

**Topic: Belonging to a Group**

**Phase: KS1**

**Strand: RE – Identifying**

**What should I already know?**

- I can recognise key words associated with beginnings and endings
- talk about why and how people celebrate a beginning or an ending;
- talk about a beginning or ending they have celebrated
- talk about their own experiences of welcoming or naming a new baby

**At the end of the unit, I will be able to:**

- begin to think about how endings can also be beginnings, and vice versa
- understand and recall some key facts about Sikhism, and talk about at least one way Sikhs celebrate Vaisakhi
- name and briefly describe at least one of the Panj Pyare
- describe what happens at a Naam Karan ceremony and talk about the meanings of different names
- identify the main events in the Bible story of Jesus' baptism
- explain what happens at a baptism
- identify and briefly explain the main events in the Christian story of Easter;
- plan a ceremony for a beginning or ending.

**Key Information**

This half term, we will explore how beginnings and endings are marked in special ways in different religions and in our own lives. We will explore religious rituals for the beginning of a child's life and a believer's journey of faith, as well as finding out how Sikhs celebrate the end of one year and beginning of a new year. Children will also explore the Christian story of Easter and make links with the idea of new life. To end the half term, we will apply what we have learnt about religious beliefs and practices by designing our own ceremony to mark a beginning or ending in our own lives.



**We are MANOR!  
As learners we will ...**

**Manners**

Develop a respect and understanding for the views and opinions of other people and share ideas about our own ideas and thoughts in a respectful manner. We will celebrate good work, value others' contributions, and discuss and debate opinions.

**Aspiration**

Learn by being challenged in a series of well-designed and interesting activities designed to deepen our understanding of the world and broaden our horizons. We will be aspirational in developing knowledge and conceptual understanding through practical activities and discussions.

**Nurture**

To recognise that we live in a wonderful world made up of many different people and ways of living. We will develop an appreciation and respect for the diverse world and environment in which we live, showing care and compassion for the people and beliefs around us.

**Open-Mindedness**

We will be open-minded so that we can learn more about others and the way in which they live their lives. We will listen respectfully to each other and not laugh at or make fun of what other people say.

**Resilience**

Engage confidently with the RE curriculum and learn that anything is possible and failure is not something to fear but to learn from. We will support each other to learn new things and share what we know so that we might help others.

## Beginnings and Endings...

Beginnings can often be a time of excitement and happiness and a time to celebrate. Endings are often a time to remember and reflect and can sometimes be sad.

An ending can also be a beginning though. The end of Jesus' life was the beginning of hope and new life for Christians. Other beginning and ending ceremonies are celebrated by different religions, such as Bar/Bat Mitzvah and weddings.

## Jesus' Baptism

Christians are often baptised as a baby, when they are given their name, but they can also be baptised as an older child or an adult. Gifts are often given at baptisms.

John the Baptist baptised Jesus in the River Jordan. When Jesus came up from under the water, the sun came out and a dove flew



down. Jesus heard God's voice say, "This is my son. I love him and I am pleased with him." Water is used in baptism and symbolises a person's sins being washed away and the beginning of their journey of faith as a Christian.

## Vaisakhi



Vaisakhi began as a harvest festival but now celebrates the Sikh New Year and the founding of the religion.

During Vaisakhi, Sikhs remember the story of the Panj Pyare and how they gave up their everyday lives to follow Sikhism. The Panj Pyare represent the following: kindness, justice, organisation, courage and majesty.



## Naam Karan



Naam Karan is a Sikh baby naming ceremony. The baby is welcomed into the Sikh faith. Naam Karan takes place in a gurdwara. The Sikh holy book (the Guru Granth Sahib) is opened at random. The first letter of the first word on that page is chosen to be the first letter of the baby's name.

Once the name has been chosen, everybody cheers. For their second name, girls are called Kaur (princess) and boys are called Singh (lion).



## Easter



Christians celebrate Easter to remember the story in the Bible of Jesus' crucifixion and resurrection. Christians believe that Jesus died so that everyone's sins could be forgiven.

At Easter time, Christians go to church, send cards and give Easter eggs. Easter eggs symbolise the new life, as a Christian, that God promises to those that believe in him.



## Vocabulary

celebrate	To take part in an enjoyable activities for a special occasion.
reflect	To think carefully about.
Panj Pyare	The first members of Sikhism. Also known as the Beloved Five.
Baptism	A ceremony welcoming a person into the Christian church.
Sins	Christians believe that sins are wrong actions, that are not what God would want a person to do.
Resurrection	When Jesus came back to life after death. crucifixion
Bar/ Bat Mitzvah	A Jewish celebration for the beginning of adulthood

## Belonging to a Group Quiz

- 1). What was the name of the person who baptized Jesus?
- 2). Where was Jesus baptized?
- 3). What do the Panj Pyare represent?
- 4). True or false... Sikh babies are named by looking at the last word on a page of the Guru Granth Sahib.
- 5). To a Christian, what does an Easter Egg symbolize?