



SUBJECT: RE

Our RE curriculum will develop and understanding of religion and worldviews that will prepare our children for a life in a changing world. We want our children to become religiously literate, free thinking and develop an understanding and respect for people and their views.

All children will have the opportunity to learn about a variety of religions and worldviews. This will be done through an enquiry based approach; which will allow the children to develop their core knowledge of religions as well as prepare pupils at the school for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of later life. Each religion will be explored through 3 common strands these are; theology, philosophy and human and social sciences, thus allowing the children to gain a broad and balanced view of each religion or worldview.

In the Early Years and Key Stage 1 children will begin to explore religion and what this means to them and their community. They will visit places of worship in the local community as well as having the opportunity to learn about world views and religions that may be unfamiliar to them. They will explore the religions Christianity, Hinduism and Judaism as well as the worldview of Humanism. During these formative years the children will be taught to question and explore these beliefs and views in a safe and engaging environment.

In Key Stage 2 the children will develop their knowledge of Christianity, Judaism and Humanism as well as learn about other religions such as Buddhism, Sikhism and Islam. They will continue to develop their religious literacy as well as their skills of questioning and research methods. Children in KS2 will also visit places of worship and meet people from different faiths or who have a different worldview. They will also explore how the perception of various religions or views may differ person to person and how they would challenge or accept these opinions.

	Skills	Knowledge
N	<p>Theology: Where beliefs come from: Begins to know some stories related to religious festivals and celebrations.</p> <p>How beliefs change over time: N/A How beliefs relate to each other: N/A How beliefs shape the way believers see the world and each other: N/A</p> <p>Philosophy: The nature of knowledge, meaning and existence: Can use their senses to explore the world around them. How and whether things make sense: Can use some vocabulary related to religious festivals and celebrations. Issues of right and wrong, good and bad: Discussions had around what is right and wrong.</p> <p>Human/ Social Sciences: The diverse nature of religion: N/A</p> <p>The ways in which beliefs shape individual identity, and impact on communities and society and vice versa: Experiences different religious festivals, celebrations and leaders from the local community.</p>	<p>Use the vocabulary celebration, festival, right, wrong.</p> <p>Children in Nursery can talk about their own experiences of celebrations.</p>

<p>R</p> <p><u>Theology:</u> Where beliefs come from: Begins to understand stories related to religious festivals and celebrations.</p> <p>How beliefs change over time: N/A</p> <p>How beliefs relate to each other: N/A</p> <p>How beliefs shape the way believers see the world and each other: N/A</p> <p><u>Philosophy:</u> The nature of knowledge, meaning and existence: Ask questions about the world around them and talk about these questions.</p> <p>Begin to make connections between using their senses and what they know about the world around them.</p> <p>How and whether things make sense: Uses some vocabulary related to religions and beliefs to talk about what they know.</p> <p>Issues of right and wrong, good and bad: Can talk about right and wrong decisions. What does right, wrong and 'good' mean?</p> <p><u>Human/ Social Sciences:</u> The diverse nature of religion: Can talk about how different people celebrate.</p> <p>Diverse ways in which people practice and express beliefs: Explore a variety of artefacts from different religions and talk about how they are used in daily life.</p> <p>The ways in which beliefs shape individual identity, and impact</p>	<p><u>Vocabulary:</u> Celebration, festival, right, wrong, God/s, Christianity, Jesus, Church, Hinduism, Diwali, shrine, Mandir, Judaism, Synagogue, Torah.</p> <p>Reception children will talk about their own experiences of celebrations, special people, times, places and objects.</p> <p><u>Christianity:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God. • Christians believe that there is only one God. • Christians holy book is the Bible. • Many Christians worship in churches, 'Church' means the gathering of Christians as well as the building in which Christians worship. • The architecture of a church is often the shape of a cross. • Christians believe that to pray on their knees is a sign of respect. <p><u>Hinduism:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindus believe in a supreme God called Brahman. • Brahman is the creator of the world and all creatures. • Hinduism does not have a single holy book, but many ancient texts and scriptures. • The Vedas - a collection of hymns praising the Vedic gods. Veda means 'knowledge'. • Hindus worship in a temple called a Mandir. • Mandirs vary in size from small village shrines to large buildings, surrounded by walls. • Diwali is known as the 'festival of lights' because houses, shops and public places are decorated with small oil lamps called 'diyas'. • For many people this five day festival honours Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth. • Lamps are lit and windows and doors are left open to help Lakshmi find her way into people's homes. • Other ways that Hindus celebrate the festival include:
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on communities and society and vice versa:

Begins to recognise how a belief can impact on a believer's daily life and family.

spring-cleaning the home; wearing new clothes; exchanging gifts (often sweets and dried fruits) and preparing festive meals; decorating buildings with fancy lights; huge fireworks displays.

Judaism:

- Jews believe that there is only one God - the same one as Christians believe in.
- Jews promise to obey God's laws to say thank you to him for looking after them.
- The Jewish holy book is called the Torah, the Torah is written in Hebrew.
- The Torah is the five books of Moses and has 613 commandments which are called mitzvah. They are the rules that Jews try to follow. The most important ones are the Ten Commandments.
- The Torah is so special that people are not allowed to touch it. It is kept in a safe place called an ark in the Jewish temple and when people read from the Torah, they use a special pointer stick called a yad to follow the words.
- Jews worship God in a synagogue.
- The services in the synagogue are led by a religious leader called a rabbi, which means 'Teacher' in Hebrew.
- Jewish people attend services at the synagogue on Saturdays during Shabbat.

Symbols/ representations:

- Recognise the cross as a symbol of Christianity
- Recognise the Om sign as a symbol of Hinduism.
- Recognise the star of David as a symbol of Judaism.

Religions Studied: Christianity/ Hinduism/ Judaism

* Visit to a local Church. Learn the Nativity and Diwali stories.

Y1

Theology:

Where beliefs come from:

Can give a clear account of at least one narrative, story or important text used by at least one religion.

How beliefs change over time:

N/A

How beliefs relate to each other:

Recognise that narratives, stories and texts used by at least one religion or worldview contain beliefs.

E.g Pick out a belief about (Buddha) e.g. that he is regarded as the Enlightened One/wise teacher, when listening to a story about him.

How beliefs shape the way believers see the world and each other:

Give an example of how Christians/ Hindus/ Humanists use beliefs to guide their daily lives.

E.g Give an example of what a Hindu might learn from the story of Diwali about seeking goodness or working for justice.

Philosophy:

The nature of knowledge, meaning and existence:

Ask questions about the world around them and talk about these questions.

E.g Ask a question such as 'Why is the sky blue?' or 'Why do some people pray?'

Begin to make connections between using their senses and what they know about the world around them.

E.g Talk about what they can smell, taste, hear, see and touch e.g. when looking at a religious artefact.

How and whether things make sense:

Can give a simple reasoning using the word 'because' when talking about a religion or belief.

E.g Say why people might go to church. E.g. They go to church because they like singing.

Vocabulary:

Celebration, festival, right, wrong, religion, belief, worship, symbol, and prayer.

Christianity, God, Jesus, Church, resurrection, Bible.

Hinduism, Diwali, shrine, Mandir, Vedas, Brahman (Shiva, Brahman and Vishnu) and Trimurti.

Judaism, Synagogue, Torah, Bar/ Bat Mitzvah, Hanukkah. Humanist.

Christianity:

- Christians believe that there is only one God.
- Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God.
- Christians holy book is the Bible.
- Many Christians worship in churches, 'Church' means the gathering of Christians as well as the building in which Christians worship.
- The architecture of a church is often the shape of a cross.
- Christians believe that to pray on their knees is a sign of respect.
- Christianity is focused on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.
- Christians model themselves on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.
- The New Testament explains how God sent his only son, Jesus Christ, to restore the broken relationship between people and God which had been caused by human wrong-doing.
- Jesus was executed on a cross (**Crucifixion**) as a criminal by the Romans.
- According to Christian teachings, after three days he rose from the dead (**the Resurrection**).
- Christians are 'baptised' or 'christened' into the faith.
- Christians believe that God made the universe.
- They believe that God made the earth in seven days and that on the seventh day he rested.

Issues of right and wrong, good and bad:

Using religious and belief stories to talk about how beliefs impact on how people behave.

E.g. Talk about how the stories from the life of Krishna stress the importance of devotion in daily life.

Human/ Social Sciences:

The diverse nature of religion:

Recognise that people have different beliefs and that some people follow religions and others non-religious worldviews.

E.g. Talk about what people believe and use the term 'religion' in conversation.

Diverse ways in which people practice and express beliefs:

Recognise some of the symbols, artefacts and practices used by people of different religions and beliefs in the local area.

E.g. Recognise the cross as a Christian symbol.

The ways in which beliefs shape individual identity, and impact on communities and society and vice versa:

Recognises that beliefs can have an impact on a believer's daily life, their family or local community.

E.g. Recognise that the term 'namaste' is used by Hindus as an expression of the belief that everyone is really part of God.

- This day is Sunday, and is the day most Christians go to church to thank him for all he has done for them.

Hinduism:

- Hindus believe in a supreme God called Brahman.
- Brahman is the creator of the world and all creatures.
- Hinduism does not have a single holy book, but many ancient texts and scriptures.
- The Vedas - a collection of hymns praising the Vedic gods. Veda means 'knowledge'.
- Hindus worship in a temple called a Mandir.
- Mandirs vary in size from small village shrines to large buildings, surrounded by walls.
- Diwali is known as the 'festival of lights' because houses, shops and public places are decorated with small oil lamps called 'diyas'.
- For many people this five day festival honours Lakshmi, the goddess of wealth.
- Lamps are lit and windows and doors are left open to help Lakshmi find her way into people's homes.
- Other ways that Hindus celebrate the festival include: spring-cleaning the home; wearing new clothes; exchanging gifts (often sweets and dried fruits) and preparing festive meals; decorating buildings with fancy lights; huge fireworks displays.
- It originated from near the Indus River in India, nearly 4000 years ago.
- Brahman is present everywhere and there is part of Brahman in everyone.
- Brahman takes many forms and is usually shown with four heads.
- Brahman takes many forms. Especially three forms called the Trimurti - Shiva, Brahman and Vishnu.
- Hindus worship different 'Gods' (versions of Brahman).
- Hindus light diya lamps during Diwali to remind them of the fight Rama had to save Sita.

Judaism

- Jews believe that there is only one God - the same one as Christians believe in.
- Jews promise to obey God's laws to say thank you to him for looking after them.
- The Torah is the five books of Moses and has 613 commandments which are called mitzvah. They are the rules that Jews try to follow. The most important ones are the Ten Commandments.
- The Torah is their special book and is so special that people are not allowed to touch it. It is kept in a safe place called an ark in the Jewish temple and when people read from the Torah, they use a special pointer stick called a yad to follow the words.
- Jews worship God in a synagogue.
- The services in the synagogue are led by a religious leader called a rabbi, which means 'Teacher' in Hebrew.
- Jewish people attend services at the synagogue on Saturdays during Shabbat.
- Jews believe they have a special agreement with God called a covenant.
- Jewish people attend services at the synagogue on Saturdays during Shabbat.
- Shabbat (the Sabbath) is the most important time of the week for Jews. It begins on Friday evenings and ends at sunset on Saturdays.
- The Jewish emblem is the Magen David (Shield of David). It is also known as the Star of David because it is made up of two equilateral triangles that are overlaid to form a six pointed star. Each point is a sign that God rules over the universe and protects his people from harm.
- During Shabbat, Jews remember that God created the

world and on the seventh day he rested.

- Jews believe God's day of rest was a Saturday.
- Hanukkah is the Jewish Festival of LightsThe word 'Hanukkah' means 'Dedication' in Hebrew.
- It celebrates a miracle that happened in Jerusalem over 2,000 years ago.
- When a Jewish boy turns 13 years old he has a Bar Mitzvah (Son of the Commandment)
- When a Jewish girl turns 12 years old she has a Bat Mitzvah (Daughter of the Commandment)
- In this ceremony, the girl or boy promises to keep God's commandments
- Jews believe that after the ceremony, the child becomes an adult in God's eyes and they have a big party to celebrate
- Sometimes, after his Bar Mitzvah, a Jewish man will wear a cap called a kippah. This cap reminds him about God's commandments.

Humanism:

- Humanists do not believe in a God.
- They believe that it is possible to live a fulfilling life without following a traditional religion.
- Humanists rely on reason and science to explain why things are the way that they are.
- Humanists believe that there is one life to live and no afterlife.
- Humanists value community, friends and helping those in need.
- Humanists believe in science and therefore most of them believe in the big bang theory.

Symbols/ representations:

- Recognise the cross as a symbol of Christianity.
- Recognise the star and link to the Nativity story.
- Recognise the Om sign as a symbol of Hinduism.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognise diva lamp and link to Diwali. ● Recognise the star of David as a symbol of Judaism. ● Recognise the Menorah and link to Hanukkah. ● Recognise the Happy Human symbol and link it to Humanism. <p>Religions Studied: Christianity/ Hinduism/ Judaism Local view: Humanism * Visit a local Church - focus on a christening celebration. Learn the Creation story (Humanist and Christian) and the Easter story. Recep Nativity and Diwali story.</p>
Y2	<p>Theology: Where beliefs come from: Retell a narrative, story or important text from at least one religion or world view and recognise a link with belief. <i>* E.g. Retell the nativity story making a link with the Christian belief that Jesus is God's son.</i></p> <p>Recognise different types of writing from within one text. <i>* E.g Point out a poem and a letter in the Bible when sitting together on the carpet.</i></p> <p>How beliefs change over time: N/A</p> <p>How beliefs relate to each other: Recognise that some beliefs connect together and begin to talk about these connections. <i>*E.g. Talk about links between Sikh belief in One creator God and the importance of equality for Sikhs e.g. all wearing the Kara.</i></p> <p>How beliefs shape the way believers see the world and each other: Give different examples of how _____ beliefs influence daily life. <i>* E.g. Give examples from the story of Buddha and the Four</i></p>	<p><u>Vocabulary:</u> Religion, belief, worship and prayer. Christianity, God, Jesus, Church, resurrection, Bible, New and Old Testament. Hinduism, Diwali, shrine, Mandir, Vedas, Brahman (Shiva, Brahman and Vishnu), Trimurti, Karma, Dharma and Moksha. Judaism, Synagogue, Torah, Hanukkah, Passover and Seder plate.</p> <p><u>Christianity:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Christians believe that there is only one God. ● Many Christians worship in churches, 'Church' means the gathering of Christians as well as the building in which Christians worship. ● Christianity is focused on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. ● Christians model themselves on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ - and use the Bible to support them in this. ● The New Testament explains how God sent his only son, Jesus Christ, to restore the broken relationship between people and God which had been caused by human wrong-doing. ● Jesus is the incarnation of God the Son. ● Jesus went into the desert to fast and pray before

Sights about how Buddhists might seek a happy life. (E.g. being content, not wanting things, aware of being greedy.)

Philosophy:

The nature of knowledge, meaning and existence:

Talk about the questions a story or practice from a religion or worldview might make them ask about the world around them. E.g. Talk about questions the Hanukkah story might make them ask: what is a miracle? Why did people fight? Could the oil last 8 days?

Talk about what people mean when they say they 'know' something.

* E.g. Talk about what they know about themselves e.g. I know I have 2 eyes, I know I have one brother... talk about how we know these things.

How and whether things make sense:

Give a reason to say why someone might hold a particular belief using the word because.

* E.g. Say why someone might believe in God. E.g. They might believe in God because he answered their prayer.

Issues of right and wrong, good and bad:

Using religious and belief stories, make connections between peoples' beliefs about right and wrong and their actions.

* E.g. Make connections between the 10 commandments and how Jewish people live their daily lives.

Human/ Social Sciences:

The diverse nature of religion:

Recognise the names of different religions, religious beliefs and worldviews and use them correctly.

* E.g. Use the word 'Christian' when talking about people who worship in a church.

Diverse ways in which people practice and express beliefs:

Identify evidence of religion and belief, especially in the local

beginning his work for God - lent allows Christians to remember Jesus's fasting in the desert.

- Shrove Tuesday was traditionally the last chance to use up the foods Christians would not be eating during Lent.
- Shrove comes from the verb 'to shrive' which means to confess sins.
- On Ash Wednesday many Christian churches hold services during which Christians are marked on the forehead with a cross of ashes. This is a sign of saying sorry to God for any wrong-doing.
- Christians believe that God sent Jesus to live as a human being in order to save humans from the consequences of its sins - the bad things humanity had chosen to do which had separated them from God.

Judaism

- Jews believe that there is only one God - the same one as Christians believe in.
- The Torah is the five books of Moses and has 613 commandments which are called mitzvah. They are the rules that Jews try to follow. The most important ones are the Ten Commandments.
- The Torah is their special book and is so special that people are not allowed to touch it. It is kept in a safe place called an ark in the Jewish temple and when people read from the Torah, they use a special pointer stick called a yad to follow the words.
- Jews worship God in a synagogue.
- The services in the synagogue are led by a religious leader called a rabbi, which means 'Teacher' in Hebrew.
- Jewish people attend services at the synagogue on Saturdays during Shabbat.
- Jews believe they have a special agreement with God

area.

** E.g. Identify local places of worship/belief group meeting places by walking round the local area.*

The ways in which beliefs shape individual identity, and impact on communities and society and vice versa:

Identify ways in which beliefs can have an impact on a believer's daily life, their family or local community.

** E.g. Identify ways in which Jews remember God through wearing of a kippah (and tefillin) and use of the mezuzah on doorways.*

called a covenant.

- Jewish people attend services at the synagogue on Saturdays during Shabbat.
- Shabbat (the Sabbath) is the most important time of the week for Jews. It begins on Friday evenings and ends at sunset on Saturdays.
- The Jewish emblem is the Magen David (Shield of David). It is also known as the Star of David because it is made up of two equilateral triangles that are overlaid to form a six pointed star. Each point is a sign that God rules over the universe and protects his people from harm.
- Jews believe a man called Abraham was the first person to make a covenant with God.
- Passover is a celebration of the story of Exodus
- During Passover, Jews remember how their ancestors left slavery behind them when they were led out of Egypt by Moses.
- Passover is celebrated with a series of rituals. Each ritual symbolises a different part of the story.
- Passover (or Pesach in Hebrew) is one of the most important festivals in the Jewish year. It is a Spring festival that begins on the 15th day of Nisan, the first month of the Jewish calendar.
- The celebrations last for seven or eight days, depending on where you live.
- On the evening before Passover starts, Jews have a special service called a Seder (Order). This takes place over a meal with family and friends at home
- During the meal, the story of Exodus is told from a book called the Haggadah (Narration).
- Everybody takes part in reading from the Haggadah.
- Some parts are read in Hebrew and some parts are read in English.
- Everyone at the Seder has a cushion to lean on. This

reminds them that they are now free people and no longer slaves. They also sing lots of songs.

Hinduism:

- Hindus believe in a supreme God called Brahman.
- Brahman is the creator of the world and all creatures.
- Hinduism does not have a single holy book, but many ancient texts and scriptures.
- The Vedas - a collection of hymns praising the Vedic gods. Veda means 'knowledge'.
- Hindus worship in a temple called a Mandir.
- Mandirs vary in size from small village shrines to large buildings, surrounded by walls.
- Brahman is present everywhere and there is part of Brahman in everyone.
- Brahman takes many forms and is usually shown with four heads.
- Brahman takes many forms. Especially three forms called the Trimurti - Shiva, Brahman and Vishnu.
- Hindus worship different 'Gods' (versions of Brahman).
- Hindus believe that life is a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth
- They also believe that the next life depends on how the previous life was lived
- For many Hindus there are four goals in human life;
1. **Moksha** - the release of the soul (Atman) from the cycle of rebirth.
The individual soul (Atman) unites with Brahman the universal soul. There are different ways to Moksha.
- spiritual - involves acquiring spiritual knowledge through yoga and meditation. devotion to god
- working selflessly for the good of society.

How a person is reincarnated is determined by karma.

2. **Dharma** - the code for leading one's life.

Respect for elders is considered important and many

consider marriage as a son's religious duty.

3. **Artha** - the pursuit of material gain by lawful means.
 4. **Karma**- through pure acts, knowledge and devotion, you can reincarnate to a higher level. The opposite achieves the contrary result.
- Most Hindus worship daily either at home at a shrine or in the Mandir. Worshippers repeat the names of their favourite gods, goddesses, and the mantras. Water, fruit, flowers and incense are offered to the gods.
 - People can also visit the Mandir at any time to pray and participate in the bhajans (religious songs).
 - Hindus also worship at home and often have a special room with a shrine to particular gods.

Humanism:

- Humanists do not believe in a God.
- They believe that it is possible to live a fulfilling life without following a traditional religion.
- Humanists rely on reason and science to explain why things are the way that they are.
- Humanists believe that there is one life to live and no afterlife.
- Humanists value community, friends and helping those in need.
- Humanists also have ceremonies, celebrations or special occasions.
- Many Humanists hold naming ceremonies, non-religious weddings and funerals.
- Humanists believe in The Golden Rule - 'do not treat people in a way you would not wish to be treated yourself'.

Symbols/ representations:

- Recognise the cross as a symbol of Christianity.
- Recognise the star and link to the Nativity story.
- Recognise depictions of Jesus.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognise the Om sign as a symbol of Hinduism. ● Recognise diva lamp and link to Diwali. ● Recognise the star of David as a symbol of Judaism. ● Recognise the Menorah and link to Hanukkah. ● Recognise the Seder plate as part of the Passover celebration. ● Recognise the Happy Human symbol and link it to Humanism. <p>Religions Studied: Christianity/ Judaism/ Hinduism Local view- Humanism (and Christianity).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Make links between Judaisim and Christianity - look at what is similar/ different in their beliefs.
Y3	<p>Theology: Where beliefs come from: Show awareness of different sources of authority and how they link with beliefs. <i>*E.g. Talk about the Qur'an and Hadith as sources of authority for Muslims. Talk about the Qur'an as a revealed scripture and importance of recitation.</i></p> <p>Identify different types of writing and give an example of how a believer might interpret a source of authority. <i>* E.g. Pick out writings from the Qur'an and Hadith, and give an example of what these passages might mean to a Muslim. E.g. in relation to prayer.</i></p> <p>How beliefs change over time: Recognise that beliefs are influenced by events in the past and present. <i>* E.g. Talk about how Saul's (St. Paul) road to Damascus experience impacted on his understanding of the Christian faith and shaped writings in the New Testament.</i></p> <p>How beliefs relate to each other: Identify some links between beliefs being studied within a religion or worldview. <i>* E.g. Identify links between the concept of covenant and</i></p>	<p><u>Vocabulary:</u> Religion, belief, worship and prayer. Christianity, God, Jesus, resurrection, Bible, New and Old Testament, Holy Trinity (God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit). Hinduism, shrine, Mandir, Vedas, Brahman (Shiva, Brahman and Vishnu), Trimurti, Karma, Dharma, Moksha and Puja. Judaism, Synagogue, Torah, Hanukkah, Passover, Seder plate, Yom Kippur, Rosh Hashanah and atonement. Islam, Muslim, Qur'an, Mosque, Halal, Haram, Mekkah and Pilgirmage.</p> <p><u>Christianity:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Christians believe that there is only one God. ● Christians model themselves on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ - and use the Bible to support them in this. ● The New Testament explains how God sent his only son, Jesus Christ, to restore the broken relationship between people and God which had been caused by human wrong-doing. ● Jesus is the incarnation of God the Son. ● Shrove Tuesday was traditionally the last chance to use up the foods Christians would not be eating during Lent. ● Shrove comes from the verb 'to shrive' which means to

beliefs about God in the Jewish tradition e.g. through the Passover narrative.

Show awareness of some of the similarities and differences between and within religions and worldviews.

* E.g. Show awareness of some of the different beliefs people might have about God e.g. comparing Jewish and Hindu beliefs about God.

How beliefs shape the way believers see the world and each other:

Recognise ways in which beliefs might make a _____ think about how they live their life, how they see the world in which they live and how they view others.

* E.g. Recognise the ways in which Sikh belief in equality impacts on daily life and how they view others e.g. by providing langar for all.

Philosophy:

The nature of knowledge, meaning and existence:

Recognise that there are many different religious and non-religious answers to questions people raise about the world around them.

* E.g. Talk about the different answers to the question 'what kind of world should we live in?'. E.g. Plato and idea of a good life

Talk about the difference between knowing and believing.

* E.g. Talk about the difference between knowing something and believing something e.g. I know I live in Sheringham, I believe in ghosts.

How and whether things make sense:

Decide if a reason or argument based on a religion or belief makes sense to them and is expressed clearly.

Use more than one reason to support their view.

* E.g. Decide if the Buddhist belief in the cycle of birth, death

confess sins.

- On Ash Wednesday many Christian churches hold services during which Christians are marked on the forehead with a cross of ashes. This is a sign of saying sorry to God for any wrong-doing.
- Christians believe that God sent Jesus to live as a human being in order to save humans from the consequences of its sins - the bad things humanity had chosen to do which had separated them from God.
- Christians believe that God is revealed in three different forms: the Father, the Son, the Holy Spirit.
- Jesus taught people to love God and love their neighbour.
- Many churches hold a service called **Communion**, **Eucharist** or **Mass**, in which bread and wine are shared together, just as Jesus did with his followers before his death.

Judaism:

- Jews believe that there is only one God - the same one as Christians believe in.
- The Torah is the five books of Moses and has 613 commandments which are called mitzvah. They are the rules that Jews try to follow. The most important ones are the Ten Commandments.
- The Torah is their special book and is so special that people are not allowed to touch it. It is kept in a safe place called an ark in the Jewish temple and when people read from the Torah, they use a special pointer stick called a yad to follow the words.
- Jews believe they have a special agreement with God called a covenant.
- Jewish people attend services at the synagogue on

and rebirth makes sense or not to them. Use two different reasons from what they have learned or their own experience to support their answer.

Issues of right and wrong, good and bad:

Recognise that it is difficult to define 'right', 'wrong', 'good' and 'bad'.

Recognise some of the similarities and differences between these ideas.

** E.g. Use the term 'good' in verbal or written work showing that people can mean different things by this word e.g. bringing happiness, bringing enjoyment, doing the right thing.*

Human/ Social Sciences:

The diverse nature of religion:

Identify some of the ways people use the terms 'religion' and 'belief' when exploring religions, beliefs and worldviews.

** E.g. Point out in a film/book when the word religion is used and when the word belief is used.*

Diverse ways in which people practice and express beliefs:

Identify some similarities and differences in how people practise and express beliefs both within and between at least two different religions/worldviews.

** E.g. Identify different ways in which Muslims keep the Five Pillars of Islam e.g. different approaches to Ramadan, different ways in which Muslims observe prayer five times a day.*

The ways in which beliefs shape individual identity, and impact on communities and society and vice versa:

Identify a range of ways in which beliefs can have an impact on a believer's daily life, their family, community and society.

** E.g. Identify a range of ways in which Humanist beliefs impact on the marking of key moments in life such as birth ceremonies and weddings.*

Saturdays during Shabbat.

- Shabbat (the Sabbath) is the most important time of the week for Jews. It begins on Friday evenings and ends at sunset on Saturdays.
- The Jewish emblem is the Magen David (Shield of David). It is also known as the Star of David because it is made up of two equilateral triangles that are overlaid to form a six pointed star. Each point is a sign that God rules over the universe and protects his people from harm.
- Jews believe a man called Abraham was the first person to make a covenant with God.
- Passover is a celebration of the story of Exodus
- Passover (or Pesach in Hebrew) is one of the most important festivals in the Jewish year and is celebrated with a series of rituals. Each ritual symbolises a different part of the story.
- On the evening before Passover starts, Jews have a special service called a Seder (Order). This takes place over a meal with family and friends at home
- During the meal, the story of Exodus is told from a book called the Haggadah (Narration).
- Everyone at the Seder has a cushion to lean on. This reminds them that they are now free people and no longer slaves. They also sing lots of songs.
- The Western Wall in the Old City of Jerusalem is a huge ancient wall made of limestone and it is the holiest place that Jews are allowed to pray.
- Lots of people pilgrimage here every year to pray at the foot of the wall. This is why it is sometimes called the Wailing Wall.
- An Orthodox Jew follows a stricter form of Judaism than other progressive or liberal Jews. They have long sideburns which are called Payot.
- Yom Kippur means Day of Atonement. It is the most

sacred and solemn day in the Jewish calendar

- Yom Kippur is a day to reflect on the past year and ask God's forgiveness for any sins.
- The ten days between Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur are called The Days of Repentance or Days of Awe.
- During these days, Jews think about everything they have done in the past year.
- If they've done something wrong, they can try to put it right, ask God's forgiveness, and promise not to do it again.

Hinduism:

- Hindus believe in a supreme God called Brahman.
- Brahman is the creator of the world and all creatures.
- Hinduism does not have a single holy book, but many ancient texts and scriptures.
- The Vedas - a collection of hymns praising the Vedic gods. Veda means 'knowledge'.
- Hindus worship in a temple called a Mandir.
- Brahman is present everywhere and there is part of Brahman in everyone.
- Brahman takes many forms. Especially three forms called the Trimurti - Shiva, Brahman and Vishnu.
- Hindus worship different 'Gods' (versions of Brahman).
- Hindus believe that life is a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth
- They also believe that the next life depends on how the previous life was lived
- For many Hindus there are four goals in human life;
1. **Moksha** - the release of the soul (Atman) from the cycle of rebirth.
The individual soul (Atman) unites with Brahman the universal soul. There are different ways to Moksha.
- spiritual - involves acquiring spiritual knowledge through yoga and meditation. devotion to god
- working selflessly for the good of society.

How a person is reincarnated is determined by karma.

2. **Dharma** - the code for leading one's life.

Respect for elders is considered important and many consider marriage as a son's religious duty.

3. **Artha** - the pursuit of material gain by lawful means.

4. **Karma**- through pure acts, knowledge and devotion, you can reincarnate to a higher level. The opposite achieves the contrary result.

- Most Hindus worship daily either at home at a shrine or in the Mandir. Worshippers repeat the names of their favourite gods, goddesses, and the mantras. Water, fruit, flowers and incense are offered to the gods.
- People can also visit the Mandir at any time to pray and participate in the bhajans (religious songs).
- Hindus also worship at home and often have a special room with a shrine to particular gods.
- The River Ganges is one of many holy places.
- For many Hindus, religion is a matter of practice rather than of beliefs. It's more what you do, than what you believe.
- The practice of Hinduism consists of rites and ceremonies centering on birth, marriage, and death.
There are three basic practices:
 - 1. Worship (called Puja)
 - This is an integral part of the faith. Offerings (puja) are usually made to representations of the gods.
 - 2. Cremation
 - 3. Compliance with the rules of the caste system.
 - Pilgrimage is an important aspect of Hinduism.

Humanism:

- Humanists do not believe in a God.
- They believe that it is possible to live a fulfilling life without following a traditional religion.

- Humanists rely on reason and science to explain why things are the way that they are.
- Humanists believe that there is one life to live and no afterlife.
- Humanists value community, friends and helping those in need.
- Humanists also have ceremonies, celebrations or special occasions.
- Many Humanists hold naming ceremonies, non-religious weddings and funerals.

Islam:

- The word 'Islam' in Arabic means submission to the will of God.
- Followers of Islam are called Muslims.
- Muslims believe there is one true God Allah (the Arabic word for God).
- Muslims believe that Islam was revealed over 1,400 years ago in Mekkah, Arabia through a man called Muhammad.
- Muhammad is so respected that it is usual for Muslims to say 'peace be upon him' whenever they mention his name.
- Muhammad is believed by Muslims to be the last prophet sent by God (Allah).
- They believe God sent prophets to mankind to teach them how to live according to His law.
- Jesus (Isa), Moses (Musa) and Abraham (Ibrahim) are other respected prophets.
- The Five Pillars of Islam are an important part of Muslim life.
- They are five things that a Muslim must do so they can live a good and responsible life. They include: the declaration of faith (Shahada); praying five times a day (Salat); giving money to charity (Zakah); fasting during the month of Ramadan (Sawm); a pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in a lifetime (Hajj).
- The Muslim holy book is called the Qur'an

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Muslims believe this to be the word of Allah as dictated to Muhammad. ● Muslims worship in a building called a mosque ● On Friday at noon, the most important of the weekly services is held. ● When Muslims pray, they must always face Makkah in Saudi Arabia. ● Many Muslim men will wear a small cap called a taqiyah when they pray. ● Muslims are enjoined by their religion to abstain from eating certain foods. This is said to be in the interest of health and cleanliness, and in obedience to the Allah's rules. (Halal - food and drink that are allowed & haram - forbidden food and drink). <p><u>Symbols/ representations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognise the cross as a symbol of Christianity. ● Recognise the Om sign as a symbol of Hinduism. ● Recognise the star of David as a symbol of Judaism. ● Recognise depictions of Jesus. ● Recognise the Menorah and link to Hanukkah. ● Recognise the Seder plate as part of the Passover celebration. ● Recognise the Happy Human symbol and link it to Humanism. ● Recognise Crescent moon and star as a symbol of Islam. ● Recognise a Mosque. <p>Religions Studied: Christianity / Judaism/ Islam Worldview - Hinduism & Humanism</p>
Y4	<p>Theology: Where beliefs come from: Identify different sources of authority and how they link with beliefs. <i>* E.g. Identify Hindu beliefs about creation through stories of the Upanishads and identify key beliefs about avatars of Vishnu through stories contained in the Ramayana and Puranas.</i></p>	<p><u>Vocabulary:</u> Religion, belief, worship and prayer. Christianity, God, Jesus, resurrection, Bible, New and Old Testament, Holy Trinity (God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit). Judaism, Synagogue, Torah, Hanukkah, atonement, Moses and Abraham. Islam, Muslim, Allah, Qur'an, Mosque, Halal, Haram, Mekkah, Pilgirmage, Eid ul-Fitr and Eid ul-Adha.</p>

Give examples of different writing and different ways in which believers interpret sources of authority.

* E.g. Identify the Vedas as a collection of writings from an oral tradition and talk about the reliability of these traditions.

* E.g. Give an example of how the Ramayana is interpreted through dance or puppetry.

How beliefs change over time:

Identify events in history and society which have influenced some religious and non-religious worldviews.

* E.g. Identify events (such as idol worship) during the times of Muhammad and how this influenced Muslim belief about the Oneness of Allah e.g. a pupil might create a news article.

How beliefs relate to each other:

Make clear links between different beliefs being studied within a religion or worldview.

* E.g. Make clear links between the Christian beliefs in incarnation and salvation e.g. by explaining links between Christmas and Easter.

Identify some of the similarities and differences between and within religions and worldviews.

* E.g. Identify some different ways in which Christians understand 'being saved' e.g. forgiveness, reconciliation.

How beliefs shape the way believers see the world and each other:

Identify ways in which beliefs might make a _____ think about how they live their life, how they see the world in which they live and how they view others.

* E.g. Identify ways in which Jewish beliefs about God as judge impact on their understanding of the need for repentance, atonement and forgiveness.

Philosophy:

The nature of knowledge, meaning and existence:

Sikhism, Guru, Guru Nanak

Christianity:

- Christians believe that there is only one God.
- Christians model themselves on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ - and use the Bible to support them in this.
- The New Testament explains how God sent his only son, Jesus Christ, to restore the broken relationship between people and God which had been caused by human wrong-doing.
- Jesus is the incarnation of God the Son.
- Shrove Tuesday was traditionally the last chance to use up the foods Christians would not be eating during Lent.
- Shrove comes from the verb 'to shrive' which means to confess sins.
- On Ash Wednesday many Christian churches hold services during which Christians are marked on the forehead with a cross of ashes. This is a sign of saying sorry to God for any wrong-doing.
- Christians believe that God sent Jesus to live as a human being in order to save humans from the consequences of its sins - the bad things humanity had chosen to do which had separated them from God.
- Christians believe that God is revealed in three different forms: the Father, the Son, the Holy Spirit.
- Jesus taught people to love God and love their neighbour.
- Many churches hold a service called **Communion, Eucharist** or **Mass**, in which bread and wine are shared together, just as Jesus did with his followers before his death.

Judaism:

- Jews believe that there is only one God - the same one

Describe different philosophical answers to questions about the world around them, including questions relating to meaning and existence.

* E.g. Describe what a scientist and a philosopher might mean by the word 'truth'. E.g. experience, testing.

Begin to use philosophical vocabulary when discussing issues relating to truth, reality and knowledge.

* E.g. In verbal and written work use the words truth, reality and knowledge.

How and whether things make sense:

Begin to weigh up whether different reasons and arguments are expressed coherently when studying religion and belief.

* E.g. Begin to weigh up whether different arguments about the nature of identity or the question 'Who am I?' e.g. cultural identity, class, gender, religion etc.

Give reasons for more than one point of view, providing pieces of evidence to support these views.

* E.g. Use some evidence to support their view. E.g. a quote. The work of Descartes about body and mind might be explored.

Issues of right and wrong, good and bad:

Describe a range of answers to ethical and moral questions, showing awareness of the diversity of opinion and why there are differences.

* E.g. Describe answers to the question 'how do people make moral decisions?'. E.g. referring to utilitarianism, Christian biblical teachings and Hindu morals as expressed in the Panchtantra.

Human/ Social Sciences:

The diverse nature of religion:

Describe the difference between the terms 'religion' and 'belief' when exploring religions, beliefs and worldviews.

* E.g. Describe the difference between 'religion' as a system of faith/belief such as Islam and believing in God where one may or may not be part of a religion.

as Christians believe in.

- The Torah is the five books of Moses and has 613 commandments which are called mitzvah. They are the rules that Jews try to follow. The most important ones are the Ten Commandments..
- The Torah is their special book and is so special that people are not allowed to touch it. It is kept in a safe place called an ark in the Jewish temple and when people read from the Torah, they use a special pointer stick called a yad to follow the words.
- Jews believe they have a special agreement with God called a covenant.
- Jewish people attend services at the synagogue on Saturdays during Shabbat.
- Shabbat (the Sabbath) is the most important time of the week for Jews. It begins on Friday evenings and ends at sunset on Saturdays.
- The Jewish emblem is the Magen David (Shield of David). It is also known as the Star of David because it is made up of two equilateral triangles that are overlaid to form a six pointed star. Each point is a sign that God rules over the universe and protects his people from harm.
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- In the days between Rosh Hashanah and Passover Jews think about everything they have done over the past year. If they've done something wrong, they can try to put it right, ask God's forgiveness, and promise not to do

Diverse ways in which people practice and express beliefs:

Describe some of the varying ways in which religions and beliefs are practised locally and nationally (both within and between religions/worldviews) with reference to at least two religions/worldviews.

** E.g. Describe some of the varying ways in which the Sikh festival of Baisakhi is celebrated across the UK.*

The ways in which beliefs shape individual identity, and impact on communities and society and vice versa:

Describe ways in which beliefs can impact on and influence individual lives, communities and society and show awareness of how individuals, communities and society can also shape beliefs.

** E.g. Describe ways in which Christian beliefs impacted on the life and work of Edith Cavell and consider how her example has influenced the lives of Christians today.*

it again.

- Abraham was a Hebrew.
- Jews believe God named Abraham's grandson Israel. After this, the Hebrews became known as the Israelites.
- Abraham is considered the father of the Jewish people and the Israelites are his descendants.
- Later, a man named Moses saved the Jewish people from persecution in Egypt when he led them to safety across the Red Sea.
- After this, the Jews lived in the desert and Moses renewed the Jew's covenant with God.
- Jews believe Moses is the founder of Judaism.
- He is the most important Jewish prophet.

Humanism:

- Humanists do not believe in a God.
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- Muhammad is so respected that it is usual for Muslims to say 'peace be upon him' whenever they mention his name.
- Muhammad is believed by Muslims to be the last prophet sent by God (Allah).
- They believe God sent prophets to mankind to teach them how to live according to His law.
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- The Muslim holy book is called the Qur'an.
- Muslims believe this to be the word of Allah as dictated to Muhammad.
- Muslims worship in a building called a mosque
- On Friday at noon, the most important of the weekly services is held.
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- Many Muslim men will wear a small cap called a taqiyah when they pray.
- Muslims are enjoined by their religion to abstain from eating certain foods. This is said to be in the interest of health and cleanliness, and in obedience to the Allah's rules. (Halal - food and drink that are allowed & haram - forbidden food and drink).
- During the month of Ramadan, Muslims won't eat or drink during the hours of daylight. This is called fasting.
- Most Muslims fast between dawn and sunset
- Fasting allows Muslims to devote themselves to their faith. It is thought to teach self-discipline and reminds them of the suffering of the poor.
- Almost all Muslims try to give up bad habits during

Ramadan. It is a time for prayer and good deeds

- They will try to spend time with family and friends and help people in need.
- Many Muslims will attempt to read the whole of the Qur'an at least once during Ramadan.
- They will also attend special services in Mosques during which the Qur'an is read.
- The end of Ramadan is marked by a big celebration called 'Eid ul-Fitr' (the Festival of the Breaking of the Fast).
- Muslims are not only celebrating the end of fasting, but thanking Allah for the strength he gave them throughout the previous month.
- Hajj is a pilgrimage to Makkah in Saudi Arabia.
- During the Hajj the pilgrims perform acts of worship and renew their faith and sense of purpose in the world.
- Eid ul-Adha ('Festival of Sacrifice') is one of the most important festivals in the Muslim calendar.
- The festival remembers the prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son when God ordered him to.
- Eid ul-Adha is a public holiday in Muslim countries.
- Eid ul-Adha celebrates the time when Ibrahim had a dream which he believed was a message from Allah asking him to sacrifice his son Isma'il as an act of obedience to God.
- The devil tempted Ibrahim by saying he should disobey Allah and spare his son.
- As Ibrahim was about to kill his son, Allah stopped him and gave him a lamb to sacrifice instead.
- In some countries, Muslims sacrifice a sheep or goat (in Britain the animal is killed at a slaughter house).
- The meat is shared equally between family, friends and the poor
- Eid usually starts with Muslims going to the Mosque for prayers
- They dress in their best clothes and thank Allah for all the blessings they have received
- It is a time when they visit family and friends
- Muslims will also give money to charity so that poor

people can celebrate too.

Sikhism:

- Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak around 500 years ago in a place called the Punjab.
- This is an area which spans part of India and Pakistan in South Asia today.
- Sikhs believe in one God who guides and protects them.
- They believe everyone is equal before God.
- Sikhs believe that your actions are important and you should lead a good life.
- They believe the way to do this is: Keep God in your heart and mind at all times; Live honestly and work hard; Treat everyone equally; Be generous to those less fortunate than you; Serve others.
- Guru Nanak is the founder of Sikhism. Guru means 'Teacher'
- Sikhism is still based on his teachings and those of the nine Sikh Gurus who followed him.
- The Sikh holy book is called the Guru Granth Sahib.
- The tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, said that after him there would be no other living gurus.
- Instead, Sikhs could look at their holy book for guidance. This is why Sikhs call their holy book a Guru.
- The Guru Granth Sahib is a collection of lessons from the ten gurus as well as Sikh, Hindu and Muslim saints.
- It is written in Punjabi and is greatly respected by all Sikhs as the living word of God.
- It is kept on a raised platform under a canopy in the Sikh place of worship.
- All Sikhs take off their shoes when they are near it.
- God is sargun – is personal and has qualities and a form.
- God is also nirgun - infinitely beyond all qualities and forms and so is also transcendent, beyond human language and knowledge.
- Sat Nam or eternal reality - the presence of God is the true reality, producing a numinous feeling.
- Although most Sikhs believe there is one god, many

		<p>believe Sikhism is not the only way to have a relationship with God. People of any religion or no religion can have a relationship with God, who created each of us and gave us the ability to know the difference between right and wrong.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Sikhism is a monotheistic religion, which means Sikhs believe there is only one god. Sikhs may also be called panentheistic, meaning that they believe God is present in creation. God is not the universe, but is the life within it, its driving force. <p><u>Symbols/ representations:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognise the cross as a symbol of Christianity. ● Recognise the Om sign as a symbol of Hinduism. ● Recognise the star of David as a symbol of Judaism. ● Recognise depictions of Jesus. ● Recognise the Menorah and link to Hanukkah. ● Recognise the Seder plate as part of the Passover celebration. ● Recognise the Happy Human symbol and link it to Humanism. ● Recognise Crescent moon and star as a symbol of Islam. ● Recognise a Mosque. ● Recognise the Khanda as a symbol of Sikhism. <p>Religions Studied: Christianity/ Islam/ Sikhism/ Humanism World View: Buddhism</p>
Y5	<p>Theology: Where beliefs come from: Describe different sources of authority and link to beliefs. * E.g. Describe the Three Baskets in Buddhism and how they link to beliefs about the Buddha as the Enlightened One.</p> <p>Describe a range of different interpretations of sources and consider the reliability of these sources for a group of believers.</p>	<p><u>Vocabulary:</u> Religion, belief, worship and prayer. Christianity, God, Jesus, resurrection, Bible, New and Old Testament, Holy Trinity (God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit) and Messiah. Judaism, Synagogue, Torah, Hanukkah, atonement, Moses and Abraham. Hinduism, shrine, Mandir, Vedas, Brahman (Shiva, Brahman and</p>

* E.g. Describe what Buddhist's learn from the Jataka tales about how to live their lives and the values they should hold. Consider (talk about) how reliable these tales are as a source of authority and wisdom for Buddhists.

How beliefs change over time:

Describe how events in history and society have influenced some religious and non-religious worldviews.

* E.g. Describe how the life and experiences of Mahatma Gandhi have influenced some Hindu teachings on non-violence. E.g. pupils might create an imaginary interview with Gandhi.

How beliefs relate to each other:

Describe the connections between different beliefs being studied and link them to sources of authority.

* E.g. Describe the connections between Allah as creator as expressed in the Qur'an and the role of humans as khalifah.

Describe some of the key theological similarities and differences between and within religions and worldviews.

* E.g. Describe some of the differences between Muslim and Christian understandings of God e.g. a venn diagram could be used.

How beliefs shape the way believers see the world and each other:

Describe ways in which beliefs shape the way _____ view the world in which they live and how they view others.

* E.g. Describe ways in which Christian beliefs about creation shape how they understand themselves as stewards of God's world.

Philosophy:

The nature of knowledge, meaning and existence:

Explain different philosophical answers to questions about the world around them, including questions relating to meaning and existence.

Vishnu), Trimurti, Karma, Dharma, Moksha, Puja, samsara, Atman and caste system.

Islam, Muslim, Allah, Qur'an, Mosque, Halal, Haram, Mekkah, Pilgrimage and Isa.

Sikhism, Guru, Guru Nanak and Sat Nam.

Buddhism, Buddah, Nirvana, Four Noble Truths, enlightened and Dharma.

Christianity:

- Christians believe that there is only one God.
- Christians model themselves on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ - and use the Bible to support them in this.
- The New Testament explains how God sent his only son, Jesus Christ, to restore the broken relationship between people and God which had been caused by human wrong-doing.
- Jesus is the incarnation of God the Son.
- Shrove Tuesday was traditionally the last chance to use up the foods Christians would not be eating during Lent.
- Shrove comes from the verb 'to shrive' which means to confess sins.
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- Christians believe that God is revealed in three different forms: the Father, the Son, the Holy Spirit.
- Jesus taught people to love God and love their neighbour.
- Many churches hold a service called **Communion, Eucharist** or **Mass**, in which bread and wine are shared together, just as Jesus did with his followers before his death.
- Christians believe it is their duty to help others.
- Christians believe that it is part of their duty to act in a

* E.g. Explain a humanist, Buddhist and Christian view about what it means to live a purposeful life.

Explain some of the different ways in which philosophers understand abstract concepts.

* E.g. In verbal and written work explain why people including philosophers have different ways of understanding the concept of justice. E.g. using class discussion where they might try and define a concept.

How and whether things make sense:

Explain using a range of reasons whether a position or argument is coherent and logical.

* E.g. Explain whether belief in God is reasonable. Explain whether different arguments for and against are coherent and logical.

Link a range of different pieces of evidence together to form a coherent argument.

* E.g. Use different pieces of evidence they have explored to form a conclusion about whether they believe in God or not.

Issues of right and wrong, good and bad:

Explain a range of answers to ethical and moral questions and issues, drawing conclusions and showing awareness of diversity of opinion and why there are differences.

* E.g. Explain a range of answers to the question 'is it possible for something to always be right?' showing that there are many different opinions about this.

Human/ Social Sciences:

The diverse nature of religion:

Explain the different ways in which the terms 'religion' and 'belief' are used by followers from within a religion or worldview and those from outside it.

* Explain the different ways in which people use the term 'religion' in the media- as a positive term and as a negative

moral way. This involves helping others around them.

- In Matthew's Gospel (16:13-17), Peter declares Jesus as the Messiah: 'Simon Peter answered, "You are the Messiah, the Son of the living God.'

Judaism:

- Jews believe that there is only one God - the same one as Christians believe in.
- The Torah is the five books of Moses and has 613 commandments which are called mitzvah. They are the rules that Jews try to follow. The most important ones are the Ten Commandments.
- The Torah is their special book and is so special that people are not allowed to touch it. It is kept in a safe place called an ark in the Jewish temple and when people read from the Torah, they use a special pointer stick called a yad to follow the words.
- Jews believe they have a special agreement with God called a covenant.
- Jewish people attend services at the synagogue on Saturdays during Shabbat.
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- Jews believe a man called Abraham was the first person to make a covenant with God.
- The Western Wall in the Old City of Jerusalem is a huge ancient wall made of limestone and it is the holiest place

term.

Show awareness that talking about religion and belief can be complex.

**Consider whether the term religion is helpful to describe people who have a particular set of beliefs.*

Diverse ways in which people practice and express beliefs:

Explain some of the varying ways in which religions and beliefs are practised locally and nationally (both within and between religions/worldviews) with reference to at least two different religions/worldviews.

** E.g. Explain the varying ways in which Jews observe the rules of kashrut e.g. reform and orthodox perspectives.*

The ways in which beliefs shape individual identity, and impact on communities and society and vice versa:

Explain how beliefs impact on and influence individual lives, communities and society, and how individuals, communities and society can also shape beliefs.

** E.g. Explain how the importance of storytelling in the Hindu tradition impacts on the creative and expressive arts across the globe. E.g. dance, art, music, Bollywood.*

that Jews are allowed to pray.

- Lots of people pilgrimage here every year to pray at the foot of the wall. This is why it is sometimes called the Wailing Wall.
- In the days between Rosh Hashanah and Passover Jews this about everything they have done over the past year. If they've done something wrong, they can try to put it right, ask God's forgiveness, and promise not to do it again.
- Abraham was a Hebrew.
- Jews believe God named Abraham's grandson Israel. After this, the Hebrews became known as the Israelites.
- Abraham is considered the father of the Jewish people and the Israelites are his descendants.
- Later, a man named Moses saved the Jewish people from persecution in Egypt when he led them to safety across the Red Sea.
- After this, the Jews lived in the desert and Moses renewed the Jew's covenant with God.
- Jews believe Moses is the founder of Judaism.
- He is the most important Jewish prophet.
- Some Jews expected the messiah to be a descendant of King David (based on an interpretation of God's promise to David in 2 Samuel 7 of an eternal kingdom).
- Other Jews expected the prophet Elijah, or the angel Michael, or Enoch, or any number of other figures to usher in the messianic age.

Humanism:

- Humanists do not believe in a God.
- They believe that it is possible to live a fulfilling life without following a traditional religion.
- Humanists rely on reason and science to explain why things are the way that they are.
- Humanists believe that there is one life to live and no

afterlife.

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Hinduism:

- Hindus believe in a supreme God called Brahman.
- Brahman is the creator of the world and all creatures.
- Hinduism does not have a single holy book, but many ancient texts and scriptures.
- The Vedas - a collection of hymns praising the Vedic gods. Veda means 'knowledge'.
- Hindus worship in a temple called a Mandir.
- Brahman is present everywhere and there is part of Brahman in everyone.
- Brahman takes many forms. Especially three forms called the Trimurti - Shiva, Brahman and Vishnu.
- Hindus worship different 'Gods' (versions of Brahman).
- Hindus believe that life is a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth.
- They also believe that the next life depends on how the previous life was lived.
- For many Hindus there are four goals in human life;
1. **Moksha** - the release of the soul (Atman) from the cycle of rebirth.
The individual soul (Atman) unites with Brahman the universal soul. There are different ways to Moksha.
- spiritual - involves acquiring spiritual knowledge through yoga and meditation. devotion to god
- working selflessly for the good of society.

How a person is reincarnated is determined by karma.

2. **Dharma** - the code for leading one's life.

Respect for elders is considered important and many

consider marriage as a son's religious duty.

3. **Artha** - the pursuit of material gain by lawful means.
 4. **Karma**- through pure acts, knowledge and devotion, you can reincarnate to a higher level. The opposite achieves the contrary result.
- Most Hindus worship daily either at home at a shrine or in the Mandir. Worshippers repeat the names of their favourite gods, goddesses, and the mantras. Water, fruit, flowers and incense are offered to the gods.
 - People can also visit the Mandir at any time to pray and participate in the bhajans (religious songs).
 - Hindus also worship at home and often have a special room with a shrine to particular gods.
 - The River Ganges is one of many holy places.
 - For many Hindus, religion is a matter of practice rather than of beliefs. It's more what you do, than what you believe.
 - The practice of Hinduism consists of rites and ceremonies centering on birth, marriage, and death.
There are three basic practices:
 - 1. Worship (called Puja)
 - This is an integral part of the faith. Offerings (puja) are usually made to representations of the gods.
 - 2. Cremation
 - 3. Compliance with the rules of the caste system.
 - Pilgrimage is an important aspect of Hinduism.
 - The Karmic process of reincarnation is called *samsara*, a continuous cycle in which the soul is reborn over and over again according to the law of action and reaction.
 - At death many Hindus believe the soul is carried by a subtle body into a new physical body which can be a human or non-human form (an animal or divine being).
 - The goal of liberation (*moksha*) is to make us free from this cycle of action and reaction, and from rebirth.

- The caste system divides Hindus into rigid hierarchical groups based on their karma (work) and dharma (the Hindi word for religion, but here it means duty) is generally accepted to be more than 3,000 years old.

Islam:

- Followers of Islam are called Muslims.
- Muslims believe there is one true God Allah (the Arabic word for God).
- Muslims believe that Islam was revealed over 1,400 years ago in Makkah, Arabia through a man called Muhammad.
- Muhammad is so respected that it is usual for Muslims to say 'peace be upon him' whenever they mention his name.
- Muhammad is believed by Muslims to be the last prophet sent by God (Allah).
- They believe God sent prophets to mankind to teach them how to live according to His law.
- Jesus (Isa), Moses (Musa) and Abraham (Ibrahim) are other respected prophets.
- The Five Pillars of Islam are an important part of Muslim life.
- They are five things that a Muslim must do so they can live a good and responsible life. They include: the declaration of faith (Shahada); praying five times a day (Salat); giving money to charity (Zakah); fasting during the month of Ramadan (Sawm); a pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in a lifetime (Hajj).
- The Muslim holy book is called the Qur'an.
- Muslims believe this to be the word of Allah as dictated to Muhammad.
- When Muslims pray, they must always face Makkah in Saudi Arabia.
- Muslims are enjoined by their religion to abstain from eating certain foods. This is said to be in the interest of health and cleanliness, and in obedience to the Allah's

rules. (Halal - food and drink that are allowed & haram - forbidden food and drink).

- Hajj is a pilgrimage to Makkah in Saudi Arabia.
- During the Hajj the pilgrims perform acts of worship and renew their faith and sense of purpose in the world.
- Prophethood is a key belief in Islam. It is based around the fact that Allah has sent a series of messengers to give humankind guidance on how to follow the straight path.
- In Islam Jesus is referred to as Isa.

Muslims accept:

- the **Virgin Birth** - that Jesus was born in a special way.
- the teachings of Jesus regarding how people should have a deep relationship with God and live a moral life.

Muslims do **not** accept:

- that Jesus was the son of God
- the Christian belief of the **Trinity**, as this undermines the belief in Tawhid (unification or oneness of God).
- Most Muslims believe in the Second Coming, or Parousia - the idea that Jesus will return to the Earth at the end of time.
- Muslims accept the Jewish belief that there were prophecies about the coming of the Messiah.
- They also accept the Christian claim that Jesus of Nazareth, son of Mary, was the expected Messiah.
- Muslims however deny the Christian belief that Jesus was the Son of God.
- Messiah is exclusively reserved for Jesus the son of Mary (Isa ibn Maryam) in both Islam and in Christianity.
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Sikhism:

- Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak around 500 years ago in a place called the Punjab.
- Sikhs believe in one God who guides and protects them.
- They believe everyone is equal before God.
- Sikhs believe that your actions are important and you should lead a good life.
- They believe the way to do this is: Keep God in your heart and mind at all times; Live honestly and work hard; Treat everyone equally; Be generous to those less fortunate than you; Serve others.
- Guru Nanak is the founder of Sikhism. Guru means 'Teacher'
- Sikhism is still based on his teachings and those of the nine Sikh Gurus who followed him.
- The Sikh holy book is called the Guru Granth Sahib.
- The tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, said that after him there would be no other living gurus.
- Instead, Sikhs could look at their holy book for guidance. This is why Sikhs call their holy book a Guru.
- The Guru Granth Sahib is a collection of lessons from the ten gurus as well as Sikh, Hindu and Muslim saints.
- It is kept on a raised platform under a canopy in the Sikh place of worship.
- All Sikhs take off their shoes when they are near it.
- God is sargun – is personal and has qualities and a form.
- God is also nirgun - infinitely beyond all qualities and forms and so is also transcendent, beyond human language and knowledge.
- Sat Nam or eternal reality - the presence of God is the true reality, producing a numinous feeling.
- Although most Sikhs believe there is one god, many believe Sikhism is not the only way to have a relationship with God. People of any religion or no religion can have a relationship with God, who created each of us and gave us the ability to know the difference between right and wrong.
- Sikhism is a monotheistic religion, which means Sikhs believe there is only one god. Sikhs may also be called panentheistic, meaning that they believe God is present

in creation. God is not the universe, but is the life within it, its driving force.

Buddhism:

- Buddhism started in India over 2,500 years ago.
- Buddhists follow the teachings of a man called Siddhattha Gotama.
- He became known as the Buddha, which means 'enlightened'.
- Siddhattha Gotama was a prince who lived a life of luxury, when he was 29, Siddhattha went outside his palace and saw people suffering for the first time.
- He decided to leave his palace and live among holy men in search of truth.
- His search took him six years, but he became enlightened while meditating under a fig tree.
- Following this, Siddhattha became known as the Buddha, which means the 'awakened' or 'enlightened' one.
- From then on, he dedicated his life to spreading his teachings.
- The Buddha discovered that the answer lay in what have become known as the Four Noble Truths.
- These are: Life involves suffering; Suffering is due to having desires; Suffering can be ended by overcoming desires; The way to end suffering is by following the Eightfold Path.
- Buddhists try to achieve enlightenment by understanding these important principles.
- Buddhists try to live a good life by following the Buddha's teachings, helping them to avoid suffering and bad feelings.
- They believe nothing in life is perfect and the way to avoid suffering is to follow a set of important guidelines known as the Noble Eightfold Path.
- The Eightfold Path is often represented as a wheel, known as the Wheel of Dharma.
- 'Dharma' is an ancient Sanskrit word used to refer to the

Buddha's teachings.

- Buddhists call the teachings of the Buddha dharma which means 'truth'.
- Buddhists believe that all life is in a cycle of death and rebirth called samsara. This cycle is something to escape from. When someone dies their energy passes into another form.
- Buddhist believe in karma or 'intentional action'.
- Through good actions, such as ethical conduct, and by developing concentration and wisdom, Buddhists hope to either gain enlightenment or to ensure a better future for themselves.
- Good actions will result in a better rebirth, while bad actions will have the opposite effect.
- Being born as a human is seen by Buddhists as a rare opportunity to work towards escaping this cycle of samsara. The escape from samsara is called Nirvana or enlightenment.
- Once Nirvana is achieved, and the enlightened individual physically dies, Buddhists believe that they will no longer be reborn.

Symbols/ representations:

- Recognise the cross as a symbol of Christianity.
- Recognise the Om sign as a symbol of Hinduism.
- Recognise the star of David as a symbol of Judaism.
- Recognise the Happy Human symbol and link it to Humanism.
- Recognise Crescent moon and star as a symbol of Islam.
- Recognise a Mosque.
- Recognise the Khanda as a symbol of Sikhism.
- The Eightfold Path is often represented as a wheel, known as the Wheel of Dharma.

**Religions Studied: Christianity/ Judaism/Islam/ Sikhism/
Hinduism/ Humanism**

World View: Buddhism

Y6

Theology:

Where beliefs come from:

Explain different sources of authority and the connections with beliefs.

* E.g. Explain the development of the Adi Granth and final version of the Guru Granth Sahib as the revelation of God's message and a guide to life for Sikhs.

Begin to discuss the reliability and authenticity of texts that are authoritative for a group of believers.

* E.g. Begin to discuss (verbally or in written form) the reliability and authority of the Guru Granth Sahib as a living Guru for Sikhs.

How beliefs change over time:

Explain how events in history and society have influenced some religious and non-religious worldviews.

* E.g. Explain how the exile (70 CE) and destruction of the Temple in Jerusalem has influenced Jewish beliefs.

How beliefs relate to each other:

Explain connections between different beliefs being studied and link them to sources of authority using theological terms.

* E.g. Explain the connections between Samsara, Karma and Moksha drawing on key Hindu teachings e.g. in a diagram.

Explain the key theological similarities and differences between and within religions and worldviews.

* E.g. Explain some of the differences between Moksha and Nirvana for Hindus and Buddhists e.g. in a table.

How beliefs shape the way believers see the world and each other:

Explain and discuss how beliefs shape the way _____ view the world in which they live and how they view others.

* E.g. Explain and discuss how Muslim belief in Akhirah shapes how a Muslim lives their life and interacts with others e.g. having an eternal view, awareness of judgment.

Vocabulary:

Religion, belief, worship and prayer.

Christianity, God, Jesus, Bible, New and Old Testament, Holy Trinity (God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit) and Messiah.

Judaism, Torah, Moses and Abraham.

Hinduism, Vedas, Brahman (Shiva, Brahman and Vishnu), Trimurti, Karma, Dharma, Moksha, Puja, samsara, Atman and caste system.

Islam, Muslim, Allah, Qur'an, Mosque, Halal, Haram, Mekkah, Pilgrimage and Isa.

Sikhism, Guru, Guru Nanak and Sat Nam.

Buddhism, Buddha, Nirvana, Four Noble Truths, enlightened and Dharma.

Christianity:

- Christians believe that there is only one God.
- Christians model themselves on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ - and use the Bible to support them in this.
- The New Testament explains how God sent his only son, Jesus Christ, to restore the broken relationship between people and God which had been caused by human wrong-doing.
- Jesus is the incarnation of God the Son.
- Shrove Tuesday was traditionally the last chance to use up the foods Christians would not be eating during Lent.
- Shrove comes from the verb 'to shrive' which means to confess sins.
- Christians believe that God sent Jesus to live as a human being in order to save humans from the consequences of its sins - the bad things humanity had chosen to do which had separated them from God.
- Christians believe that God is revealed in three different forms: the Father, the Son, the Holy Spirit.
- Jesus taught people to love God and love their neighbour.
- Many churches hold a service called **Communion**,

Philosophy:

The nature of knowledge, meaning and existence:

Begin to analyse and evaluate a range of philosophical answers to questions about the world around them, including questions relating to meaning and existence.

** E.g. In a formal written piece, begin to analyse and evaluate different answers to the question 'Why is there suffering in the world?' e.g. pupils might look at a humanist and a Christian response and compare them and decide which they agree with most. The work of Leibniz may be considered.*

Begin to analyse and evaluate different ways in which philosophers understand abstract concepts.

** E.g. In verbal and written work, begin to analyse and discuss philosophers' understandings of the concept of community e.g. Aristotle's idea that humans are social animals, John Locke on doing good for the public.*

How and whether things make sense:

Begin to analyse and evaluate whether a position or argument is coherent and logical, and show increasing awareness of divergence of opinion.

Use well-chosen pieces of evidence to support and counter a particular argument.

** E.g. Begin to analyse and evaluate whether angels are real or not, showing that there are different views based on sacred texts, case studies and articles.*

Issues of right and wrong, good and bad:

Begin to analyse and evaluate a range of different answers to ethical and moral questions/issues, showing an understanding of the connections between beliefs, practices and behaviour.

** E.g. Begin to analyse and evaluate a range of different answers to the question 'is being happy the greatest purpose on earth?' showing how morals are often based on how people view their purpose in life e.g hedonism, doing good, simple life...*

Eucharist or Mass, in which bread and wine are shared together, just as Jesus did with his followers before his death.

- Christians believe it is their duty to help others.
- Christians believe that it is part of their duty to act in a moral way. This involves helping others around them.
- In Matthew's Gospel (16:13-17), Peter declares Jesus as the Messiah: 'Simon Peter answered, "You are the Messiah, the Son of the living God.'

Judaism:

- Jews believe that there is only one God - the same one as Christians believe in.
- The Torah is the five books of Moses and has 613 commandments which are called mitzvah. They are the rules that Jews try to follow. The most important ones are the Ten Commandments.
- The Torah is their special book and is so special that people are not allowed to touch it. It is kept in a safe place called an ark in the Jewish temple and when people read from the Torah, they use a special pointer stick called a yad to follow the words.
- Jews believe they have a special agreement with God called a covenant.
- Jewish people attend services at the synagogue on Saturdays during Shabbat.
- Shabbat (the Sabbath) is the most important time of the week for Jews. It begins on Friday evenings and ends at sunset on Saturdays.
- The Jewish emblem is the Magen David (Shield of David). It is also known as the Star of David because it is made up of two equilateral triangles that are overlaid to form a six pointed star. Each point is a sign that God rules

Human/ Social Sciences:

The diverse nature of religion:

Begin to analyse and evaluate the varying use of the terms 'religion' and 'belief' by followers from within a religion or worldview and those from outside it.

Recognise some areas of controversy when interpreting and explaining the nature of religion and belief.

** E.g. Begin to analyse and evaluate the varying use of the term religion in the census document (or other research) and consider whether the term is useful as a category or not.*

Diverse ways in which people practice and express beliefs:

Begin to analyse and evaluate the varying ways in which religions and beliefs are practised locally, nationally and globally (both within and between religions/worldviews) with reference to at least two different religions/worldviews.

** E.g. Begin to analyse and evaluate the varying ways in which Hindus worship, comparing practice in the UK and India.*

The ways in which beliefs shape individual identity, and impact on communities and society and vice versa:

Begin to analyse and evaluate how beliefs impact on, influence and change individual lives, communities and society, and how individuals, communities and society can also shape beliefs.

** E.g. Begin to analyse and evaluate how Muslims beliefs about halal/haram impact on the daily life of Muslims in the UK, and also consider whether Muslims have to adapt in places where halal/haram food is not readily available.*

over the universe and protects his people from harm.

- Jews believe a man called Abraham was the first person to make a covenant with God.
- The Western Wall in the Old City of Jerusalem is a huge ancient wall made of limestone and it is the holiest place that Jews are allowed to pray.
- Lots of people pilgrimage here every year to pray at the foot of the wall. This is why it is sometimes called the Wailing Wall.
- In the days between Rosh Hashanah and Passover Jews think about everything they have done over the past year. If they've done something wrong, they can try to put it right, ask God's forgiveness, and promise not to do it again.
- Abraham was a Hebrew.
- Jews believe God named Abraham's grandson Israel. After this, the Hebrews became known as the Israelites.
- Abraham is considered the father of the Jewish people and the Israelites are his descendants.
- Later, a man named Moses saved the Jewish people from persecution in Egypt when he led them to safety across the Red Sea.
- After this, the Jews lived in the desert and Moses renewed the Jew's covenant with God.
- Jews believe Moses is the founder of Judaism.
- He is the most important Jewish prophet.
- Some Jews expected the messiah to be a descendant of King David (based on an interpretation of God's promise to David in 2 Samuel 7 of an eternal kingdom).
- Other Jews expected the prophet Elijah, or the angel Michael, or Enoch, or any number of other figures to usher in the messianic age.

Humanism:

- Humanists do not believe in a God.
- They believe that it is possible to live a fulfilling life without following a traditional religion.
- Humanists rely on reason and science to explain why things are the way that they are.
- Humanists believe that there is one life to live and no afterlife.
- Humanists value community, friends and helping those in need.
- Humanists also have ceremonies, celebrations or special occasions.
- Many Humanists hold naming ceremonies, non-religious weddings and funerals.

Hinduism:

- Hindus believe in a supreme God called Brahman.
- Brahman is the creator of the world and all creatures.
- Brahman is present everywhere and there is part of Brahman in everyone.
- Brahman takes many forms. Especially three forms called the Trimurti - Shiva, Brahman and Vishnu.
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- spiritual - involves acquiring spiritual knowledge through yoga and meditation. devotion to god
- working selflessly for the good of society.

How a person is reincarnated is determined by karma.

2. **Dharma** - the code for leading one's life.

Respect for elders is considered important and many consider marriage as a son's religious duty.

3. **Artha** - the pursuit of material gain by lawful means.

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- For many Hindus, religion is a matter of practice rather than of beliefs. It's more what you do, than what you believe.
- At death many Hindus believe the soul is carried by a subtle body into a new physical body which can be a human or non-human form (an animal or divine being).
- The goal of liberation (moksha) is to make us free from this cycle of action and reaction, and from rebirth.
- Ahimsa is one of the ideals of Hinduism. It means that one should avoid harming any living thing, and also avoid the desire to harm any living thing.

Islam:

- Followers of Islam are called Muslims.
- Muslims believe there is one true God Allah (the Arabic word for God).
- Muslims believe that Islam was revealed over 1,400 years ago in Mekkah, Arabia through a man called Muhammad.
- Muhammad is so respected that it is usual for Muslims to say 'peace be upon him' whenever they mention his name.
- Muhammad is believed by Muslims to be the last prophet sent by God (Allah).
- They believe God sent prophets to mankind to teach them how to live according to His law.
- Jesus (Isa), Moses (Musa) and Abraham (Ibrahim) are

other respected prophets.

- The Five Pillars of Islam are an important part of Muslim life.
- They are five things that a Muslim must do so they can live a good and responsible life. They include: the declaration of faith (Shahada); praying five times a day (Salat); giving money to charity (Zakah); fasting during the month of Ramadan (Sawm); a pilgrimage to Makkah at least once in a lifetime (Hajj).
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- In Islam Jesus is referred to as Isa.

Muslims accept:

- the **Virgin Birth** - that Jesus was born in a special way.
- the teachings of Jesus regarding how people should have a deep relationship with God and live a moral life.
- Most Muslims believe in the Second Coming, or Parousia - the idea that Jesus will return to the Earth at the end of time.
- Many Muslims believe that the fight against evil and the preservation of Islam may sometimes justify going to war. This is described as Harb al-Muqadis: a Holy War.
- Islam sets down clear guidelines as to when **war** is ethically right, and clear guidelines as to how such a war should be conducted.
In brief, war is permitted:
 - in self defence
 - when other nations have attacked an Islamic state
 - if another state is oppressing its own Muslims

War should be conducted:

- in a disciplined way
- so as to avoid injuring non-combatants
- with the minimum necessary force
- without anger
- with humane treatment towards prisoners of war
- Peace is an important aspect of Islam, and Muslims are encouraged to strive for peace and peaceful solutions to all problems.

Buddhism:

- Buddhism started in India over 2,500 years ago.
- Buddhists follow the teachings of a man called Siddhattha Gotama.
- He became known as the Buddha, which means 'enlightened'.
- Siddhattha Gotama was a prince who lived a life of luxury, when he was 29, Siddhattha went outside his palace and saw people suffering for the first time.
- He decided to leave his palace and live among holy men in search of truth.
- His search took him six years, but he became enlightened while meditating under a fig tree.
- Following this, Siddhattha became known as the Buddha, which means the 'awakened' or 'enlightened' one.
- From then on, he dedicated his life to spreading his teachings.
- The Buddha discovered that the answer lay in what have become known as the Four Noble Truths.
- These are: Life involves suffering; Suffering is due to having desires; Suffering can be ended by overcoming desires; The way to end suffering is by following the Eightfold Path.
- Buddhists try to achieve enlightenment by

understanding these important principles.

- Buddhists try to live a good life by following the Buddha's teachings, helping them to avoid suffering and bad feelings.
- They believe nothing in life is perfect and the way to avoid suffering is to follow a set of important guidelines known as the Noble Eightfold Path.
- The Eightfold Path is often represented as a wheel, known as the Wheel of Dharma.
- 'Dharma' is an ancient Sanskrit word used to refer to the Buddha's teachings.
- Buddhists call the teachings of the Buddha dharma which means 'truth'.
- Buddhists believe that all life is in a cycle of death and rebirth called samsara. This cycle is something to escape from. When someone dies their energy passes into another form.
- Buddhist believe in karma or 'intentional action'.
- Through good actions, such as ethical conduct, and by developing concentration and wisdom, Buddhists hope to either gain enlightenment or to ensure a better future for themselves.
- Good actions will result in a better rebirth, while bad actions will have the opposite effect.
- Being born as a human is seen by Buddhists as a rare opportunity to work towards escaping this cycle of samsara. The escape from samsara is called Nirvana or enlightenment.
- Once Nirvana is achieved, and the enlightened individual physically dies, Buddhists believe that they will no longer be reborn.
- It is by living in accordance with this Law that true Wisdom and Compassion and hence freedom from suffering may be achieved. Suffering may only be overcome, however, by being confronted and lived through.
- In the Buddha's words: 'Suffering I teach and the way out of suffering.'

Symbols/ representations:

- Recognise the cross as a symbol of Christianity.
- Recognise the Om sign as a symbol of Hinduism.
- Recognise the star of David as a symbol of Judaism.
- Recognise the Happy Human symbol and link it to Humanism.
- Recognise Crescent moon and star as a symbol of Islam.
- Recognise a Mosque.
- Recognise the Khanda as a symbol of Sikhism.
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Religions Studied: Chrsitianity/ Judaism/ Islam/ Buddhism/ Sikhis/ Hinduism

World/ Local view: Humanism