



Religion in Scotland

RME Topic

SECOND LEVEL



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BLURB

Starting with the introduction of Christianity to Scotland in the first century this pack covers, the work of St Kentigern and St Columba in the middle ages and the tumultuous times of the Protestant Reformation. The children discover the basic workings of Catholic and Protestant churches, discuss and decipher sectarianism and explore the religious diversity of Scotland today.

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OUTCOMES

TOPIC OR THEME	LEVEL	CURRICULUM AREA	TEACHERS
RELIGION IN SCOTLAND	2 nd	Religious and Moral Education	

CURRICULUM FOR EXCELLENCE OUTCOMES

ART AND DESIGN

Though observing and recording from my experiences across the curriculum, I can create images and objects which show my awareness and recognition of detail.

EXA 2-04a

HEALTH AND WELLBEING

As I explore the rights to which I and others are entitled, I am able to exercise these right appropriately and accept the responsibilities that go with them. I show respect for the rights of others.

HWB 2-09a

I recognise that each individual has a unique blend of abilities and needs. I contribute to making my school community one which values individuals equally and is a welcoming place for all.

HWB 2-10a

I make full use of and value the opportunities I am given to improve an manage my learning and, in turn, I can help to encourage learning and confidence in others.

HWB 2-11a



HEALTH AND WELLBEING

Representing my class, school and/or wider community encourages my self-worth and confidence and allows me to contribute to and participate in society.

HWB 2-12a

Though contributing my views, time and talents, I play a part in bringing about positive change in my school and wider community.

HWB 2-13a

I value the opportunities I am given to make friends and be part of a group in a range of situations.

HWB 2-14a

Opportunities to carry out different activities and roles in a variety of settings have enabled me to identify my achievements, skills and areas for development. This will help me to prepare for the next stage in my life and learning.

HWB 2-19a

LITERACY

When I engage with others, I can respond in ways appropriate to my role, show that value others' contributions and use these to build on thinking.

LIT 2-02a

I can select ideas and relevant information, organise these in an appropriate way for my purpose and use suitable vocabulary for my audience.

LIT 2-06a

When listening and talking with others for different purposes, I can:

- Share information experiences and opinions.
- Explain processes and ideas.
- Identify issues raised and summarise main points or findings.
- Clarify points by asking questions or asking others to say more.

LIT 2-09a



LITERACY

I am developing confidence when engaging with others within and beyond my place of learning. I can communicate in a clear, expressive way and I am learning to select and organise resources independently.

LIT 2-10a

I can make notes, organise them under suitable headings and use them to understand information, develop my thinking, explore problems and create new texts, using my own words as appropriate.

LIT 2-15a

Throughout the writing process, I can check that my writing makes sense and meets its purpose.

LIT 2-23a

I consider the impact that layout and presentation have and can combine lettering, graphics and other features to engage my reader.

LIT 2-24a

I can use my notes in other types of writing to help me understand information and ideas, explore problems, make decisions, generate and develop ideas or create new texts. I recognise the need to acknowledge my sources and can do this appropriately.

LIT 2-25a

By considering the type of text I am creating, I can select ideas and relevant information, organise these in an appropriate way for my purpose and use suitable vocabulary for my audience.

LIT 2-26a

I am learning to use language and style in a way which engages and/or influences my reader.

ENG 2-27a

I can convey information, describe events, explain processes or combine ideas in different ways.

LIT 2-28a

I can persuade, argue, explore issues or express an opinion using relevant supporting detail and/or evidence.

LIT 2-29a



RME

I am increasing my knowledge and understanding of different forms of Christian worship and artefacts and can explain their importance for Christians.

RME 2-03a

I can describe the practices and traditions of Christianity and have considered the way these have influenced Scottish society.

RME 2-03c

I am increasing my knowledge and understanding of different forms of worship and artefacts within world religions and can explain their importance for followers of world religions.

RME 2-06a

I am increasing my understanding of how people come to have their beliefs, and further developing my awareness that there is a diversity of belief in modern Scotland.

RME 2-09a

I am developing my understanding that people have beliefs and values based upon religious or other positions.

RME 2-09b

I am developing my understanding of how my own and other people's beliefs and values affect their actions.

RME 2-09d

SOCIAL STUDIES

I can interpret historical evidence from a range of periods to help to build a picture of Scotland's heritage and my sense of chronology.

SOC 2-02a

I can investigate a Scottish historical theme to discover how past events or the actions of individuals or groups have shaped Scottish society.

SOC 2-03a



SOCIAL STUDIES

I can discuss why people and events from a particular time in the past were important, placing them within a historical sequence.

SOC 2-06a

I can gather and use information about forms of discrimination against people in societies and consider the impact this has on people's lives.

SOC 2-16b

I can discuss issues of the diversities of cultures, values and customs in our society.

SOC 2-16c

TECHNOLOGIES

As I extend and enhance my knowledge of features of various types of software including those which help find, organise manage and access information, I can apply what I learn in different situations.

TCH 2-03a

Throughout all my learning I can use search facilities of electronic sources to access and retrieve information, recognising the importance this has in my place of learning, at home and in the workplace.

TCH 2-03b

I explore and experiment with the features and functions of computer technology and I can use what I learn to support and enhance my learning in different contexts.

TCH 2-04a



PURPOSE	ACTIVITIES	CRITERIA	EVIDENCE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I am developing my understanding of Christianity in Scotland. I am learning about the Protestant Reformation. I am discovering the history behind sectarianism. I am learning to put information into chronological order. I am expanding my knowledge of the Protestant and Catholic branches of Christianity. I am discovering the differences and similarities between Catholicism and Protestantism. I am expanding the way in which I carry out research. I am learning to speak clearly when reporting my findings to the class. I am discovering the meaning of sectarianism. I am learning about the causes and effects of sectarianism. I am discovering the religious diversity in Scotland. I am learning about places of worship in Scotland. I am learning about the importance of the census. 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> Complete a worksheet on early Christianity in Scotland. Create a religion in Scotland timeline. Research one of Glasgow's main churches. Draw a church or chapel in your local area. Participate in a class discussion on sectarianism. Design an anti-sectarianism poster. Research a religious building in Scotland. Complete a worksheet on religious diversity in Scotland. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> I can explain the early rise of Christianity in Scotland. I can sort information about the Protestant Reformation into chronological order. I can talk about the Church of Scotland. I can discuss and explain the Roman Catholic Church in Scotland. I can explain the similarities and differences between the Protestant and Catholic churches. I can work together in a group with my classmates. I can recount the early history of Rangers and Celtic football clubs. I can explain the link between sectarianism and football. I can discuss the link between sectarianism and history. I can explain why ending sectarianism is vital. I can describe religious diversity in Scotland. I can understand the importance of accepting other people's beliefs. 	<p>MAKE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draw a church or chapel in your local area. <p>SAY</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Verbally present information about one of Glasgow's main churches. Participate in a class discussion about sectarianism. Report findings on religious buildings in Scotland. <p>DO</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry out research using a variety of resources. Create a timeline about the Protestant Reformation. <p>WRITE</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Complete a worksheet on early Christianity in Scotland. Write a presentation on one of Glasgow's main churches. Write a presentation on religious buildings in Scotland. Complete a worksheet on religious diversity in Scotland.



Religion in Scotland – Introductory Lesson

The purpose of this lesson is to get an idea of what the children already know about the subject. It is a co-operative lesson for the whole class to get involved. Spelling and handwriting are not important.

At the end of the topic it will be useful to re-visit the results of this lesson and hold a class Q&A to discuss what they have found out and any unanswered questions they still have. The Q&A could be part of an ICT lesson where the children research their unanswered questions.

SPLIT THE GROUPS

In order to get randomly selected groups ask the children to sort themselves into date of birth order without talking to each other.

Then split the children into groups of 4 i.e. the first 4 children are one group etc.

Once in their groups the following jobs should be randomly allocated:

1. Group Leader (who likes milk?)
2. Writer (who has a summer birthday?)
3. Reporter (who has the longest name?)
4. Timer (who has the youngest sibling?)

Sheets of A2 paper are laid out on the desks each sheet should be labelled with one of these titles:

1. A History
2. Christianity in Scotland
3. Sectarianism
4. Religious Diversity

Then split the sheet into two columns:

1. What do I know?
2. What do I want to find out?

The groups then rotate around each sheet. A time limit should be given.



PART ONE

A History



A History TEACHER'S NOTES

In this part we will learn about the history of religion in Scotland.

FIRST CENTURY AD

The Romans arrived in southern Britain in the first century AD, they remained in the country for around 400 years. The Romans made many attempts to conquer Scotland but none were entirely successful.

Despite this the Romans are thought to have been the first people to introduce Christianity in Scotland through stories of Jesus.

PAGANISM

Paganism was the primary religion of the Scottish people during the first millennium. It took many years for Christianity to become the main religion. Many Christian festivals observed today still have Pagan influences.

THE PICTS

The Picts were a dominant group of tribes who live to the north of the Forth and Clyde in Scotland from the first to the tenth centuries AD. The religion of the Picts was Paganism.

VIKINGS

During the Viking occupation of parts of Scotland there was a resurgence of Paganism. This was short lived and Christianity survived.

ST COLUMBA

St Columba, an Irish abbot, is believed to have spread Christianity to the Picts in the 6th century AD. Columba founded an Christian abbey on the island of Iona. The abbey was used as a base to spread Christianity to the people of Scotland. Though the following centuries Christianity became more popular.

ST KENTIGERN

St Kentigern, also known as St Mungo, founded Glasgow in the 6th century. He built a church on the site of the present Glasgow Cathedral. He spent his life spreading the word of Christianity. St Mungo's four miracles are represented by the bird, tree, bell and fish in Glasgow's coat of arms.



THE PROTESTANT REFORMATION

The 16th century was a time of great religious turmoil in Scotland and England. At that time Scotland was independent from England and had its own monarch.

REFORMATION IN ENGLAND

Henry VIII was King of England from 1509 until 1547. During this time Henry severed relations with the church in Rome so that he could be divorced from his first wife, Catherine of Aragon. The result was the formation of the Protestant Church of England. When Henry died his daughter Mary reverted back to Catholicism and ordered the execution of many Protestants and was known as 'Bloody Mary'. Mary only reigned for 5 years until her death in 1558 when the crown was taken by Queen Elizabeth I who was staunchly Protestant.

PROTESTANT REFORMATION

Until the 16th century Christianity in Scotland and the rest of Britain was under the control of the Pope in Rome. During this time people began to question the way the church was run. Religious leaders, including John Knox, exchanged ideas which led to a demand for change. Years of dispute between the old Catholic church and the new Protestant church followed.

SCOTTISH REFORMATION

John Knox was a leader of the Scottish Reformation movement and believed that Scotland should follow the Protestant religion with a church that was independent from Rome. This was a difficult time in Scotland because the monarch, Mary, Queen of Scots, was Catholic and wanted the country to remain Catholic. Mary was also a threat to the Protestant Elizabeth I of England because she was next in line for the English throne.

Consequently Mary was ousted from Scotland and imprisoned in England for many years until her execution by Elizabeth I in 1587. The removal of Catholic Mary meant that the Protestant reformation in Scotland could go ahead and in 1560 the Protestant Church of Scotland was established.



Religion and monarchs after the Reformation.

James VI & I	PROTESTANT	Catholic attempt on his life in the Gunpowder Plot of 1605.
Charles I	PROTESTANT	Unpopular King, the people believed he had Catholic leanings. Executed in 1649 for treason.
Oliver Cromwell	PURITAN	Introduced extreme rules. Fought with the Scots who proclaimed Charles II as true King.
Charles II	PROTESTANT	Restored to the throne in 1660. Believed in religious tolerance. Converted to Roman Catholicism on his deathbed.
James VII & II	CATHOLIC	Became King in 1685, ousted by William of Orange as part of the Glorious Revolution in 1688. Followers were called Jacobites.
William and Mary	PROTESTANT	Defeated James II at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690.

PROTESTANT

After the Glorious Revolution the monarchy became Protestant and has remained so until the present day.

CATHOLIC

James II's son (the Old Pretender) and grandson (Bonnie Prince Charlie) fought to regain the throne, leading to unsuccessful Jacobite Rebellions in 1715 and 1745.

DID YOU KNOW? For over a century after the Glorious Revolution Catholics were denied the right to vote or sit in the Westminster Parliament. The Monarch was forbidden to be a Catholic or marry a Catholic until the UK Succession to the Crown Act in 2013.



A History ACTIVITY 1

Can you complete this worksheet on religion in Scotland?

FIRST CENTURY AD

The _____ arrived in southern Britain in the _____ century AD, they remained in the country for around _____ years. The Romans made many attempts to _____ Scotland but none were entirely successful. Despite this the Romans are thought to have been the first people to _____ Christianity in Scotland through stories of _____.

ST COLUMBA

St Columba, an _____ abbot, is believed to have spread Christianity to the _____ in the 6th century _____. Columba founded an Christian abbey on the island of _____. The abbey was used as a base to _____ Christianity to the people of Scotland. Though the following centuries Christianity became more _____.

ST KENTIGERN

St Kentigern, also known as St _____, founded _____ in the 6th century. He built a _____ on the site of the present Glasgow Cathedral. He spent his life spreading the _____ of Christianity. St Mungo's four miracles are represented by the _____, tree, _____ and fish in Glasgow's coat of arms.

Fill in the missing words.

introduce

400

spread

word

Jesus

Picts

first

Iona

Glasgow

popular

bell

AD

Romans

bird

church

Mungo

Irish

conquer



A History ACTIVITY 1 - ANSWERS

Can you complete this worksheet on religion in Scotland?

FIRST CENTURY AD

The **Romans** arrived in southern Britain in the **first** century AD, they remained in the country for around **400** years. The Romans made many attempts to **conquer** Scotland but none were entirely successful. Despite this the Romans are thought to have been the first people to **introduce** Christianity in Scotland through stories of **Jesus**.

ST COLUMBA

St Columba, an **Irish** abbot, is believed to have spread Christianity to the **Picts** in the 6th century **AD**. Columba founded a Christian abbey on the island of **Iona**. The abbey was used as a base to **spread** Christianity to the people of Scotland. Though the following centuries Christianity became more **popular**.

ST KENTIGERN

St Kentigern, also known as St **Mungo**, founded **Glasgow** in the 6th century. He built a **church** on the site of the present Glasgow Cathedral. He spent his life spreading the **word** of Christianity. St Mungo's four miracles are represented by the **bird**, tree, **bell** and fish in Glasgow's coat of arms.

Fill in the missing words.

introduce	400	spread	word	Jesus	Picts	first	Iona	Glasgow
popular	bell	AD	Romans	bird	church	Mungo	Irish	conquer



A History ACTIVITY 2

Can you create a religion in Scotland timeline?

Timelines are a very useful tool when studying history.

A timeline can help you to understand the order in which events happened.

For this task you are going to create your own religion in Scotland timeline.

Using a long strip of paper draw a line through the middle lengthways.

At the start of your line write the years 1500 and at the end of your line write 1750.

Now cut out the religion in Scotland facts and add them to your timeline.

1558

Bloody Mary dies.

1649

Charles I executed for treason.

1690

The Battle of the Boyne.

1685

James VII & II becomes King.

1660

Charles II is restored as King.

1745

The last Jacobite Rebellion.

1558

Elizabeth I becomes Queen.

1587

Execution of Mary, Queen of Scots

1509

Henry VIII becomes King.

1560

Protestant church of Scotland

1605

Gunpowder Plot.

1688

The Glorious Revolution.

YOU CAN EXTEND YOUR TIMELINE AND ADD MORE INFORMATION AS YOU WORK THROUGH THE TOPIC.



Assessment 1

By completing these tasks your teacher can see how much you have learned about religious history in Scotland. You can look back in your jotter to help you answer the questions.

Answer these questions in sentences.

1. Who first introduced Christianity to Scotland?
2. Who was Henry VIII's first wife?
3. What religion was Mary, Queen of Scots?
4. Where did St Columba come from?
5. What other name was St Kentigern's known by?
6. When was the Protestant Church of Scotland established?
7. Who was the leader of the Scottish Reformation movement?
8. Which King was executed in 1649?
9. What year was the Battle of the Boyne?
10. On what Scottish island did St Columba build a Christian abbey?

Write a paragraph explaining the significance of St Kentigern in Glasgow.

Draw a picture of any of the monarchs you have learned about in this part of the topic.



Assessment 1 - ANSWERS

Answer these questions in sentences.

1. Who first introduced Christianity to Scotland?
2. Who was Henry VIII's first wife?
3. What religion was Mary, Queen of Scots?
4. Where did St Columba come from?
5. What other name was St Kentigern's known by?
6. When was the Protestant Church of Scotland established?
7. Who was the leader of the Scottish Reformation movement?
8. Which King was executed in 1649?
9. What year was the Battle of the Boyne?
10. On what Scottish island did St Columba build a Christian abbey?

1. The Romans.
2. Catherine of Aragon.
3. Catholic.
4. Ireland.
5. St Mungo.
6. 1560.
7. John Knox.
8. Charles I.
9. 1690.
10. Iona



Extension Tasks 1

These are internet based tasks for early finishers.
They can be done on an iPad or a computer.

Find the following words
in the word search:

1. Romans
2. St Columba
3. Reformation
4. Catholic
5. Protestant
6. John Knox
7. William of Orange
8. Jacobites
9. Battle of the Boyne
10. Pope

W	I	L	L	I	A	M	O	F	O	R	A	N	G	E
O	K	X	O	S	S	C	M	G	E	O	F	V	X	Y
W	B	S	O	H	N	T	J	F	A	P	C	Y	X	M
F	N	O	B	N	B	A	O	Y	N	I	J	T	I	W
W	C	A	Y	H	K	R	M	K	L	Y	N	J	X	T
V	L	T	W	N	M	N	P	O	P	E	A	Y	S	F
U	F	Z	W	A	E	U	H	L	R	C	A	S	K	U
C	B	J	T	I	C	T	A	O	O	B	E	T	Y	Y
G	H	I	Y	L	A	Z	C	B	J	E	U	C	J	V
H	O	F	Q	C	N	U	I	H	O	L	H	O	K	C
N	H	W	N	U	J	T	D	W	S	F	F	L	V	F
I	Y	D	V	C	E	K	M	V	Z	C	S	U	B	Q
W	D	Y	T	S	X	G	I	F	D	U	R	M	W	X
A	T	N	A	T	S	E	T	O	R	P	P	B	M	O
L	Q	C	N	B	Y	P	R	U	W	D	F	A	U	L

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Use Google
Images to find
pictures of
these monarchs.

Henry VIII

Mary, Queen of
Scots

Elizabeth I

Charles I

Charles II

William of
Orange

James II





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