Religious Education 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 RE 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 Religious Education is that all children develop an awareness of major world religions and world views, 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 RE lessons, children will be able to engage with challenging questions of meaning and purpose, which will equip them to continue their studies of RE 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.

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 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 towards a	Retell, recognise and find meaning Explore and respond sensitively Begin to express ideas and opinions.

		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	
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, attitudes, beliefs and values of others To distinguish between the features of different religions	Retell, recognise and find meaning Explore and respond sensitively Begin to express ideas and opinions.

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 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 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	Describe, discover and respond fully. Observe and suggest reasons. Suggest reasons and respond thoughtfully

	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	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	
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 recall information about a religion's key text To distinguish between opinion, fact and belief	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. Evaluate the use of a religion's key text in how	Reflect and make connections between different ideas. Consider, compare and contrast. Offer ideas and clear responses.

	To recognise bias, caricature, prejudice and stereotyping	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 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 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 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 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	Define, describe, explain, evaluate, make connections, compare and contrast. Analyse ideas and offer clear and thoughtful responses and articulate my own fully justified opinion.

		issues of prejudice and discrimination. To reflect on my own behaviour in the world and my own moral code.	
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 the relative value of pain and suffering in the world.	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.

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 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.
Celebrations How do people celebrate?	Hinduism	Nowruz Holi Vishnu	Persian New Year The festival of colours, celebrated in the Spring. A Hindu aspect of God who, with Brahma and Shiva, forms the Trimurti.
Easter What is Easter?	Christianity	Jesus Palm Sunday The Last Supper Cross Tomb	The central figure of Christian devotion. The second person of the trinity. The Sunday before Easter; it commemorates Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem. The Passover meal that Jesus shared with is 12 disciples, commemorated on the Thursday before Easter. This meal is commemorated in Communion or Eucharist. The shape of wood that Jesus was nailed to when he was crucified on Good Friday.

			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.
	Sikhism	Sadhana	Sikh spiritual practice to remember God – may be praying or meditating.
		Guru Nanak	The first Guru and founder of the Sikh faith (1469-1539)
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
Creation Story Does God want Christians to look after the world?	Christianity	Creation Story	Found in Genesis Chapter 1, the first book of the Bible (the Christian sacred text).
		Adam	The first man.
		Eve	The first woman.
Christmas Story What gifts might Christians in my town have given Jesus if he had been born here rather than in Bethlehem?	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	

		Myrrh	An aromatic resin used in incense and perfumes. An anointing oil.
Jesus as a Friend Was it always easy for Jesus to show friendship?	Christianity	Zacchaeus Mary, Martha and Lazarus	An unpopular tax-collector whom Jesus befriended. Siblings who were friends of Jesus. Christians believe Jesus brought Lazarus back from the dead.
Easter – Palm Sunday Why was Jesus welcomes like a king or celebrity by the crowds on Palm Sunday?	Christianity	Palm Sunday Palm cross	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.
Shabbat Is Shabbat important to Jewish children?	Judaism	Shabbat Challah	Day of spiritual renewal and rest beginning at sunset on a Friday and finishing at nightfall on Saturday. Bread eaten on Shabbat, usually plaited.
Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur Are Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur important to Jewish children?	Judaism	Rosh Hashanah Yom Kippur Shofar	'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).
Chanukah Does celebrating Chanukah make Jewish children feel close to God?	Judaism	Chanukah Chanukiah Latkes	An 8-day festival of lights to celebrate the re-dedication of the temple following the Maccabean victory over the Greeks. Nine-branched candle stick used at Chanukah. Potato pancakes.

		Synagogue	Jewish place of worship used for public prayer, study and meeting.
		Dreidel	A four-sided spinning top, played with during the Jewish holiday of Chanukah.
		Judas Maccabee	A Jewish priest and a son of the priest Mattathias. He led the Maccabean Revolt against the Seleucid Empire.

Year 2

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning
What did Jesus teach Is it possible to be kind to everyone all of the time?	Christianity	Samaritan	One belonging to a race who did not normally associate with Jews.
		Parable	Story with a moral or meaning about everyday life.
Christmas – Jesus as a gift from God Why do Christians believe God gave Jesus to the world?	Christianity	Advent	The period beginning on the 4th Sunday before Christmas. Literal translation is "coming" so this is a time of preparation, waiting for Jesus' birth.
Passover How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them to do?	Judaism	Pesach	Festival commemorating the Exodus from Egypt.
		Seder	Home-based ceremonial meal during Pesach.
		Hagadah	Book used at Pesach.
		Matzah	Flat, cracker-like bread.
		Charoset	Sweet, dark-coloured paste made of apple, cinnamon, nuts etc.
		Zeroah	Roasted bone to remind Jews of the Pesach offering that was offered in the Temple in Jerusalem.

		Beitzah	Hard-boiled egg.
		Maror	Horseradish root: bitter herbs symbolise the harsh suffering and bitter times ensured when Jews were slaves in Egypt.
		Karpas	Green vegetables or herbs which are dipped in salt water, representing the tears cried as slaves.
		Chazeret	Romaine lettuce; eaten with the Maror.
		Exodus	The departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Moses.
		Moses	A prophet who became a religious leader, to whom the authorship of the Torah is traditionally attributed.
		Kashrut	Laws relating to keeping a kosher home and lifestyle.
		Kosher	Fit and proper. Also refers to foods allowed by Jewish law.
Prayer at home Does prayer at regular intervals help a Muslim in his/her everyday life?	Islam	Salah	Islamic prayer and worship of Allah. Carried out five times a day at set times.
		Allah	The name for God in the Arabic language.
		qur'an	The Holy book of Islam revealed to the Prophet Muhammad.
		Makkah	City where the Prophet Muhammad was born and where the Ka'bah is located.
		Ka'bah	

			A cube-shaped structure in the centre of the Grand Mosque in Makkah.
Easter – resurrection How important is it to Christians that Jesus came back to life after His crucifixion?	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 Covenant How special is the relationship Jews have with God?	Judaism	Covenant Abraham Isaac Ten Comm-andments 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. Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai. Small container placed on the doorposts of Jewish homes containing the Shema on a scroll of parchment. Jewish prayer affirming belief in one God.
Community and Belonging Does going to a mosque give Muslims a sense of belonging?	Islam	Mosque Minaret Musalla Mihrab	Place of worship for Muslims. Slim tower used as a high point from which to make the call to prayer. Prayer hall. An ornamental indentation in the wall of a mosque, which marks the direction of the qiblah.

		Minbar	Raised platform in the front area of a mosque, from which sermons or speeches are given.
		Qur'an	The Holy book of Islam revealed to the Prophet Muhammad.
		Wudu	Washing/ablution before prayer.
		Prayer mats	A rug or piece of fabric placed between the ground and the worshipper for cleanliness.
		Hajj	Annual pilgrimage to Makkah that each Muslim must undertake once in their lifetime if they have adequate health and wealth.
Rites of Passage and Good Works What is the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God?	Judaism	Ten Comm-andments	Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai.
		Shabbat	Day of spiritual renewal and rest beginning at sunset on a Friday and finishing at nightfall on Saturday.
		Seder	Home based ceremonial meal during Pesach.
		Synagogue	Jewish place of worship used for public prayer, study and meeting.
		Torah	Jewish Law/Teaching. The five books of Moses, IE the first 5 books of the Bible.
		Bar Mitzvah	A boy's coming of age at 13 years old. Usually marked by a synagogue ceremony and family celebration.
		Bat Mitzvah	

			A girl's coming of age at 12 years old. May be marked differently between communities.
		Mitzvot	The Torah contains 613 Mitzvot, or commandments. Commonly known as good deeds.
		Tu B'Shevat	Jewish holiday occurring on the 15th day of the Hebrew month of Shevat known as the New Year for Trees.
		Shema	Jewish prayer affirming belief in God.
Hajj Does completing Hajj make a person a better Muslim?	Islam	Hajj	Annual pilgrimage to Makkah that each Muslim must undertake once in their lifetime if they have adequate health and wealth.
		Hajj robes	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
Divali Would celebrating Divali at home and in the community bring a feeling of belonging to a Hindu child?	Hinduism	Divali	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.
The Amrit Ceremony and the Khalsa Does joining the Khalsa make a person a better Sikh?	Sikhism	Guru	Teacher: used in Skihism to refer to the ten human Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib (Holy Book)
		Amrit	The Sikh rite of initiation into the Khalsa.
		Khalsa	"The community of the pure". The initiated Sikh community.
		Karah Prashad	Sanctified food distributed at Sikh ceremonies.
		5 Ks	The symbols of Sikhism worn by Sikhs.
		Kirpan	Sword: one of the 5 Ks, which signifies protection.
		Kesh	Uncut hair: one of the 5 Ks, which signifies spirituality
		Kara	Steel band worn on the right wrist: one of the 5 Ks which signifies good deeds.
		Kangha	Comb wore in their hair: one of the 5 Ks which signifies cleanliness.
		Kachera	Traditional underwear/shorts: one of the 5 Ks which signifies self-discipline.

		Khanda	Double edged sword used at the initiation ceremony: also on the Sikh flag.
Christmas Has Christmas lost its true meaning?	Christianity	Advent Incarnation	The period beginning on the 4th Sunday before Christmas. Literal translation is "coming" so this is a time of preparation. The Christian belief that God took human form in Jesus Christ.
Jesus' miracles Could Jesus really heal people? Were these miracles or is there some other explanation?	Christianity	Miracle	An event not explicable by natural or scientific laws.
Easter – Forgiveness What is "good" about Good Friday?	Christianity	Jesus Palm Sunday The Last Supper Cross Tomb Bread and Wine	The central figure of Christian devotion. The second person of the Trinity. The Sunday before Easter: it commemorates Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem. The Passover meal that Jesus shared with is 12 disciples: commemorated on the Thursday before Easter. This meal is commemorated in Communion or Eucharist. The shape of wood that Jesus was nailed to when he was crucified on Good Friday. The cave where Jesus was laid after his crucifixion. It was dug out of the ground with a stone rolled in front of it. 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.
Hindu Beliefs How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?	Hinduism	Brahman	The ultimate reality or all-pervading reality, from which everything emanates.
		Trimurti	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.
Sharing and Community Do Sikhs think it is important to share?	Sikhism	Guru	Teacher: used in Sikhism to refer to the ten human Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib.
		Vaisakhi Festival	A major Sikh festival celebrating the formation of the Khalsa and new year.
		Gurdwara	Sikh place of worship: literally means the doorway to the Guru.
		Divali	For Sikhs, it celebrates the release from prison of the sixth guru, Guru Hargobind, and 52 other princes with him in 1619.
		Guru Hargobind	6th Sikh Guru.
		Guru Granth Sahib	Sikh Holy Book.
		Langar	Gurdwara dining hall and the food served in it.
		Karah Parshad	Sanctified food distributed at Sikh ceremonies.
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-prevading reality, from which everything emanates (so present in the water of the Ganges).

		Pilgrimage	Journey of spiritual significance.
Prayer and Worship What is the best way for a Sikh to show commitment to God?	Sikhism	Guru	Teacher: used in Sikhism to refer to the ten human Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib.
		Amrit	The Sikh rite of initiation into the Khalsa.
		Khalsa	"The community of the pure". The initiated Sikh community.
		Karah Parshad	Sanctified food distributed at Sikh ceremonies
		5 K's	The symbols of Sikhism worn by Sikhs
		Kirpan	Sword: one of the 5 K's, which signifies protection
		Kesh	Uncut hair: one of the 5 K's, which signifies spirituality
		Kara	Steel band wore on the right wrist: one of the 5 K's which signifies good deeds
		Kangha	Comb wore in the hair: one of the 5 K's which signifies cleanliness
		Kachera	Traditional underwear/shorts: one of the 5 K's which signifies self-discipline
		Khanda	Double-edged sword used at the initiation ceremony: also on the Sikh flag
		Guru Granth Sahib	Sikh Holy Book
		Mool Mantar	Basic statement of belief at the beginning of the Guru Granth Sahib

Year 4

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning
Beliefs and Pactices How special is the relationship Jews have with God?	Judaism	Covenant	Agreement or promise between God and Abraham, and God and the Jews
		Abraham	Regarded as the first Patriarch of the Jewish people
		Isaac	Abraham's son
		Moses	A prophet who became a religious leader, to whom the authorship of the Torah is traditionally attributed
		Ten Commandments	Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai
		Torah	Jewish Law/Teaching. The five books of Moses/first 5 books of the Bible.
		Ner Tamid	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
Life of Buddha	Buddhism	Buddha	Awakened or enlightened one

Is it possible for everyone to be happy?		Bodhi 8-fold path Prince Siddhattha Gautama Yasodhara	Tree under which Buddha reached enlightenment: known as the tree of wisdom The eightfold path is Right Understanding, Right Intent, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, and Right Concentration Prince who became Buddha Siddhattha's wife
Christmas What is the most significant part of the Christmas story for Christians today?	Christianity	Frankincense Myrrh Christingle	An aromatic resin used in incense and perfumes An anointing oil Means 'Christ Light' and is used to celebrate Jesus Christ as the 'Light of the World'
Passover How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them to do?	Judaism	Pesach Passover Seder Hagadah Matzah Charoset Zeroah	Festival commemorating the Exodus from Egypt Home-based ceremonial meal during Pesach A book used as Pesach Flat cracker-like bread Sweet, dark-coloured paste made of apples, nuts and cinnamon Roasted bone to remind Jews of the Pesach offering that was offered in the Temple in Jerusalem

		Beitzah	Hard boiled egg
		Maror	Horseradish root: bitter herbs symbolise the harsh suffering and bitter times endured when Jews were slaves in Egypt
		Karpas	Green vegetables or herbs which are dipped in salt water, representing the tears cried as slaves
		Chazeret	Romaine lettuce: eaten with the Maror
		Exodus	The departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Moses
		Moses	A prophet would became a religious leader, to whom the authorship of the Torah is traditionally attributed
		Kashrut	Laws relating to keeping a kosher home and lifestyle
		Kosher	Fit and proper. Also refers to foods allowed by Jewish law
Buddha's teaching Could Buddha's teachings make the world a better place?	Buddhism	Buddha	Awakened or enlightened one
		Bodhi	Tree under which Buddha reached enlightenment: known as the tree of wisdom
		8-fold path	The eightfold path is Right Understanding, Right Intent, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, and Right Concentration
Easter	Christianity	The Lord's Prayer	Also known as 'The Our Father' prayer Jesus taught the disciples

Is forgiveness always possible for Christians?		The Last Supper	The Passover meal that Jesus shared with his 12 disciples: commemorated on the Thursday before Easter. This meal is commemorated in Communion or Eucharist
		Peter	Disciple who denied knowing Jesus 3 times
Rites of Passage and Good Works What is the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God?	Judaism	Ten Commandments	Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai
		Shabbat	Day of spiritual renewal and rest beginning at sunset on a Friday and finishing at nightfall on Saturday
		Seder	Home-based ceremonial meal during Pesach
		Synagogue	Jewish place of worship used for public prayer, study and meeting
		Torah	Jewish Law/Teaching. The five books of the Moses/first 5 books of the Bible
		Bar mitzvah	A boy's coming of age at 13 years old. Usually marked by a synagogue ceremony and family celebration.
		Bat Mitzvah	A girl's coming of age at 12 years old. May be marked differently between communities
		Mitzvot	The Torah contains 613 Mitzvot or commandments. Commonly known as good deeds
		Tu B'Shevat	

		Shema	Jewish holiday occurring on the 15th day of the Hebrew month of Shevat known as the New Year for Trees Jewish prayer affirming belief in one God
Belief into Practice What is the best way for a Buddhist to lead a good life?	Buddhism	Buddha 8-fold path	Awakened or enlightened one The eightfold path is Right Understanding, Right Intent, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, and Right Concentration
Prayer and worship	Christianity	Church Baptism John the Baptist Eucharist/Holy Communion	Christian place of worship Rite of initiation involving sprinkling with or immersion in water Jesus' cousin and person who baptised Jesus in the River Jordan A sacrament instituted by Jesus during his Las 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

Year 5

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning
Belief into action How far would a Sikh go for his/her religion?	Sikhism	Guru Amrit	Teacher: used in Sikhism to refer to the ten human Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib The Sikh rite of initiation into the Khalsa

		Khalsa	"The community of the pure". The initiated Sikh community
		Karah Prashad	Sanctified food distributed at Sikh ceremonies
		5 K's	The symbols of Sikhism worn by Sikhs
		Kirpan	Sword: one of the 5 K's, which signifies protection
		Kesh	Uncut hair: one of the 5 K's, which signifies spirituality
		Kara	Steel band worn on the right wrist: one of the 5 K's, which signifies good deeds
		Kangha	Comb worn in the hair: one of the 5 K's, which signifies cleanliness
		Kachera	Traditional underwear/shorts: one of the 5 K's, which signifies self-discipline
		Guru Granth Sahib	Sikh Holy Nook
		Langar	Gurdwara dining hall and the food served in it
		Golden Tempe of Amritsar	The holiest Sikh gurdwara located in the city of Amritsar, Punjab, India
		Guru Nanak	The first Guru and founder of the Sikh faith (1469-1539)
Prayer and worship 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
Christmas Is the Christmas story true?	Christianity	Advent	The period beginning on the 4th Sunday before Christmas. Literal translation is "coming" so this is a time of preparation
		Incarnation	The Christian belief that God took human form in Jesus Christ
Belief and Moral Values Are Sikh stories important today?	Sikhism	Guru	Teacher: used in Sikhism to refer to the ten human Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib
		Guru Granth Sahib	Sikh Holy Book
		Guru Nanak	The first Guru and founder of the Sikh faith (1469-1539)

		Khalsa	“The community of the pure”. The initiated Sikh community
Hindu Beliefs How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?	Hinduism	Brahman	The ultimate reality of all-pervading reality, from which everything emanates
		Trimurti	The three deities or aspects of Brahman – Brahman, Vishnu and Shiva – representing the three function 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 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	Goddess of fortune
		Puja	Worship
		Atman	The real self/coul
		Krishna	Avatar of Vishnu: a popular aspect of Brahman
		Avatar	Descent of a deity to Earth
		Chadogya Upanishad	Sacred text

Easter How significant is it for Christians to believe God intended Jesus to die?	Christianity	Holy Week Pilate Herod Mount of Olives Garden of Gethsemane	The week from Palm Sunday to Easter Sunday He convicted Jesus of treason and declared that Jesus thought himself King of the Jews and had Jesus crucified Roman King at the time of Jesus' crucifixtion Site of the Garden of Gethsemane Place where Jesus went to pray and was arrested
Prayer and Worship What is the best way for a Sikh to show commitment to God?	Sikhism	Guru Amrit Khalsa Karah Prashad 5 K's Kirpan Kesh Kara Kangha	Teacher: used in Sikhism to refer to the ten human Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib The Sikh rite of initiation into the Khalsa "The community of the pure". The initiated Sikh community Sanctified food distributed at Sikh ceremonies The symbols of Sikhism worn by Sikhs Sword: one of the 5 K's, which signifies protection Uncut hair: one of the 5 K's, which signifies spirituality Steel band worn on the right wrist: one of the 5 K's, which signifies good deeds

		Kachera	Comb worn in the hair: one of the 5 K's, which signifies cleanliness
		Guru Granth Sahib	Traditional underwear/shorts: one of the 5 K's, which signifies self-discipline
		Langar	Sikh Holy Nook
		Golden Tempe of Amritsar	Gurdwara dining hall and the food served in it
		Guru Nanak	The holiest Sikh gurdwara located in the city of Amritsar, Punjab, India
		Sewa	The first Guru and founder of the Sikh faith (1469-1539)
		Gurdwara	To provide a service to the community, including the Sikh community (Khalsa) and others
			Sikh place of worship: literally means the doorway to the Guru
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
Beliefs and Practices What is the best way for a Christian to show commitment to God?	Christianity	Ten Commandments Confirmation Lord's Prayer	Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai Rite of initiation normally carried out through anointing, the laying on of hands, and prayer, for the purpose of bestowing the Gifts of the Holy Spirit Also known as "The Our Father" prayer Jesus taught the disciples

Year 6

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning
Beliefs and Practices What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God?	Islam	Five Pillars Zakah Sawm Qu'ran Hajj	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
Christmas How significant is it that Mary is Jesus' mother?	Christianity	Mary Virgin birth	The Mother of Jesus, also referred to at the Mother of God (as Jesus was God incarnate) The doctrine of the miraculous conception of Jesus by the Virgin Mary

		Incarnation Holy Spirit	through the power of the Holy Spirit without a human father God taking human form in Jesus God in spiritual form: the 3rd person of the Trinity
Alternative Christmas Enquiry Do Christmas celebration and traditions help Christians understand who Jesus was and why he was born?	Christianity	Incarnation Crib Carols	The Christian belief that God took human form in Jesus Christ The place where Jesus was laid as a baby but sometimes refers to whole nativity scene Songs about Christmas and the birth of Jesus
Beliefs and Meaning Is anything every eternal?	Christianity	Agape Ten Commandments	Pronounced a-ga-pay. Unconditional love Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai
Easter Is Christianity still a strong religion 2000 years after Jesus was on Earth?	Christianity	Lent Ash Wednesday Shrove Tuesday Fish symbol	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'

		CAFOD Ten Commandments	Catholic Agency for Overseas Development Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai
Beliefs and Moral Values Does belief in Akirah (life after death) help Muslims lead good lives?	Islam	Akhirah Muhammad Qu'ran Five Pillars Jihad Ummah	Muslim belief in life after death The final prophet The Holy Book of Islam revealed to the Prophet 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 Personal individual struggle against evil/making effort World-wide community of Muslims, tha nation of Islam

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	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

		Ethics	To do with moral principles (or right and wrong) that govern a person's behaviour
		Animism	The belief in a supernatural power that organizes and animates the material universe
		Omnipotent	The idea that God is all-powerful
		Omniscient	The idea that God is all-knowing
		Omnipresent	The idea that God is all-present
		Benevolent	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	The belief that there is only one God
		Polytheism	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

			A manifestation of a deity in bodily form on earth
		Avatar	
			Right way of living – goals/aims of living
		Dharma	The ultimate reality or “Supreme Spirit” from which all things emanate
		Brahman	The three deities or aspects of Brahman – Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva – representing the three functions of creation, preservation and destruction.
		Trimurti	
Buddhism The story of Siddhartha Gautama, the Four Noble Truths, The Middle Way, The Eightfold Path, The 5 Precepts	Buddhism	Enlightenment	To realise the truth about life and therefore to find Nirvana
		Buddha	The Awakened One – someone who is awake and has attained Buddhahood and Nirvana
		Meditate	To focus one’s mind for a period of time on the present moment only using the breath or a mantra
		Nirvana	The final goal of Buddhism – a transcendent state in which there is neither suffering, desire, nor sense of self
		Dukkha	Suffering, sorrow, pain
		Anicca	Impermanence

		Anatta	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	The rebirth of a soul in another body
		A wake	A gathering of people before the funeral, traditionally with the body of the deceased person present
		Grief counsellor	A psychotherapist who aims to help people with the emotional, spiritual, social and cognitive responses to loss
		Psychic medium	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	Relating to the government, power structure or public affairs of a country
		United Nations	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	Christianity Islam Buddhism Hinduism	Prejudice	Judging someone or a group of people/community without actually having genuine knowledge of them
		Discrimination	Acting upon prejudice and treating someone differently because of their race, gender, religion, sexuality etc.

the Black Lives Matter movement		Segregation	A policy in America which enforced in law the separation of white and non-white people in all areas of life
		Stereotype	Unfairly labelling people with a fixed idea or image eg. Blonde women are stupid
		Multi-faith society	A society where there are a number of different religions practiced and people who are atheist and agnostic too
		Multi-ethnic society	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,

		Boycott	age, disability, religion, sexuality and nationality 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	

		Forgiveness Capital Punishment	The idea that punishments should protect society and also sometimes the criminal Stopping blaming someone for something that they have done and moving on 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, genetic engineering and Artificial Intelligence	Christianity Islam Buddhism	Absolute morality Relative morality Utilitarianism Deontological ethics	The idea that there are moral rules which must always be obeyed, e.g. "Do not steal" The idea that what you do depends upon the situation and /or consequences, e.g. it may be ok to steal if you are starving and have no money The idea of promoting the most happiness for the most people 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

		Situation ethics Infertility IVF Artificial insemination Surrogacy Genetic engineering Cloning Artificial Intelligence	unless you are happy for everyone else to do it as well 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. Being unable to have children In vitro fertilisation. A process where an egg is fertilised outside of the womb 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 An arrangement whereby a woman hosts a pregnancy on behalf of another person Deliberately changing the characteristics of a creature by altering its genes. 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	Christianity Islam Buddhism	Empathy	Being able to see things from someone else' perspective

evil? Christian and Buddhist perspectives on the purpose and origin of pain and suffering. Can pain ever be beneficial?		Natural evil Moral evil Evil Omnibenevolent Omnipotent Omniscient Free will Dukkha The Four Noble Truths	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	Christianity, monotheism	Negative/implicit atheist Agnostic	Someone with no opinion about God or who is not convinced that God exists

West? A look at Marxism and Humanism.		Religious atheist	Someone who doesn't know whether God exists or not
		Protest atheist	Someone who has some religious beliefs but doesn't believe in God
		Postmodernist	Evil and suffering show that God isn't real
		Positive atheism	Both statements "God is real" and "God is not real" are true – it just depends on the person
		Cosmology	Someone convinced that God does not exist and who tries to convince others
		Marxism	The study of the universe and its origins
		Empiricism	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 Humanist	The idea that the universe started as a tiny singularity around 15 billion years ago and exploded to create the entire cosmos 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