children discuss which feature they find most interesting and why.</p> <p>Outcome: Students can identify and describe the main features of a mosque.</p> <p>Week 3: The Mihrab and Qibla – Facing Mecca in Prayer</p> <p>Objective: Understand the significance of the mihrab and qibla, which help Muslims face Mecca during prayer.</p> <p>Activities: Explain that Muslims face Mecca when they pray and that the mihrab in the mosque shows them the correct direction (qibla). Show images of the mihrab and discuss its architectural design as a niche in the wall.</p> <p>Hands-on activity: Set up a mihrab area in the classroom and practice facing it together to understand the concept of qibla.</p> <p>Reflective discussion: Why do children think it is</p>	<p>The Aum and Lotus Flower</p> <p>Objective: Explore Hindu symbols and their representation of spirituality and purity.</p> <p>Activities: Introduce the Aum symbol as a representation of the universe and the lotus flower as a symbol of purity. Discuss how the lotus represents the journey of growth and inner beauty. Children practice drawing the Aum symbol and create their own lotus designs.</p> <p>Outcome: Students learn the meanings of the Aum and lotus flower in Hinduism, relating them to spiritual growth and purity.</p> <p>Week 4: Jewish Symbols – The Star of David and Menorah</p> <p>Objective: Understand</p>
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	<p>Explore in more depth the 4 main ways Hindus practise the religion</p> <p>Children to draw and explain how practise impacts their beliefs</p> <p>Outcome: Children to reflect on how people will practise their religion and showing respect</p> <p>Week 4: Retelling of a Hindu story</p> <p>Objective: children to learn the story of Rama and Sita and identifying the key features and characters of the story</p> <p>Activities: reading out loud the story of Rama and Sita with the children doing popcorn reading</p>	<p>identifying its main parts.</p> <p>Outcome: Children can identify and describe key features of a Mandir and understand its role in community worship.</p> <p>Week 4: Rituals and Offerings in Hindu Worship</p> <p>Objective: Understand the rituals involved in Hindu worship, including offerings and their meanings.</p> <p>Activities: Discuss different types of offerings (e.g., flowers, fruits, incense) and their symbolic meanings.</p> <p>Explain the ritual of aarti (lighting lamps or candles) and how it represents the removal of darkness.</p> <p>Perform a simple class role-play of aarti, using LED candles and flowers to represent offerings.</p> <p>Children create a collage of items typically offered in Hindu worship, explaining the meaning of each.</p>	<p>symbols and discuss their meanings and where they might be seen (e.g., churches, jewellery).</p> <p>Art activity: Children make their own representations of one Christian symbol and explain what it means.</p> <p>Outcome: Children can identify Christian symbols and explain their meanings</p> <p>Week 4: The Church – A Place of Worship</p> <p>Objective: Learn about the church as a place of Christian worship and its significance in the Christian community.</p> <p>Activities: - Show pictures or a virtual tour of a church, pointing out features like the altar, cross, pulpit, and stained glass.</p> <p>Discuss what happens in a church (e.g., prayers, songs, readings from the Bible).</p> <p>Group activity: Make a</p>	<p>important for Muslims to face a specific direction?</p> <p>Outcome: Children understand the purpose of the mihrab and qibla and why Muslims face Mecca when they pray.</p> <p>Week 4: The Ablution Area (Wudu) – Preparing for Prayer</p> <p>Objective: Learn about the ritual washing (wudu) that Muslims perform before prayer and understand its significance.</p> <p>Activities: Discuss the concept of cleanliness and respect, and explain that Muslims wash certain body parts before prayer to prepare themselves. Show a video or demonstrate the steps of wudu, and discuss what each step represents.</p> <p>Class activity: Role-play the sequence of wudu (without water) to help students remember the steps.</p>	<p>the significance of the Star of David and Menorah in Judaism.</p> <p>Activities: Discuss the Star of David as a symbol of unity and identity for Jewish people and the Menorah as a symbol of light and hope. Show videos or images of Hanukkah celebrations involving the Menorah. Create a Star of David artwork, reflecting unity and identity.</p> <p>Outcome: Children recognize the Star of David and Menorah as important Jewish symbols and their meanings.</p> <p>Week 5: Islamic Symbols The Crescent and Star, and Arabic Calligraphy</p> <p>Objective: Explore the significance of the crescent and star and Arabic calligraphy in Islam.</p> <p>Activities:</p>
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	<p>Sequence the story in order in a story board</p> <p>Through role play, reenact the story of Rama and Sita with different groups doing a section of the story</p> <p>Outcome: Children to understand that problems can occur and how we can overcome those problems</p> <p>Week 5: Good and Bad values</p> <p>Objective: Children identify the different characters in the story of Rama and Sita and to explain if they represent good or bad values</p> <p>Activities: Discuss what are good values and bad values</p> <p>Identify the different</p>	<p>Outcome: Children understand the purpose of offerings and can describe some common items and their meanings in Hindu rituals.</p> <p>Week 5: Hindu Deities and Their Significance in Worship</p> <p>Objective: Learn about some Hindu deities and understand their importance in worship practices.</p> <p>Activities - Introduce the concept of multiple deities in Hinduism, each representing different values and aspects of life.</p> <p>Focus on a few key deities, such as Vishnu (preserver), Lakshmi (prosperity), and Ganesh (remover of obstacles).</p> <p>Discuss why people pray to specific deities for specific purposes.</p> <p>Art activity: Children draw or paint an image of a chosen deity and write a</p>	<p>model or draw a church, labelling important parts and explaining their functions.</p> <p>Outcome: Children can identify key parts of a church and understand the church's role in Christian worship.</p> <p>Lesson 5: Christian Festivals – Christmas and Easter</p> <p>Objective: Understand the significance of Christmas and Easter in Christianity and how they are celebrated.</p> <p>Activities: Discuss Christmas as the celebration of Jesus' birth and Easter as the celebration of his resurrection.</p> <p>Read a story from the Nativity or Easter story and discuss its meaning for Christians.</p> <p>Group discussion: How are these festivals celebrated? (e.g., special meals,</p>	<p>Reflective writing: "Why do you think Muslims wash before they pray?"</p> <p>Outcome: Children can describe the process of wudu and understand why it is an important preparation for prayer.</p> <p>Week 5: The Prayer Hall and Minbar – Community and Leadership in Worship</p> <p>Objective: Understand the role of the prayer hall as a space for community worship and the purpose of the minbar for leading prayers.</p> <p>Activities: Explain that the prayer hall is an open space where Muslims pray together, often on prayer mats. Describe how the minbar is a small pulpit where the Imam (prayer leader) stands to give sermons. Show images or a video of a prayer hall and the minbar, pointing out features like the lack of furniture and rows for prayer.</p>	<p>Discuss the crescent and star as symbols often associated with Islam. Introduce Arabic calligraphy as a way of revering God.</p> <p>Children design their own crescent and star artwork or practise basic calligraphy.</p> <p>Outcome: Children understand how Islamic symbols represent faith and devotion.</p> <p>Week 6: Buddhist Symbols The Lotus and Dharma Wheel</p> <p>Objective: Learn about the lotus and Dharma wheel and their meanings in Buddhism.</p> <p>Activities: Discuss the lotus as a symbol of enlightenment and the Dharma wheel as a symbol of the path to wisdom.</p>
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	<p>characters in the story into a thinking frame Explain if they are good or bad and why</p> <p>Outcome: Children to understand the importance of being a positive and good person and how to treat others</p> <p>Week 6: Festival of Diwali</p> <p>Objective: children to explore and understand why Diwali is an important festival in the religion and how Hindus celebrate</p> <p>Activities: brainstorm and discuss festivals celebrated by other religions</p> <p>Children to explore how Hindus prepare to celebrate Diwali</p>	<p>few sentences about what the deity represents.</p> <p>Outcome: Children recognize and understand the significance of key Hindu deities in worship practices.</p> <p>Week 6: Reflection – How and Why Do Hindus Worship?</p> <p>Objective: Reflect on what has been learned about Hindu worship at home and in the Mandir and its importance in expressing faith.</p> <p>Activities: Review key aspects of Hindu worship, including puja at home, worship in the Mandir, rituals, and deities.</p> <p>Class discussion: Why do Hindus worship? How do they show their devotion?</p> <p>Reflective writing: Students write a short paragraph about what they found most interesting or meaningful in Hindu worship.</p>	<p>decorations, church services).</p> <p>Art activity: Create Christmas or Easter cards with symbols like the star, nativity scene, or Easter cross.</p> <p>Outcome: Children understand the significance of Christmas and Easter and how they are celebrated in Christianity.</p> <p>Lesson 6: Living as a Christian – Faith and Values</p> <p>Objective: Reflect on how Christians live out their faith through values, such as kindness, honesty, and helping others.</p> <p>Activities: Recap the core values discussed in previous lessons (e.g., kindness, love, forgiveness).</p> <p>Introduce some examples of Christian charity work or community involvement as a way of showing faith in</p>	<p>Classroom role-play: Set up a mock prayer hall, with students sitting in rows and one acting as the Imam to understand how Muslims pray together. Discuss why praying together as a community might feel special or important.</p> <p>Outcome: Children understand the significance of the prayer hall as a communal space and the role of the minbar and Imam in leading worship.</p> <p>Week 6: Reflection – How Do Mosque Features Support Muslim Worship?</p> <p>Objective: Review and reflect on how the mosque’s features help Muslims focus on and carry out their worship.</p> <p>Activities: Review the features discussed in previous lessons: mihrab, minbar, ablution area, prayer hall, etc.</p> <p>Group discussion: “How do</p>	<p>Art activity: Create Dharma wheels or colour lotus flowers.</p> <p>Outcome: Children understand how the lotus and Dharma wheel represent growth and the path to knowledge in Buddhism.</p> <p>Week 7: Sikh Symbols – The Khanda and the Ik Onkar</p> <p>Objective: Understand the Khanda and Ik Onkar symbols in Sikhism and their meanings.</p> <p>Activities: Discuss the Khanda as a symbol of courage and unity, and Ik Onkar as a symbol of belief in one God.</p> <p>Show images of the symbols and discuss where they’re seen (e.g., in Sikh temples). Students create drawings or paintings of the Khanda or Ik Onkar.</p> <p>Outcome: Children learn</p>
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	<p>Can design a rangoli pattern and Diya lamps</p> <p>Role-play: children can be news reporters interviewing people who celebrate Diwali and how they prepare for the festival</p> <p>Outcome: Children reflect on the importance and celebration of Diwali</p>	<p>Create a group poster summarizing what they have learned about Hindu worship at home and in the Mandir.</p> <p>Outcome: Children consolidate their understanding of Hindu worship practices and can explain how these practices show faith and devotion.</p>	<p>action.</p> <p>Class discussion: How can we show kindness and help others in our community?</p> <p>Reflective writing: “If I were to live by Christian values, I would...”. Students write or draw about ways to show kindness and help others.</p> <p>Outcome: Children can describe ways Christians live out their faith and reflect on how these values apply to their lives.</p>	<p>each of these features support worship and help Muslims feel closer to God?”</p> <p>Reflective writing activity: Students choose one feature of the mosque and write or draw how it helps Muslims worship.</p> <p>Group activity: Create a poster summarizing “How the Mosque Helps Muslims Pray,” including illustrations and descriptions of each feature.</p> <p>Outcome: Children can explain how each feature of a mosque supports Muslims in their worship practices and can reflect on the importance of these features in the Islamic faith.</p>	<p>how Sikh symbols convey unity, faith, and devotion.</p> <p>Week 8: Reflecting on Light as a Symbol</p> <p>Objective: Explore light as a symbol across different religions.</p> <p>Activities: Compare how light is used as a symbol in Hinduism (Diya) Judaism (Menorah), and Christianity (candles). Children share their ideas on what light represents (e.g., hope, purity). Candle-making or paper lantern craft activity to symbolize light.</p> <p>Outcome: Students understand the universal theme of light across</p>
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					<p>religions.</p> <p>Week 9: Animal Symbols in Religion</p> <p>Objective: Explore animal symbols and their significance in different religions.</p> <p>Activities: Introduce animals like the cow (Hinduism), dove (Christianity), and lion (symbolizing strength in various traditions).</p> <p>Children research and present one animal symbol, explaining its meaning. Create artwork based on the chosen animal symbols.</p> <p>Outcome: Children understand how animals represent certain values in religion.</p> <p>Week 10: Geometric Symbols – Sacred Shapes and Patterns</p>
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					<p>Objective: Learn about geometric symbols in religion, like the Mandala (Buddhism) and Star of David (Judaism).</p> <p>Activities: Discuss the meanings behind shapes in religious symbols, like circles, stars, and triangles.</p> <p>Art activity: Children create their own mandalas or geometric symbols representing values important to them.</p> <p>Outcome:</p> <p>Children understand how geometric shapes carry symbolic meaning in religious contexts.</p> <p>Week 11: Creating Personal Symbols</p> <p>Objective: To create a personal symbol representing their own beliefs or values.</p>
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					<p>Reflective writing: Students write about which symbol they found most meaningful and why.</p> <p>Outcome: Children consolidate their understanding of religious symbols and share personal reflections on what they've learned.</p>
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