



RE Curriculum Overview

Year group	Term	RE	Vocab	Key Learning
Year 1	Autumn 1	Christianity	Religion, Worship, Christianity, Christian, Bible, Church, Sacred, Belief.	<p style="text-align: center;">A religion is a group of people with the same belief There are lots of religions in the world Religions have special places and items I can begin to explain why the Bible is important in Christianity</p>
Year 1	Autumn 2	Christianity	Altar, Pews, Aisle, Cross, Stained Glass Windows,	<p style="text-align: center;">Some Christians pray and worship in Churches on Sunday, the Christian holy day Christians have one God, who they believe created the world in just six days and continues to watch over it Christians believe that God is everywhere and sees and knows everything Christians believe that Jesus was the son of God, sent down to earth to save people and teach them about God Christians believe that praying to God allows them to say sorry for the things they have done wrong and thank you for their blessings, to pray for other people (for example, for healing) and to pray for his help and strength for themselves The Nativity Story describes the birth of Jesus Christ Advent is the season before Christmas during which Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus using candles, calendars and wreaths On Christmas Day, Christians exchange gifts (to symbolise Jesus as a gift to mankind) and some go to Church</p>
Year 1	Spring 1	Judaism	Religion, Worship, Judaism, Jewish, Synagogue, Rabbi, Shabbat, Hanukkah, Menorah	<p style="text-align: center;">The place of worship for Jewish people is the synagogue, which means 'meeting place' in Greek Synagogues are used for worship, which can also happen in other places, meetings and teaching of the Torah Hanukkah celebrates the victory of the Maccabees and that the menorah burned for 8 days and nights without oil At Hanukkah, Jewish people light candles, exchange presents and children play a game with a little spinning top called a dreidel Shabbat is the most important day of the week for Jews, because it is a day on which they remember that God created the world and everything in it Shabbat (Saturday) is the day of rest and many tasks are forbidden for strict Jews, including working, driving and doing homework</p>
Year 1	Spring 2	Judaism	Torah, Rabbi, Menorah, Star of David, Scroll, Parchment, Yas, Mitzvut, Kosher	<p style="text-align: center;">Jews believe that God made an agreement with the Jewish people that they should belong to each other Jewish people read the Torah and follow its laws to keep their promise to God Praying is very important to Jewish people Christianity and Judaism are two different religions but they share some beliefs Jews worship in a synagogue, and Christians worship in a church The biggest difference between a synagogue and a church is that Jews do not believe that the synagogue is a holy place As they are not considered to be holy places just for worship, synagogues are very plain compared to churches The Torah is written in Hebrew on scrolls of parchment It is forbidden to touch the Torah when reading it so a special stick, called a yad, is used to point The rules in the Torah are called the mitzvot and they guide Jewish people on how to live, including telling them to give money to charity and foods that they may or may not eat</p>

Year 1	Summer 1	Islam	Islam, Muslim, Qur'an, Imam, Wudu, Minaret, Ritual	<p>People living in a similar area may follow different religions Lots of people share the same religion as their parents and family but some people change their religion The mosque is the building where Muslims go to worship Mosques are often large buildings with beautiful towers and domes Outside most mosques is a tall tower, called a minaret. In some mosques this is where a crier or muezzin calls Muslims to prayer from Every mosque must also have running water as Muslims must wash their face, hands and feet before they pray (Wudu) Muslim people follow many laws and customs outlined in the Qu'ran The Qur'an is treated with immense respect by Muslims because it is the sacred word of God While the Qur'an is recited aloud, Muslims should behave with reverence</p>
Year 1	Summer 2	Islam	Allah, Muhammad, Eid al-Fitr, Ramadan, Prophet.	<p>Muslims believe that there is only one God, called Allah Muslims believe that Allah sent many prophets to Earth to give his message. A prophet is someone who speaks for God on Earth For Muslims, a man called Muhammad was the final prophet of Allah. He was responsible for starting the faith of Islam and is referred to as the Messenger of God or the Prophet. Eid means festival in Arabic and the two main festivals in Islam are Eid al-Fitr (Festival of the Breaking of the Fast) and Eid ul-Adha (the Festival of Sacrifice) The end of Ramadan is marked by the festival of Eid al-Fitr. It is a time when friends and family get together and worship at the mosque, good food is eaten, children are given presents and money is given to charity In Islam, mistreating an animal is considered a sin. According to the Qu'ran, all animals should be treated with kindness and mercy</p>
Year 2	Autumn 1	Sikhism	Sikhism, Sikh, Guru Granth Sahib, Gurdwara, Langar.	<p>Sikh temples, called gurdwaras, are built with a large central dome. They have four doors to show that they are open to all people. There are no pictures or statues in the gurdwara Before Sikhs go to worship at the gurdwara, they must take a bath. To show their respect to God, shoes are removed before they enter and people cover their heads The Guru Granth Sahib is the name of the Sikh Holy Book. It consists of writings by all 10 Gurus as well as those from other Sikh, Hindu and Muslim holy men The Guru Granth Sahib is the only major religious book that contains writings by teachers of other faiths Sikhs believe in one God who guides and protects them Sikhs see everybody as an equal. Leading a good life, doing good things and making the right choices are an important part of the Sikh faith</p>
Year 2	Autumn 2	Sikhism	Sikhism, Sikh, Guru Nanak, Guru Granth Sahib, Gurdwara, Langar, Vaisakhi, Kirtan, Monotheism, Polytheism.	<p>Monotheism is the belief in only one god Islam, Christianity, Judaism and Sikhism are all monotheistic religions Polytheism is the belief in more than one god Hinduism and Buddhism are polytheistic religions, as well as ancient civilisations such as the Ancient Greeks, Romans and Mayans Sacred music, Kirtan, means "singing the praises of God" The most important Sikh festival, Vaisakhi, marks the Sikh New Year and involves music, dancing and sport</p>

Year 2	Spring 1	Hinduism	Hinduism, Hindu, Puja, Mandir, Diwali, Shrine, Rama, Sita, Ravana.	<p>The building where Hindus worship is called a mandir</p> <p>As well as visiting temples, Hindus worship God in their own homes and most houses have either a room or corner in which there is a family shrine</p> <p>Hindu temples look very different depending on where they are in the world, but they always have an orange flag outside</p> <p>Hindus believe in one supreme God who created everything and contains every characteristic in the universe</p> <p>The supreme God is made up of many different gods who can take the form of humans or animals. Each has different powers and Hindus choose specific gods to worship in specific situations and areas of the world</p> <p>All Hindus believe that life, death and rebirth are a continuous process that we are all part of</p> <p>Hindus believe that all living things have souls, which is why very committed Hindus are vegetarians</p> <p>Hindus believe that certain rivers (like the river Ganges) are sacred and have the power to wash away sins (actions that are wrong in the eyes of God)</p> <p>Cows are considered to be sacred animals among Hindus because they produce milk for people</p> <p>The moral of Rama and Sita is that good triumphs over evil</p>
Year 2	Spring 2	Hinduism	Vedas, Mantra, Diwali, Diyas, Bandi Chhorh Divas, Lakshmi.	<p>The Vedas are the four holiest books of the Hindu religion</p> <p>They are believed to be one of the oldest books ever made by mankind. They are written in an old Indian language called Sanskrit.</p> <p>They have words (called mantras), which are chanted at the religious ceremonies</p> <p>Diwali is celebrated around the world by Hindus and Sikhs (and Jains) and is an important date in the religious calendar</p> <p>Diwali, or the Festival of Lights, is held in September or October and marks the Hindu new year</p> <p>Hindus celebrate this holiday as the beginning of the year by getting rid of the old and ushering in the new; this is seen by people cleaning their houses as well as people wearing new colorful clothing</p> <p>People spend lots of time praying to the goddess of wealth, prosperity and light (Lakshmi) for the beginnings of an excellent year</p> <p>In every house and temple, oil lamps are lit as well as floated down rivers to welcome the Lakshmi. Fireworks are also let off to ward off any evil spirits</p> <p>Sikhs also celebrate on the day of Diwali but for different reasons</p> <p>For all religions that celebrate Diwali, it represents light overcoming darkness, though it has slightly different meanings in each group</p> <p>Sikhs are not actually celebrating Diwali, they are celebrating Bandi Chhorh Divas, which means 'Prisoner Release Day' which happens to be at the same time of year as Diwali, so the two are joined together</p> <p>At this time, they remember the story of the Guru and the Princes</p> <p>The moral of the Guru and the Princes is that people should stand up for fairness and what is right</p> <p>Sikhs celebrated the return of Guru Hargobind at the end of the story by lighting the Golden Temple in Amritsar and this tradition continues today</p>

Year 2	Summer 1	Buddhism	Buddhism, Buddhist, Buddha, Tripitaka, Stupa, Wesak, Wheel of life, Lotus flower, Pagoda, Puja, Monks.	<p>Buddhists do not believe in a God who created the world and everything in it The word 'Buddha' means the 'enlightened one', 'the one who knows' In Buddhist countries, there are many temples where people can make offerings of flowers and incense for Buddha and give food for the monks Temples exist in all Buddhist countries but Buddhists can worship in a temple, at home and in monasteries Some Buddhists have a shrine in their own home with a small statue of Buddha Buddhism's main sacred text is the Tipitaka (it means three baskets and was first written on palm leaves collected in baskets). The Tipitaka contains Buddhist sayings and rules for Buddhist monks Some Buddhists choose to become monks and nuns and make religion the most important thing in their lives; they are known as the Sangha Their job is to teach and guide other Buddhists using the Buddha's teachings Buddhist monks and nuns rely on the kindness of others for their food, shelter and clothes The Buddha was asked by a king what a monk needs to be happy. He said there were only four basic needs: food, a set of three robes, shelter for one night and medicine for illness Today, Buddhist monks and nuns live very simply in monasteries and only own eight items: their robes, a bowl, a belt, a needle and thread, a walking stick, a toothpick, a water filter and a razor Living as monks they promise, among other things, not to eat after midday, not to sleep in a soft bed and not to handle money</p>
Year 2	Summer 2	Buddhism	Buddhism, Buddhist, Buddha, Tripitaka, Stupa, Wesak, Wheel of life, Lotus flower, Pagoda, Puja.	<p>Buddhists treat the lives of human and non-human animals with equal respect Puja is the name of Buddhist worship Buddhists don't have fixed times of day or days of the week that are dedicated to worship People show their love of Buddha by meditating, lighting candles and making offerings of flowers and incense Meditation is a very important part of Buddhism Through meditation, Buddhists believe they can calm and clear the mind, making it peaceful Buddhist worship includes meditation and searching within the self to understand the Buddha's teachings Some Buddhists chant mantras, or sacred words, as part of their meditation In some countries Buddhists write mantras and prayers on coloured prayer flags; they believe that the wind blows the flags and spreads their messages throughout the world Mantras are also written out on prayer wheels in temples and people spin the wheels to release the prayers</p>

Year 3	Autumn 1	Christianity	<p>Christianity, Christian, Bible, Jesus, Church, Christening/Baptism, Cross, Miracle, Samaritan, Love, Christ, AD, BC, CE, BCE, Messiah.</p>	<p>Before Christianity, people in the Middle East, including Mary and Joseph, were Jewish Christianity began in the 1st century, initially as a sect within Judaism, before splitting a few decades later AD comes from Latin Anno Domini meaning "In the year of Our Lord"; BC comes from Before Christ The secular terms are BCE (Before Common Era) and CE (Common Era) Amongst other differences in belief, Judaism does not accept the central Christian teaching that Jesus Christ is the Messiah foretold in the Old Testament As the nativity story describes, Jesus was born in Bethlehem after an angel visited his mother, Mary As an adult, Jesus travelled all over his country teaching others about God, encouraging people to love and respect each other He became known for healing sick people and performing miracles; the most famous of which was when he was said to have fed five thousand people with just five loaves and two fish Jesus always attracted large crowds of people whenever he came to talk and he told many stories to teach people about God, but the religious leaders of the time did not like what he had to say Jesus Christ, who was crucified around A.D. 30 in Jerusalem, is the founder of Christianity Christians believe that the world and everything in it was planned and created by God - nothing was an accident They believe that God created the world in 6 days and rested on the 7th, hence Sunday being the day of rest and worship for Christians The message of The Good Samaritan is that Christians should love and treat their neighbour as they do themselves One of the core commandments of Judaism is "Love your neighbour as yourself", sometimes called the Great Commandment. "And you shall love the LORD your God with all your heart, and with all your soul, and with all your might." In Sikhism Love (one of the 5 virtues) means love for the Lord and His creation Love in Hinduism is sacrament. It preaches that one gives up selfishness in love, not expecting anything in return “You will not enter paradise until you believe, and you will not believe until you love one another.” Muslims are directed by Allah ('God') in the ways to become close to Him and how to gain His love. Allah loves those who: do good, are pure and clean etc. Some verses in the Qu'ran also state which attributes Allah does not love: the proud and boastful, those who boast in their riches etc</p>
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Year 3	Autumn 2	Christianity	Christianity, Christian, Bible, Jesus, Baptism/Christening, Disciples, Blasphemy, Crucifixion, Resurrection, Eucharist, Easter, Ascension.	<p>Recap prior learning that Christians worship in churches</p> <p>Most churches are build in the shape of a cross, the most important Christian symbol</p> <p>People are welcomed into the Christian faith by a baptism ceremony, sometimes when they are a baby (a time to promise God that the baby will be brought up as a Christian) and sometimes when they are an adult (and make the promises for themselves)</p> <p>Holy water is put on baptised people by a church leader as a symbol of being cleansed and made ready for a new life for God</p> <p>Jesus chose 12 men to travel with him and be his special companions; they became knows as his disciples</p> <p>Jesus went to Jerusalem with his disciples during the Jewish Passover festival. It was there that he was arrested and sentenced to death</p> <p>Jesus’s crime was calling himself the Son of God, he was thought to be treating God’s name with disrespect. This is known as blasphemy.</p> <p>Jesus shared a final meal with his disciples where he tried to warn them about what was going to happen to him. This became known as The Last Supper. Jesus shared around bread and wine; the bread was to symbolise his body and the wine his blood</p> <p>The Eucharist is the main religious ritual in many churches, which happens on Sundays. The word means thanksgiving and during the service bread and wine are shared, just as they were in the Last Supper</p> <p>Jesus was crucified, which meant he was nailed to a wooden cross and left to die. The cross is a very important Christian symbol: it reminds Christians of how and why Jesus died</p> <p>Jesus was buried in a tomb but three days later, the tomb was found empty. This is known as the resurrection, which means Jesus had risen from the dead. Jesus is believed to have appeared before his disciples before finally going up to heaven to be reunited with God. His journey into heaven is known as the ascension</p> <p>Christians believe that Jesus sacrificed or gave up his own life in order to save all those who followed and believed in him</p> <p>Easter marks the death and resurrection of Jesus and is the most important Christian festival</p> <p>Some people celebrate Easter by recreating scenes from the crucifixion and resurrection story, eating hot cross buns and giving Easter eggs to symbolise rebirth</p> <p>Symbols are an important way of conveying the spirituality of religion</p>
Year 3	Spring 1	Judaism	Judaism, Jewish, Synagogue, Torah, Rabbi, Hanukkah, Kippah, Tallit, Menorah, Passover, Shema, Mitzvot.	<p>The place of worship for Jewish people is the synagogue, which means ‘meeting place’ in Greek</p> <p>Synagogues are used for worship, which can also happen in other places, meetings and teaching of the Torah</p> <p>Hanukkah celebrates the victory of the Maccabees and that the menorah burned for 8 days and nights without oil</p> <p>At Hanukkah, Jewish people light candles, exchange presents and children play a game with a little spinning top called a dreidel</p> <p>Shabbat is the most important day of the week for Jews, because it is a day on which they remember that God created the world and everything in it</p> <p>Shabbat (Saturday) is the day of rest and many tasks are forbidden for strict Jews, including working, driving and doing homework</p>
Year 3	Spring 2	Judaism	Judaism, Jewish, Synagogue, Torah, Rabbi, Hanukkah, Kippah, Tallit, Menorah, Passover, Shema, Mitzvot.	<p>Jews believe that God made an agreement with the Jewish people that they should belong to each other</p> <p>Jewish people read the Torah and follow its laws to keep their promise to God</p> <p>Praying is very important to Jewish people</p> <p>Christianity and Judaism are two different religions but they share some beliefs</p> <p>Jews worship in a synagogue, and Christians worship in a church</p> <p>The biggest difference between a synagogue and a church is that Jews do not believe that the synagogue is a holy place</p> <p>As they are not considered to be holy places just for worship, synagogues are very plain compared to churches</p> <p>The Torah is written in Hebrew on scrolls of parchment</p> <p>It is forbidden to touch the Torah when reading it so a special stick, called a yad, is used to point</p> <p>The rules in the Torah are called the mitzvot and they guide Jewish people on how to live, including telling them to give money to charity and foods that they may or may not eat</p>

Year 3	Summer 1	Islam	Islam, Muslim, Aqiqa, Qur'an, Imam, Crescent, Allah, Muhammad, Eid, Wuḍū.	<p>People living in a similar area may follow different religions Lots of people share the same religion as their parents and family but some people change their religion The mosque is the building where Muslims go to worship Mosques are often large buildings with beautiful towers and domes Outside most mosques is a tall tower, called a minaret. In some mosques this is where a crier or muezzin calls Muslims to prayer from Every mosque must also have running water as Muslims must wash their face, hands and feet before they pray (Wudu)</p> <p>Muslim people follow many laws and customs outlined in the Qu'ran The Qur'an is treated with immense respect by Muslims because it is the sacred word of God While the Qur'an is recited aloud, Muslims should behave with reverence</p>
Year 3	Summer 2	Islam	Islam, Muslim, Aqiqa, Qur'an, Imam, Crescent, Allah, Muhammad, Eid, Wuḍū.	<p>Muslims believe that there is only one God, called Allah Muslims believe that Allah sent many prophets to Earth to give his message. A prophet is someone who speaks for God on Earth For Muslims, a man called Muhammad was the final prophet of Allah. He was responsible for starting the faith of Islam and is referred to as the Messenger of God or the Prophet. Eid means festival in Arabic and the two main festivals in Islam are Eid al-Fitr (Festival of the Breaking of the Fast) and Eid ul-Adha (the Festival of Sacrifice) The end of Ramadan is marked by the festival of Eid al-Fitr. It is a time when friends and family get together and worship at the mosque, good food is eaten, children are given presents and money is given to charity In Islam, mistreating an animal is considered a sin. According to the Qu'ran, all animals should be treated with kindness and mercy</p>
Year 4	Autumn 1	Sikhism	Sikhism, Sikh, Guru Nanak, Guru Granth Sahib, Gurdwara, Scripture, Chauri, Disciple, Japji.	<p>Sikhism began over 500 years ago in an area called the Punjab in India. It was founded by a man called Guru Nanak and is based on what he taught people. He was born into a Hindu family but grew up among both Hindus and Muslims Sikhs believe that Guru Nanak received messages from God to teach people how to follow a simple faith Sikhs take their name from the word sikha, meaning disciples. A disciple is someone who follows a teacher or a leader The ideas Guru Nanak first taught still remain at the centre of Sikhism The religion's philosophy is that all human beings are equal. Sikhs must remember God in their daily life, work hard and live honestly and share with others Sikhs respect other religions even though they themselves choose to follow the teachings of the Gurus. Before he died, Guru Nanak chose Guru Angad to succeed him. There were 10 human Gurus altogether The 'Guru Granth Sahib' is the living Guru of the Sikhs. The tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh declared that there would be no other living Gurus but instead Sikhs could look to their holy scriptures for guidance) The Guru Granth Sahib is kept under a special canopy in the Gurdwara. Sikhs take off their shoes in the presence of the holy scriptures and also never turn their back on them. At every festival, the scriptures are read continuously from beginning to end, which takes about 48 hours. As the scriptures are being read, the reader or an attendant will periodically wave a chauri (a ceremonial whisk which is made from the tail hair of a white horse or yak set in a wooden or silver handle) over the scriptures. This is a sign of respect for the authority of the Guru Granth Sahib which is treated like a living Guru or teacher Sikhism says that God created the universe billions of years ago, and the Earth has been evolving ever since. They believe that their one God "Waheguru" spoke "World" and it appeared. He then formed the moon and stars to his will. Then, he created earth, fire, food and water. Finally, he made life on water, in the air and on land. There is no specific creation story in the Sikh tradition. Guru Nanak states that as no-one was present when creation occurred, no-one can know exactly what took place Sikhs can pray anywhere and at any time (though they often start each day with the morning prayer, japji). They don't have a holy day of the week Sikhs worship God and only God. Unlike members of many other religions they worship God in his true abstract form, and don't use images or statues to help them There are set prayers that a Sikh should recite in the morning and evening, and before going to sleep</p>

Year 4	Autumn 2	Sikhism	Sikhism, Sikh, Guru Nanak, Guru Granth Sahib, Gurdwara, Keertan, Amrit, Myth, Value, Moral.	<p>When they are 14 years old, young Sikhs are allowed to join the Khalsa A special solution of sugar and water, known as Amrit, is prepared in an iron bowl whilst the five Banis (special prayers) are recited by five Sikhs in the presence of the Guru Granth Sahib During the ceremony the Amrit is blessed and sprinkled on the hair and eyes, a prayer is said and a meal is eaten together</p> <p>Khalsa Sikhs observe the Five Ks, which are articles of faith with special meanings Uncut Hair (Kesh) - Spirituality . Sikhs do not cut their hair (kesh) but let it grow as a symbol of their faith. Because during their lifetimes it will get very long, Sikh men wear turbans to keep it tidy Comb (Kanga) - Cleanliness. The kanga is similar to a small comb and affirms its bearer's commitment to society. It is tucked neatly in a Sikh's uncut hair Steel Bracelet (Kara) - Good deeds . The kara is worn around one's wrist like a bracelet and its circular shape reminds a Sikh that the Creator (God) is infinite—without a beginning and without an end Scimitar (Kirpan) - Honour. The kirpan resembles a sword and symbolises the protection of those who are oppressed and treated unfairly by Sikhs Soldiers long Undershorts (Kaccha) Self-discipline. The kaccha (also spelt Kachhera) is similar to a soldier's undershorts, a loose, white, cotton undergarment. It reminds the Sikh of the need for self-restraint.</p>
Year 4	Spring 1	Hinduism	Hinduism, Hindu, Brahman, Karma, Vedas, the Ramayana, Puja, Mandir, Diwali, Bhajan, Shrine.	<p>The building where Hindus worship is called a mandir As well as visiting temples, Hindus worship God in their own homes and most houses have either a room or corner in which there is a family shrine Hindu temples look very different depending on where they are in the world, but they always have an orange flag outside</p> <p>Hindus believe in one supreme God who created everything and contains every characteristic in the universe The supreme God is made up of many different gods who can take the form of humans or animals. Each has different powers and Hindus choose specific gods to worship in specific situations and areas of the world All Hindus believe that life, death and rebirth are a continuous process that we are all part of Hindus believe that all living things have souls, which is why very committed Hindus are vegetarians Hindus believe that certain rivers (like the river Ganges) are sacred and have the power to wash away sins (actions that are wrong in the eyes of God) Cows are considered to be sacred animals among Hindus because they produce milk for people The moral of Rama and Sita is that good triumphs over evil</p>
Year 4	Spring 2	Hinduism	Hinduism, Hindu, Brahman, Karma, Vedas, the Ramayana, Puja, Mandir, Diwali, Bhajan, Shrine.	<p>The Vedas are the four holiest books of the Hindu religion They are believed to be one of the oldest books ever made by mankind. They are written in an old Indian language called Sanskrit.</p> <p>They have words (called mantras), which are chanted at the religious ceremonies Diwali is celebrated around the world by Hindus and Sikhs (and Jains) and is an important date in the religious calendar</p> <p>Diwali, or the Festival of Lights, is held in September or October and marks the Hindu new year Hindus celebrate this holiday as the beginning of the year by getting rid of the old and ushering in the new; this is seen by people cleaning their houses as well as people wearing new colourful clothing People spend lots of time praying to the goddess of wealth, prosperity and light (Lakshmi) for the beginnings of an excellent year</p> <p>In every house and temple, oil lamps are lit as well as floated down rivers to welcome the Lakshmi. Fireworks are also let off to ward off any evil spirits Sikhs also celebrate on the day of Diwali but for different reasons For all religions that celebrate Diwali, it represents light overcoming darkness, though it has slightly different meanings in each group</p> <p>Sikhs are not actually celebrating Diwali, they are celebrating Bandi Chhorh Divas, which means 'Prisoner Release Day' which happens to be at the same time of year as Diwali, so the two are joined together At this time, they remember the stoy of the Guru and the Princes The moral of the Guru and the Princes is that people should stand up for fairness and what is right</p>

				Sikhs celebrated the return of Guru Hargobind at the end of the story by lighting the Golden Temple in Amritsar and this tradition continues today
Year 4	Summer 1	Buddhism	Buddhism, Buddhist, Buddha, Tripitaka, Stupa, Wesak, Wheel of life, Lotus flower, Pagoda, Puja, Meditation, Mantra, Mudra, Prayer Wheel, Karma.	<p>Buddhists do not believe in a God who created the world and everything in it The word 'Buddha' means the 'enlightened one', 'the one who knows'</p> <p>In Buddhist countries, there are many temples where people can make offerings of flowers and incense for Buddha and give food for the monks</p> <p>Temples exist in all Buddhist countries but Buddhists can worship in a temple, at home and in monasteries Some Buddhists have a shrine in their own home with a small statue of Buddha</p> <p>Buddhism's main sacred text is the Tipitaka (it means three baskets and was first written on palm leaves collected in baskets). The Tipitaka contains Buddhist sayings and rules for Buddhist monks Some Buddhists choose to become monks and nuns and make religion the most important thing in their lives; they are known as the Sangha</p> <p>Their job is to teach and guide other Buddhists using the Buddha's teachings Buddhist monks and nuns rely on the kindness of others for their food, shelter and clothes</p> <p>The Buddha was asked by a king what a monk needs to be happy. He said there were only four basic needs: food, a set of three robes, shelter for one night and medicine for illness</p> <p>Today, Buddhist monks and nuns live very simply in monasteries and only own eight items: their robes, a bowl, a belt, a needle and thread, a walking stick, a toothpick, a water filter and a razor</p> <p>Living as monks they promise, among other things, not to eat after midday, not to sleep in a soft bed and not to handle money</p>
Year 4	Summer 2	Buddhism	Buddhism, Buddhist, Buddha, Tripitaka, Stupa, Wesak, Wheel of life, Lotus flower, Pagoda, Puja, Meditation, Mantra, Mudra, Prayer Wheel, Karma.	<p>Buddhists treat the lives of human and non-human animals with equal respect Puja is the name of Buddhist worship</p> <p>Buddhists don't have fixed times of day or days of the week that are dedicated to worship People show their love of Buddha by meditating, lighting candles and making offerings of flowers and incense</p> <p>Meditation is a very important part of Buddhism Through meditation, Buddhists believe they can calm and clear the mind, making it peaceful</p> <p>Buddhist worship includes meditation and searching within the self to understand the Buddha's teachings Some Buddhists chant mantras, or sacred words, as part of their meditation</p> <p>In some countries Buddhists write mantras and prayers on coloured prayer flags; they believe that the wind blows the flags and spreads their messages throughout the world</p> <p>Mantras are also written out on prayer wheels in temples and people spin the wheels to release the prayers</p>
Year 5	Autumn 1	Belief	Value, Principle, Faith, Atheism, Humanism, Secular, Theism, Deity.	<p>Values are the principles considered to be the most important by individuals or organisations These guiding principles dictate behaviour, decisions and can help people understand the difference between right and wrong</p> <p>Some schools have values to demonstrate what every person associated with the school should aspire to embody Every decision we make is based on a value, whether we realize it or not</p> <p>Atheism is, in the broadest sense, the absence of belief in the existence of deities Less broadly, atheism is the rejection of belief that any deities exist for anybody</p> <p>In an even narrower sense, atheism is specifically the position that there are no deities Atheism is contrasted with theism, which, in its most general form, is the belief that at least one deity exists</p> <p>The etymological root for the word atheism originated before the 5th century BCE from the ancient Greek ἄθεος (atheos), meaning "without god(s)"</p> <p>For some, atheism comes from actively rejecting a previous faith; for others, they did not have a religious belief to begin with</p> <p>Faith, derived from Latin fides and Old French feid, is confidence or trust in a person, thing, or concept In the context of religion, faith can be defined as confidence or trust in a particular system of religious belief</p> <p>Religious people often think of faith as confidence based on a perceived degree of probability, while others who are more sceptical of religion might think of faith as simply belief without evidence</p>

Year 5	Autumn 2	Belief	<p>Sacrosanct, Sacred, Symbolism, Swastika, Connotation, Representation, Miracle, Divine intervention, Scale.</p>	<p>Sacrosanct is when something is thought to be too important or too special to be changed Within religions, lots of rules, symbols and artefacts are considered sacrosanct because people largely share the same beliefs; however, when people don't share the belief of a certain religion, a symbol becomes a meaningless image</p> <p>Over time, some religious symbols have been adopted and "rebranded" by organisations which has sometimes lead the original meaning of the symbol to be lost</p> <p>In the ancient Indian language of Sanskrit, swastika means "well-being" so the symbol has been used by Hindus, Buddhists and Jains for millennia to bring good fortune</p> <p>The Nazi party adopted the Swastika and it became synonymous with genocide, oppression and white supremacy. As a result, the symbol is now banned by law in some Western countries, even when used with its original meaning</p> <p>Some gang members have Christian tattoos as part of initiation and gang branding, sometimes wearing rosaries. Despite the Christian connotations, behaviour shown by gang members does not represent the Christian teachings so a negative connotation of large Christian tattoos is prevalent in some areas</p> <p>The origin of the inverted cross comes from the Catholic (a branch of Christianity) tradition that Peter the Apostle was crucified upside down, as he felt he was unworthy to be crucified in the same manner that Jesus died. The inverted cross has more recently become a symbol representing anti-Christian feelings</p> <p>A miracle is an event not explicable by natural or scientific laws. Such an event may be attributed to a supernatural being (especially a deity), magic, a miracle worker, a saint, or a religious leader</p> <p>Informally, the word miracle is often used to characterise any beneficial event that is statistically unlikely, such as surviving a natural disaster, or simply a "wonderful" occurrence</p> <p>Different religions have different views on miracles, and how their deity is linked to them: While Christians see God as sometimes intervening in human activities, Muslims see Allah as a direct cause of all events</p> <p>Religions may remember historic miracles, such as Moses parting the Red Sea (Judaism), Jesus feeding the 5,000 (Christianity), the splitting of the moon (Islam)</p> <p>Modern miracles include claims of faith healing, apparitions and weeping statues</p> <p>Number of religious followers: Christianity (2.3 billion followers), Islam (1.8 billion followers), Hinduism (1.1 billion followers), Buddhism (500 million followers), Shintoism (104 million followers), Sikhism (25 million followers), Judaism (14 million followers)</p> <p>Overall, 84 percent of the world's inhabitants, which it estimated at 6.9 billion, identify with a religion</p>
Year 5	Spring 1	Freedom		<p>I can explain the characteristics considered to be 'inspirational' by various religions I can develop share my own interpretation of an 'inspirational person' I understand the importance of strong morals and values when identifying inspirational figures</p>
Year 5	Spring 2	Freedom		<p>I can list my requirements for an inspirational figure I can see links between the morals and values of different religions I can plan and deliver an unbiased, informative presentation</p>
Year 5	Summer 1	Rituals and Life after Death		<p>I can recall rituals performed by a variety of religions I can explain the significance of rituals in different religions I can discuss how religion fits into society and identify potential conflicts between laws and religious rituals/beliefs</p>
Year 5	Summer 2	Rituals and Life after Death		<p>I can show maturity and sensitivity when discussing death and bereavement I can explain the beliefs of different religions, highlighting similarities and differences I understand why religion is particularly powerful for some people dealing with a loss</p>

Year 6	Autumn 1	Beliefs in Action	Stewardship, Preserve, Protect, Ahimsa, Karma, Collective responsibility, Humanity.	<p>Most Christians believe that God gave human beings a special responsibility within creation to cultivate it, guard it and use it wisely. This is called stewardship. Man has to work within creation and to look after it</p> <p>Caring for the environment is an important teaching of Islam. The Qur'ān describes mankind as being stewards of the earth and therefore Muslims must care for the earth</p> <p>Jewish tradition teaches care for our planet in order to preserve that which God has created. Any act that damages our earth is an offense against the property of God</p> <p>The Guru Granth Sahib teaches that Sikhs show respect and responsibility towards creation and bear in mind the needs of future generations, as well as their own current needs</p> <p>Key teachings for Hindus include: Ahimsa – the principle of non-violence, which is the belief that all living things are sacred because they are part of God; Karma – the belief that all actions bring consequences and if people do negative things in this life, they may pay for these in their next reincarnation. Many Hindus believe that nature cannot be destroyed without humans also being destroyed, because we need the natural world in order to survive</p> <p>Karma - If a person has a right mindset, Buddhists believe that the actions they perform will be beneficial not just to themselves but to the whole world, including the environment. They believe that our actions affect the planet in a harmful way because we are selfish and we crave things</p> <p>Humanity is the human race, which includes everyone on Earth. It's also a word for the qualities that make us human, such as the ability to love and have compassion, be creative</p>
Year 6	Autumn 2	Beliefs in Action	Inspiration, Influence, Accolade, Preach, Martyr, Harmony, Right, Convention, Commandment, Belief, Principle, Co-exist.	<p>To be inspirational is to lead by example and encourage others to feel there is something worthwhile to become and do</p> <p>In the Christian branch of Catholicism, being named a Saint is seen as being a religious honour given to people after they've died</p> <p>Specific accolades can be bestowed upon individuals, such as the Righteous Amongst Nations honour to recognise those who helped Jewish people during the Holocaust</p> <p>In the UK, human rights are protected by the Human Rights Act 1998. The Act gives effect to the human rights set out in the European Convention on Human Rights.</p> <p>Article 9 - the right to freedom of religion and belief is one of the rights protected by the Human Rights Act</p> <p>Article 9 protects your right to hold both religious and non-religious beliefs. This is an absolute right which means it can't be interfered with by the state</p> <p>Article 9 includes the right to choose or change your religion or beliefs. It also means you can't be forced to have a particular religion</p> <p>Article 9 also protects your right to manifest your beliefs - for example, your right to wear religious clothing, the right to talk about your beliefs or take part in religious worship</p> <p>The right to manifest your beliefs is qualified. This means it can be interfered with in certain situations - for example, to protect the rights of others</p>
Year 6	Spring 1	Religious Controversies		<p>I understand that groups with differing beliefs occasionally experience conflicts</p> <p>I can explain a modern religious controversy and its consequences</p> <p>I can respectfully explain that I disagree with a viewpoint and justify my point of view</p>
Year 6	Spring 2	Religious Controversies		<p>I can explain the concept of a 'stereotype', providing examples from religions or other areas of the curriculum</p> <p>I can use religious texts and artefacts to contradict and disprove inaccurate stereotypes</p> <p>I can suggest what organisations could do to avoid or disprove stereotypes</p>
Year 6	Summer 1	The Future of Religion		<p>I can summarise my knowledge of a variety of religions</p> <p>I can discuss how the role of religion has changed over time</p> <p>I can form my own opinion, using evidence and prior knowledge to guide me</p>
Year 6	Summer 2	The Future of Religion		<p>I can impartially answer a potentially controversial question</p> <p>I plan, research, create and deliver my response to a big question</p> <p>I can consider the opinions of others and respectfully challenge them to deepen their thinking and understanding of a concept</p>