

The Emmanuel Project: KS1

Year 1 or A					
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Big Question 1 - Is it important to belong?		Big Question 2 – Why do people celebrate?		Big Question 3 – Should everyone learn to pray?	
Christian church Why is belonging to God and the church family important to Christians?	Jewish mitzvot Why is learning to do good deeds so important to Jewish people?	Hindu devotion How does a Hindu celebrate devotion to God at the festival of Holi?	Christian resurrection What are the best symbols of Jesus’ death & resurrection at Easter?	Jewish Tefillah Why do Jewish families say so many prayers and blessings?	Christian worship Why do Christians pray to God and worship him?
- o I know Jesus welcomed children in the Bible. - o I know that a christening is a special welcome into God’s family and that a church family will guide each other in a journey of faith. - o I know what usually happens during a christening service.	- o I know the story of Ruth is important to many Jewish people. - o I know many Jewish people think it is important to mend and fix our world. - o I know what a tzedakah box is used for. - o I know how a baby girl might be welcomed into the synagogue.	- o I know what stories Hindu families might share at Holi and can tell a story of Krishna. - o I know how Holi is often celebrated. - o I know how Hindus use a shrine.	- o I know that the Easter is about Jesus dying and coming back to life. - o I know some of the stories about what happened after Jesus died. - o I know the cross symbol reminds Christians of Jesus’ death. - o I know why eggs are sometimes used as a symbol for Easter.	- o I know most Jewish people have a day of rest each week called Shabbat. - o I know that many Jewish families build a Sukkah. - o I know how many Jewish families might say thank you to God. - o I know how a Jewish family might prepare for Shabbat.	- o I know Jesus taught his followers to pray and that this is called ‘the Lord’s Prayer’. - o I know Christians say different prayers. - o I know many Christians go to church to celebrate and worship God.
Key Idea:					
Christians believe baptism welcomes a person into God’s family.	Jewish people believe God’s mitzvot are ways to help mend the world and make it better.	Holi is an important festival where many Hindus show their love for God.	Christians believe that Jesus is alive today.	Jewish people give thanks to God and learn about the importance of rest through listening to the creation story.	Christians pray to and worship God because they believe he is great.
Vocabulary:					
Christian – someone who follows Jesus and his teachings. God – the creator whom Christians worship. Jesus – the Son of God and leader of Christianity. Prayer – talking and listening to God. Church – a place where Christians worship together. Believe – to think something is true. Belong – to be part of a group or family. Christening – a Christian ceremony welcoming a child into the church. Font – a special bowl that holds water for a christening. Godparents – adults who promise to help a child grow in faith. Naming ceremonies – celebrations that welcome and name a child.	Jew – A person who follows Judaism or is part of the Jewish people. Jewish – Relating to Judaism, Jewish beliefs, culture, or people. Torah – The holy book and teachings of Judaism. Synagogue – A Jewish place of worship and community gathering. Hebrew – The language traditionally used in Jewish worship and scriptures. Mitzvah – A good deed or a commandment from God. Mitzvot – The plural of mitzvah Tikkun Olam – “Repairing the world” by helping others and making the world better. Brit Bat – A ceremony welcoming a baby girl into the Jewish community. Tzedakah – Giving to help people in need; charity and justice. Shavuot – A Jewish festival celebrating the giving of the Torah. Shabbat – The Jewish day of rest, from Friday evening to Saturday evening.	Hindu Dharma – The Hindu way of life and religious beliefs. Hindu – A person who follows Hinduism. Deity – A god or goddess. Devotion (Bhakti) – Showing love and worship towards a deity. Krishna – A popular Hindu deity known for love, kindness, and wisdom. Holi – The Hindu festival of colours, celebrating good over evil. Hindi – One of the main languages spoken in India. Home Mandir – A special place for worship in a Hindu home. Shrine – A sacred place used for prayer and worship. Diva Lamp – A small oil lamp used in Hindu worship and celebrations. Kum Kum Powder – Red powder used for religious ceremonies and blessings. Prasad – Food that has been offered to a deity and then shared as a blessing.	Christian – someone who follows Jesus and his teachings. God – the creator who Christians worship. Jesus – the Son of God and leader of Christianity. Bible – the holy book of Christians. Easter – the Christian festival celebrating Jesus rising from the dead. Festival – a special time of celebration. Good Friday – the day Christians remember Jesus dying on the cross. Easter Sunday – the day Christians celebrate Jesus rising from the dead. Palm Sunday – the day Christians remember Jesus entering Jerusalem. Symbol – a picture or object that stands for an idea. Resurrection – coming back to life after death. Holy Week – the week when Christians remember Jesus’s last days.	Sukkot – A Jewish festival remembering the shelters used by the Israelites in the desert. Sukkah – A temporary shelter built for celebrating Sukkot. Tefillah – The Hebrew word for prayer. Prayer – Talking to and worshipping God. Blessing – A special prayer thanking or praising God. Shabbat – The Jewish day of rest, from Friday evening to Saturday evening. Challah – A special braided bread eaten on Shabbat and festivals. Synagogue – A Jewish place of worship and community gathering. Havdalah – A ceremony that marks the end of Shabbat. Kiddush Cup – A special cup used for blessing wine or grape juice on Shabbat and festivals.	God – the creator whom Christians worship. Bible – The holy book of Christianity. Christian – A person who follows the teachings of Jesus. Prayer – Talking to God. Worship – Showing love, respect, and devotion to God. The Lord’s Prayer – A special prayer taught by Jesus to his followers. Grace – A prayer said before a meal to thank God for food. Rosary – A set of beads used by some Christians to help them pray. Forgive – To stop being angry with someone for something they have done wrong. Kingdom – God's rule and care over people and the world. Temptation – The feeling of wanting to do something wrong. Intercession – Praying to God on behalf of someone else.

The Emmanuel Project: KS1

Year 2 or B					
Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Big Question 4: What do people believe is important?		Big Question 5: Who is it right to follow?		Big Question 6: Can books and stories be good teachers?	
Jewish Teshuvah Why do Jewish families talk about repentance at New Year?	Christian Saviour Why was Jesus given the name ‘Saviour’?	Muslim compassion How do some Muslims show Allah is compassionate and merciful?	Christian trust Why do Christians trust Jesus and follow him?	Jewish Torah Why is the Torah such a joy for the Jewish community?	Christian parable What did Jesus teach about God in his parables?
- o I know what the story of Jonah means to some Jewish people. - o I know how a Jewish person might celebrate new year. - o I know a shofar is usually blown on Rosh Hashanah. - o I know what might happen at the synagogue on Yom Kippur.	- o I know Jesus’ name means ‘saviour’ or ‘rescuer’. - o I know how a Christian might prepare for and celebrate Christmas. - o I know what a posada is. - o I know what it means to rescue or save someone or something.	- o I know a story of Muhammad showing compassion to animals. - o I know Muslims believe the prophet Muhammed was a messenger from God. - o I know what many Muslims might do during Ramadan. - o I know how many Muslims celebrate Eid-ul Fitr.	- o I know the Bible story of Jesus’ first followers. - o I know what happened when Zacchaeus met Jesus. - o I know what Christians might learn from other Bible stories about why they should trust and follow Jesus. - o I know reasons why a Christian might choose to follow Jesus.	- o I know the Torah is an important book for many Jewish people. - o I know what happens some of the stories about Moses. - o I know how Simchat Torah might be celebrated. - o I know how the Torah scroll is usually treated inside a synagogue. - o I know how a mezuzah might be used by Jewish people.	- o I know a parable is a story with a special meaning. - o I know the parable of the lost sheep and what it says about God. - o I know the parable of the prodigal son and what it says about God. - o I know the parable of the good Samaritan and what it says about God. - o I know the parables of Jesus have been passed on over time.
Key Idea:					
Saying sorry is important to Jewish people. God wants people to learn from their mistakes.	Christians believe Jesus came to earth to help and save others.	Because Muslims believe Allah is a God of compassion they show compassion to others.	Christians follow Jesus by trying to copy how he lived.	The Torah is a special, important, God-given book for Jewish people.	Parables are special stories, told by Jesus, which teach Christians about God.
Vocabulary:					
Torah – The holy book and teachings of Judaism. Judaism – The religion of the Jewish people. Rosh Hashanah – The Jewish New Year festival. Shofar – A ram’s horn blown during Jewish festivals. Yom Kippur – The Jewish Day of Atonement, a special day for saying sorry and seeking forgiveness. Repent – To feel sorry for wrongdoing and try to make things right. Teshuvah – The Jewish act of returning to God through repentance. Repentance – Saying sorry for wrong actions and making positive changes.	Christmas – A Christian festival celebrating the birth of Jesus. Saviour – Someone who saves others; Christians believe Jesus is their saviour. Nativity – The story of Jesus’ birth. Annunciation – When the angel Gabriel told Mary she would have a baby, Jesus. Advent – The period of preparation before Christmas. Posada – A celebration remembering Mary and Joseph’s search for shelter. Hospitality – Welcoming and caring for guests and strangers. Sin – Thoughts or actions that go against God’s will. Gospels – The first four books of the New Testament telling the story of Jesus.	Islam – The religion followed by Muslims. Muslim – A person who follows Islam. Allah – The Arabic word for God. Muhammad – The final prophet of Islam. Qur’an – The holy book of Islam. Compassion – Showing kindness and care for others. Hadith – Teachings and sayings of Prophet Muhammad. Ramadan – The holy month of fasting in Islam. Eid al-Fitr – The festival celebrating the end of Ramadan. Fasting – Going without food and drink for a set time as an act of worship. Arabic – The language of the Qur’an.	Christian – A person who follows the teachings of Jesus. Jesus – The Son of God and central figure of Christianity. Bible – The holy book of Christianity. Christening – A ceremony welcoming a baby into the Christian faith. Old Testament – The first part of the Bible, written before Jesus was born. New Testament – The part of the Bible about Jesus and the early Church. Disciple – A follower of Jesus. Adult Baptism – A baptism chosen by a person when they are old enough to decide for themselves. The Creed – A statement of Christian beliefs.	Torah – The holy book and teachings of Judaism. Synagogue – A Jewish place of worship and community gathering. Judaism – The religion of the Jewish people. Jewish – Relating to Judaism, Jewish beliefs, culture, or people. Moses – An important Jewish leader who received the Torah from God. Hebrew – The language traditionally used in Jewish worship and scriptures.	Simchat Torah – A Jewish festival celebrating the Torah. Hakafot – Processions of dancing and carrying Torah scrolls during Simchat Torah. Mantle – A decorative cover placed around a Torah scroll. Ark – A special cupboard in a synagogue where Torah scrolls are kept. Ner Tamid – The eternal light that hangs in a synagogue. Bimah – A raised platform where the Torah is read in a synagogue. Shema – An important Jewish prayer declaring belief in one God. Mezuzah – A small case containing a prayer, fixed to a doorpost. Yad – A pointer used when reading from the Torah scroll.