



Year 6- How can faith contribute to Community Cohesion?



In this unit of work, pupils will explore and develop their understanding about how faith/religion contributes to community cohesion.



As a religious educator I will:

1. identify features in their local environment which show a presence of different faith
2. discuss key values of different religions
3. identify rules and why we have them at home, school and community

Skills

- Interpretation
- Research
- Evaluation
- P4C
- British Values

Diversity

Understanding different cultures and beliefs

What should I already know?

As a religious educator I know that:

- community cohesion describes the ability of our local communities to be inclusive and supportive towards people of all cultures, ethnicities, identities and beliefs.
- a cohesive community is a community where people get on well together.
- community cohesion describes the ability of all communities to function and grow in harmony together rather than in conflict.
- community cohesion relates to how people feel about their local area.
- community cohesion is about inclusion, making the effort to find out about others, treating each other with respect and building good relations between different parts of the community

Key vocabulary

Community cohesion	accepting all religions as having an equal right to co-exist
Discrimination	the right to practise or change your religion
Multi-ethnic society	believing some people are inferior or superior to them without even knowing them
Interfaith marriage	different ethnic groups living together peacefully
Prejudice	treating people less favourably because of their ethnicity/gender/colour/class
Racial harmony	a member of an ethnic group (race) which is much smaller than the majority group
Charity	helping the community to make it a better place to live
Missionary	A person spreading the Christian message abroad through their actions

Christianity

As a religious educator I will know that:

Churches

- are often open all day for quiet reflection, and services are regularly held with all being made welcome. In this way, churches can help those who are lonely and provide support.
- rites of passage are held in local churches so that the community can be involved.
- run youth groups, giving local children a place to participate in activities.
- provide help and advice for those in need, and many Christians volunteer for local charities.
- run food banks from their church halls.
- some Christians volunteer as street pastors, going out onto the streets at night to care for those in need and those who are at risk of harm.

Some Christian charities are:

- The **Catholic Agency for Overseas Development (CAFOD)** works to fight poverty and injustice around the world. It works through churches in places that have suffered natural disasters, aiming to give people the skills to help themselves.
- **Christian Aid** works in disaster zones around the world. It often uses the skills of local people to improve life for the community.
- **Tearfund** is an evangelical organisation that aims to help to end hunger all over the world. It cares for refugees in particular. Often young people from within the congregation are encouraged to spend time overseas helping on projects.

Key Vocabulary

Missionary- a person spreading the Christian message abroad through their actions

Rites of passage is a ceremony or ritual which occurs when an individual leaves one group to enter another. It involves a significant change in the status in society.

Hinduism

As a religious educator I will know that:

Many **Hindus** believe sharing wisdom with grandchildren and guiding them through rites of passage is part of the third ashrama. Everyone is expected **to** show respect for elders, which many **Hindus** put into practice by caring for and housing older relatives. Traditionally, many **Hindus** live in extended families

Temples/Mandirs:

-are often open all day for quiet reflection, and services are regularly held with all being made welcome. In this way, temples can help those who are lonely and provide support.

- run youth groups, giving local children a place to participate in activities.

- run food banks from their temple halls.

- some Hindus volunteer as street pastors, going out onto the streets at night to care for those in need and those who are at risk of harm.

- provide help and advice for those in need, and many Hindus volunteer for local charities as they believe it is important. The concept of charity in Hinduism is about helping others without expecting something in return

Some Hindu charities are:

-**Environmental charities** or **Friends of Vrindavan** protects the forests by cleaning areas and educating people about how to look after the environment. The charity aims to join together all people who care about sacred forests.

-**Manushi organisation** has devoted itself to the campaign for women's rights

-**Bochasanwasi Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha (BAPS)** Charities is an international, non-religious organization with a focus on serving society.

Food For Life Global brings about peace and prosperity in the world through the liberal distribution of pure plant-based meals

-The **Sathya Sai International Organisation** is a community focused and service-oriented volunteer **organisation**

Key Vocabulary

Dana- or charity means giving

Sewa- means selfless service

Social interaction- to develop positive relationships

Social action- to encourage people of different faiths or no faith to come together for initiatives that improve their local community

Islam

As a religious educator I will know that

Community has been an integral aspect of Muslim life and culture from the onset of Islam
masjid to become the center of Muslim life and community

Masjid

- are often open all day for quiet reflection, and services are regularly held In this way, masjid's can help those who are lonely and provide support.
- run youth groups, giving local children a place to participate in activities.
- provide help and advice for those in need, and many Muslims volunteer for local charities.
- run food banks

Some Muslim charities:

KIVA
Feed the children
World Wildlife Fund
UK homeless project
Honouring our Mothers
Children of the world
Safe water
Emergency

Key Vocabulary

Masjid or a mosque is a place of worship for Muslims

KIVA is a non-profit organisation with a mission to connect people through lending money to alleviate poverty.

Judaism

As a religious educator I will know that:

-Synagogue is the center for weekly worship services, special celebrations (weddings, bar/bat mitzvahs), and study of the Torah and Talmud. It is the focus of community (a house of worship, study, and fellowship). It acts as a hub for all ages, holding youth club meetings, hosting lectures, and providing a meeting place for senior citizens.

-Traditional Jews commonly practice **Ma'sar kesafim**, tithing 10% of their income to support those in need. Special acts of **Tzedakah** are performed on significant days: At weddings, Jewish brides and bridegrooms would traditionally give to charity to symbolise the sacred character of the marriage.

World Jewish Relief supports the world's poorest Jewish communities and responds to international disasters.

Judaism marked the beginning of a revolutionary idea that laid the groundwork for social reform: humans have the ability and therefore the responsibility to stop injustices in the world. The Jews were the first to decide that it was their responsibility as the Chosen People to fight against inequality in the world.

Jews believe that humans were made as part of God's creation and in God's image. Therefore, human life should be valued and considered as sacred and God-given. Jews believe that only God can give life, and only God should take life away.

Key Vocabulary

Maaser Kesafim is the obligation, custom and virtue

Tzedakah is the mitzvah of giving charity

Mitzvah is a good deed done from religious duty