



Progression of knowledge, skills and vocabulary – RE

EYFS			
Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary and meaning	Core Knowledge
Special People What makes people special?	Christianity Judaism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus The central figure of Christian devotion. The second person of the Trinity. • Moses A prophet who became a religious leader, to whom the authorship of the Torah is traditionally attributed. 	<p>N – people who are special to us and what makes us special.</p> <p>R - Role models including Moses and the 10 commandments and Jesus</p>
Christmas What is Christmas?	Christianity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus The Son of God and the baby everyone travels to visit in the Nativity. • Mary The Mother of Jesus, also referred to as the Mother of God (as Jesus was God incarnate). • Joseph Mary's husband, Jesus' earthly father. • Frankincense An aromatic resin used in incense and perfumes. • Myrrh An anointing oil. • Shepherds People who watch the sheep in the fields. • Manger A container used for holding animal food that Mary laid Jesus in as a bed • Stable A building made to house animals 	<p>N - Jesus as a special baby, Mary as a special mummy, Joseph as a special daddy, The Christmas story</p> <p>R - The Christmas story: shepherds and the wise men</p>

<p>Celebrations How do people celebrate?</p>	<p>Hinduism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nowruz - Persian New Year. • Holi - The festival of colours, celebrated in the Spring. • Vishnu - A Hindu God who with Brahma and Shiva forms the Trimurti. 	<p>N/R - Holi, New year, Chinese/Lunar New Year</p>
<p>Easter What is Easter?</p>	<p>Christianity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus - The central figure of Christian devotion. The second person of the Trinity. • Palm Sunday - The Sunday before Easter: it commemorates Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem. • The Last Supper - The Passover meal that Jesus shared with his 12 disciples, commemorated on the Thursday before Easter. This meal is commemorated in Communion or Eucharist. • Cross - The shape of wood that Jesus was nailed to when he was crucified on Good Friday. • Tomb - The cave where Jesus was laid after his crucifixion - dug out of the ground with a stone rolled in front of it. 	<p>N – Easter; Palm Sunday, Bertie finding out about Spring to link it to the new life in Jesus' resurrection.</p> <p>R - Easter: Palm Sunday and the Last Supper</p>

<p>Story Time What can we learn from stories?</p>	<p>Christianity Islam Hinduism Sikhism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parable - Story with a moral or meaning about everyday life told by Jesus. • Allah - The Islamic name for God in the Arabic language. • Brahmin - Member of the social grouping from which priests are drawn. • Sadhana - Sikh spiritual practice to remember God - may be praying or meditating. • Guru Nanak - The first Guru and founder of the Sikh faith (1469-1539). 	<p>N/R - Stories from Sanatana Dharma and Sikhi</p>
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Year 1

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary and Definition	Core Knowledge
What do Christians believe about God?	Christianity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bible: Christian Holy Book • Old Testament: the part of the Bible which explains God's relationship with his people before Jesus, whom most Christians believe is the Son of God, came to earth • Genesis: First book of the Bible • New Testament: the part of the Bible which tells the story of Jesus' life and the actions of his disciples. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation story from the book of Genesis in the Bible in the Old Testament. • God is the Creator of the world according to the Bible and this is also in the Creed (the beliefs of the Christian church) used by many Christian congregations • In the Genesis account (Chapter 1) within the Bible, God gives the first humans the responsibility to look after the world He has created: <i>"Be fruitful and increase in number; fill the earth and subdue it. Rule over the fish in the sea and the birds in the sky and over every living creature that moves on the ground."</i> • The New Testament tells Christians to love their neighbour as themselves.
What gifts might Christians in my town have given Jesus if he had been born here rather than in Bethlehem?	Christianity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Magi/wise men: visitors from Eastern lands who travelled to find a king because they had seen a star • Gold symbolises kingship on earth. • Frankincense (an aromatic resin used in incense and perfumes) is a symbol of deity. • Myrrh (an anointing/embalming oil) is a symbol of death. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary was a young Jewish woman whom God chose to be the mother of his son, Jesus, and he sent his angel, Gabriel, to ask this of her. • Mary agreed (this is called her "Fiat") and Jesus was born in Bethlehem. • This is the Christian concept of incarnation: God becoming man or literally being "made flesh". • The star in the sky symbolises Jesus' importance and how he could be a light for other nations. The gifts show that Jesus was a type of both king and God, and would die.
Who is God to Muslims?	Islam	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allah – Muslim name for God • Muhammad – messenger chosen by Allah. • Makkah – city where Islam began. • Saudi Arabia – country Makkah is in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslims believe that Allah is perfect. He is the one who made human beings, the one who watches them during life and the one who decides what happens when life is over.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Qur'an – The Holy book for Muslims –words of Allah to Muslims 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allah should be the most important thing in a Muslim's life – for this reason many Muslims do things every day to make sure they remember Allah like praying 5 times a day. The prayer times are often at difficult times, but this is to show that Muslims should build their day around Allah rather than fit him into their lives when it suits them best. Allah comes first.
Why was Jesus welcomed like a king or celebrity by the crowds on Palm Sunday?	Christianity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salvation: the saving of mankind from permanent separation from God by the death and resurrection of Jesus. • Palm Sunday: when Jesus rode into Jerusalem. The Sunday before Easter: it commemorates Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem. • Palm cross: a cross made out of a palm, given to Christians who go to church on Palm Sunday. • Disciples: Jesus' special friends. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian concept of Salvation: the saving of mankind from permanent separation from God by the death and resurrection of Jesus • Trinity. This is the 'complete relationship' between God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit • Palm Sunday is the day where Jesus rode into Jerusalem. He fulfilled Old Testament prophecies which said that this would happen when the "king" came.
Who is God to the Jews?	Judaism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abraham: Founder of Judaism • Idol: A false god or statue of such • Covenant- binding oath or promise • Torah – Jewish Holy Text • 10 Commandments – rules to live by given to Moses • Star of David -A six-pointed star adopted by Jews as a symbol of Judaism 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abraham is considered the founder of Judaism • The Jewish beliefs within this enquiry include: • There is only one God and God created the world • God made a special agreement with the Jewish people called 'A Covenant' • God gave them a Holy Book called the Torah • The 10 commandments are a set of rules that tells them how to live their lives in a way that pleases God. These rules are found in the Torah and were given to Moses.

Is Shabbat important to Jewish children?	Judaism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shabbat: Sabbath – A day of rest • Kippah: skull cap • Tenakh: Jewish holy books 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jewish Holy books (Tenakh) contain core beliefs and stories including the Creation Story in which God creates the world in six days and rests on the seventh – the Sabbath. As the Jewish weeks start on a Sunday, Saturday is the 7th day, the day of rest – Shabbat. • The law books attributed to Moses include the 10 commandments – one of these is to ‘Honour the Sabbath’. • Shabbat (Sabbath) is celebrated both in the home and the synagogue and the main requirement is that no work should be attempted from sunset on Friday until sunset on Saturday. • The start of Shabbat is marked with a special meal and ceremony in the home. • When worshipping, Jews wear a skull cap called a kippah. This is usually worn by men as a sign of respect to God.
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Year 2			
Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary and Definition	Core Knowledge
Is it possible to be kind to everyone all of the time?	Christianity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samaritan: a person from Samaria, a country near where Jesus was teaching. • Levite: a legal expert who would have known that it states in the law that he should help an injured man. • Pharisee: a strictly orthodox Jew who adhered closely to the rules and scriptures. • Parables: stories that Jesus told to illustrate points he was trying to make in a way (or setting) that his listeners would understand. 	<p>The learning is based on Jesus summing up the 10 commandments from the Old Testament into two commandments.</p> <p>“ ‘Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind and with all your strength.’ The second is this: ‘Love your neighbour as yourself.’ There is no commandment greater than these.” Mark 12:30-31</p> <p>Jesus then gave examples of parables and acted in a way to help people around him understand this.</p>

<p>Why do Christians believe God gave Jesus to the world?</p>	<p>Christianity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agape: Agape is universal love, such as the love for strangers, nature, or God. It is also called charity • Trinity: God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit • Incarnation: God becoming man or literally being “made flesh”. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Trinity: complete relationship between God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit. The three are “consubstantial”, which means that they exist separately and together as one • God became incarnate at Christmas and bought God’s love for the world to earth in human form. • This enquiry also reflects the concept of salvation: Christians believe that God gave the gift of his son to humanity in order to save them from sin and open up a pathway back to God through the death and resurrection of Jesus • Agape: Agape is universal love, such as the love for strangers, nature, or God. It is also called charit
<p>Does visiting the synagogue help Jewish children feel closer to God?</p>	<p>Judaism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tanakh: Hebrew Bible • Sefer Torah: Torah Scroll written out by a specially trained scribe • Sofer: specially trained scribe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jews believe that there is only one God, and he is sacred (Holy). <p>Important features of a synagogue</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Star of David -A six-pointed star. It is a symbol of Judaism • Torah- first 5 books of the Jewish Holy Texts. Written in Hebrew. • Yad- A special pointer used when reading the Torah • Ark-A large cupboard facing Jerusalem. It holds the Torah and is the holiest place in the synagogue. • Ner tamid- hangs above the ark. It is a light that never goes out. It is a symbol that God is eternal or present. • Bimah- This is a raised platform with a reading desk where the Torah is read. • Rabbi- A Jewish religious teacher. They lead services at the synagogue • Siddur -Prayer book # • Mezuzah- small rectangular shaped box which can be found on the doorframe of Jewish people’s homes. It contains the Shema prayer which is a prayer for Jewish people to remember God.

<p>How important is it to Christians that Jesus came back to life after his crucifixion?</p>	<p>Christianity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resurrection: rising from the dead • Salvation: the saving of mankind from permanent separation from God by the death and resurrection of Jesus, whom Christians believe is the Son of God • Disciples: Jesus' special friends • New Testament: the part of the Bible which follows the birth of Jesus 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe that Jesus was put to death on a cross and remember this event on Good Friday. • They believe that after he died, he was put into a tomb with a stone rolled across the doorway (so something that could not easily be moved especially from the inside). On Easter Sunday, visitors to the tomb (one being Mary Magdalene who was a follower of Jesus) found it empty. Mary then saw Jesus in the gardens surrounding the tomb, demonstrating to her that he had risen from the dead. • The disciples (Jesus' friends) wrote about these events and their significance in the later books of the New Testament
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<p>How important is the prophet Muhammad to Muslims?</p>	<p>Islam</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allah – Muslim name for God • Muhammad – messenger chosen by Allah. • Makkah – city where Islam began. • Saudi Arabia – country Makkah is in • Qur'an – The Holy book for Muslims –words of Allah to Muslims. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This enquiry looks at the life of the prophet Muhammad and the part he played in the start of Islam. • The Prophet Muhammad is a key person for Muslims. Born and raised in Makkah, Saudi Arabia, he was chosen by Allah (God) to be his messenger. The words Allah gave to Muhammad were later written down and became the Holy Qur'an. • Muhammad is special to Muslims, but he is not as special as God – only Allah is God and only Allah should be worshipped. Muhammad is remembered as a good man who worked hard, was honest and listened to Allah.
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<p>How important is the Qur'an to Muslims?</p>	<p>Islam</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allah – Muslim name for God • Qur'an – The Holy book for Muslims –words of Allah to Muslims. • Muhammad – messenger chosen by Allah. • Night of Power – the night the first part of the Qur'an was given to Muhammad. • Makkah – city where Islam began. • Saudi Arabia – country Makkah is in 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Qur'an is the holy book for Muslims, but it is also believed to be the actual words of Allah spoken in Arabic, the language chosen by Allah. It is treated with great care. • Many Muslims take lessons in how to speak Arabic, including schoolchildren. These classes are often taught in the Mosque, the Muslim place of worship. • Muslims believe the Qur'an gives information on how to live life the way Allah would want. The Qur'an is treated with care in the following ways... <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Being put on a stand when used, so it is not touched too much ○ When not used it is wrapped in a clean cloth ○ When not being read it should be the highest book in the room ○ Never being placed on the floor ○ Hands are washed before it is touched.
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Year 3

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary and Definition	Core Knowledge
<p>How do Jewish beliefs, teachings and stories impact on daily life?</p>	<p>Judaism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kashrut: food laws. • Kosher: food which is allowed (permitted) • Parev: Neutral foods which are NOT meat or dairy but can be eaten with either meat or dairy • Pesach: Commemorates the night the night the angel of death passed over Israelite houses • Seder: Pesach meal: Parsley (Karpas), egg, shank bone (Zro'a), bitter herb (Marror), • Charoset (a mixture of chopped apples or dates, nuts, cinnamon and wine) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kashrut: Food laws. These rules are contained within the mitzvot (613 laws or commandments) which can be found in the Torah. Following these food laws shows obedience to God and self-control. • Food that is allowed is called kosher: land animals must have cloven (split) hooves and must chew the cud, meaning that they must eat grass (so a rabbit is not kosher because of its feet). Seafood must have fins and scales. Eating shellfish is not allowed. It is forbidden to eat birds of prey. Only clean birds, meaning birds that do not eat other animals, can be eaten. Poultry is allowed. Meat and dairy cannot be eaten together. • Passover (or Pesach in Hebrew – pronounced pay-sach) is an annual Jewish festival that takes place in spring. Families share a Seder meal together. • The story of Moses as a baby (taught in F1) is revisited and how he spoke to the Pharaoh on behalf of the Israelites. It is not necessary to go into the 10 plagues in depth although they are visually represented. For the final plague, the eldest son in every family, including the Pharaoh's, died. The Israelites marked their doorposts with lamb's blood so that they would be safe. God could 'pass over' their houses and spare them.

<p>Has Christmas lost its true meaning?</p>	<p>Christianity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shepherds: first people to learn of the birth of Christ. • Star: The star led the wise men from a great distance to Jesus. It also portrays to Christians that Jesus is the light of the world. • Wise men and their gifts: The wise men travelled a great distance because the star signified to them that a king had been born. They chose gifts fit for royalty and which signified Jesus' life to come (see Year 1 Autumn 2 for more details). • Stable: Earthly royalty would be born in a palace, but Jesus was born in a stable because there was no room at the inn. • Advent: The period beginning on the 4th Sunday before Christmas. Literal translation is "coming" so this is a time of preparation. • Incarnation: God taking human form in Jesus Christ. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God chose a Jewish young woman called Mary, who was engaged to Joseph the carpenter, to be the mother of his earthly son. • He sent his angel, Gabriel, to ask this of her. Mary agreed to allow this to happen and Jesus was born in Bethlehem. • This is the Christian concept of "incarnation": God becoming man or literally being "made flesh". • Jesus was born in a stable and was visited by a variety of people from very different social classes. • There is a significance to the people and places which appear in the Christmas story - in Jewish culture of the time, the shepherds were very lowly, because they had to sleep with the animals as part of their job. This made them outcasts from many religious activities because they were "unclean" • The birth of Jesus was not how the Jews traditionally thought the Messiah would come and lead them. Because of the Roman occupation, they hoped a Messiah would be an earthly king who would free them.
<p>Could Jesus heal people? Did He perform miracles or was there some other explanation?</p>	<p>Christianity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarnation: God as man • Disciples: Jesus' special friends • Miracles: acts that Jesus performed during his lifetime which evidence to believers that he was truly God. • Pharisee: Strict follower of the Jewish faith • Baths: Areas for cleansing near the temple where there would also be beggars asking for money due to afflictions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept of Incarnation is that Jesus became man and lived among men and women. As part of his ministry, narrated in the New Testament of the Bible, Jesus performed many miracles. • The miracles included in this enquiry are based on healing (rather than some others which create e.g. food and drink). • Jesus uses saliva to heal the man born blind and builds on the faith of the friends to heal a paralysed man.

<p>What is “good” about Good Friday?</p>	<p>Christianity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarnation: God as man • Disciples: Jesus’ special friends • Resurrection: Coming back to life after being put to death • Crucifixion: being put to death by being nailed to a cross. • Communion: The sharing of specially blessed bread and wine which then becomes/represents to Christians the body and blood of Jesus to commemorate the Last Supper and Jesus’ death and resurrection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Salvation: the belief that Jesus’ death and resurrection saved humans and opened the way back to God for eternity. • All 4 of the Gospels (the accounts of Jesus’ life on earth attributed to his closest friends) tell the story of Holy Week. • The day before Good Friday is called “Maundy Thursday” and is the day he ate a “Last Supper” with his friends. The passing of the cup of wine and breaking of bread at this supper is commemorated in the Christian sacrament of communion. • Good Friday is the day when Christians commemorate the death of Jesus on the cross. • Christians believe his death on Good Friday was necessary to bring forth the resurrection on Easter Sunday.
<p>Does praying at regular intervals help a Muslim in their everyday lives?</p>	<p>Islam</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allah – Muslim name for God • Salah/Salat - Prayer • Makkah – Holy city Muslims face when they pray. • Ka’bah – building in Makkah which Muslims face in prayer. • Pilgrimage – a special or religious journey • Hajj – pilgrimage to Makkah – Muslims are expected to go once in a lifetime if possible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslims pray at least 5 times a day ranging from early morning to last thing at night. Prayer is saying thanks to God. Muslims want to thank God for life and everything he has done, is doing and will do in their lives. • Before praying Muslims wash unclothed parts of their body and prepare their minds to be with Allah – everyday worries should be put to one side during prayer as Allah deserves total respect. Prayer can take place anywhere as long as you are in a clean place • Prayer times are deliberately set at difficult times of the day - this is to show that a Muslim should not fit Allah into their lives, instead they should fit their lives around Allah. Allah is the most important part of life so should not be forgotten or moved aside. Muslims need to set an alarm for the first prayer of the day as it is often very early in the morning.

<p>What is the best way for a Sanatani to lead a good life?</p>	<p>Hinduism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atman: Spark of life or a soul. • Karma: the sense that actions have consequences • Samsara: cycle of rebirth - a belief that the soul lives many lifetimes. • Moksha: to become one with Brahman. • Sadhu: holy man • Sewa/seva: selfless service • Puja: prayer/worship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>Atman:</u> Most Sanatanis will believe that the Atman (that spark of life that is part of Brahman) carries on living after they die. Sometimes this will go on into another body (which might be human or might be a plant or animal). This cycle of birth, death and rebirth is called Samsara, but the ultimate goal is for the Atman to become one with Brahman again. This is called Moksha • <u>Karma:</u> Karma can be translated as actions and in a broad sense explains that our actions have consequences. Hindus believe that the soul passes through a cycle of many lives and the next life is always dependent on how the previous life was lived. • <u>Samsara:</u> Sanatanis believe in reincarnation, the cycle of rebirth - a belief that the soul lives many lifetimes, in one body after another. The soul is sometimes born in a human body and sometimes in other forms. • <u>Moksha:</u> The spiritual goal of a Hindu is to become one with Brahman. This liberation is referred to as moksha. Moksha is linked closely to karma as the actions a person undertakes have a direct influence on their next life, so to achieve Moksha, good Karma must be accumulated.
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Year 4

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary and Definition	Core Knowledge
<p>What is the best way for a Muslim to lead a good life?</p>	<p>Islam</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allah – Muslim name for God • Zakat/Zakah – giving as a duty • Sadaqah – voluntary giving • Sawm/Saum – fasting (not eating or drinking for a period of time) • Ramadan – the month of fasting 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most Muslims believe they should live a good life. • Muslims believe life was given to them by Allah and they should try to live as good a life as possible. • Muslims believe that when they die their actions in this life will help decide what happens next. • Muslims believe Allah is watching them all the time. All their good deeds and thoughts and words will be kept as a record. When they die, Allah will decide whether they've been good enough to go to heaven or not. <p>The enquiry looks at two of the five pillars.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • giving to the poor • fasting during the month of Ramadan. <p>other ways of living a good life include...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • reading and following the words of the Qur'an. • going to the Mosque regularly. • being honest and trying to help others.
<p>What is the most significant part of the nativity story for Christians today?</p>	<p>Christianity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarnation: God becoming man or literally being "made flesh" • Christingle: An ornament made in many homes and church at Christmas with significance to each part of it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus was born in Bethlehem and Christians believe he was God's son. Mary was his mother and Joseph was engaged to her at the time. • The elements of the Christingle have a symbolism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The orange represents the world. ○ The candle reminds Christians of Jesus whom they believe to be the light of the world. ○ The red ribbon goes all round the 'world' and being the colour of blood, reminds Christians that Jesus died ○ The four cocktail sticks are the four seasons ○ The sweets (or sometimes dried fruit) remind Christians of God's gifts to the world

<p>What is the best way for a Jew to lead a good life?</p>	<p>Judaism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mitzvoth: doing good and helping others. • Tikkun Olam: repair of the world • Tu B'Shevat: an annual tree planting ceremony which usually takes place in January or February. It is considered the Jewish New Year for trees. • Mitzvah Day: Day for Mitzvoth 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Abraham: Abraham is the founder of Judaism and that he made a covenant or an agreement with God. God promised that Abraham would be great nation. His wife eventually gave birth to a son when she was 90 years old, named Isaac. God asked Abraham to take Isaac away and sacrifice him. Just as he was about to kill Isaac, God stopped him and provided a ram as a sacrifice instead. • Jewish marriage: This is seen as a public commitment making ceremony and therefore a sincere desire to lead a good life. The ceremony is described in detail in the plan. • Mitzvoth means doing good and helping others. This is an important part of Jewish life. There are 613 rules or suggested ways this can be done. • Tikkun Olam (repair of the world) comes from an early Jewish code called the Mishnah. To perform an act of kindness that will improve or help to repair the world. • Tu B'Shevat: this is an annual tree planting ceremony which usually takes place in January or February. It is considered the Jewish New Year for trees. This is part of taking care of the environment. • Mitzvah Day: Jews feel they can all make a positive difference to the world in which they live by giving their most valuable possession — their time. Mitzvah Day falls on the 3rd Sunday in November (which coincides with interfaith week). It began as a Jewish project but is now a multifaith and multicultural project.
<p>Is forgiveness always possible for Christians?</p>	<p>Christianity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarnation: God becoming man or literally being “made flesh • Gospel: the first 4 books of the New Testament about Jesus’ life, ministry and death, and the early Church. • Disciples: Jesus’s special friends. • Lamb of God: A name given to Jesus because he sacrificed himself as animals were sacrificed at the time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God, who came to Earth in order to save humans from their sins. His death and resurrection opened up the way back to God and restored humanity’s relationship with him. This is the Christian concept of salvation. • Jesus forgave many people in his lifetime as an example to his followers. He was “without sin” as the incarnate Son of God so could not do something wrong. He is usually depicted in the Gospels as kind and loving. The actions in the Temple are a stark contrast to this. • Jesus taught his disciples “the Lord’s Prayer” which is also

			known as the “Our Father”. It explicitly asks God to grant the speaker forgiveness as they forgive others who have hurt them.
Does visiting the Ganges make a person a better Sanatani?	Hinduism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ganges: sacred river for Sanatanis -in India • Puranas: ancient Scripture • Samsara: the cycle of life and death • Moksha: liberation from the cycle of life and death 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This enquiry concentrates on Sanatani beliefs about the River Ganges and some of the practices which occur there. • The River Ganges is considered to be sacred and spiritually pure by believers although in reality it is not a clean river. Because of the purifying nature of the river, Sanatanis believe that any <u>rituals</u> performed on the banks of the Ganges or in its water will wash away impurity. • <i>The Puranas</i> (ancient Sanatani scriptures) say that taking a dip in the sacred river ‘bestows heavenly blessings’. • Many Sanatanis believe that bathing here will help them spiritually. It is also a place where the dead are cremated. Many Sanatanis believe that this will help them in their next life

<p>Do people need to go to church to show they are Christians?</p>	<p>Christianity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Sacraments: rites which are often performed in Churches such as marriages, baptisms and communion/Eucharist.• Eucharist/Communion: the taking of bread and wine in remembrance of the events of the Last Supper• Saints: Holy people recognised by the Church because of actions in their lives, miracles or the examples they set.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jesus taught about worship in the Bible and praying .• Baptism is generally a rite for babies although adults can choose to be baptised later in life. It confers the name of the person and their part in God's family.• Many Christians would choose to get married in church to confer God's blessing on the marriage.• Churches frequently have art or symbols which may remind the Christian of his or her beliefs or the life of Jesus or other figures from the Bible or later saints. These can help the Christian focus when in church which they may find more difficult e.g. at home where there are more distractions.• Consider the feelings a place evokes as well as the building and what happens there. These feelings may be one of the reasons a Christian would choose to go to church.
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Year 5

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary and Definition	Core Knowledge
<p>How are sacred teachings and stories interpreted by Jews today?</p>	<p>Judaism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Shabbat – the day of rest • The Talmud - a very important Jewish book that helps people understand how to practice their religion. • Different Jewish communities include: • Orthodox - The largest group. Many keep all the rules but are open to learn about modern culture and ideas. • Reform - Believes that the oral and written laws are the product of humans, divinely inspired. Questions how the traditional practices can be followed in modern society. 	<p>Shabbat (Sabbath): Shabbat is celebrated both in the home and the synagogue and the main requirement is that no work should be attempted from sunset on Friday until sunset on Saturday.</p> <p>The Talmud The Talmud is another very important Jewish book that helps people understand how to practice their religion. It includes stories, discussions, and ideas from wise teachers who lived a long time ago. They talked about how to follow the rules and ideas found in the Torah. The Talmud is like a guidebook that helps Jewish people learn about their faith and make good choices in their lives. The Talmud is over 6,200 pages long. It is written in Hebrew and Aramaic and is the basis for all codes of Jewish Law.</p> <p>Kashrut and Kosher (see ages 7-9 enquiry 2 for background information). Alternative views about how to keep these are explained in the lesson plan.</p>

<p>Is the Christmas story true?</p>	<p>Christianity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gospels: literally means “good news”, books of the New Testament recounting Jesus’ life. • Gospel ‘writers’: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John – four of Jesus’ disciples. • Disciples: Jesus’ special friends • Truth: historic fact, scientific truth, personal truth i.e. belief/faith? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Bible records the important events in the life of Jesus in the Gospels. • The Gospels were probably not written as events happened. They would have been told and retold before recording, therefore specific dates and times may have become unknown (or irrelevant) • The fixing of a festival date to commemorate an event does not necessarily have to happen on the actual date of the event (e.g. The Scouting/Guiding movement chose the birthday of the founders, not the actual date they first started the movement) • The Gospels which retell the birth of Jesus agree on the main points and disagree on nothing.
<p>How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?</p>	<p>Hinduism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Atman: eternal self • Trimurti: three deities working together to reflect the laws of nature - namely <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Brahma: creator ○ Vishnu: preserver ○ Shiva: destroyer 	<p>Sanatanis believe in a universal soul or God called Brahman and that there is a part of Brahman in everyone and this is called the Atman</p> <p><u>Atman</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The atman is translated into English as the eternal self, spirit, essence, soul, or breath. It is the true self which moves on after death or becomes part of Brahman (the force underlying all things). • The final stage of moksha (liberation) is the understanding that your atman is, in fact, Brahman. <p><u>Trimurti</u></p> <p>Trimurti, a term meaning "having three forms," refers to the three main aspects of Brahman.</p>

<p>How significant is it for Christians to believe that God intended Jesus to die?</p>	<p>Christianity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pilate: The Roman governor of the region • Incarnation: God as man • Disciples: Jesus' special friends • Resurrection: Coming back to life after being put to death • Crucifixion: being put to death by being nailed to a cross. • Pharisee: a strictly orthodox Jew who adhered closely to the rules and scriptures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God, who came to Earth in order to save humans from their sins. His death and resurrection opened up the way back to God and restored humanity's relationship with him. This is the Christian concept of salvation • The Bible cites many examples where Jesus says he knows he will be going to his death. It says he warned his disciples that "He will be handed over to the Gentiles. They will mock him, insult him, spit on him, flog him and kill him" (Luke 18:32). Later he told the Roman governor, Pilate, "For this reason I was born, and for this I came into the world" (John 18:37).
<p>Does belief in Akhirah (life after death) help Muslims lead a good life</p>	<p>Islam</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allah – Muslim name for God • Qur'an - Holy book for Muslims • Akhirah – Life after death • Jihad – struggle (Often a personal struggle to live life in the right way) • Interpretation – the way you understand something – this may be different to another person's view of the same thing. • Hadith – words and actions of Muhammad as a person not messenger of Allah. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslims believe that when you die there is a judgment day. Allah, who is perfect justice, will decide on your next step after looking at the evidence collected during your life. The evidence is collected by 2 angels who record your thoughts words and deeds. • This belief should mean that Muslims try to do the right thing. • Allah will be fair and just, so your afterlife should be what you deserve. • The enquiry looks at ways in which Muslims could improve their chances of a good afterlife for example, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Muslims can live a good life by: asking Allah for forgiveness, doing good deeds, praying regularly, fasting during Ramadan and giving to those in need. • The enquiry also looks at Jihad – personal struggle and some different interpretations of it

<p>Does belief in the Trinity help Christians make better sense of God as a whole?</p>	<p>Christianity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Trinity: complete relationship between God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit• Monotheism: Belief in one God only• Creed: a statement of belief usually recited by believers during services in a church.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Trinity is the complete relationship between God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit• The three are “consubstantial”, which means that they exist separately and together as one.• This is called a “mystery” as well as a belief because it is not easily understood by humans that 3 “persons” can be 1 person. Christians believe that although there are three persons within the Trinity, there is only one God who is all 3 persons.• The greatest aspect of this enquiry is to ensure the children understand that Christians believe this is not 3 Gods co-existing together to appear in different ways, but one God and only one God.
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Year 6

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary and Definition	Core Knowledge
<p>What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God?</p>	<p>Islam</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Allah – Muslim name for God • Qur'an – Holy book for Muslims • Makkah – Holy city in Saudi Arabia • Akhirah – Life after death • Mosque – Place of Worship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This enquiry looks at some of the ways many Muslims show Allah that He is the most important thing to them, including the 5 pillars which are central to Muslim life. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shahadah -this is a statement which is repeated many times a day 'There is one God Allah and Muhammad is his prophet', this is said first thing in the morning, last thing at night and during each prayer. 2. Salat - prayer, 5 times a day, these prayers show that life revolves around God, 3. Zakat - Giving 2.5% yearly savings to charity, this is usually organised through the local mosque. Zakat is seen as a duty. 4. Sawm - Fasting –During the month of Ramadan many Muslims will fast during the hours of daylight, this helps to develop self-discipline. It is challenging but this is deliberate as Muslims need to understand what it is like to be poor and hungry. 5. Hajj – Pilgrimage to Makkah in Saudi Arabia once in a lifetime – this is to follow in the footsteps of the prophet Muhammad and remember some key events in the history of Islam.
<p>How significant is it that Mary was Jesus' mother?</p>	<p>Christianity</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incarnation: God becoming man • Fiat: Mary's "Yes" to the Angel Gabriel when asked if she would be the mother of Jesus. It literally means "let it be done" • Annunciation: the visit of Angel Gabriel to Mary to ask her to be Jesus' mother and her agreement. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians celebrate the arrival of Jesus as God's Son. • God chose a Jewish young woman called Mary, who was engaged to Joseph the carpenter, to be the mother of his earthly son and sent his angel, Gabriel, to ask this of her. This is called the annunciation. Mary agreed to allow this to happen and Jesus was born in Bethlehem. Mary was a virgin, so this was a miracle. • This is the Christian concept of "incarnation": God becoming man or literally being "made flesh". • A common misconception is that this event was done to Mary without her consent, or with very little choice. However, the Christian belief in free will precludes this and in response to the angel, Mary says • "<i>Here am I, the servant of the Lord; let it be with me</i>

			<p><i>according to your word." (Luke 1:38)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some Christians believe the virgin birth is symbolic of humanity and divinity joining. Jesus needed to be human and divine in order to bring salvation, so what better way to show this than by Jesus having a human mother and a divine father.
Is anything every eternal?	Christianity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Agape: universal and unconditional love, such as the love for strangers, nature, or God (Agape is also called charity, as in St Paul's words in 1 Corinthians 13:13 which are often used in weddings; <i>"and now abideth faith, hope, charity, these three; but the greatest of these is charity".</i>) Messiah: a saviour from God prophesied about in the Old Testament and Jewish Scriptures. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that God's love for humankind is eternal in that God will never stop loving humanity. Even if they do wrong, they can say sorry and God will forgive them because he loves them. Jesus taught about the concept of heaven twice. In John 14:1-6, he uses the Greek word 'topos', which is translated as "place." For example, he says, <i>"I go to prepare a place for you."</i> Christians believe it is Jesus' sacrifice of salvation that makes a forgiven sinner perfect in the eyes of God and then they can enter heaven where they can live eternally being loved by and loving God.
How did Jesus create a "New Covenant" and what does that mean to Christians today?	Christianity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God revealed Himself throughout the Old Testament to Abraham, Moses and the prophets and so adopted Israel as His own people. He taught them to look for the promised Saviour and Messiah and, in this way, set the stage for the arrival of the Gospel in Jesus. He made covenants with the Old Testament prophets e.g. promising Abraham he would have descendants which would number the grains of sand in the desert, and the 10 commandments with the Israelites and Moses which formed an agreement on the part of both parties and were kept in the "Ark of the Covenant". By dying in the place of men at Easter, Jesus established a new and eternal covenant between God and man. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God revealed Himself throughout the Old Testament to Abraham, Moses and the prophets and so adopted Israel as His own people. He taught them to look for the promised Saviour and Messiah and, in this way, set the stage for the arrival of the Gospel in Jesus. He made covenants with the Old Testament prophets e.g. promising Abraham he would have descendants which would number the grains of sand in the desert, and the 10 commandments with the Israelites and Moses which formed an agreement on the part of both parties and were kept in the "Ark of the Covenant". By dying in the place of men at Easter, Jesus established a new and eternal covenant between God and man.

<p>Do beliefs in Karma, Samsara and Moksha help Sanatanis live good lives?</p>	<p>Hinduism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Karma: actions and in particular the consequences of our actions in this life and the next • Samsara: the cycle of life including birth, life, death and rebirth • Moksha: the final release from the cycle of rebirth – to join with Brahman • Sadhu: a Holy man – usually one who has turned away from ordinary life to concentrate on spiritual matters 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • This enquiry looks at some key concepts surrounding the cycle of life, death and reincarnation • <u>Samsara</u> • Sanatanis believe in reincarnation, the cycle of rebirth - a belief that the soul lives many lifetimes, in one body after another. • <u>Karma</u> • Karma can be translated as actions and in a broad sense explains that our actions have consequences. Sanatanis believe that the soul passes through a cycle of many lives and the next life is always dependent on how the previous life was lived. • <u>Moksha</u> • The spiritual goal of a Sanatani is to become one with Brahman. • Moksha is linked closely to karma as the actions a person undertakes have a direct influence on their next life, so to achieve Moksha, good Karma must be accumulated. • Some Sanatanis separate themselves from ordinary life to pursue a spiritual journey
<p>How do inspirational people impact on how Humanists live today?</p>	<p>Humanist</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Charles Darwin has left an eternal legacy in his work on evolution. • Einstein invented the theory of relativity so left an eternal legacy, but also held views which might match those of a Humanist, especially in his thoughts on the basis for choosing your behaviour. • Alice Roberts has been chosen as a modern-day example who has also been an important advocate for Humanists UK. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The enquiry considers how Humanists may live their lives based on the following key beliefs: • There is no evidence of a god – science gives many answers to things previously attributed to gods e.g. the formation of life • We have one life – we need to make the best of it • It is our responsibility to treat humans and other living things ethically, fairly and positively • We need to take personal responsibility for our actions • We have the potential to achieve great things which will benefit humanity and future generations • Humanists value freedom, empathy, reason and human rights • Humanists respect people's right to hold their own beliefs; however they are opposed to human rights being violated which can happen in some societies, some of which may be governed by religious law.