



YR	Autumn 1		
	F1 Which stories are special and why?	Vocab: Jesus, Muhamad, Bible, Qur'an	
	 Children should: Talk about David and Goliath; a story that connects to faith 		
	 Recognise some religious words, e.g. words about God, names of holy texts, Jesus, Muhammad. Identify and name the Bible as a sacred text 		
	 Talk why keeping promises is a good thing to do (Overlap with PSED) Why Diwali is important (Overlap with PSED) 		
	Autumn 2		
	F2 Which people are special and why?	Vocab: Jesus, Muhamad, Leader, Responsibility, Bible Qur'an	
	 Children should: Talk about people who are special to us, whom we admire. Meet a special person that helps them. Discuss the benefits and responsibilities of friendship and the ways that people care for others. Tell stories from the Bible about friendship and care for others, with a focus on what Jesus did and said. Discuss stories of a key religious leader from another religion and how these are important to people today. Learn the Christmas story and why the birth of Jesus is important to Christians – perform to an audience. 		
	Spring 1		
	F3 Which places are special and why?	Vocab: Church, Mosque, Christian, Muslim	
	 Children should: Talk about somewhere that is special to you, saying why. Be aware that churches have special meaning for Christians and mosques have special meaning for Muslims Lead up to Easter, celebrations and the Easter story (Overlap with PSED) 		
	Spring 2		
	F4. What times are special and why?	Vocab: Celebration, Christmas, Sukkot, Diwali	
	 Children should: Discuss the importance and value of celebration in children's own lives. Look at reminders (cards, invitations, photos, wrapping paper) of special days. 		
	Consider major religious festivals and celebrations: Easter, Sukkot/Sukkoth and Diwali.		





• Use a variety of media to explore ways of celebrating, and how religious believers celebrate festivals and special times.

 Consider religious beliefs about God loving each person, Je Tell the story of children wanting to see Jesus and disciples Discuss how God's love for children is shown in Christianity 		
 Discuss the idea that each person is unique and valuable and Consider religious beliefs about God loving each person, Jee Tell the story of children wanting to see Jesus and disciples Discuss how God's love for children is shown in Christianity 	ewish and Christian ideas that God loves people even before they are born s stopping them.	
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Discuss how God's love for children is shown in Christianity		
	y through infant baptism and dedication.	
Discuss how children are welcomed into Islam Agigah cere		
Bioduco non ormanon are welcomou into iolam / qiqui ooro	emony, whispering of the Shahdah and cutting of hair.	
Consider ways of showing that people are special from other	er religions. Hinduism: Stories about Hindus celebrating Rakshan Bandhan	
ummer 2		
3 What is special about our world?	Vocab: Church, Mosque, Christian, Muslim	
ildren should:		
• Talk about somewhere that is special to you, saying why		
 Be aware that churches have special meaning for Christians and mosques have special meaning for Muslims Talk about the things that are special and valued in a church/mosque - identify some significant features of churches/mosques 		
 Get to know and use appropriate words to talk about their thoughts and feelings when visiting a church/ a mosque/ a special place 		
 Focus on celebrations (related to cohort, families and circun 		





Y1	Autumn Who is a Christian and what do they believe?	Vocab: Christian, Church, Jesus, God, Bible, Worship
	 Required prior knowledge Children should know: Christians belong to a faith community and worship in a Church Christians believe in Jesus (stories about Jesus such as the Calming of the Storm) There are different religions who have different beliefs about God and that in Christianity, God loves people even before they are born The Christian holy book is the Bible Can express their own thoughts and feelings on visiting a church 	 End point Share stories and beliefs that help to show how Christians think of God Look at art and recognise some symbols and images used to express ideas about God. Share stories that show the importance of Jesus to Christians Describe some of the beliefs that Christians hold about Jesus Investigate how Christians follow teaching from the Bible about how to live their lives Experience thanking and being thanked, praising and being praised, and connect this experience simply to an idea about worship. Enrichment: Visit to local Church to discover how a place of worship is used by Christians
	Spring What makes some places sacred? Vocab: Sacred, Holy, Respect, Christianity, Islam, Church, Synagogue	
		Vocab: Sacred, Holy, Respect, Christianity, Islam, Church, Synagogue, Mosque
	 Required prior knowledge Children should know: How to recognise a mosque and a Church and how these places have special meaning for Chrisitans and Muslims Identify some significant features of churches/mosques 	 End point Talk about how the words 'sacred' and 'holy' are used; what makes some places and things special, sacred or holy. What things and places are special to pupils and their families, and why? Talk about why it is important to show respect for other people's precious or sacred belongings (including the importance of having clean hands or dressing in certain ways). Explore the main features of places of worship in Christianity and in Islam. Know how the place of worship is used and talk to some Christians, Muslims and/or Jewish people about how and why it is important in their lives.







	 Notice some similarities and differences between places of worship and how they are used. 		
Summer			
How should we care for others and the world, and why does it matter?	Vocab: Church, Mosque, Christian, Muslim, Jewish, Golden Rule, Genesis		
 Required prior knowledge Children should know: The idea that each person is unique and valuable. Of the religious beliefs that each person is unique and valuable. Of the religious beliefs about God loving each person, Jewish and Christian ideas that God loves people even from before they are born How Christians follow teaching from the Bible about how to live their lives 	 End point Explore stories from the Bible about friendship and caring for others and how these show ideas of good/ bad, right/ wrong Learn that some religions believe that serving others and supporting the poor are important parts of being a religious believer Look carefully at some texts from different religious scriptures about the 'Golden Rule' and see if the children can suggest times when it has been followed and times when it has not Explore the creation account in Genesis in varied and creative ways, to find out what it tells Jewish and Christian believers about what God is like and how religious people might treat the world. Make links with the Jewish idea of tikkun olam (repairing the world) and Tu B'shevat (new year for trees). 		





2	Autumn		
	Who is a Muslim and what do they believe?	Vocab: Allah, Muhammad, Shahadah, Qur'an, Ramadan, Eid-ul-fitr, Arabic, nasheeds	
	 Required prior knowledge Children should know: That mosques have special meaning for Muslims How children are welcomed into Islam Aqiqah ceremony, whispering of the Shahdah and cutting of hair Some significant features of churches/mosques The meanings of signs, symbols, artefacts, and actions and how they help in worship in a Mosque 	 End point Share stories that help to show how Muslims think of God. (Allah) and how following God shows them ways to behave Look at calligraphy and listen to nasheeds that express ideas about God and the Prophet Muhammad. Share the words of the Shahadah, listen to the Call to Prayer. Share the story of the revelation of the Holy Qur'an; how Muslims learn Arabic to be able to read and remember it; some teachings from the Holy Qur'an. Talk to Muslims about what they believe about God and which objects are significant to Muslims. Enrichment: Visit a Mosque to discover how a place of worship is used, objects and see the call to prayer 	
	Spring		
	Who is Jewish and what do they believe?	Vocab: God, Mezuzah, Shema, Shabbat, Chanukah	
	 Required prior knowledge Children should know: How to recognise a synagogue and the significant features of these. The meanings of signs, symbols, artefacts, and actions and how they help in worship in a Synagogue Links with the Jewish idea of tikkun olam (repairing the world) and Tu B'shevat (new year for trees). Explore the creation account in Genesis 1 in varied and creative ways, to find out what it tells Jewish and Christian believers about what God is like 	 End point Children should: Experience celebrating in the classroom, with music, food or fun, and talk about how special times can make people happy and thoughtful. Jewish beliefs about God (some Jewish people write G-d, because they do not want the name of God to be erased or defaced) Look at a Mezuzah, how it is used and how it has the words of the Shema inside. Why do Jews have this in their home? What words would we like displayed in our home? Find out what Jewish people do in the home on Shabbat 	







	 Learn about the festival of Chanukah - the stories and meanings associated with it
Summer	
What can we learn from sacred books?	Vocab: Parable, Bible, Qur'an, Tenakh, Jesus, Prophet
 Required prior knowledge Children should know: Christian and Islamic holy texts are the Bible and Qur'an Stories from the Bible about friendship and caring for others and how these show ideas of good/ bad, right/ wrong Nasheeds that express ideas about God and the Prophet Muhammad The story of the revelation of the Holy Qur'an; how Muslims learn Arabic to be able to read and remember it; some teachings from the Holy Qur'an. The creation account in Genesis 1, what it tells Jewish and Christian believers about what God is like 	 End point Explore what a story is and why we like them. Introduce a parable as a story with a deeper meaning. Talk about how some books are more than special – they are sacred or holy, meaning people believe they are from God. Introduce the Bible as a sacred text for Christians. Introduce a sacred text for Muslims – Holy Qur'an, and Jewish people – Tenakh. Investigate how these books are used and treated. Read, act out and illustrate some stories Jesus told about wha God is like, stories from Jewish sacred text, and stories about the Prophet Muhammed. Share an example of a story that occurs in more than one sacred text.





Y3	Autumn What do different people believe about God?	Vocab: God, Trinity, Allah, Muslim, Christian, Holy Spirit, Hindu	
	 Required prior knowledge Children should know: Ways in which religious believers might treat the world, making connections with the Genesis account Some texts from different religious scriptures about the 'Golden Rule' and how the golden rule can make life better for everyone That some religions believe that serving others and supporting the poor are important parts of being a religious believer Stories from the Bible about friendship and caring for others and how these show ideas of good/ bad, right/wrong The story of the revelation of the Holy Qur'an; how Muslims learn Arabic to be able to read and remember it; some teachings from the Holy Qur'an. 	 End point Find some examples of how we know about something we have not seen or experienced for ourselves. Explore some of the ways in which Christianity expresses ideas about God, including how Christians think of God as Trinity – Father, Son, and Holy Spirit; how Christians create art expressing ideas about God, how Christians reflect on biblical stories to develop ideas about God. Explore some of the ways in which Islam expresses ideas about Allah / God, including how Muslims use the 99 Names of Allah; calligraphy to express ideas, stories which help Muslims understand the nature of God Explore some of the ways in which Hindus express ideas about ultimate reality and the gods and goddesses Explore the fact that many people do not believe in God 	
	Spring		
	Why is the Bible so important for Christians today?	Vocab: God, Bible, Jesus, Creation, Incarnation, Salvation, Parable, Sin	
	 Required prior knowledge Children should know: A parable is a story with a deeper meaning. How some books are more than special – they are sacred 	 End point Children should know: The idea that for Christians, the Bible tells them about what God is like. It also tells a 'big story' of God's dealings with human beings: God loves humans and created a wonderful world for people (creation); humans 	





 God. Stories from the Bible about friendship and caring for others and how these show ideas of good/ bad, right/wrong The ways in which Christianity expresses ideas about God, including how Christians think of God as Trinity – Father, Son and Holy Spirit; how Christians create art expressing ideas about God, how Christians reflect on biblical stories to develop ideas about God and how religious experiences help believers to understand God. The account of the creation in Genesis 1 and 2, and how this shapes Christian ideas about the world. 	 Jesus (incarnation) to save people – to bring them back to God (salvation). The full account of creation in Genesis 1 through dance/movement or artwork to reflect the narrative. The idea of temptation beginning with the story of Adam and Eve giving in to temptation Why Christians say people need to ask God to forgive them. Explore creatively the Lost Coin, Sheep and Son stories (Luke 15) and how Christians interpret them as showing how much God wants 'sinners' to turn back to him.
Summer	Vecchau
Why do people pray?	Vocab: Hindu, Muslim, Christian, Atheist, Prayer, Spiritual
 Required prior knowledge Children should know: The meanings of signs, symbols, artefacts, and actions and how they help in worship in a Mosque and a Church The ways in which Hindus express ideas about ultimate reality and the gods and goddesses Some similarities and differences between varied ideas about God. Nasheeds that express ideas about God and the Prophet Muhammad 	 End point Learn that Hindus, Muslims, and Christians pray in many different ways. Consider the idea that some people are spiritual but not religious and like to pray in their own way. Consider the idea that some people are atheists who believe it is more use to be kind or to help than to pray for someone. Find out about symbols used in prayers in different religions. Explore the impact of prayer: Does it enable people to feel calm, hopeful, inspired, close to God or challenged? How? Discuss and consider the impact of praying in some stories from inside





Y4	Autumn		
	Why do some people think that life is a journey and what significant	Vocab: Ceremonies, Baptism, Hinduism, Bar mitzvah, Judaism, Symbolism, confirmation, confession	
	experiences mark this?		
	 Required prior knowledge. Children should know: Hindus, Muslims and Christians pray in many different ways The idea that some people are spiritual but not religious and like to pray in their own way. Jewish beliefs about God (some Jewish people write G-d, because they do not want the name of God to be erased or defaced) some of the ways in which Hindus express ideas about ultimate reality and the gods and goddesses 	 End point Consider the value and meaning of ceremonies which mark milestones in life, Christianity: confirmation and baptism, first communion and confession (Roman Catholic); sacred thread ceremony in Hinduism; bar/bat mitzvah/chayil in Judaism. Explore the symbols and rituals used, and the promises made. Rank, sort and order some different commitments held by believers in different religions – and by the pupils themselves. Compare marriage ceremonies and commitments in two religious' traditions. Compare with non-religious ceremonies. Explore some basic ideas about what Christians, Hindus and Jewish people believe about life after death. Create a 'map of life' for a Hindu, Jewish or Christian person, showing what these religions offer to guide people through life's journey. Can anyone learn from another person's 'map of life'? 	
	Spring		
	Why is Jesus inspiring to some	Vocab: Jesus, Palm Sunday, Resurrection, Holy Spirit, Sacrifice,	
	people?	Love, Fairness, incarnation, salvation	
	Required prior knowledge.	End point	
	 Children should know: A parable is a story with a deeper meaning. The Bible as a sacred text for Christians. For Christians, the Bible tells them about what God is like. It also tells a 'big story' of God's 	 Know some words and actions of Jesus which continue to inspire Christians. Use the events of Holy Week and Easter to know why Jesus is so important to Christians today; how the events of Holy Week are celebrated by Christians, e.g., Palm Sunday, waving palms; Maundy Thursday, washing feet; sorrow of Good Friday; darkness in churches on Saturday; light and joy of Easter Day. 	





dealings with human beings: God loves humans and created a wonderful world for people (creation); humans disobey God and go their own way ('the Fall'); God sends his Son, Jesus (incarnation) to save people – to bring them back to God (salvation).	 Know why Christians call Good Friday 'good'? Include the terms incarnation (Jesus as God as a human being) and salvation (Christians believe that Jesus death and resurrection opens up a way for people to be forgiven and get close to God) Understand the impact that believing in Jesus can have on a Christian's life and how Jesus has inspired some contemporary inspirational Christians. Understand the belief that Christians cannot be completely good and so they rely on the Holy Spirit to help them follow Jesus and be more like him.
Summer	
What can we learn from religions about deciding what is right and wrong?	Vocab: Ten Commandments, Judaism, Christianity, Humanist, Temptation
 Required prior knowledge Children should know: That Hindus, Muslims and Christians pray in many ways Some of the ways in which Christianity expresses ideas about God, including how Christians think of God as Trinity – Father, Son and Holy Spirit; how Christian create art expressing ideas about God, how Christians reflect on biblical stories to develop ideas about God and how religious experiences help believers to understand God. Some of the ways in which Islam expresses ideas about Allah / God including how Muslims use the 99 Names of Allah; calligraphy to express ideas, stories which help Muslims understand the nature of God Some of the ways in which Hindus express ideas about ultimate reality and the gods and goddesses The golden rule for religions and humanists 	 End point Explore teachings which act as guides for living within Judaism, Christianity, and a non-religious belief system, e.g., the Ten Commandments (Exodus 20:1–21, Deuteronomy 5:1–22), the Two Commandments of Jesus (Mark 12:28–34), the golden rule for Humanists. What difference would it make if people keep these guides for living? Use religious stories to explore the idea of temptation, and how it affects how people choose between good and bad Share teachings from different religions that give examples of how to live 'a good life' Talk about how pupils learn the difference between right and wrong. Is it always clear? How do people know? Consider how helpful it is to have guidance like this for making choices and decisions in everyday life. Is it sometimes difficult for believers to follow the guidance? If religions say that God inspires their rules for living, where do Humanists look for guidance? Explore the lives of some inspirational religious individuals, Consider how their religious faith inspired and guided them in their lives.





5	Autumn			
	Title Why do some people believe God exists?	Vocab: God, Theist, Agnostic, Atheist, Christian, Genesis		
	 Required prior knowledge Children should know: The account of the creation in Genesis 1 and 2, and how this shapes Christian ideas about the world. the idea that for Christians, the Bible tells them about what God is like. It also tells a 'big story' of God's dealings with human beings: God loves humans and created a wonderful world for people (creation); humans disobey God and go their own way ('the Fall'); God sends his Son, Jesus (incarnation) to save people – to bring them back to God (salvation). 	 End point Find out about how many people in the world and in our local area believe in God Find out about how many do not believe. Learn the words 'theist' (believes in God), agnostic (cannot say if God exists or not) and atheist (believes there is no god). Ask pupils to raise questions about the existence and nature of God, and ask interview believers from local church. Explore some reasons why people do or do not believe in God Consider some of the main reasons. These include: family background – many people believe (or don't believe) Consider ways in which Christians read the Genesis account of creation: why some Christians read it literally; explore how lots of Christians read it as expressing some truths about God and human beings without reading it literally. Find out about Christians who are also scientists 		
	Spring			
	Title What would Jesus do? Can we live by the values of Jesus in the twenty-first century?	Vocab: Jesus, Forgiveness, Justice, Fairness, Bible,		
-	Required prior knowledge Children should know: • A parable is a story with a deeper meaning. • The Bible as a sacred text for Christians.	 End point Examine Luke 4:18–19 and find out what Jesus saw as his mission. Find examples of where he fulfilled this. 		





 The idea that for Christians, the Bible tells them about what God is like. It also tells a 'big story' of God's dealings with human beings: God loves humans and created a wonderful world for people (creation); humans disobey God and go their own way ('the Fall'); God sends his Son, Jesus (incarnation) to save people – to bring them back to God (salvation). 	 Love: use some of Jesus' stories, teachings and example to understand what Christians believe he meant by loving others Explore the idea of agape love – self-sacrificial love; make a link with the Christian belief that Jesus died to show his love for all humans. Forgiveness: use some of Jesus' stories, teachings and example to understand why he saw forgiveness as so important. Justice and fairness: use some of Jesus' stories, teaching and examples to understand the way Christians believe we should treat each other. Generosity and not being greedy: use some of Jesus' stories, teaching and examples to understand the way Christians believe we should handle wealth.
Summer	teachings and example
Title If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship?	Vocab: Worship, Synagogue, Church, Hinduism, Anglican, Baptist
 Required prior knowledge Children should know: That Hindus, Muslims and Christians pray in many different ways The ways in which Hindus express ideas about ultimate reality and the gods and goddesses Some similarities and differences between varied ideas about God. That mosques have special meaning for Muslims A Church is a place of worship for a Christian 	 End point Find out some of the key features of places of worship: e.g., some differences between Anglican and Baptist churches; mandir; differences between an Orthodox and a Reform synagogue. Explore the duty of pilgrimage in Hinduism, which is seen as a wider part of worship. Pupils talk about a place where people might say or feel God is somehow more 'present'. What is special about these places?







 A synagogue is a place of worship for a Jewish person 	 Consider these definitions: 'synagogue' = 'house of assembly' (a place to get together), also called 'schul' = school (a place to learn). Answer the key question in light of these definitions. Know different ways of worshipping within Christianity. Reflect on why some Christians like to go to church to meet with God, and why some meet in a school or in a home. Find out about alternative forms of Christian communities and consider the appeal of these to some Christians.
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Y6	utumn		
	Title What do religions say to us when life gets hard?	Vocab: , Judgement, Heaven, Paradise, Salvation, Reincarnation, Karma, Moksha, Eulogy, Humanism	
	 Required prior knowledge Children should know: Some of the ways in which Hindus express ideas about ultimate reality and the gods and goddesses Basic ideas about what Christians, Hindus and Jewish people believe about life after death. Christians believe that Jesus' death and resurrection opens up a way for people to be forgiven and get close to God The belief that Christians cannot be completely good and so they rely on the Holy Spirit to help them follow Jesus and be more like him The golden rule for religions and humanists 	 End point Children ask some of the big questions about life, death and suffering. Know ways in which religions help people to live, even when times are tough Ask some religious believers to explain how their faith has helped them in difficult times, and how it encourages them to enjoy life too. Understand the idea that most religious traditions teach about some form of life after death, which can bring comfort to people as they face suffering, or if they are bereaved. Know some people believe that death is the end of life, and that there is no afterlife. Understand some key concepts about life after death in Christianity (such as judgement, heaven, salvation through Jesus); and Hinduism (karma, soul, samsara, reincarnation and moksha); also one non-religious view: Humanism. Consider similarities and differences in ceremonies that mark the end of life on Earth and how these express different beliefs. Read and respond to prayers, eulogies, meditation texts and songs/hymns used when someone has died, and think about the questions and possibly worries about death and the idea of life beyond. 	





 Spring Title Is it better to express your beliefs in arts and architecture or in charity and generosity? Required prior knowledge Children should know: How to recognise a mosque and a Church and how these places have special meaning for Christians and Muslims How to identify some significant features of churches/mosques Some of the ways in which Christianity expresses ideas about God, including how Christians think of God as Trinity – Father, Son and Holy Spirit; how Christian create art expressing ideas about God, how Christians reflect on biblical stories to develop ideas about God and how religious experiences help believers to understand God Some of the ways in which Islam expresses ideas about Allah / God including how Muslims use the 99 Names of Allah; calligraphy to express ideas, stories which help Muslims understand the nature of God 	 Vocab: Church, Mosque, Sacred, Architecture, Allah, Charity, Scriptures End point Know examples of religious art and architecture and present their reasons for choosing those they find most impressive. Notice, list and explain similarities and differences between Christian and Muslir sacred buildings. Discuss Muslim and Christian ideas (e.g. from scriptures) about the importance of being generous and charitable, ranking the ideas according to their importance and applying them to issues about poverty and charity. Consider why Christians and Muslims think giving money away is important, and what difference this makes, both to those who give and to those who receive. Compare Christian and Muslim ideas about art and ways in which art and actions can reveal what people believe about God Weigh up which has greater impact – art or charity? Consider what the world would be like without great art or architecture. What about a world without charity or generosity? Enrichment: Visit to local Mosque to learn the value of the place of worship to Muslims





Summer	
 Summer Title What difference does it make to believe in ahimsa (harmlessness), grace, and/or Ummah (community)? <u>Required prior knowledge</u> Children should know: Concepts about life after death in Christianity (such as judgement, heaven, salvation through Jesus); and Hinduism (karma, soul, samsara, reincarnation, and moksha The experiences of a Muslim during the fast of Ramadan and the celebrating of Eid-ul- Fitr. Stories that help to show how Muslims think of God (Allah) and how following God shows them ways to behave Some of the ways in which Hindus express 	 Vocab: 5 Pillars of Islam, Charity, Ummah, Community, Pilgrimage, Hajj, Zakat, Ahimsa, Harmlessness, Karma, Grace, Salvation, Resurrection End point Learn that for Hindus being harmless means no violence, eating no meat and wearing no leather Find out how ahimsa links to ideas of karma and reincarnation. Find out about how Gandhi practised ahimsa in the liberation of India. Learn that for Christians the idea of grace from God means that God loves people unconditionally and is willing to offer forgiveness to anyone for anything. Make links between the idea of grace, Christian belief in Jesus' death and resurrection as an expression of God's love, and Christian forgiveness today Learn that for Muslims, the worldwide Muslim community is called the Ummah, and being part of the Ummah is expressed in pilgrimage to Makkah and in shared welfare through zakat. Explore the impact of the practice of zakat and hajj on Muslims, locally, in the UK and globally.
ideas about ultimate reality and the gods and goddesses	 Discuss and consider the impact of ahimsa, grace and Ummah: if we all followed these ideas, how would life change?
	Enrichment: Visit to local Church to discover meaning of 'grace' to the lives of a Christian