



**Over St. John's CE Primary School**  
 'Let your light shine before others.' Matthew 5:16  
**Progression of Knowledge and Skills in Religious Education**

Skills	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Beliefs and teachings Sources of Wisdom	Talk about a religious story.	Retell a religious (e.g. Christian, Jewish etc) story and talk about it	Retell a religious story and suggest meanings to some religious and moral stories.	Describe what a believer might learn from a religious story/sacred text. Reflect and respond thoughtfully.	Suggest some links between the beliefs (teachings, sources, etc) of the different religions studied and show how they are connected to believers' lives.	Make links between the beliefs (teachings, sources, etc) of the different religions studied and show how they are connected to believers' lives.	Describe and make connections between different features of the religions and worldviews we have studied. talk about celebrations, worship, pilgrimages and rituals which mark important points in life and reflect on ideas.
Ways of living	Talk about some belonging ceremonies. (eg Christening, marriage)	Begin to recall name different beliefs and practices, including festival, worship rituals and ways of life.	Recall and name different beliefs and practices, including festivals, worship, rituals and ways of life, and find out about the meanings behind them.	Consider an aspect of a religion and show differences and similarities to other religions or worldviews.	Describe and begin to make connections between different features of the religions and worldviews we have studied. I can talk about celebrations, worship.	Use the correct religious vocabulary to describe and compare what practices and experiences may be involved in belonging to different religious groups.	Explain the religions and worldviews which I encounter clearly, reasonably and coherently. Observe and understand varied examples of religions and worldviews and explain, with reasons, their meanings and significance to individuals and communities.
Ways of expressing meaning	Talk about a religious symbol. (eg star at Christmas)	Recognise some religious symbols and words.	Begin to suggest meanings in religious symbols, language and stories.	Suggest meanings in and begin to make links between religious symbols, language and stories and the beliefs or ideas that underlie them.	make links between religious symbols, language and stories and use religious vocabulary to describe some of the different ways of life and ways of expressing meaning.	Verbalise and/or express their own thoughts about belief, ways of living and expressing meaning and begin to show understanding of the similarities and differences ways of expressing meaning within and between religions.	explore and describe coherently a range of beliefs, symbols and actions in varied examples of religion and worldviews so that I can understand different ways of life and ways of expressing meaning.
Belonging and Identity	Talk about their family.	I can talk about my own experiences and can link these to the communities to which I belong.	Begin to explore and to ask questions about belonging to different faith communities.	Begin to explore and discuss why belonging and community are important to followers.	Explore and discuss why belonging and community are important to followers.	discuss why worshippers choose to attend a particular place of worship and what it means to belong.	Consider the challenges and impact of belonging to a religion today with reference to our own and other people's views on human nature and society, supporting those views with reasons and examples.
Values and commitments	Say why their family is important to them.	Think about what is important to them and to other people.	Begin to express their ideas and opinions and to recognise there could be more than one answer.	Begin to understand the values and commitments different people from different religions and worldviews may hold.	Understand and discuss the values and commitments different people from different religions and worldviews may hold.	make informed responses to people's values and commitments (including religious ones) in the light of their learning.	Apply and express their own and others' ideas about ethical questions, including ideas about what is right and wrong and what is just and fair.
Ultimate Question	Begin to ask simple questions about their learning.	Continue to ask questions about their learning and begin to identify things they find interesting or puzzling, in religious materials studied.	Realise that some questions that cause people to wonder are difficult to answer.	compare their own and other people's ideas about questions that are difficult to answer.	Begin to give more detailed responses to difficult questions that are asked.	Make informed responses to questions of meaning and purpose in the light of their learning.	Express their views on some fundamental questions of identity, meaning, purpose and morality related to Christianity and other faiths.

Knowledge	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Christianity God	<p><b>Why is the word God important to Christians?</b> The word God is a name. Christians believe God created the world. Christians believe that we should look after the world. Christians' believe that God is the giver of life.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> God, Christians, giver of life</p>	<p><b>Why is the idea of God the creator important to Christians?</b> We love the things we make; they become important to use because we created them. Christians tell a story from the Bible to explain how the world was made. Christians believe God loves the world and is the creator.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> create, creator</p>		<p><b>How do Christians use symbols to explain what God is like?</b> <b>How do Christians use words, prayers, songs or hymns to describe God as 'three in one'?</b> Christians believe God can be described in many different ways: creator, sustainer, almighty, father, and judge. Christians use special symbolic ideas to explain what God is like. Christians believe there is one God in three persons. (Trinity). <i>Father</i>: creator; sustainer; <i>Jesus the Son</i>; saviour of the world and the <i>Holy Spirit</i>: cares; comforts and assists Christians to live their lives.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Trinity, Holy Spirit, God the Father, creator, sustainer, 'three in one'</p>	<p><b>What does the story of Daniel teach about God?</b> <b>What did Jesus teach about God?</b> Daniel 2:19-23; 6:10-11 Daniel 3:16-18; 6:17-21 Evidence that God is faithful and that Christians should trust in him. God has a plan for all Christians.</p> <p>Parable of the Lost Son Luke 15:11-32 God waits for humans to realise what they have done wrong and ask for forgiveness and welcomes them back when they do.</p> <p>Lord's Prayer: Matthew 6:9-15; Luke 11:1-4 God wants Christians to spend time with Him in prayer. God forgives. God protects.</p> <p>Two Greatest Commandments: Matthew 22:37-39; Luke 10:27-28 If Christians want to please God, then they will always keep these commands. Christians must seek to please God in all they think, say, and do. Love God and love all people.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> parables, messages</p>	<p><b>Why is it important for Christians to describe God as 'three in one'?</b> Christians believe in One God who exists as three persons: God, the Father. Jesus Christ, who took human form (incarnation) so that people can know God the Father. Holy Spirit, God's presence in the world today, at work amongst his people. The Trinity is important to Christians because through each person they can get a better understanding of what God is like. Christians believe that each person within the Trinity is important. They each have clearly distinct roles, each equally important. They work in unity together to bring about God's will on earth.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Apostles' Creed, presence, distinct roles, unity</p>	<p><b>How do different Christians describe God?</b> Omniscient, omnipotent and omnipresent are words that some Christians use to describe God. Omniscience: All knowing nature of God. Omnipotent: All powerful nature of God. Omnipresent: God's ability to be everywhere at the same time.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> redeemer, omniscient, omnipotent, omnipresent</p>
Christianity Creation	<p><b>What does the Creation story teach Christians about God?</b> The beginnings of the Bible tells Christians the creation story. Christians believe that one God made the world. Christians believe that humans should take care of the world.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u></p>	<p><b>How did Adam &amp; Eve spoil creation in Genesis?</b> The Christian story of creation comes from the book in the Bible called Genesis. Christians believe God created the world good and Adam and Eve explains how it became bad. Adam and Eve disobeyed God. Christians believe when people do bad things it is called 'sin'.</p>	<p><b>Why do Christians look after their local environment?</b> Christians believe God created the world and gave humans stewardship over it. Christians look after their local environment to keep God's creation a nice place to live. Each person is responsible for their contribution to the environment and therefore must ensure they act to protect it.</p>	<p><b>How do Christians look after the wider world and why?</b> Many Christians believe that God wants people to share the worlds resources equally. Jesus asks Christians to love their neighbours, care for children and challenge injustice. Christians use fair trade as an organised way of looking after the world.</p>	<p><b>What do Christians learn from the Creation story?</b> Christians believe: As human beings are part of God's good creation, they do best when they listen to God. The Bible tells a story (in Genesis 3) about how humans spoiled their friendship with God (sometimes called 'the Fall'). This means that humans cannot get close to God without God's help.</p>	<p><b>Why do Christians want to share the world's resources?</b> Christians understand that the God made the world and as a result they need to steward the resources well. Biblical passages encourage Christians to share the resources of the world they live in e.g. Psalm 8. Ideas that we use today to help us look after and share the world's resources:</p>	<p><b>Does science disprove Genesis?</b> Christians understand that the God made the world. Christians may have differing ideas about the origins of the world. There are scientific theories of evolution related to the origin of the world.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u></p>

	natural, man-made, God, good world.	<u>Vocabulary</u> sin, Adam, Eve, Genesis	<u>Vocabulary</u> stewardship, thankful, environment	<u>Vocabulary</u> resources, justice, injustice, poverty, wealth  <b>Why do you think the creation stories are similar and different?</b> There are two different versions of the creation story in Genesis. This could be because they were written by different authors; written in different time periods; same author but different audience; written as complementary accounts.  <u>Vocabulary</u> Genesis, origins, beginnings	The Bible shows that God wants to help people to be close to him – he keeps his relationship with them, gives them guidelines on good ways to live (such as the Ten Commandments), and offers forgiveness even when they keep on falling short. Christians show that they want to be close to God too, through obedience and worship, which includes saying sorry for falling short.  <u>Vocabulary</u> The Fall, forgiveness, obedience, worship	recycling; eco-friendly; green; eco community; global warming. Mucknell Abbey and Compassion UK are examples of two different approaches taken to the share the world’s resources.  <u>Vocabulary</u> eco friendly, global warming, sustainable, solar energy	evolution, big bang theory, origin, science
Christianity Incarnation	<b>Why do Christians perform nativity plays at Christmas?</b> Know the key events of the Christmas story. Nativity plays help Christians to remember and celebrate the birth of Jesus. Nativity plays show the scene of the first Christmas and show Jesus is a special kind of king to Christians.  <u>Vocabulary</u> king, Joseph, Mary, nativity play, birth, celebrate, Christmas	<b>What can be learnt about Jesus from the nativity story?</b> Retell almost all parts of the Christmas story. Jesus was born in Bethlehem; was to be called king of the Jews; was recognised as important by wise men; was not liked by Herod. Jesus’ coming was good news. He would be called a saviour (rescuer). Her would also be called Christ the Lord.  <u>Vocabulary</u> Son of God, Christ, good news, saviour, shepherd, angel	<b>What does the visit of the magi tell Christians about Jesus?</b> Jesus is considered a king by Christians. Jesus was known as a king even before he was born. Christians have a special celebration called the Feast of the Epiphany usually held on January 6 <sup>th</sup> to remember the realisation that Jesus is the Son of God. The wise men presented Jesus with gifts that are understood to be symbols or signs of who he was and the life he would live  <u>Vocabulary</u> gold, frankincense, myrrh, magi	<b>Why do you think there are different stories about Jesus’ birth?</b> <b>Why is Advent important to Christians?</b> There are different versions of the same story found in the gospels from the New Testament (The gospels of Luke and Matthew). Reasons for this may be: written by different authors; written at different times; authors wanted to emphasise different ideas; written by witnesses to some or all of the events. Advent is the start of the Christian Year. Advent means ‘coming’ and it is a time for Christians to get ready and prepare for the coming King Jesus.  <u>Vocabulary</u> nativity stories, Luke’s gospel, Matthew’s gospel, advent Incarnation	<b>What is good news for Christians in the Christmas story?</b> Christians believe the Christmas story is seen as good news (“A new king is born in Bethlehem”) Christians believe that Jesus was no ordinary baby but in fact God in human form - this is called the incarnation.  <u>Vocabulary</u> good news, gospels	<b>Why are titles given to Jesus at Christmas time?</b> Titles used for Jesus at Christmas time are: Emmanuel; Wonderful Counsellor; Mighty God; Eternal Father. <i>Mighty God:</i> Christians believe that Jesus Christ was in the form of God coming to earth. <i>‘Emmanuel’:</i> ‘God with us’. This baby for Christians was God with us. <i>Prince of Peace:</i> Jesus as mighty God came to earth to bring peace. The peace that Jesus brought for Christians was the most important peace of all, peace between God and humans through the forgiveness of sin.  <u>Vocabulary</u> Emmanuel, Prince of Peace, Wonderful Counsellor, The Word, Mighty God	<b>Was Jesus the Messiah?</b> Christians believe Jesus is God in the flesh. Christians believe that his birth, life, death and resurrection were part of a longer plan by God to restore the relationship between humans and God. The Old Testament talks about a ‘rescuer’ or ‘anointed one’ — a messiah. Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled these expectations, and that he is the Messiah. (Jewish people do not think Jesus is the Messiah.) Christians see Jesus as their Saviour.  <u>Vocabulary</u> restore, messiah, anointed one  <b>How do different artists show what is important about the Incarnation?</b> <b>How do different global communities show what is important about the Incarnation?</b> For Christians, the incarnation shows that Jesus was fully God and fully human. Artists have recreated this for years and in some cultures

							and traditions, traditional local figures are added into the art work to convey the idea of god being welcoming to everyone. Around the world, in many different cultures the nativity is celebrated in many different ways and often have a different focus.  <u>Vocabulary</u> cultures, traditions
Christianity Resurrection	<p><b>How was Easter Day different from Good Friday?</b> <b>Why are Christians happy on Easter day?</b> Know the key events of the Easter Story. Jesus died on a cross and Christians call this day Good Friday. Good Friday is a sad day for Christians because Jesus died. Jesus rose on Easter day and it is a joyful happy day because Christians believe Jesus is alive. Christians are Jesus' friends.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> tomb, Good Friday, Easter Day, rose, alive</p>	<p><b>What happens in church at Easter?</b> <b>Why was the empty tomb good news for Christians?</b> Christians believe that Jesus rose on Easter day and it is a joyful happy day in church because Jesus is alive. The empty tomb was good news because Jesus died and came to life again. On Easter day this is what Christians celebrate. It is called the resurrection.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> resurrection, new life</p>		<p><b>How do you think Mary changed after visiting Jesus' tomb?</b> Mary had been a faithful follower of Jesus. As she arrived at the tomb Mary may have felt sadness and despair. Jesus spoke to Mary outside the tomb and told her 'I am ascending to my Father and your Father, to my God and your God.' Mary Magdalene went to the disciples with the news: "I have seen the Lord!" These events will have changed Mary's sadness to wanting to share good news about Jesus. She may have been puzzled, amazed, joyful.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Mary Magdalene, good news</p>	<p><b>Why is the resurrection story similar and different in the gospel stories?</b> There are different perspectives on the resurrection story, both tell a general 'truth' for Christians (Luke 24:1-8 and Matthew 28:1-10) Differences could be due to: written by different authors; written at different times; authors wanted to emphasise different ideas; written by witnesses to some or all of the events; written for different audiences. People can interpret the resurrection story, i.e. literally and metaphorically.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> resurrection, perspectives, literally, metaphorically</p>	<p><b>What evidence is there for the resurrection?</b> FOR Mary and women coming to the empty tomb and the stone rolled away and body gone; Roman guards were guarding the tomb didn't see anything so no one stole the body; The Bible tells Christians that Jesus was the Messiah; Lots of other people saw him alive on many occasions; eg Emmaus and over the next 40 days; The disciples gave their lives to spread the word about Jesus; People knew he was special eg Pilate, soldier at the cross; Jesus said he would rise again from the dead (Mark 8:31). People encounter Jesus today. AGAINST It's impossible to be dead for 3 days and be alive; All the witnesses were people who believed in Jesus; No photographic evidence to suggest it was true; It is possible Jesus didn't really die, he recovered in the tomb and escaped; The chief priests said the body had been stolen.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> evidence, road to Emmaus, Messiah, Pontius Pilate</p>	
Christianity Salvation	<p><b>Why do Christians put 3 crosses in an Easter garden?</b> There are 3 crosses in an Easter garden. One cross is for</p>	<p><b>How is the cross an important symbol for Christians?</b> Jesus died on a cross. The palm cross reminds Christians that, although the</p>	<p><b>Why does Easter matter to Christians?</b> Easter is very important in the 'big story' of the Bible.</p>	<p><b>Why do Christians believe Jesus rescued people?</b> Jesus rescued Zacchaeus and the 10 lepers.</p>		<p><b>What did Jesus do to save human beings?</b> The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection.</p>	<p><b>Where in a church building are there signs of salvation?</b> Christians understand that they have been rescued by God.</p>

	<p>Jesus and the other 2 are for the robbers who died. The cross reminds Christians of a sad day when Jesus died and also a happy day when Jesus came to life again.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> tomb, cross</p>	<p>crowds welcomed Jesus, some people were jealous of him — and, a week later, Jesus was arrested and killed on a cross. The cross is a reminder of Jesus' death, and that putting things right can be costly. Christians say Jesus died to 'save' us, to pay the price of sin in the world and reunite people with God. For Christians the cross is a symbol of many things: forgiveness, reconciliation, sacrifice, a new start, resurrection and hope for the future, victory over death.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> palm cross, forgiveness, reconciliation, new start, hope.</p>	<p>Christians believe Jesus rose again, giving people hope of a new life. The stories of Holy Week and Easter from the Bible link with the idea of Salvation (Jesus rescuing people). Jesus gives instructions about how to behave. Christians show their beliefs about Jesus' death and resurrection in church worship at Easter. Christians believe Jesus builds a bridge between God and humans</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Salvation, Holy Week, death, resurrection, rescue, sacrifice</p>	<p>Jesus told Zacchaeus - 'Salvation has come to your house today', ie he had been rescued. Jesus helped him to say sorry and change his mind about how to live. He then took actions to change his lifestyle, (repentance). Christians believe Jesus might rescue people today e.g. peace through prayer; possibly forgiveness from sin (feeling bad when doing something wrong); love (knowing you are loved by God).</p> <p><b>Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'?</b> Maundy Thursday is on the Thursday before Easter. Christians hold special communion services to remember the Last supper Jesus took with his disciples on the night he was betrayed. Good Friday marks the day on which Jesus died by being crucified on a cross. Some Christians believe that through the death of Jesus people are saved from sin and forgiven by God. By having faith and following Jesus they are rescued/saved from sin, loss, harm, despair.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> repentance, Last Supper, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday</p>		<p>The New Testament says that Jesus' death was somehow 'for us'. Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through the service of Holy Communion. Christians believe that Jesus calls them to sacrifice their own needs to the needs of others, and some are prepared to die for others and for their faith.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Sacrifice, Gospels, faith, Holy Communion, saviour</p>	<p>Salvation is the Christian word for being rescued. Some of the signs of salvation in local church buildings are: the altar; crucifix; windows; literature; lectern, font, baptism.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> baptistery, pulpit, chancel, nave, order of service, minister, Bishop</p>
<p>Christianity Holy Spirit</p>			<p><b>What do Christian symbols teach about the Holy Spirit?</b> Some of the common Christian symbols for the Holy Spirit are: wind, dove, fire, water. Christians might use them as symbols for the Holy Spirit, eg fire= strength/power; dove=peace/freedom; wind= not seen; water=gives life. Christians represent the Holy Spirit in different ways in order to show what they believe.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u></p>	<p><b>What does Christian art teach people about the Trinity?</b> There are equal three parts to God we call 'three persons'. God is three persons in one: God the Father, God the Son &amp; God the Holy Spirit. Andrei Rublev's Icon - use of colour: Holy Spirit – is blue for heaven and green for new life; Jesus – blue for heaven, brown for earth, gold for king; God – blue for heaven, transparent robe over the top, to symbolize that God can't be seen.</p>	<p><b>What part do Christians believe the Holy Spirit plays in welcoming into the church community?</b> <b>Why do Christians say: 'Father, Son &amp; Holy Spirit?'</b> Baptism: outward acknowledgement of belief and receiving of the Holy Spirit. The water used in baptism is a symbol that Christians use to represent the Holy Spirit. John the Baptist used water to wash away bad things and start again symbolically 'clean'.</p>	<p><b>How do Christians believe the Holy Spirit is at work in their lives today?</b> The Holy Spirit became an influence in a Christian's life after the day of Pentecost. Catholics and Pentecostals think differently about the Holy Spirit work today. Some Christians believe that the Holy Spirit is their helper, teacher, comforter and friend. The Holy Spirit became part of them when they became a Christian and that the Holy Spirit leads and guides them everyday.</p>	

			Holy Spirit, symbol, represent	The triangle was one of the first symbols used for the Trinity. The three joined sides show the eternal nature of the Trinity. Celtic cross - Christian cross combined with the circular pattern of the sun as a way to associate light and life with the Christian cross.  <u>Vocabulary</u> icon, trefoil and triangle, Celtic cross, Trinity, godhead	Christians believe they are saved and given a new life by the Father, Son, and Holy working together.  <u>Vocabulary</u> baptism, dedication, John the Baptist, baptism by full immersion, infant baptism	<u>Vocabulary</u> Ascension, Pentecost	
Christianity Kingdom of God		<b>What did Jesus say about the Kingdom of God?</b> Jesus told a story about a mustard seed and the Kingdom of God. Jesus was saying the Kingdom of God is like a mustard seed that grows from a small seed into a large tree. Good actions can lead to much greater good. Love grows and if you give it away it becomes something bigger.  <u>Vocabulary</u> King, kingdom	<b>Why did Jesus teach his disciples to pray the Lord's Prayer; 'Your Kingdom come?'</b> When Jesus prayed <i>thy kingdom come</i> he was reminding his followers that their hope is in the kingdom of God. Christians believe that God's Kingdom is things such as showing love, forgiveness, kindness, joy. Christians want the Kingdom of God to be reflected on Earth, this is what Jesus teaches them. They do this by living in the way that God and Jesus teach them.  <u>Vocabulary</u> God's kingdom, Lord's Prayer		<b>What could Jesus have meant when he taught about the Kingdom of God?</b> Jesus told stories to help people understand what he called the Kingdom of God, (also called the Kingdom of Heaven). Stories that teach about the Kingdom of God are: Parable of the Great Feast; Parable of the Hidden Treasure; Parable of the Hidden Pearl; Jesus welcomes the little children. Possible meanings about the Kingdom of God: Everyone is invited to be with God; some people say no and make excuses. It begins with Jesus' words and teachings. It is present in the lives of those who believe. It is a future reward for faithfulness.  <u>Vocabulary</u> Kingdom of God, Kingdom of Heaven		
Judaism		<b>Why is the Torah so special?</b> Abraham is known as the founder of Judaism. The Ten Commandments are the beginnings of the Torah. The Torah is a very special book for Jews because it teaches them about God and about how God wants people to behave. The Torah is made up of lots of different kinds of writing. It has laws that God wants people to obey, as well as stories about different people and their lives.	<b>What do Jews believe about God?</b> Jews believe that the Torah is God's way of communicating with them. Jews have an individual and personal relationship with God. Some of their views about God are: One God, Creator, Sustainer, Eternal, King, powerful. The story of Joseph teaches Jews that God is looking after Joseph through good and bad times, that Joseph fulfils God's prophecy / plan.		<b>How do Jews demonstrate their faith through community?</b> Jews worship at home and in the Synagogue. Many Jewish people make a Sukkah every year in Autumn, either in the grounds of their synagogue or outside their home. It reminds them about how the Israelites, another word for the Jewish people, were freed from slavery in Egypt. Sukkot reminds Jews of the importance of home, the	<b>Why is Passover important to Jews?</b> The Exodus story of Moses and the Israelites is an important story for both Jews and Christians today but for Jews it comes from the Torah their sacred book. The Passover (Pesach) is a key event for Jewish families and it is very important to them as they remember what happened to the first Jews. A Seder meal is held on the first 2 nights of the Passover festival but Seders may also	

		<p>Hebrew is the language the Torah is usually written in. In Hebrew Torah means teaching.</p> <p>Jewish people go to a synagogue to worship God. Jewish leaders are called rabbis.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Torah, synagogue, Abraham, Hebrew, rabbi</p>	<p>Jews believe in a Creator God and that God asks them to care for the things that He created.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> God's word, one God, sustainer, eternal, Creator God</p> <p><b>How do Jews show their love for God in their daily life?</b> Shabbat is the Jewish Day of Rest. Shabbat happens each week from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday. During Shabbat, Jewish people remember the story of creation from the Torah where God created the world in 6 days and rested on the 7<sup>th</sup> day. Different Jewish people celebrate Shabbat in different ways. Keeping Shabbat is the Jews way of keeping their promise to keep God's rules or commandment which is found in their holy book the Torah. It is their way of showing love for God every week.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Shabbat, Kippah, Challah, Kiddush, mezuzah, SHEMA, tefflin</p>		<p>bounty of the earth and the importance of Hospitality. Shavuot festival that takes place in the Spring. It commemorates what happened at Mount Sinai when Moses was given the Ten Commandments. Jews believe that they have a special responsibility to follow God's laws (Mitzvot). There are 613 Mitzvot. Several of these are linked to which food they should eat and how food should be prepared (Kosher food follow these rules).</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Sukkah, Sukkot, Shavuot festival, Mitzvot, Kosher,</p>	<p>be held at other times for different reasons. It looks back to the feelings of the Jews at the time and also looks forward to current need for liberation today.</p> <p>The retelling of the story reminds Jews of how precious freedom is, and the food restrictions remind Jews of the difficult times of Jewish slaves.</p> <p>There are many different traditions for celebrating Passover. Jews believe God made a covenant with them a long time ago and has given them hope, ie a promise to rescue them as the chosen people, send a messiah who will bring a time of peace and return them all to the promised land Israel one day.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Passover (Pesach), Exodus, Seder, Israel</p>	
Islam	<p><b>Why is the Qu'ran a special book for Muslims? What stories did Muhammad tell to teach people how to be the best they can be?</b></p> <p>The Qu'ran is a holy book for Muslims. Muslims believe the Holy Qur'an is the word of God /Allah. The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is a special person to people who are Muslims and follow Islam. He told stories to show Muslims how to live their lives in the way Allah (God) wants. (e.g. Muhammad at the Gates of Makkah, The</p>	<p><b>How do Muslims express new beginnings? (marriage and babies)</b></p> <p>When a baby is first born in a Muslim family, the first thing the baby hears is something called the Shahadah, telling the baby they believe in Allah. This is whispered into the baby's right ear. The first taste experienced by the newborn baby is some sweet liquid put into the mouth. This is so that the baby grows up to have a sweet nature. In the Islamic faith, Muslims welcome babies in a ceremony called the Aqiqah (pronounced Ak-kee-ka).</p>	<p><b>What do Muslims say God is like?</b></p> <p>Muslims believe in one God called Allah from whom all life flows. There are 99 names that describe Allah's character. Allah is one. Allah must not be portrayed in pictorial form or anything created by him, as this would be offensive to Muslims. Muslims never represent Allah pictorially as a mark of respect. God can never be contained in a picture or in human creations. Prayer beads are called Subhas.</p>	<p><b>Why is Muhammed (PBUH) important to Muslims?</b></p> <p>The Qur'an is the Muslim holy book and is a very sacred object. Muhammad (PBUH) was born around 570 A.D. in the city of Mecca on the Arabian Peninsula. Muslims believe that Muhammad is the last in a line of prophets that includes Moses, Abraham, and Isa (Jesus). Muhammad proclaimed that the Quran was the last Book of God, and that he was the last Prophet.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u></p>		<p><b>How is Muslim faith demonstrated through family life?</b></p> <p>Some of the activities which a Muslim family may do together include fasting for Ramadan, celebrating Eid and food laws called Halal. Within Islam, the family is at the heart of the Muslim community. A traditional Muslim family would be an extended family. Muslims treat the elderly with dignity, caring for them is seen as a blessing and a duty. Children are to respect their parents, a child's duty to their parents is second only to Allah.</p>	<p><b>How do Muslims show community is important in practice?</b></p> <p>The 5 Pillars of Islam support and challenge a Muslim to live as part of a bigger Islamic community, (the Umma) and contribute to the wider society. Wudu and Salah (prayer) - preparation cleansing, showing reverence and respect to Allah, wanting to be aware of Allah all day, through the same prayer positions and 5 times a day, uniting body soul and spirit together, same God, same language, connection with brothers and sisters all over the world.</p>

<p>Slave who would not stop shouting, Muhammad and the Cat, The Tiny Ants)</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Muslim, Islam, Qu’ran, Allah, The Prophet Muhammad (PBUH)</p>	<p>The Aqiqah is usually held on the seventh day after the baby is born. An important part of the Aqiqah is when the baby’s hair is cut or shaved off. The removed hair is weighed and this weight in gold or silver is given to charity. Prayers are said for the baby.</p> <p>Marriages usually take place in the home or the mosque. Many marriages are arranged by or with the help of the parents. Marriages are seen as social contracts and a religious duty. The ceremony is called the Nikah. It includes reading from the Qur’an, signing the contract and announcing the marriage. Muslims wear special clothing to mark the celebration of marriage.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Shahadah, Aqiqah, Islamic ceremony, mosque, Nikah</p>	<p>Muslims use the names of Allah when they pray.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> 4 chosen names to describe Allah’s character, Qur’an, subhas</p>	<p>Mecca, Muhammad (PBUH), prophet, Moses, Abraham, Isa Night of Power, angel Jibril, Khahijah, cave Hira</p>			<p><u>Vocabulary</u> Ramadan, Eid, Halal, responsibility, Haram and Halal, Madrasah, Ummah, Akhlaq</p> <p><b>Why are the five pillars of Islam for Muslims important?</b> Key beliefs are demonstrated through the Five Pillars of Islam. For Muslims they are a guide to leading a good and responsible life. Shahadah - the Muslim creed / statement of faith Salah - prayer - Muslims must pray five times a day Zakat (or Zakah) - giving to those in need Sawm - fasting during Ramadan Hajj - making the pilgrimage to the holy city of Makkah (Mecca)</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Shahadah, Wudu, Sawm, Salah, Zakat/ Zakah, Hajj, pilgrimage, Makkah</p>	<p>Zakat - charitable giving helps maintain community. Sawm - fasting is a part of belonging to the Umma. Hajj - a Muslim pilgrimage</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Umma, reverence</p> <p><b>How does a mosque show that the idea of one community is important to Muslims?</b> A mosque is more than a building. A mosque is part of a bigger community. There are many activities that go on in a mosque that demonstrate one community. Allah is one. (tawhid) The Muslim community is one (Umma).</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Tawhid (Tahweed), Adhan</p>
<p>Sikhism</p>				<p><b>What can we learn about the religion of Sikhism?</b> Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak in the 15th Century in India. Sikhs believe about God: There is only one God. God cannot be described as either male or female. God is both sargun (everywhere and in everything) and nirgun (above and beyond creation). God created the world and created people to know the difference between right and wrong. Sikhs do not have images of God and are forbidden to worship any images created of God. There are ten Gurus (spiritual teachers). The Gurus were chosen to deliver God’s messages. The ten Gurus were in human form but the eleventh and</p>		<p><b>Why is community and equality important to Sikhs?</b> Sikhs believe in one God, consider all people as equal and value everyone’s beliefs. Nishan Sahib - Gurdwaras fly this flag outside to show that it is a special place of worship. The flag contains the Sikh symbol called the ‘Khanda’. There are four doors into the Gurdwara to show that people from the north, east, south and west are welcome. When you enter a Gurdwara you are expected to do three things before you go to the main prayer hall to worship – remove shoes, cover your head, wash hands. Guru Granth Sahib - This is the Sikh holy book. It is treated like a person. Langar - This is a free kitchen where food is served without charge. The food is paid for by donations to the Gurdwara.</p>	

			<p>final Guru is considered to be the holy book - the Guru Granth Sahib (which contains the messages of all the Gurus). Most Sikhs speak Punjabi and Sri Guru Granth Sahib is written in the Gurmukhi script. Duties of a Sikh: Nam Japna Keeping God in mind at all times; Kirt Karna Earning an honest living. Sikhs avoid crime, gambling and begging; Vand Chhakna Giving to charity and caring for others. Sikhs worship both in public, at the Gurdwara, and in private, at home. The word Gurdwara means door or gateway to the Guru.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Sikhism, Sikh, Guru Nanak, Punjabi, sargun, nirgun, Guru, Nam Japna, Kirt Karna, Vand Chhakna, Gurdwara</p>		<p>5Ks - Kesh means hair. Sikhs make a promise to not cut their hair but let it grow as a symbol of their faith. Kangha is a small wooden comb, it is a symbol of cleanliness and reminds Sikhs that their lives should be tidy and organised. Kara is a steel bangle worn on the arm of Sikhs. It reminds Sikhs to behave well, follow their faith and restrain from doing wrong. Kachera are short trousers worn as underwear. They are a symbol of leaving old ideas behind and following new better ones. Kirpan is a warrior sword. It reminds Sikhs that they must fight a spiritual battle, defending what is right and upholding the truth.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> paths, influencing decisions, equality, Gurdwara, langar, Guru Granth Sahib, 5Ks – Kesh, Kangha, Kara, Kachera, Kirpan</p>	
Hinduism			<p><b>How do Hindus view God and celebrate Diwali?</b> In many Hindu families, children are taught about one supreme God who is in everything. Brahman has many forms – one God in many forms. Families choose a particular deity or form of the one supreme God to worship. Hindus treat the images of the gods and goddesses like extra-special guests: they're respected, cared for, talked to, offered food and kept clean. The word Diwali means 'row of lights'. The festival which normally lasts over five days - celebrates the story of Rama and Sita's return home from 14 years of exile. It also marks the beginning of the Hindu New Year. The story of Ramayana shows how good won over evil, light</p>	<p><b>How do Hindus describe God?</b> Hindus believe in one God called Brahman who is in everything and from whom all life flows. Brahman is present in every person and living thing. There are 3 main gods who flow from the one God, Brahman. Together they make Brahman known and are called the Trimurti: Brahma the creator; Vishnu the sustainer and Shiva the destroyer. Brahman takes on many forms that Hindus worship as gods or goddesses in their own right. (murtis) Hindus all have their own ideas about God.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Trimurti, Brahma the creator, Vishnu the sustainer, Shiva the destroyer, murtis</p>		<p><b>How does the Hindu celebration of Diwali show their understanding of God?</b> It is a time to rejoice, so everyone is encouraged to rejoice with light to show God's light. Hindus believe if you let God into your life, then it is going to be lit up and be brighter. Diwali celebrates new beginnings with God. Hindus meet with my family and friends, and the whole Hindu community comes together to celebrate with God. It's time to promise God things for the new year.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Avatar, Vishnu, Brahma, Brahman, Shiva, Trimurti</p> <p><b>How does a belief in reincarnation affect a Hindu's life?</b></p>

				<p>over darkness and knowledge over ignorance. Some Hindus make rangoli patterns and place them outside their front door to welcome Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. Diwali is also about looking ahead to the future and to think about new beginnings.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Brahman, Diwali, Rama, Sita, exile, Hindu New Year, Ramayana, rangoli patterns, Lakshmi</p>	<p><b>How important is God in Hindu family life?</b> Brahman is symbolised by the Om (or Aum), a sacred symbol. It is also chanted in daily prayers. A newly born child is ushered into the world with this holy sound. After birth, the child is ritually cleansed and the sacred syllable Om is written on its tongue with honey and whispered in the baby's ear. Hindu families worship together every day and have shrines in the home. Puja - a religious ritual performed by Hindus as an offering to various deities, distinguished persons, or special guests. The Aarti or Arti ceremony - a Hindu religious ritual of worship, a part of <i>puja</i>, in which light from wicks soaked in ghee is offered to one or more deities.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Om/ Aum, Puja, Aarti/ Arti, ghee, Namaste</p>		<p>Hindus believe that Brahman is within every person, part of Brahman within them is called the atman. The Atman is infinite and cannot be destroyed, so, when the body dies, the Atman lives on - life is a cycle of birth death and rebirth. Actions in this life (the karma) have an effect on their future after death. The good or bad karma makes a difference to how the soul is reincarnated. Hindus see it as their 'duty' to live the best life they possibly can to store up good karma. After death the soul may be reincarnated thousands of times before it reaches a state of Moksha, when the perfected soul then re-joins Brahma.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Hindu afterlife, reincarnation, resurrection, soul, moksha, karma, Nachiketa, Yama</p>
Humanism				<p><b>Why humanists think all humans are special?</b> Human beings: The belief the universe is a natural place and that it started with the Big Bang. Human beings evolved like all other living things. Recognising both good and bad feelings, instincts, and behaviours. The responsibility to make the most of their potential and encourage other people to do the same. Understanding the world: One of the things that is special about human beings is their ability to ask questions. They do not believe in a god. The One Life: The Happy Human as a symbol of humanism. The belief there are many different ways to be happy.</p>			<p><b>What is humanism? What does it mean to be a humanist? What role does a humanist play in our modern society?</b> Human beings: Scientific explanations for origins. Humans as evolved animals, made from matter (atoms) and have no disembodied spirit or soul. The belief this is the one life they have. Human capacities give rise to responsibilities. Understanding the world: Recognising beliefs can be mistaken and being prepared to question them. The world is a natural place, and looking for natural explanations. Science provides the best way of answering questions about the world The One Life: The belief they have one life and they should</p>

				<p>The focus at a humanist naming ceremony on a child's freedom to find their own path in life and the responsibility of other people to support them</p> <p>Ethics: Trying to be kind to other people, animals, and the planet.</p> <p>Thinking carefully about how other people might feel</p> <p>Treating other people the way we would like to be treated (The Golden Rule).</p> <p>Society: The absence of any places of worship for humanists.</p> <p>Promoting freedom, fairness, and kindness.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> the Big Bang, celebrant, evolution, Happy Human, Humanist, freedom, humanist naming ceremony, the Golden Rule,</p>			<p>make the most of it. Everyone should have the freedom to pursue what makes them happy, as long as they cause no harm. Being tolerant of those whose choices are different from our own</p> <p>Ethics: Believing the reason to be good is because their actions have an impact on others. Thinking for themselves about what we should do and considering the consequences of our actions.</p> <p>Using empathy and the Golden Rule to help them decide how they should act.</p> <p>Society: Treating people equally, not differently according to gender, race, nationality, sexuality, disabilities, or religion or belief. Human beings alone are responsible for improving the quality of their lives (help won't come from elsewhere)</p> <p>Supporting human rights as a way to support human freedoms and equality.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> matter (atoms), disembodied spirit/ soul, tolerant, empathy, personal autonomy, tolerance, equality, diversity, solidarity, human rights,</p>
Free Choice units	<p><b>What happens in our local church at Harvest?</b> Harvest Festival reminds Christians of all the good things God gives them and how he deserves thanks and praise. It also makes Christians want to share with others who are not as fortunate as themselves.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary – choice dependent</u> harvest, thankful, praise, share</p> <p><b>What happens during different festivals and events?</b> e.g.</p>	<p><b>What can we learn about different religions from their stories about animals?</b> Christian story of Jonah and the Whale: Teaches Christians to listen to God and his teachings. It tells Christians that is important to follow God. Christians believe that God is forgiving, compassionate and loving.</p> <p>Buddhist story of Siddhartha and the Swan: Buddhists do not believe in one God who created the world. Instead they follow the teachings of a man called Siddhartha Gautama, a prince who became known as 'Buddha'. <b>Buddhists believe they</b></p>		<p><b>Bahai'</b> <b>What is the Bahai' faith?</b> The Bab, a Messenger of God whose purpose was to prepare the way for Baha'u'llah (who's name means "Glory of God"). Bahá'ís believe that there is only one God, one Religion and one People. A Bahá'í believes that it is time for the world to be united. Bahá'u'lláh said that He came to unite the world. The Bab and Baha'u'llah are never depicted in person as Baha'u'llah did not want people to worship His image. A nine pointed star is one of the Bahai' symbols.</p>	<p><b>Cross Religions</b> <b>How do people worship in a .....?</b> <b>(Church, Mosque, Synagogue, Mandir, Gurdwara)</b> To worship is to show a lot of love and adoration for something. <u>Worship in a Mosque</u> All mosques have a qiblah wall, the wall of the mosque that is closest to Makkah (Mecca). Worshippers face this wall when they pray so that they are praying towards the holy city of Islam. Men and women worship separately. Mosques either have carpet with individual prayer mats or</p>	<p><b>Forgiveness</b> <b>What is the difference between forgiveness and justice?</b> Christians believe that God forgives those who love God. Jesus wanted people to forgive an endless number of times. Forgiveness: to stop feeling anger toward someone who has done you wrong; to stop blaming someone; to stop expecting payment for a wrong against you; to release any feeling of resentment towards someone; the process of forgiving or being forgiven. Justice: just behaviour or treatment; the principle of</p>	

<p>Baptism – A new baby is welcomed to the church family by having water on their head, it is called Baptism. The family, friends and members of the church make promises.</p> <p>Eid – Muslims fast for a month (Ramadan) from sunrise to sunset. At the end of Ramadan there is a celebration called Eid-Al-Fitr.</p> <p>Christian wedding – making promises to each other and to God.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary – choice dependent</u> Baptism, church Muslims, Ramadam, sunrise, sunset</p> <p><b>Why are some books special?</b> Different books are special to different people. Some stories are special. <u>Different religions have books that are more than special – they are holy or sacred books.</u></p> <p><u>Vocabulary – choice dependent</u> Name of the religion, member of the religion and book chosen to look at</p>	<p>should be kind and show kindness to all living things.</p> <p>Islamic story The Prophet and the Ants: Muslims believe in one God. Muslims call God ‘Allah’. Allah teaches Muslims to respect and care for animals. No matter how big or small the animals are, they are still important to God. This teaches Muslims that they must take care of all animals.</p> <p>Jewish beliefs through the story of Noah’s Ark: Jewish people believe the story teaches them to take care of the world God made. They believe that God created all animals equal and that is why he saved two of each animal on the ark.</p> <p>Sikhism through the story of The Donkey and the Tiger Skin: The story teaches people to be kind to all creatures. It teaches to not assume they know everything about a person or thing by the way they look.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary – choice dependent</u> Buddhism, Buddhist, Buddha</p> <p>Islam, Muslim, Allah</p> <p>Judaism, Jewish, Noah</p> <p>Sikhism, Sikh,</p>			<p>The spiritual teachings of Bahá’u’lláh emphasise that God is all around us, and that an act of worship takes place everywhere that God is mentioned.</p> <p>All Bahá’i Houses of Worship have 9 sides, 9 entrances and 9 paths, signifying that all paths can lead to God. These Temples are open to anyone, of any religion or belief. Whilst the Houses of Worship are beautiful and valued gathering places, community life is not dependant on them. Bahá’i community life takes place in homes and other meeting places.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Bab, Baha’u’llah, House of Worship, Bahai’, gateway to new religion, Glory of God, Promised One, Ridvan (Paradise),</p>	<p>Muslims take their own prayer mat to worship upon. Muslims go to mosque to pray and services are held every day.</p> <p>The most important weekly service is held on a Friday.</p> <p><u>Worship in a Synagogue</u> The services are led by a rabbi or a worshipper. During the service everyone, except women who aren’t married, must wear a hat to show respect to God; this is called a kippah. Adult men wear a prayer shawl for morning prayer which has fringes along the edge to remind the worshipper to follow God’s way. Men and women sit separately in many synagogues.</p> <p><u>Worship in a Mandir</u> Hindus can come at any time to be peaceful, pray and sing religious songs. They make offerings to the gods. Bow to show respect to the gods.</p> <p><u>Worship in a Gurdwara</u> The morning service begins with singing a hymn (a religious song) and there is also a religious talk (called a sermon). Prayers are said, then there are readings from the Guru Granth Sahib Ji. Food is offered to everyone so people can eat and spend time together. Wear a head covering and take off shoes. While sitting, feet should not be pointed at the Guru Granth Sahib and backs should not be turned towards it.</p> <p><u>Worship in a Church</u> Worship can look different in different Churches. Christian churches hold services of worship every Sunday. Christians go to praise God together as a group, and to build friendships with other</p>		<p>determining right behaviour; to administer the right punishment or reward; upholding the rightness of a cause.</p> <p>Christian belief: Forgiveness is an act of obedience; sin affects everyone; God expects people to act justly even if someone has done something wrong.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> sin, confession, resentment reconciliation, repentance</p> <p><b>How does the ‘Sermon on the Mount’ help Christians to follow Jesus?</b> The Sermon on the Mount is a summary of how a Christian should live. It is recorded in Matthew’s gospel in the Bible. In this sermon, Jesus taught his followers the Lord’s Prayer and told them several parables. Jesus summed up almost all of his teachings. The sermon also contained the Beatitudes and Jesus’ teachings about God’s laws.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> Sermon on the Mount, Matthew’s gospel, Beatitudes</p>
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