

Topic: Commitment	Phase: UKS2	Strand: RE – Investigating	
<p>What should I already know?</p>	<p>Key Information</p>	<p>We are MANOR! As learners we will ...</p>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That I am responsible for my own actions, thoughts and words. • That I can (and should) show respect for the beliefs of others, even if those beliefs do not match with my own. 	<p>This half term we will be focussing on commitment, discussing the concept of commitment and defining what is meant by it. By giving examples of commitments made by famous figures (see Ed Sheeran and Jessica Ennis-Hill below), we will explore how to make our own goals and review our commitment each week through the unit. We will also explore the concept of sacrifice and why sacrifices may be made. We will examine and discuss a range of religious and non-religious commitments and sacrifices made by others. We will also find out about non-religious, Jewish and Christian coming-of-age ceremonies, fasting within Islam and marriage within Hinduism. Finally, we will then apply our learning by planning our own commitment ceremony, considering the changes we might make in our lives for the benefit of ourselves and others.</p>	<p>Manners</p>	<p>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.</p>
<p>At the end of the unit, I will be able to:</p>		<p>Aspiration</p>	<p>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.</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Talk about what a commitment is, and understand that it brings responsibility. • Identify some of my own personal commitments as well as those I might have when I'm older • Investigate a 'coming of age' ceremonies from a variety of different faiths. • Understand that religious commitments are very important for people of faith, and I can compare their responsibilities with my own. • Talk about the challenges faced by people of faith. • Identify commitments which are important to me in helping me to live my life. • Reflect on the importance of commitments and responsibilities, and think of ways to recognise these as achievements. 	<p>Nurture</p>	<p>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.</p>	
		<p>Open-Mindedness</p>	<p>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.</p>
		<p>Resilience</p>	<p>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.</p>

There are different religious views about when someone becomes an adult. There are special rituals that people do when they come of age to show commitment to their faith. Here are some that we will investigate this half term:

Bar Mitzvah and Bat Mitzvah

In the Jewish faith, when boys become 13 years old they are viewed as old enough to be responsible for their actions. They are responsible for following the commandments given in the Torah, following Jewish traditions and being an active part of the community. At the age of 13, Jewish boys must make a commitment to their faith. They become a Bar Mitzvah, which means 'son of the commandments'. When she is 12 a girl is old enough to commit to following the commandments given in the Torah and following Jewish traditions. When I make this commitment I will become a Bat Mitzvah, which means 'daughter of the commandments'.



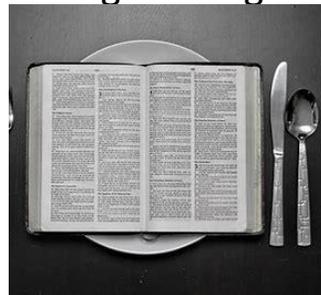
Holy Communion and Confirmation

Confirmation is a sacrament, ritual or rite of passage practised by several Christian denominations. The word means strengthening or deepening one's relationship with God. Confirmation is a popular practice in the Roman Catholic, Anglican and Orthodox Churches where infant baptism is also performed. It is a sign of full membership to the Christian community, and is usually performed when a child is around 14. Prior to this, many Catholic children will have attended their First Holy Communion at around the age of 7.



Sacrifice

Lots of religious people give up things as a commitment to their faith. The things they give up might be for a short time or forever. They make a sacrifice as a sign of their commitment to their faith. Religious fasting is the traditional practise of abstaining (stopping) from eating food for an extended period of time. It is said that fasting for religious reasons can make one feel more spiritual and connected to God. Examples of sacrifice in the name of religion include fasting during Ramadan (Islam), fasting during Lent (Christian) and fasting during Yom Kippur (Judaism).



Marriage

Sometimes, when people have religious beliefs, this can affect the way in which they make the commitment to marry each other. To people with religious beliefs, getting married in their place of worship in front of their god is very important. Getting married in a place of worship gives people the assurance that God cares about their relationship and will help to make their marriage stronger. They believe they can then turn to God for help and guidance throughout their marriage. There are many different types of marriage ceremonies and rituals depending on the religion and specific beliefs of the couple.

Non-religious commitments and life events

Voting

Around the world, placing your vote in an election for the first time can be seen as a coming-of-age ritual. It marks your first commitment to making sure your country is the best place it can be. However, if the voting age is different around the world, this must mean that different countries have a different view of when someone becomes an adult and can make commitments. In the England, you must be 18 in order to vote.

Australian Aboriginal Society

In Australian Aboriginal society, Walkabout is a rite of passage during which males undergo a journey during adolescence (typically between ages 10 to 16) and live in the wilderness for a period as long as six months to make the spiritual and traditional transition into manhood.



Vocabulary

commitment	a pledge or undertaking
privilege	a special right, advantage, or immunity granted or available only to a particular person or group.
ceremony	a formal religious or public occasion, especially one celebrating a particular event, achievement, or anniversary.
Bar Mitzvah	the initiation ceremony of a Jewish boy who has reached the age of 13 and is regarded as ready to observe religious precepts and eligible to take part in public worship.
Bat Mitzvah	a religious initiation ceremony for a Jewish girl aged twelve years and one day, regarded as the age of religious maturity.
Sacrifice	to give up something which is valuable to you. A sacrifice is made for your own good or the good of someone else.
'Coming of Age'	the age or occasion when one formally becomes an adult.
ritual	a set of fixed actions and words performed regularly.

Commitment Quiz

- 1). Making a commitment is a religious act – true or false?
- 2). Can you name one of the commitments a Jewish person might make during their life?
- 3). What religion do you need to be to get married?
- 4). Children cannot make commitments – true or false?
- 5). Can you name two different religions where fasting is seen as a commitment to God?

