

Phase: 5/6

Subject: RE

Focus: Peace

Term: Summer 1

What I should already know?

Children have some knowledge and understanding about Peace and may have some religious views about Peace. Children may know about some inner peace techniques and their importance.

Vocabulary

Peace	A state or period in which there is no war or war has ended. Freedom from disturbance; tranquillity.
Acts of peace	Actions that bring people closer to creating peace. These can be big actions that involve lots of people and organisations or small.
Conflict	Fights or wars.
Non-violence	A commitment to resolving things peacefully.
Pacifist	A person who does not believe in violence.
Community cohesion	A group of people (for example a school, town or country) where everyone has a sense of belonging and positive relationships are encouraged between everyone, regardless of their background.
Fair Trade	A system that focuses on people being paid fairly for their work. It is often linked to food like chocolate and bananas.

Knowledge

Peace

Peace can mean two different things. It could be a time period without any conflict or it could mean an amount of time where you are in a state of calm or quiet with no disturbances. Peace is something that all governments and organisations aim for. Acts of peace are ways that this can be done – both as communities or as individuals.

Religious Views About Peace

<p>One of the important messages of Christianity is 'Peace on earth'. This was the message from the angels to the Shepherds when Jesus was born.</p>	<p>Peace in Judaism also focuses on ideas like prosperity (for all, not just the rich), fertility of crops, harmony and general well-being.</p>	<p>The word Islam means submission to God. This has been important in creating peace between individuals and nations. While most Muslims are not pacifists, Muslims do not believe in starting wars.</p>
<p>Peace is central to Hinduism. A key teaching in Hinduism is non-violence (ahimsa). This has been used to protest against oppression in India.</p>	<p>Buddhism teaches that through meditation, you can let go of being self-centred and live peacefully and generously with each other.</p>	<p>The founder of Sikhism was committed to non-violence. Sikhs promote human rights and harmony and have been involved in charitable work for the poor and needy.</p>



By the end of the unit I should know...

- To understand peace across religions.
- To make comparisons across religions.
- To understand inner Peace.
- To explain how religions focus on community cohesion to bring about peace.
- To recognise key peace symbols.

