Religion & Worldviews Curriculum Framework

Intent:

At Futura Learning Partnership, we are independent of the local authority and not required to follow the national curriculum or the local Religion and Worldviews syllabus. However, our curriculum must reflect: 'that religious traditions in Great Britain are in the main Christian, whilst taking account of the teachings and practices of the other principle religious traditions present in Great Britain.' [Education Reform Act 1988]. Section 48 of the 2005 Education Act requires the inspection of religious education in schools which have a religious character. This is the Statutory Inspection of Anglican and Methodist Schools (SIAMS).

As a result, the Futura intent for Religion and Worldviews is that all children develop an awareness of major world religions and worldviews, including their impact on society and culture. Our pupils should be able to appreciate and respect faiths and beliefs which may be different to their own, which will equip them for their adult life, employment as well as lifelong learning. Through Religion and Worldview lessons, children will be able to engage with challenging questions of meaning and purpose, which will equip them to continue their studies of Religion and Worldviews in secondary school where they will deepen their understanding of different world faiths as well as more general philosophical and ethical questions. Our pupils will be given the opportunity to develop

their own religious, spiritual and philosophical beliefs in a safe environment. Children will be able to reflect, consider, analyse, interpret and evaluate different issues which are prevalent in our society, whilst also promoting mutual respect and tolerance in line with British Values.

In accordance with the Religious Education Statement of Entitlement, Church of England schools within our trust are required to allocate 50% of their Religion and Worldviews curriculum to the teaching of Christianity. However, this requirement does not apply to our non-Church of England schools. All schools follow a balanced and inclusive curriculum that reflects a diverse range of religious and non-religious worldviews, in line with locally agreed syllabuses and the trust's commitment to fostering respect across the curriculum.

Inclusion: Our curriculum is ambitious for all and strives to address inclusion and disadvantage in its intent and implementation

Aims: Underpinning the intent are key **substantive and disciplinary knowledge concepts**:

Year group	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge	Possible Context
EYFS	Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society. Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.	To start to look at different customs and festivals from around the world and cultures. Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.	To be able to compare and understand the world around them.
1	To ask relevant questions about a religion, person or idea To use key texts, artefacts and symbols to understand key aspects of a religion	To start to think through the enquiry question using some facts and beginning to see there could be more than one answer.	Retell, recognise and find meaning Explore and respond sensitively

	To recall facts about religions studied. To use religious vocabulary and start to explain the significance and meaning of the facts/practices.	I can verbalise and/or express my own thoughts. To reflect on my own feelings towards a religion, key figure or concept. To develop the ability to consider the thoughts, feelings, experiences, attitudes, beliefs and values of others To distinguish between the features of different religions	Begin to express ideas and opinions.
2	To ask relevant questions about a religion, person or idea To use key texts, artefacts and symbols to understand key aspects of a religion To recall facts about religions studied. To use religious vocabulary and start to explain the significance and meaning of the facts/practices.	To start to think through the enquiry question using some facts and beginning to see there could be more than one answer. I can verbalise and/or express my own thoughts. To reflect on my own feelings and experiences towards a religion, key figure or concept. To develop the ability to consider the thoughts, feelings, experiences,	Retell, recognise and find meaning Explore and respond sensitively Begin to express ideas and opinions.

		attitudes, beliefs and values of others To distinguish between the features of different religions	
3	To recall facts about religions I have studied, select the facts that are most significant to the enquiry and explain their importance To know how to use a variety of sources to gather information about a religion, person or concept To use artefacts, symbols and works of art to draw meaning To recall information about a religion's key text To develop the power of imagination to identify feelings such as love, wonder, forgiveness and sorrow To distinguish between opinion, fact and belief	To apply my knowledge to the enquiry question and give an answer supported by one or more facts. To express own opinions and start to support them with rationale Interpret religious language from a religious text and how this inspires followers To reflect on my own feelings, experiences and attitudes towards a religion, key figure or concept. To distinguish between the features of different religions	Describe, discover and respond fully. Observe and suggest reasons. Suggest reasons and respond thoughtfully
4	To recall facts about religions I have studied, select the facts that are most significant to the enquiry and explain their importance	To apply my knowledge to the enquiry question and give an answer supported	Describe, discover and respond fully.

	To know how to use a variety of sources to gather information about a religion, person or concept To use artefacts, symbols and works of art to draw meaning To recall information about a religion's key text To develop the power of imagination to identify feelings such as love, wonder, forgiveness and sorrow To distinguish between opinion, fact and belief	by one or more facts. To express own opinions and start to support them with rationale Interpret religious language from a religious text and how this inspires followers To reflect on my own feelings, experiences, attitudes and beliefs towards a religion, key figure or concept. To distinguish between the features of different religions	Observe and suggest reasons. Suggest reasons and respond thoughtfully
5	To use primary and secondary sources to find out about beliefs and values of a world religion. To recall facts about religions and explain differences in practice and interpretation within and between religion/belief systems. To use artefacts, symbols, works of art and poetry to draw meaning	To weigh up evidence and different arguments/aspects relevant to the enquiry question and express my answer. To express my own thoughts having reflected on them in relation to other people's.	Reflect and make connections between different ideas. Consider, compare and contrast. Offer ideas and clear responses.

	To recall information about a religion's key text To distinguish between opinion, fact and belief To recognise bias, caricature, prejudice and stereotyping	To evaluate the effectiveness of sources when gathering information. Evaluate the use of a religion's key text in how followers live their lives, including the impact of their moral choices To reflect on my own feelings, experiences, attitudes, beliefs and values towards a religion, key figure or concept. To develop the ability to see the world through the eyes of others To develop the ability to debate issues of religious significance with reference to evidence, argument, opinion and statements of faith To distinguish between the features of different religions	

6	To use primary and secondary sources to find out about beliefs and values of a world religion. To recall facts about religions and explain differences in practice and interpretation within and between religion/belief systems. To use artefacts, symbols, works of art and poetry to draw meaning, as well as any other cultural … To recall information about a religion's key text To distinguish between opinion, fact and belief To recognise bias, caricature, prejudice and stereotyping	To weigh up evidence and different arguments/aspects relevant to the enquiry question and express my answer. To express my own thoughts having reflected on them in relation to other people's. To evaluate the effectiveness of sources when gathering information and know what might count as good evidence when understanding religion/s. Evaluate the use of a religion's key text in how followers live their lives, including the impact of their moral choices To reflect on my own feelings, experiences, attitudes, beliefs, values and ultimate questions towards a religion, key figure or concept. To develop the ability to see the world through the eyes of others and to see	Reflect and make connections between different ideas. Consider, compare and contrast. Offer ideas and clear responses.

		issues from their point of view To develop the ability to debate issues of religious significance with reference to evidence, argument, opinion and statements of faith To distinguish between the features of different religions	
7	To enquire into why we study RE, looking at philosophical questions, learning about the earliest religions, different creation stories and finding out about the beliefs and values of two major world faiths. To compare practices and belief systems and recall information about religion's key texts and major festivals.	To reflect on my own beliefs and assumptions about the world, compared to other people's, and express these coherently. To weigh up evidence and different arguments relative to the enquiry question and express my answer, using key words and sources of wisdom and authority.	Define, describe, explain, evaluate, make connections, compare and contrast. Analyse ideas and offer clear and thoughtful responses.

8	To explore different views of life after death, and look at themes such as war, terrorism and peace from different religious and non-religious perspectives, focusing on a case study. To examine the topics of prejudice and discrimination, comparing how major inspirational figures have changed the course of history, inspired by their faith.	To evaluate different ideas about the afterlife, including my own. To apply what I learn to real life events and issues, and better understand the reasons behind warfare and terrorism, and also issues of prejudice and discrimination. To reflect on my own behaviour in the world and my own moral code.	Define, describe, explain, evaluate, make connections, compare and contrast. Analyse ideas and offer clear and thoughtful responses and articulate my own fully justified opinion.
9	To investigate and evaluate different aims of punishment, using case studies. To examine different ethical theories such as utilitarianism, deontology and situation ethics. To evaluate how different religions deal with the problem of evil and suffering.	To formulate a coherent argument regarding how we should deal with criminals, evaluating different approaches to the application of justice. To reflect on how different ethical theories are applied to real life issues like infertility treatment, A.I. and to think more critically about moral issues in general. To weigh up the arguments, both religious and non-religious about	Define, describe, explain, evaluate, make connections, compare and contrast. Analyse ideas and offer clear and thoughtful responses, evaluating different viewpoints and articulating my own fully justified opinion.

		the relative value of pain and suffering in the world.	

Glossary of key terms (and suggested topics)
EYFS

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning
Special People What makes people special?	Christianity	Jesus	The central figure of Christian devotion. The second person of the trinity.
	Judaism	Moses	A prophet who became a religious leader, to whom the authorship of the Torah is traditionally attributed.
Christmas What is Christmas?	Christianity	Mary	The mother of Jesus, also referred to as Mother of God (as Christians believe Jesus was God incarnate).
		Joseph	Mary's husband, Jesus' earthly father.
		Frankincense	An aromatic resin used in incense and perfumes.
		Myrrh	An anointing oil.
Celebrations How do people celebrate?	Hinduism	Nowruz	Persian New Year
		Holi	The festival of colours, celebrated in the Spring.
		Vishnu	A Hindu aspect of God who, with Brahma and Shiva, forms the Trimurti.
Easter What is Easter?	Christianity	Jesus	The central figure of Christian devotion. The second person of the trinity.
		Palm Sunday	The Sunday before Easter; it commemorates Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem.

		The Last Supper	The Passover meal that Jesus shared with is 12 disciples, commemorated on the Thursday before Easter. This meal is commemorated in Communion or Eucharist.
		Cross	The shape of wood that Jesus was nailed to when he was crucified on Good Friday.
		Tomb	The cave where Jesus was laid after his crucifixion – dug out of the ground with a stone rolled in front of it.
Story Time What can we learn from stories?	Christianity	Parable	Story with a moral or meaning about everyday life told by Jesus.
	Islam	Allah	The Islamic name for God in the Arabic language.
	Hinduism	Brahmin	Member of the social grouping from which priests are drawn.
Special Places What makes places special?	Christianity	Church	Christian place of worship.
		Font	Receptacle to hold water during a Baptism.
		Altar	Table used for the celebration of Eucharist.
		Lectern	Stand supporting the Bible for reading from in Church.
	Islam	Mosque	Islamic place of worship.
		Minaret	Slim tower used as a high point from which to make the call to prayer.

		Musalla	Prayer hall.
		Mihrab	An ornamental indentation in the wall of a mosque, which markst he direction of the qiblah.
		Minbar	Raised platform in the front area of a mosque, from which sermons or speeches are given.
		Qur'an	The Islamic holy book revealed to the Prophet Muhammad.
	Judaism	Synagogue	Jewish place of worship used for public prayer, study and meeting.
		Ark	The focal point of the synagogue containing Torah scrolls.
		Torah	Jewish Law/Teaching. The five books of Moses.
		Prayer Shawls	Tallit: a four cornered garment with fringes.
		Kippah	Head covering worn during prayers or Torah study.

Year 1

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning
God What do Christian's believe god is like?	Christianity	The Lost Son	The parable teaches that those who stray from God's path are welcomed back upon repentance.
		Parable	A parable is a story with a moral or spiritual message.
		Prayer	

			A prayer is a way to communicate with God. .
Incarnation Why does Christmas matter to Christians	Christianity	Mary Joseph Frankincense Myrrh	The mother of Jesus, also referred to as Mother of God (as Christians believe Jesus was God incarnate). Mary's husband, Jesus' earthly father. An aromatic resin used in incense and perfumes. An anointing oil.
Shabbat How is Shabbat important to Jewish children? **Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur** Are Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur important to Jewish children?	Judaism	Shabbat Challah Rosh Hashanah Yom Kippur Shofar	Day of spiritual renewal and rest beginning at sunset on a Friday and finishing at nightfall on Saturday. Bread eaten on Shabbat, usually plaited. 'beginning of the year. Jewish new year. Feast of Trumpets. Day of Atonement. The holiest day of the year. Day to ask forgiveness and reflect. Ancient musical horn made of ram's horn (or other Kosher animal).
Salvation How does Easter make Christians feel?	Christianity	Palm Sunday Palm cross Good Friday	The Sunday before Easter: it commemorates Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem. A cross made out of a palm, given to Christians who go to church on Palm Sunday. The day Jesus died.

		Easter Sunday Holy Week Resurrection	The day of Jesus' resurrection. The seven days leading up to Easter. Rising from the dead.
Gospel What is the good news Jesus brings?	Christianity	Disciple	A personal follower of Christ during his life.
Alternative World Views What do many humanists believe about making a difference?	Non religious philosophy: Humanism	Humanist	Someone who embraces a non-religious ethical world stance based on reason, empathy and concern for human well-being
Islam Does praying at regular intervals help a Muslim in his/ her everyday life? Does going to a mosque give Muslims a sense of belonging? Does completing Hajj make a person a better Muslim?	Islam	Mosque The Five Pillars of Islam	A Muslim place of worship The core practices that form the foundation of Muslim life: Shahada (declaration of faith), Salat (prayer), Zakat (charity), Sawm (fasting), and Hajj (pilgrimage).

Year 2

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning
Creation Who made the world?	Christianity	Creation Story Adam Eve	Found in Genesis Chapter 1, the first book of the Bible (the Christian sacred text). The first man. The first woman.

Incarnation What does Christmas teach Christians about how we should treat others?	Christianity	Advent Mary Joseph Frankincense Myrrh	The period beginning on the 4th Sunday before Christmas. Literal translation is "coming" so this is a time of preparation, waiting for Jesus' birth. The mother of Jesus, also referred to as Mother of God (as Christians believe Jesus was God incarnate). Mary's husband, Jesus' earthly father. An aromatic resin used in incense and perfumes. An anointing oil.
Shabbat How is Shabbat important to Jewish children? **Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur** Are Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur important to Jewish children?	Judaism	Shabbat Challah Rosh Hashanah Yom Kippur Shofar	Day of spiritual renewal and rest beginning at sunset on a Friday and finishing at nightfall on Saturday. Bread eaten on Shabbat, usually plaited. 'beginning of the year. Jewish new year. Feast of Trumpets. Day of Atonement. The holiest day of the year. Day to ask forgiveness and reflect. Ancient musical horn made of ram's horn (or other Kosher animal).
Salvation Why do Christians call the day Jesus died Good Friday?	Christianity	Easter Egg	Symbol of a new life

			Symbolic of the shape of the stone across the front of Jesus' tomb. Cross representing crucifixion. The Christian belief of the rising from the dead of Jesus on the third day after crucifixion. Celebrated on Easter Sunday. The day Jesus died. The day of Jesus' resurrection. The seven days leading up to Easter. Rising from the dead.
		Good Friday Easter Sunday Holy Week Resurrection	
Gospel How does Jesus bring good news to all people?	Christianity	The Pearl of Great Price	A parable teaching that the kingdom of heaven is worth the cost of all that we have in life.
Alternative World Views What do many humanists believe about making a difference?	Non religious philosophy: Humanism	Humanist	Someone who embraces a non-religious ethical world stance based on reason, empathy and concern for human well-being
Islam Does praying at regular intervals help a Muslim in his/ her everyday life? Does going to a mosque give Muslims a sense of belonging? Does completing Hajj make a person a better Muslim?	Islam	Hajj Hajj robes	Annual pilgrimage to Makkah that each Muslim must undertake once in their lifetime if they have adequate health and wealth. Simple white garments, commonly called ihram. The required pilgrimage dress for men is two white cloths, one of which covers the body from the waist down, and one that is gathered around the shoulder. Women usually wear a simple white dress and headscarf. The ihram is a symbol of purity and equality, and signifies that the pilgrim is in a state of devotion.

		Makkah or Mecca	City where the Prophet Muhammad was born and where the Ka'bah is located.
		Qur'an	The holy book of Islam revealed to the prophet Muhammad.
		Grand Mosque	Largest mosque in the world and surrounds Islam's holiest place, in the city of Makkah, Saudi Arabia.
		Mount Arafat	Granite hill east of Makkah in the plan of Arafat.
		Five Pillars	The framework of the Muslim life. They are the testimony of faith, prayer, giving zakat (support of the needy), fasting during the month of Ramadan and the pilgrimage to Makkah once in a lifetime for those who are able.
		Pilgrimage	Journey of spiritual significance.

Year 3

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning
Gospel What kind of world did Jesus want?	Christianity	Gospel	Christian messages of good news, particularly in relation to Jesus' life, teachings, death and resurrection.
		Peter Andrew	Two of Jesus' disciples.
Incarnation What is the trinity?	Christianity	Incarnation	The Christian belief that God took human form in Jesus Christ.
		The Trinity	The belief that God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
		Baptism	The Christian religious rite of sprinkling water on the forehead or immersing a

			person in water to symbolise purification and admission to the Christian church.
Judaism How special is the relationship Jews have with God? How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them to do? What is the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God?	Judaism	Covenant Abraham Isaac Moses Ten Commandments Torah Ner Tamid Synagogue Rabbi Tallit Mezuzah Shema	Agreement or promise between God and Abraham, and God and the Jews Regarded as the first Patriarch of the Jewish people Abraham's son A prophet who became a religious leader, to whom the authorship of the Torah is traditionally attributed Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai Jewish Law/Teaching. The five books of Moses/first 5 books of the Bible. The eternal light above the Holy Ark in the synagogue. Jewish place of worship used for public prayer, study and meeting Ordained Jewish teacher Four cornered Prayer Shawl with fringes Small container placed on the doorposts of Jewish homes containing the Shema Jewish prayer affirming belief in one God
Salvation Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'?	Christianity	Jesus	The central figure of Christian devotion. The second person of the Trinity.

		Palm Sunday	The Sunday before Easter: it commemorates Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
		The Last Supper	The Passover meal that Jesus shared with is 12 disciples: commemorated on the Thursday before Easter. This meal is commemorated in Communion or Eucharist.
		Cross	The shape of wood that Jesus was nailed to when he was crucified on Good Friday.
		Tomb	The cave where Jesus was laid after his crucifixion. It was dug out of the ground with a stone rolled in front of it.
		Bread and Wine	Eaten and drunk at the Last Supper: Jesus told his disciples it was to symbolise his body and blood and that they should repeat these actions in memory of him. This has become Communion or Eucharist.
		Maundy Thursday	Thursday before Easter Sunday, traditionally when the Last Supper and Jesus' arrest in the Garden of Gethsemane are remembered.
		Good Friday	Day after Maundy Thursday: day to commemorate Jesus' crucifixion.
		Disciples	Jesus' 12 special friends and followers who shared the Last Supper with him.
		Judas	Disciple who led guards to Jesus and caused his arrest.

People of God What is it like to follow God?	Christianity	People of God	A group of people seen to be belonging to God. The term commonly refers to the Israelites in the Old Testament and Christians in the New Testament.
Alternative World Views How can you live a good life and be happy?	Non religious philosophy: Humanism	Humanist	Someone who embraces a non-religious ethical world stance based on reason, empathy and concern for human well-being
Hindu Beliefs How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?	Hinduism	Brahman Trimurti Brahma Shiva Vishnu Ganesha Lakshmi Puja Omnipresent	The ultimate reality or all-pervading reality, from which everything emanates. The three deities or aspects of Brahman – Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva – representing the three functions of creation, preservation and destruction. Hindu deity an aspect of Brahman, one of the Trimurti, in charge of creative power. Hindu deity an aspect of Brahman: name means “kindly” – the destroyer of function. Hindu deity an aspect of Brahman: member of the Trimurti – the preserver. Hindu deity portrayed with an elephant’s head as a sign of strength, the deity who removes obstacles. The goddess of fortune, an aspect of Brahman. Worship. Everywhere: Hindus believe Brahman is omnipresent/everywhere.

Pilgrimage to the River Ganges Would visiting the River Ganges be special to a non-Hindu?	Hinduism	Ganga Varanasi Brahman Pilgrimage	The Ganges: most sacred river in India. City in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, regarded as the spiritual capital of India. The ultimate reality or all-pervading reality, from which everything emanates (so present in the water of the Ganges). Journey of spiritual significance.
Diwali Would celebrating Diwali at home and in the community bring a feeling of belonging to a Hindu child?	Hinduism	Diwali Ramayana Rama Sita Lakshmi Rangoli patterns Diva lamp Puja tray	Festival of Lights at the end of one year to mark the beginning of the next in the Hindu calendar. The Hindu epic tale which relates to the story of Rama and Sita. The incarnation of the Lord and hero of the Ramayana. The divine consort of Rama. The goddess of fortune, an aspect of Brahman. Patterns created on the floor in living rooms or courtyards using materials such as coloured rice, dry flour, coloured sand or flower petals. Oil lamp usually made from clay, with a cotton wick dipped in ghee or vegetable oils. Puja means worship. Puja tray contains items used in worship, namely a bell, a pot of water, a diva lamp, an incense burner, a pot of kum powder, and a spoon. Puja involves offering light,

			incense, flowers and food to the deities (the gods). During Puja the worshippers will chant mantras, which are prayers and verses from the Hindu holy books.
		Mandir	Hindu place of worship. Temple.

Year 4

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning
Creation/Fall What do Christians learn from the creation story?	Christianity	The Ten Commandments	A set of divine rules revealed by God to Moses, found in the books of Exodus and Deuteronomy.
Incarnation/God Why is the Trinity so important to Christians?	Christianity	Incarnation The Trinity	The Christian belief that God took human form in Jesus Christ. The belief that God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
Judaism How special is the relationship Jews have with God? How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them to do? What is the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God?	Judaism	Covenant Abraham Isaac Moses Ten Commandments Torah Ner Tamid	Agreement or promise between God and Abraham, and God and the Jews Regarded as the first Patriarch of the Jewish people Abraham's son A prophet who became a religious leader, to whom the authorship of the Torah is traditionally attributed Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai Jewish Law/Teaching. The five books of Moses/first 5 books of the Bible. The eternal light above the Holy Ark in the synagogue.

		Synagogue	Jewish place of worship used for public prayer, study and meeting
		Rabbi	Ordained Jewish teacher
		Tallit	Four cornered Prayer Shawl with fringes
		Mezuzah	Small container placed on the doorposts of Jewish homes containing the Shema
		Shema	Jewish prayer affirming belief in one God
Salvation Why do Christians remember the events of Holy Week every year?	Christianity	Jesus	The central figure of Christian devotion. The second person of the Trinity.
		Palm Sunday	The Sunday before Easter: it commemorates Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem.
		The Last Supper	The Passover meal that Jesus shared with is 12 disciples: commemorated on the Thursday before Easter. This meal is commemorated in Communion or Eucharist.
		Cross	The shape of wood that Jesus was nailed to when he was crucified on Good Friday.
		Tomb	The cave where Jesus was laid after his crucifixion. It was dug out of the ground with a stone rolled in front of it.
		Bread and Wine	Eaten and drunk at the Last Supper: Jesus told his disciples it was to symbolise his body and blood and that they should repeat these actions in memory of him. This has become Communion or Eucharist.

		Maundy Thursday Good Friday Disciples Judas John the Baptist Eucharist/Holy Communion	Thursday before Easter Sunday, traditionally when the Last Supper and Jesus' arrest in the Garden of Gethsemane are remembered. Day after Maundy Thursday: day to commemorate Jesus' crucifixion. Jesus' 12 special friends and followers who shared the Last Supper with him. Disciple who led guards to Jesus and caused his arrest. Jesus' cousin and person who baptised Jesus in the River Jordan A sacrament instituted by Jesus during his Last Supper. Giving his disciples bread and wine during the Passover meal, Jesus commanded his followers to 'do this in memory of me', while referring to the bread as 'my body' and the wine as 'my blood'. Through the Eucharistic celebration Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice
Kingdom of God When Jesus left, what was the impact of Pentecost?	Christianity	Pentecost	50 days after Easter when The Holy Spirit descended on the disciples of Jesus. Also known as Whitsun. It is considered the birthday of the Christian Church.
Alternative World Views How might non-religious people celebrate their wedding?	Non religious philosophy: Humanism	Humanist	Someone who embraces a non-religious ethical world stance based on reason, empathy and concern for human well-being
Hindu Beliefs How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?	Hinduism	Brahman Trimurti	The ultimate reality or all-pervading reality, from which everything emanates.

			The three deities or aspects of Brahman – Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva – representing the three functions of creation, preservation and destruction.
		Brahma	Hindu deity an aspect of Brahman, one of the Trimurti, in charge of creative power.
		Shiva	Hindu deity an aspect of Brahman: name means “kindly” – the destroyer of function.
		Vishnu	Hindu deity an aspect of Brahman: member of the Trimurti – the preserver.
		Ganesha	Hindu deity portrayed with an elephant’s head as a sign of strength, the deity who removes obstacles.
		Lakshmi	The goddess of fortune, an aspect of Brahman.
		Puja	Worship.
		Omnipresent	Everywhere: Hindus believe Brahman is omnipresent/everywhere.
Pilgrimage to the River Ganges Would visiting the River Ganges be special to a non-Hindu?	Hinduism	Ganga	The Ganges: most sacred river in India.
		Varanasi	City in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, regarded as the spiritual capital of India.
		Brahman	The ultimate reality or all-pervading reality, from which everything emanates (so present in the water of the Ganges).
		Pilgrimage	Journey of spiritual significance.

Diwali Would celebrating Diwali at home and in the community bring a feeling of belonging to a Hindu child?	Hinduism	Diwali	Festival of Lights at the end of one year to mark the beginning of the next in the Hindu calendar.
		Ramayana	The Hindu epic tale which relates to the story of Rama and Sita.
		Rama	The incarnation of the Lord and hero of the Ramayana.
		Sita	The divine consort of Rama.
		Lakshmi	The goddess of fortune, an aspect of Brahman.
		Rangoli patterns	Patterns created on the floor in living rooms or courtyards using materials such as coloured rice, dry flour, coloured sand or flower petals.
		Diva lamp	Oil lamp usually made from clay, with a cotton wick dipped in ghee or vegetable oils.
		Puja tray	Puja means worship. Puja tray contains items used in worship, namely a bell, a pot of water, a diva lamp, an incense burner, a pot of kum powder, and a spoon. Puja involves offering light, incense, flowers and food to the deities (the gods). During Puja the worshippers will chant mantras, which are prayers and verses from the Hindu holy books.
		Mandir	Hindu place of worship. Temple.

Year 5

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning

Gospel What would Jesus do?	Christianity	The Wise and Foolish Builders The Sermon on the Mount Miracle	Parable that illustrates the importance of building one's life on a strong foundation of obedience to God's word. A collection of Jesus' teachings focused on the ethics and principles of The Kingdom of God. An extraordinary event caused by divine intervention.
Incarnation Was Jesus the messiah?	Christianity	Messiah The Transfiguration	The awaited messiah as prophesised in the Old Testament. The promised deliverer of the Jewish nation prophesised in the Hebrew bible. Refers to God's change in appearance from the passable bodily form in which He would suffer and die, to the glorified form in which He would rise from the dead.
Islam What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God? Does belief in Akhirah (life after death) help Muslims lead better lives?	Islam	Five Pillars Zakah Sawm Qur'an Hajj Akhirah Muhammad	The framework of the Muslim life. They are the testimony of faith, prayer, giving zakah (support of the needy), fasting during the month of Ramadan, and the pilgrimage to Makkah once in a lifetime for those who are able. Giving money to charity Fasting during the month of Ramadan The Holy book of Islam revealed to the Prophet Muhammad Pilgrimage to Makkah Muslim belief in life after death The final prophet

		Jihad Ummah	Personal individual struggle against evil/making effort World-wide community of Muslims, the nation of Islam
Salvation What did Jesus do to save human beings?	Christianity	Eucharist/Holy Communion	A sacrament instituted by Jesus during his Last Supper. Giving his disciples bread and wine during the Passover meal, Jesus commanded his followers to 'do this in memory of me', while referring to the bread as 'my body' and the wine as 'my blood'. Through the Eucharistic celebration Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice
People of God How can following God bring freedom and justice?	Christianity	The Old Testament Moses Exodus	The first part of the Christian Bible. In Christianity, Moses is a highly revered figure, primarily known as a prophet, lawgiver, and leader of the Israelites. He is considered a crucial figure in the Old Testament, playing a key role in the Exodus story and receiving the Ten Commandments from God. Book in the Old Testament that tells the story of the enslavement of the Israelites. The overall theme is redemption – how God delivered the Israelites and made them His special people and provided the Law.
Alternative World Views How might non-religious people make ethical decisions?	Non religious philosophy: Humanism	Humanist	Someone who embraces a non-religious ethical world stance based on reason, empathy and concern for human well-being.

Hinduism What is the best way for a Hindu to show commitment to God?	Hinduism	Puja Tray	Puja means worship, puja tray contains items used in worship namely a bell, a pot of water, a diva lamp, an incense burner, a pot of kum kum powder and a spoon. Puja involved offering light, incense, flowers and food to the deities (the gods). During Puja the worshippers will chant mantras, which are prayers and verses from the Hindu holy books
		Mantra	Short prayer, often recited and repeated many times
		Brahman	The ultimate reality or all-pervading reality, from which everything emanates
		Vedas	Four collections forming the earliest body of Indian scripture, consisting of the Rig Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda and Atharva Veda
		Purusharthas	Goals/aims of human life in Hinduism
		Dharma	Usually translated as religious duty but literally means 'the intrinsic quality of the self'
		Karma	The action of cause and effect
Beliefs and Moral Values Do beliefs in Karma, Samsara and Moksha help Hindus lead good lives?	Hinduism	Karma	The action of cause and effect
		Samsara	The cycle of birth, death and rebirth (transmigration of the soul)
		Moksha	Ultimate liberation from transmigration: the cycle of birth and death
		Bhagavd Gita	"The Song of the Lord": spoken by Krishna, the most important scripture for most Hindus

		Upanishads Atman Sadhu	 Sacred text The real self/soul Holy man

Year 6

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning
Creation/Fall Creation and Science: conflicting or complementary?	Christianity	Genesis	The first book of the Christian Old Testament which narrates the creation of the world.
Kingdom of God What kind of king is Jesus?	Christianity	The Lord's Prayer The Tenants in the Vineyard	A central Christian prayer that Jesus taught his disciples. Parable from The Bible which includes themes of rejection of God's message, consequences of disobedience and the eventual transfer of God's favour to others.
Islam What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God? Does belief in Akhirah (life after death) help Muslims lead better lives?	Islam	Five Pillars Zakah Sawm Qur'an Hajj Akhirah	The framework of the Muslim life. They are the testimony of faith, prayer, giving zakah (support of the needy), fasting during the month of Ramadan, and the pilgrimage to Makkah once in a lifetime for those who are able. Giving money to charity Fasting during the month of Ramadan The Holy book of Islam revealed to the Prophet Muhammad Pilgrimage to Makkah Muslim belief in life after death

		Muhammad Jihad Ummah	The final prophet Personal individual struggle against evil/making effort World-wide community of Muslims, the nation of Islam
Salvation What difference does the resurrection make to Christians?	Christianity	Lent Ash Wednesday Shrove Tuesday Fish symbol Ten Commandments	40 days leading up to Easter First day of Lent: Christians can receive the sign of the cross in ash on their foreheads (the ash is made from burning the previous year's palm crosses from Palm Sunday) The day before Ash Wednesday: typically a time to finish up rich food ready for fasting in Lent; traditionally called Pancake Day in UK Known as ichthys: means fish in Greek, but the five letters are also the initials of five Greek words that mean 'Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour' Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai
God What does it mean if God is holy and loving?	Christianity	Omnipotent Omniscient	Having unlimited power. Knowing everything.
Alternative World Views Why do some humanists strive to make the world a better place?	Non religious philosophy: Humanism	Humanist	Someone who embraces a non-religious ethical world stance based on reason, empathy and concern for human well-being.
Hinduism What is the best way for a Hindu to show commitment to God?	Hinduism	Puja Tray	Puja means worship, puja tray contains items used in worship namely a bell, a pot of water, a diva lamp, an incense

			burner, a pot of kum kum powder and a spoon. Puja involved offering light, incense, flowers and food to the deities (the gods). During Puja the worshippers will chant mantras, which are prayers and verses from the Hindu holy books
		Mantra	Short prayer, often recited and repeated many times
		Brahman	The ultimate reality or all-pervading reality, from which everything emanates
		Vedas	Four collections forming the earliest body of Indian scripture, consisting of the Rig Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda and Atharva Veda
		Purusharthas	Goals/aims of human life in Hinduism
		Dharma	Usually translated as religious duty but literally means 'the intrinsic quality of the self'
		Karma	The action of cause and effect
Beliefs and Moral Values Do beliefs in Karma, Samsara and Moksha help Hindus lead good lives?	Hinduism	Karma	The action of cause and effect
		Samsara	The cycle of birth, death and rebirth (transmigration of the soul)
		Moksha	Ultimate liberation from transmigration: the cycle of birth and death
		Bhagavd Gita	"The Song of the Lord": spoken by Krishna, the most important scripture for most Hindus
		Upanishads	Sacred text

		Atman Sadhu	The real self/soul Holy man

Year 7

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning
Ultimate Questions Why do we study Philosophy and Beliefs/RE?	Tribal Religions Christianity	Symbolism Metaphysics Epistemology Ethics Animism Omnipotent Omniscient Omnipresent Benevolent	The use of symbols to represent ideas or qualities The branch of philosophy dealing with existence and the nature of things that exist The branch of philosophy concerned with knowledge – how we know what we know To do with moral principles (or right and wrong) that govern a person's behaviour The belief in a supernatural power that organizes and animates the material universe The idea that God is all-powerful The idea that God is all-knowing The idea that God is all-present The idea that God is loving
Hinduism How did Hinduism develop? Is it a polytheistic or monotheistic faith? Why is it so varied?	Hinduism	Monotheism Polytheism	The belief that there is only one God

			The belief that there are many gods and goddesses
		Samsara	The cycle of death and rebirth in the material world
		Karma	Action – it can be good or bad and can decide their fate in future existence
		Moksha	The release from the cycle of rebirth or Samsara and the attainment of oneness with God
		Yoga	Literally “union with the divine”, achieved by bringing harmony between mind and body through spiritual disciplines
		Avatar	A manifestation of a deity in bodily form on earth
		Dharma	Right way of living – goals/aims of living
		Brahman	The ultimate reality or “Supreme Spirit” from which all things emanate
		Trimurti	The three deities or aspects of Brahman – Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva – representing the three functions of creation, preservation and destruction.
Buddhism The story of Siddhartha Gautama, the Four Noble	Buddhism	Enlightenment	To realise the truth about life and therefore to find Nirvana

Truths, The Middle Way, The Eightfold Path, The 5 Precepts		Buddha Meditate Nirvana Dukkha Anicca Anatta	The Awakened One – someone who is awake and has attained Buddhahood and Nirvana To focus one's mind for a period of time on the present moment only using the breath or a mantra The final goal of Buddhism – a transcendent state in which there is neither suffering, desire, nor sense of self Suffering, sorrow, pain Impermanence No-self

Year 8

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning
Life After Death A look at different perspectives on life after death, how we deal with death and evidence for the existence of the soul.	Christianity Hinduism	Reincarnation A wake Grief counsellor Psychic medium	The rebirth of a soul in another body A gathering of people before the funeral, traditionally with the body of the deceased person present A psychotherapist who aims to help people with the emotional, spiritual, social and cognitive responses to loss Someone who speaks or communicates with the spirits of those who have died

		Moksha	The release from the cycle of rebirth and oneness with God
		Karma	Action – can be good or bad and it determines your future fate or reincarnation
		Resurrection	In Christian terms, the rising of Jesus Christ from the dead
		Purgatory	In Catholicism, a place you can go after you die but before you reach heaven, for the purification of your soul
		Ensoulment	The idea of when the soul comes into the body of a foetus
		Humanists	People who are atheists and who focus on understanding the world using only human reason, experience and empathy and do not believe in a supernatural power/force or life after death
		Eulogy	A speech or piece of writing that is a tribute to someone who has just died
War, Terrorism and Peace A look at the reasons that wars occur using the Darfur War as a case study. Also an examination of the Just War Theory and its development.	Christianity Islam Buddhism	Civil War	A war between citizens of the same country
		Persecution	Hostility and ill-treatment, especially because of race, or political or religious beliefs

		Genocide	The deliberate killing of a large number of a group of people from a particular nation or ethnic group
		Dictator	A form of government in which one person or a small group of people have unlimited constitutional power
		Injustice	Relating to unfairness or undeserved outcomes and/or the absence or opposite of justice
		Exploitation	The act of treating someone unfairly in order to benefit from their work
		Just War Theory	A Christian theory developed by St Thomas Aquinas defining the criteria under which wars can justifiably be fought
		Proportionate force	Action taken which is proportionate to the threat using the least amount of force to achieve the objective
		Holy War	A war declared or waged in support of a religious cause
		Jihad	Literally “to strive”
		Greater Jihad	The internal struggle to follow God’s will
		Lesser Jihad	The physical struggle or “holy war” in defence of Islam
		Pacifism	A commitment to peace and opposition to all forms of violence

		Political United Nations	Relating to the government, power structure or public affairs of a country The intergovernmental organization that aims to maintain peace and security and develop friendly relations among nations
Prejudice & Discrimination A look at the reasons for prejudice and discrimination and an exploration of multi-faith and multi-ethnic Britain. An examination of inspirational figures like Martin Luther King and Malcolm X and a look at the Civil Rights movement and the Black Lives Matter movement	Christianity Islam Buddhism Hinduism	Prejudice Discrimination Segregation Stereotype Multi-faith society Multi-ethnic society	Judging someone or a group of people/community without actually having genuine knowledge of them Acting upon prejudice and treating someone differently because of their race, gender, religion, sexuality etc. A policy in America which enforced in law the separation of white and non-white people in all areas of life Unfairly labelling people with a fixed idea or image e.g. Blonde women are stupid A society where there are a number of different religions practiced and people who are atheist and agnostic too A society that contains a number of different ethnicities (racial groups living together)

		Tolerance	A willingness to accept behaviour and beliefs that might be different to your own
		Racism	The belief in the natural superiority of one race over another
		Civil Rights	Equal treatment for all without discrimination based on gender, race, age, disability, religion, sexuality and nationality
		Boycott	When you stop using or buying something, or dealing with a person or organization as an act of non-violent protest

Year 9

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning
Crime and Punishment What are the different types of crime? What are your views of what the purpose of punishment is? What are the different theories of punishment? What is forgiveness? What is social justice?	Christianity	Crime	An act against the law
		Sin	An action which breaks a religious teaching
		Justice	Either rewarding or punishing people based on their actions, ensuring that society is fair
		Deterrence	The idea that punishments should put people off committing crimes

		Retribution	The idea that punishments should make people pay for what they have done
		Reform	The idea that punishments should try and change the person so that they don't try to commit crimes again
		Protection	The idea that punishments should protect society and also sometimes the criminal
		Forgiveness	Stopping blaming someone for something that they have done and moving on
		Capital Punishment	A punishment which results in the death of the criminal and is carried out by the state
Ethical Issues A look at the concepts of absolute and relative morality, an exploration of utilitarianism, deontology and situation ethics as moral approaches and an examination of topics like infertility treatment,	Christianity Islam Buddhism	Absolute morality	The idea that there are moral rules which must always be obeyed, e.g. "Do not steal"
		Relative morality	The idea that what you do depends upon the situation and /or consequences, e.g. it may be ok to

genetic engineering and Artificial Intelligence		Utilitarianism	steal if you are starving and have no money The idea of promoting the most happiness for the most people
		Deontological ethics	In this case it is your duty to ensure that you never use another person as a means to and end (for your own gain). You should never do something unless you are happy for everyone else to do it as well
		Situation ethics	Your decision should result in the most loving outcome. The type of love is selfless love; like the love a mother/father has for their child.
		Infertility	Being unable to have children
		IVF	In vitro fertilisation. A process where an egg is fertilised outside of the womb
		Artificial insemination	A process whereby semen is introduced into the women's womb by artificial means. This can be either sperm from a donor or, sperm from a partner
		Surrogacy	An arrangement whereby a woman hosts a pregnancy on behalf of another person
		Genetic engineering	Deliberately changing the characteristics of a creature by altering its genes.
		Cloning	

		Artificial Intelligence	A clone is an exact genetic copy of something. Recreating intelligent behaviour in computers
Evil and suffering What is the difference between natural and moral evil? Christian and Buddhist perspectives on the purpose and origin of pain and suffering. Can pain ever be beneficial?	Christianity Islam Buddhism	Empathy Natural evil Moral evil Evil Omnibenevolent Omnipotent Omniscient Free will Dukkha The Four Noble Truths	Being able to see things from someone else' perspective Suffering caused by nature. For example, natural disasters Suffering caused by humans using their free will. For example murder profound wickedness or immorality The idea that God is all loving The idea that God is all-powerful The idea that God is all-knowing The idea that we are free to make our own moral choices in life The idea of suffering within Buddhism The Buddhist idea that life involves suffering and to overcome this we

			much stop craving. To do this we must follow The Middle Way which is living without too little or too much
Atheism What are the different varieties of atheism? What is the role of the enlightenment (evolutionary theory and Big Bang theory) in shaping the rise of secularism in the West? A look at Marxism and Humanism.	Christianity, monotheism	Negative/implicit atheist Agnostic Religious atheist Protest atheist Postmodernist Positive atheism Cosmology Marxism Empiricism	Someone with no opinion about God or who is not convinced that God exists Someone who doesn't know whether God exists or not Someone who has some religious beliefs but doesn't believe in God Evil and suffering show that God isn't real Both statements "God is real" and "God is not real" are true – it just depends on the person Someone convinced that God does not exist and who tries to convince others The study of the universe and its origins The idea that religion is a tool that is used by the rich and powerful to oppress the working classes

		Psychological	A belief that all knowledge about reality can be gained through the 5 senses
		Sociological	To do with the mind
		The Big Bang	To do with society
		Copernicus' theory	The idea that the universe started as a tiny singularity around 15 billion years ago and exploded to create the entire cosmos
		Humanist	The radical idea (at the time) that the earth orbits around the sun and in turn spins once daily on its own axis
			Someone who does not believe in anything supernatural like God, but believes in the power of human intelligence

KS4 Specification Topics, building on the above substantive and disciplinary knowledge and skills

Following the Eduqas GCSE RS Specification Route A https://www.eduqas.co.uk/media/wpojjvm0/eduqas-gcse-rs-spec-full-from-2016-e-14-05-2020.pdf

	Terms 1 and 2		Terms 3 and 4		Terms 5 and 6	
Year 10	Course introduction (2 weeks) C1: Issues of relationships (7 weeks) Assessment 30 minutes issues of relationships	C1: Issues of life and death (9 weeks)	Issues of life and death cont. Assessment 60 minutes Issues of life and death and Issues of relationships C2: Christianity: Beliefs and teachings (8 weeks)	Christianity: Beliefs and teaching cont. Assessment 60 minutes Christianity: beliefs and teachings and Issues of life and death C3: Islam: beliefs and teachings (8 weeks)	Islam: beliefs and teachings cont. Assessment 60 minutes Christianity: beliefs and teachings and Islam: beliefs and teachings	C1: Issues of good and evil (7 weeks) Assessment 60 minutes Islam: beliefs and teachings and Issues of good and evil Mock 1:

						Half Component 1 (1 hour) Component 2 (35 minutes) Component 3 (35 minutes)
Year 11	C1: Issues of human rights (7 weeks) Assessment 60 minutes Issues of human rights and issues of relationships	C2: Christianity: practices (7 weeks) Assessment 60 minutes Christianity: practices and Issues of life and death **Mock 2:** Full Component 1 (2 hours) Full Component 2 (1 hour)	C3: Islam: practices (7 weeks) Assessment 60 minutes Islam: practices and Christianity: beliefs and practices	Revision and exam preparations **Mock 3:** Component 1 (2 hours) Component 2 (1 hour) Component 3 (1 hour)	Revision and exam preparations Provisional exam dates **Component 1**: May 13th **Component 2**: May 20th **Component 3**: May 23rd	