Westhouses Primary School – RE Curriculum
Progression, Vocabulary and Sticky Knowledge Document

The Legal Framework of Religious Education:

Although there is not a National Curriculum for RE, all maintained schools must follow the National Curriculum requirements to teach a broad and balanced curriculum, which includes RE. All maintained schools therefore have a statutory duty to teach RE. The RE curriculum is determined by the local Standing Advisory Council on Religious Education (SACRE), which is responsible for producing the locally agreed syllabus for RE. Agreed Syllabuses used in schools (maintained or academy), which are not designated with a religious character must 'reflect the fact that the religious traditions in Great Britain are in the main Christian, while taking account of the teaching and practices of the other principal religions represented in Great Britain'. As a result, Westhouses Primary School teach from the Derbyshire and Derby City Agreed Syllabus for RE.

How have we structured our RE curriculum?

Our curriculum follows the three core strands of the 2025 syllabus: **Believing, Expressing** and **Living**. To ensure pupils make progress, each strand is linked by clear **'threads'** that run through every year group. This sequencing ensures that teachers can build on exactly what children learned in previous years, creating a joined-up narrative as they move through the school.

The children first get a solid grounding in specific religions before moving on to thematic units that compare different worldviews. By revisiting and splitting units, we ensure pupils keep recalling key ideas, helping them to deeply understand and remember how faith and worldviews work in the real world. Some units have also been split into two parts – this ensures that children will revisit key ideas periodically, embedding and developing understanding further.

How have we selected our focus religions?

As per the Derbyshire and Derby City revised syllabus, we have focused in on key religions, as identified in the most recent Census, and the religions and beliefs represented in our school. Children in KS1 will focus on Christianity, Judaism and Islam across a two-year cycle, and children in KS2 will focus on Christianity, Judaism, Islam and Hinduism, encompassing some non-religious worldviews. Our Reception curriculum introduces pupils to Christianity and people of other faiths, while drawing on the religious and spiritual experiences that children and their families bring to our setting.

Assessment:

Planning will identify success criteria which show when children are working towards, expected or working at a greater depth. Assessment should be used each lesson, to identify misconceptions and support/ challenge children as appropriate. When units are related, children who did not meet the expected standard should be given the opportunity to make accelerated progress in the next unit of learning. Assessments are logged on the school tracking system at the end of each academic year, providing a final summative assessment based upon the year's learning.

Progression:

Each colour shows units which link together across EYFS, KS1 and KS2. These units cover similar themes, which build upon prior learning. For additional information, see the Derbyshire Syllabus for learning outcomes. In **red**, each unit outlines the specific religions which should be covered in depth.

Themes:

Belonging	Celebration	Our World	People	Places	Stories	Religious Group Focus	Big Questions

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year R Little Explorers	F1: Which stories are special and why? *Believing*	F4 Which times are special and why? (Christmas/Diwali) *Expressing*	F2 Which people are special and why? *Believing*	F3 Which places are special and why? *Believing*	F5 Where do we belong? *Expressing*	F6. What is special about our world? *Living*
	Christianity will be the main focus in EYFS, with links as appropriate to cultures and religions within the setting and local area.					
Pioneers A	1.1 Who is a Christian and what do they believe? *Believing*	1.5 What makes some places sacred? *Expressing*	1.7 What does it mean to belong to a faith community? *Living*		1.2 Who is a Muslim and what do they believe? Part 1 *Believing*	1.4 What can we learn from sacred books? *Believing*
	Christianity	Christianity and Islam	Christianity and Islam		Islam	Christianity and Islam
Pioneers B	1.3 Who is Jewish and what do they believe? *Believing*	Why does Christmas matter to Christians? *Living*	1.6 How and why do we celebrate special and sacred times? (Easter/Pesach focus) *Expressing*		1.2 Who is a Muslim and what do they believe? Part 2 *Believing*	1.8 How should we care for others and the world, and why does it matter? *Living*
	Judaism	Christianity	Christianity and Judaism		Islam	Christianity and Judiasm
Philosophers A	L2.7 What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today? *Living*	L2.10 How do family life and festivals show what matters to Jewish people? *Living*	L2.2 Why is the Bible so important for Christians today? *Believing*	L2.5 Why are festivals important to religious communities? *Expressing*	L2.1 What do different people believe about God? *Believing*	L2.4 Why do people pray? *Expressing*

	Christianity	Judaism	Christianity	Islam, Christianity, Hinduism, Judaism,	Hinduism, Christianity, Islam	Christianity, Hinduism or Islam
Philosophers B	L2.8 What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today? *Living*	L2.5 a) How do people from religious and non-religious communities celebrate key festivals? *Expressing*	L2.3 Why is Jesus inspiring to some people? Holy Week/ Easter focus *Believing*		L2.9 What can we learn from religions about deciding what is right and wrong? *Living*	L2.6 Why do some people think that life is like a journey and what significant experiences mark this? *Expressing*
	Hindus	Christianity	Christianity		Christians, Jewish people, non-religious people (Humanist)	Christians, Hindus and/or Jewish people
Trailblazers A	U2.1 Why do some people think God exists? *Believing*	U2.6 What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today? *Living*	U2.7 What matters most to Christians and Humanists? *Living*	U2.2 What would Jesus do? (Can we live by the values of Jesus in the twenty-first century?) *Living*	U2.3 What do religions say to us when life gets hard? *Believing*	
	Christianity and non-religious	Islam	Christianity and non-religious	Christianity	Christianity, Hinduism and non-religious responses	
Trailblazers B	U2.10 Green religion? How and why should religious communities do more to care for the Earth? *Living*	U2.8 What difference does it make to believe in ahimsa, grace and/or ummah? *Living*	U2.5 Is it better to express your beliefs in arts and architecture or in charity and generosity? *Expressing*		U2.4 If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship? *Expressing*	
	Islam, Christianity, Hinduim, Judiasm, non-religious	Christianity, Islam and Hinduism	Christians, Islam and non-religious (Humanists)		Christianity, Hinduism and Judaism	

Key Vocabulary:

From Explorers onwards, new vocabulary is highlighted in red.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Little Explorers	**F1 Which stories are special and why?** • Believe • Christmas • Bible • Angel • Star • Hindu • Diwali • Rama • Sita • Diwa lamp	**F4 Which times are special and why?** • Celebration • Festival • Occasion • New Year • Resolution May introduce • Jewish people • Sukkot • Sukkah • Spring Festival • Tradition • Dragon Dance	**F2 Which people are special and why?** • Special • Friend • Christian • Believe • God • Jesus • Disciples • Miracle • Sikh • Guru • Guru Nanak	**F3 Which places are special and why?** • Worship • Pray/Prayer • Church • Mosque • Synagogue • Mandir • Holy • Minister • Vicar • Reverend • Steeple • Font • Altar • Pew • Cross • Stained Glass • Window	**F5: Where do we belong? (Thematic)** • Unique • Valued • Belonging • Group • Religion • Baptism • Blessing • Welcome • 'Child of God' • Fellowship • Ummah • Shahadah • Aum	**F6. What is special about our world?** • Creation • Creator • Nature • Wonderful • Puzzling • Torah
Pioneers A	**1.1 Who is a Christian and what do they believe? (part 1) (Systematic)** • Example • Symbol • Message • Teaching • Belief • Good • Bad • Right • Wrong • Role • Miracle	**1.5 What makes some places sacred?** • Worship • Jewish • Holy • Christian • Place of worship • Muslim • Church • Mosque • Shabbat • Community • Sacred	**1.7 What does it mean to belong to a faith community?** • Symbol • Belonging • Cross • Brit Bat • Crucifix • Rosary • WWJD • ICHTHUS • Baptism • Christening • Welcome • Promises		**1.2 Who is a Muslim and what do they believe? (part 1)** • Islam • Muslim • Allah • Muhammad • Prophet • Peace Be Upon Him (PBUH) • Inspired • Crescent • Star • Calligraphy	1.4 **What can we learn from sacred books?** • Temptation • Sin • Tenakh • Saviour • Torah • Yad • Hebrew • Qur'an • Respect • Shepherd

	• Lord's Prayer • Forgive • Temptation • Sin • Heaven	• Baptist • Shahadah • Mihrab • Reflection • Wudu	• Ceremony • Vicar • Rosary • Holy Water • Font • White robe • Aqidah • Calligraphy • Ka'ba • Hajj • Allahu Akbar • Razor • Scales • Gold • Marriage/Wedding • Promises • Rings • Chuppah	• Mosque/Masjid • Imam • Prayer Mat • Wudu • Dome • Minaret • Shahadah • Call to Prayer • Revelation • Angel Jibril • Qur'an • Holy • Mount Hira • Arabic • Teachings • Beliefs • Precious	
Pioneers B	**1.3 Who is Jewish and what do they believe?** • Jewish person • G-d • Star of David • Symbol • Meaning • Mezuzah • Scroll • Shema • Shabbat • Shabbat Shalom • Torah • Hebrew • Synagogue • Rabbi • Challah • Seder meal • Chanukah • Chanukiah • Dreidel • Oil	**Why does Christmas matter to Christians?** • Celebration • Christian • Christmas • Angel • Star • Bethlehem • Manger • Divinity • Symbolism • Advent • Incarnation • Secular	**1.6 How and why do we celebrate special and sacred times?** • Celebrate • Festival • Decoration • Symbol • Easter • Salvation • Crucifixion • Unleavened bread • Rejoicing • Weeping • Pesach (Passover) • Moses • Exodus • Slave • Pharaoh • Plague	**1.2 Who is a Muslim and what do they believe? Part 2** • Islam • Muslim • Allah • Prophet • Qur'an • Mosque • Imam • Tawhid • Salah • Sawm • Calligraphy • Revelation • Angel Jibril • Crescent • 99 Names • Call to prayer	**1.8 How should we care for others and the world, and why does it matter?** • Unique • Important • Teachings • Values • Benefits • Responsibilities • Caring • Gifts • Serving • Alms • Zakat • Charity • Tzedakah • Inspired • Mother Theresa • Dr Barnardo • Creation

	• Kippah					• Spoiled • Environment • Representatives • Tikkun Olam • Heal • Duties
Philosophers A	L2.7 What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today? (part 1) • Christian • God • Jesus • belief • community • family • duty • charity • faith • local • global • commandments • Testament • Church • Chapel • Cathedral • Denomination	**L2.10 How do family life and festivals show what matters to Jewish people?** • Shema • Progressive • Orthodox • Yom Kippur • Jewish • Freedom • Forgiveness • Commandments • Moses • Festivals • Torah	L2.2 **Why is the Bible so important for Christians today?** • Guidance • wisdom • Bible, • Christian • Old and New • Testament • Chapter • verses • creation • incarnation • 'The Fall' • salvation • temptation • interpretation • study • psalm	L2.5 **Why are festivals important to religious communities? Easter focus.** • Festival, • Symbolism • incarnation • Christmas • Rituals • Stories • celebrate, • community • secular • Charity • Palm Sunday • Good Friday • Easter Sunday	L2.1 What do different people believe about God? Christian focus and Muslims • God • Allah • Christian • Muslim • Holy • Trinity • Metaphor • Subha beads • Belief • Faith • Trust • Relationship • holy text, • Qu'ran, • Bible • St Paul • Moses	L2.4 Why do people pray? • Prayer • private • public • Lord's • Prayer, • First Surah of the Qur'an, • Gayatri • Mantra, • atheist, • beliefs, practice, • impact, answered, • Unanswered • Metaphor .
Philosophers B	L2.8 What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today? (part 1) • Deity • Murtis • Puja • Mandir • Aarti • Bhajans • God • Goddess • Brahman • Brahma	**L2.5 How do people from religious and non-religious communities celebrate key festivals?** Special Sacred Harvest Festival Festivals Christmas Chanukah Sociology	**L2.3 Why is Jesus inspiring to some people?** • Incarnation • Gospel • Beatitudes • Holy Week • Easter • Celebration • Viewpoint • Inspiration • Miracle		**L2.9 What can we learn from religions about deciding what is right and wrong?** • Covenant • Trimurti • Brahman • Morality • Humanist • Atheist • Ethical	**L2.6 Why do some people think that life is like a journey and what significant experiences mark this?** • Initiation • Sacred thread • Upanayana • Milestone • Commandment • Scripture

	• Trimurti • Vishnu • Shiva • Supreme • Artha • Kama • Moksha • Reincarnation	Comic Relief Easter Secular Individuals Data Humanist symbolism			• Muslim • Christianity • Non-religious	• Significant • Celebration • Bar/Bat Mitzvah • Sacred • Wedding • Marriage • Journey
Trailblazers A	**U2.1 Why do some people think God exists?** • Statistics/Census • Denomination • Exist/Existence • Theist • Agnostic • Atheist • Buddhist • Sikh • Father • Spirit (Holy Spirit) • Son • Trinity • Almighty/ All-Powerful • Eternal • Fortress • Big Story • Evidence/Proof/Challenge • Presence • Universe • Truth • Metaphors/Similes • Witness • Fact/Belief/Opinion • Interpretation • Chance/Accidence/Purpose • Random/Design • Evolution • Big Bang Theory • One one hand	**U2.6 What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today? (part 1)** • Five Pillars of Islam • Ibadah • Akhlaq • Hadith • Belief in Action • Muezzin • Shahadah • Salat • Rak'ahs • Wudu • Daily Prayer • Sawm • Fasting • Ramadan • Discipline • Zakat • Alms Giving • Ummah • Hajj • Pilgrimage • Mecca/Makkah • Kab'ah • Mina • Ibrahim • Holy Qur'an • Respect • Surah 1 • Surah 17	**U2.7 What matters most to Christians and Humanists?** • Villains • Deceive • Jealousy • Hatred • Greed • Thoughts and Deeds • Rules • Principles • Rank • Behaviour • Actions • Vandalism • Good/Bad/Worse • Mixture • Black and White • Shades of Grey • Image of God • Sinful • Vandalism • Consequences • The Fall • Explanation • Code for Living • Moral Concepts • Fairness • Justice • forgiveness	**U2.2 What would Jesus do? (Can we live by the values of Jesus in the twenty-first century?)** • Teachings • Values • Example • Local • National • Global • Mission • Fulfiiled • Love • Agape (self-sacrificial • love) • Forgiveness • Justice • Fairness • Moral Dilemma • resist • Reflect • Anointed • Proclaim • Judge • Reward • Generosity • Greed	**U2.3 What do religions say to us when life gets hard?** • Life • Death • Ultimate Questions • Liturgies • Eulogy • Suffering • Recognise • Reflect • Spirit • Soul • Faith • Encourage • Comfort • Bereaved • Life after death • Afterlife • Judgement • Deeds • Consequence • Heaven • Paradise • Salvation • Karma • Samsara • Reincarnation • Moksha • Meditations • Funeral • Order of service • Live life to the full	

	• On the other hand • Conclusion	• Commandments • Authority • Guidance • Sunnah • Hadith • Mosque • Masjid • Imam • Impact • Daily • Regularly • Annually • Lifetime	• Freedom • Truth • Honesty • Kindness • Peace • Commandments • Neighbour • Followers • Samaritan • Attitude • Intentions • Good fruit • Valuable things • Values	• Tithing • WWJD • Confess	
Trailblazers B	**U2.10** **Green religion: How and why should religious communities do more to care for the Earth?** Khalifa Bhumi Ahimsa Tu B'Shevat Mass urbanisation Humanists Activist Operation Noah Deforestation Pollution Fossil fuels Allah Qur'an	**U2.8 What difference does it make to believe in Ahimsa, Grace and/or Ummah?** • Commitment • Impact • Ahimsa • Harmless • Karma • Reincarnation • Gandhi • Liberation • Community relations • International relations • Sewa • Acts of Service • Grace • Unconditional Love • Forgiveness • Resurrection • Submission • Last Supper • Noel Chevasse	**U2.5 Is it better to express your beliefs in arts and architecture or in charity and generosity?** • Art • Architecture • Impressive • Poverty • Wealth • Enlighten • Calligraphy • Geometric Art • Representational Art • Actions • Cathedral • Critical • Defend • Impact • Sacred Space • Mislead • Enlighten • PBUH • Spiritual power • Islamic Relief • Muslim Aid • Charitable • Zakat • Christian Aid		**U2.4 If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship?** • Place of worship • Anglican Church • Baptist Church • Equal • Baptistery • Immersion • Lord's Supper • Pastor • Holy Communion • Bread & Wine • Lectern • Congregation • Font • Altar • Priest • Mandir • Deity / Murti • Shrine • Sadhu • Shikara • Orthodox • Synagogue • traditional • Reform

		• Meditation • Prayer • The Messenger • A line of Messengers • Grand story • Early Life • The Night of Power • The Night of Ascent • The Town of the Prophet • The Road to Makkah • The Farewell • Ummah • Worldwide Community • Pilgrimage • Makkah • Hajj • Zakat • Sunni • Shi'ah	• Donor • Achieved	• Synagogue • modernised • Synagogue - House of Assembly • Schul – School • Ark • Bimah • Torah • Ner Tamid • Skull Cap • Talit

Sticky Knowledge and Links:

Little Explorers:

Topic and Term	Sticky Knowledge from this year	Sticky knowledge from this unit	Future Unit Links	Key vocabulary (tiered)
Autumn 1 - F1 Which stories are special and why?		• Stories give us messages and help us learn new things. • The Bible is the special book used be Christians. They believe these are messages from God. • The Qur'an is the special book used by Muslims. • A church sometimes has a stained glass window which shows stories from the Bible. (F3 Which places are special and why?)	• 1.4 What can we learn from sacred books? • L2.2 Why is the Bible so important for Christians today? • 3.2 Does living biblically mean obeying the whole bible?	• Believe • Christmas • Bible • Angel • Star • Hindu • Diwali • Rama • Sita • Diwa lamp
Autumn 2 - F4 Which times are special and why?		• We also celebrate special events: our birthday, Christmas, Weddings etc. • We often give presents and celebrate with friends and family. • Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus, the Son of God. This is a Christian celebration.	• 1.6 How and why do we celebrate special and sacred times? • L2.5 Why are festivals important to religious communities? • L2.6 Why do some people think that life is a journey and what significant experiences mark this? • U2.5 Is it better to express your beliefs in arts and architecture or in charity and generosity? • 3.7 How can people express the spiritual through the arts?	• Celebration • Festival • Occasion • New Year • Resolution May introduce • Jewish people • Sukkot • Sukkah • Spring Festival • Tradition • Dragon Dance
Spring 1 – F2 Which people are special and why?		• We are all special in our own way – people help us, people give us advice and	• L2.3 Why is Jesus inspiring to some people?	• Special • Friend

		some people do things for us. • Vicars and priests are important to some Christan believers as they teach us about the word of God. • Guru Nanak is the person who found Sikhism.	• U2.2 What would Jesus do? Can we live by the values of Jesus in the twenty-first century? • 3.3 What is so radical about Jesus?	• Christian • Believe • God • Jesus • Disciples • Miracle • Sikh • Guru • Guru Nanak
Spring 2 - F3 Which places are special and why?	• Christians believe God shows love for children through baptism. This is where children are blessed with Holy Water and candles are lit. (F4 Which times are special and why?)	• A special place is somewhere that makes us feel happy and safe. • Christians go to a church to pray to God. • A church sometimes has a stained glass window which shows stories from the Bible. • Churches sometimes have a font to baptise children and adults.	• 1.5 What makes some places sacred? • L2.4 Why do people pray? • U2.4 If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship? • 3.6 Should religious buildings be sold to feed the starving?	• Worship • Pray/Prayer • Church • Mosque • Synagogue • Mandir • Holy • Minister • Vicar • Reverend • Steeple • Font • Altar • Pew • Cross • Stained Glass Window
Summer 1 – F5: Where do we belong?		• Each person is individual and unique. • People have different religious beliefs and this is ok! • Christians believe God shows love for children through baptism. This is where children are blessed with Holy Water and candles are lit.	• 1.7 What does it mean to belong to a faith community? • L2.7 What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today? • L2.8 What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today? • U2.6 What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today? • 3.8 What is good and what is challenging about being a teenage Sikh or Buddhist or	• Unique • Valued • Belonging • Group • Religion • Baptism • Blessing • Welcome

			Muslim in Britain today?	
Summer 2 – F6. What is special about our world?		• Christians believe the world was created in 7 days. • We all live in a life cycle, just like other plants and animals. • Religious stories teach us messages, such as in the Muslim story of the Thirsty Camel, we are taught to treat each other with kindness.	• 1.8 How should we care for others and the world, and why does it matter? • U2.8 What difference does it make to believe in ahimsa (harmlessness), grace, and/orUmmah (community)? • 3.11 What difference does it make to believe in…?	• Creation • Creator • Nature • Wonderful • Puzzling • Torah

Pioneers Year A:

Topic and Term	Sticky Knowledge from Little Explorers	Sticky Knowledge from this year	Sticky knowledge from this unit	Future Unit Links	Key vocabulary (tiered)
Autumn 1 - 1.1 Who is a Christian and what do they believe?	• Christians go to a church to pray to God. (Special places) • Christians believe the world was created in 7 days. (What is special about our world?) • Vicars and priests are important to some Christan believers as they teach us about the word of God. (Special People) • Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus, the Son of God. This is a Christian		• Christians believe that God is the Father of everyone. He looks after and guides us all. • The Bible is a collection of stories written by lots of people. It is split into two parts: The Old Testament and the New Testament. • The Bible give different stories which Christians use to guide them and help to make good choices. • Christians believe that Jesus is a real person, who is the Son of God. He told	• 1.2 Who is a Muslim and what do they believe? • 1.3 Who is Jewish and what do they believe? • L2.1 What do different people believe about God? • U2.1 Why do some people believe God exists? • 3.1 Do we need to prove God's existence?	• Example • Symbol • Message • Teaching • Belief • Good • Bad • Right • Wrong • Role • Miracle • Lord's Prayer • Forgive • Temptation • Sin • Heaven

	celebration. (Special times)		lots of stories (sermons) to teach people about right and wrong, and how they should behave with one another.		
Autumn 2 - 1.5 What makes some places sacred?	• A special place is somewhere that makes us feel happy and safe. • Christians go to a church to pray to God. • A church sometimes has a stained glass window which shows stories from the Bible. • Churches sometimes have a font to baptise children and adults. (Special Places)	• A Muslim place of worship is called a mosque. There are special rules and rituals you need to follow when they are prayed in. (Muslims)	• A Christian place of worship can be a church, chapel or cathedral. • Muslims pray in a mosque. • Jewish people pray in a synagogue.	• F3 Which places are special and why? • L2.4 Why do people pray? • U2.4 If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship? • 3.6 Should religious buildings be sold to feed the starving?	• Sacred • Holy • Treat • Respect • Rules • Stained-glass window • Mosque • Jewish people • Torah • Tenakh • Noah • Mosque/Masjid • Imam • Prayer Mat • Wudu • Dome • Minaret • Shahadah • Call to Prayer • Calligraphy • Patterns
Spring 1 & 2 - 1.7 What does it mean to belong to a faith community?	• Each person is individual and unique. • People have different religious beliefs and this is ok! • Christians believe God shows love for children through baptism. This is where children are blessed with Holy	• A Muslim place of worship is called a mosque. There are special rules and rituals you need to follow when they are prayed in. (Muslims) • The Bible give different stories which Christians use to guide them and help to make good choices. (Christians)	• Religions use symbols to show belonging: some Christians wear a cross or use the symbols of a fish. • Muslims believe that you should not show images of Allah or Mohammad as a sign as respect. They often use calligraphy and geometric patterns.	• F5: Where do we belong? • 1.7 What does it mean to belong to a faith community? • L2.7 What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today? • U2.6 What does it meant to be a Muslim in Britain today?	• Symbol • Belonging • Cross • Crucifix • Rosary • WWJD • ICHTHUS • Baptism • Christening • Welcome • Ceremony • Vicar • Holy Water • Font

	Water and candles are lit. (Belonging)		• Christian Baptisms involve using blessed water to clean and purify people. This welcomes them to the Christian faith. • Muslims do not baptize their children. Instead, a ceremony involving whispering a prayer to the baby and giving them something sweet as well as choosing a name from the Quran is held. • Christians and Muslims believe that marriage is a promise you make to look after and care for one another.	• 3.8 What is good and what is challenging about being a teenage Buddhist, Sikh or Muslim in Britain today?	• White robe • Aqiqah • Calligraphy • Ka'ba • Hajj • Allahu Akbar • Razor • Scales • Gold • Marriage/Wedding • Promises • Rings • Geometric
Summer 1 - 1.2 Who is a Muslim and what do they believe?	• The Qur'an is the special book used by Muslims. (Special stories) • Religious stories teach us messages, such as in the Muslim story of the Thirsty Camel, we are taught to treat each other with kindness. (Special World)	• Christians believe that God is the Father of everyone. He looks after and guides us all. • The Bible is a collection of stories written by lots of people. It is split into two parts: The Old Testament and the New Testament. • The Bible give different stories which Christians use to guide them and	• Allah is the Muslim name for God. They believe Allah is the only God. • Muslims believe you should never draw an image of people or nature as you cannot make it as beautiful as Allah's creation. • A Muslim place of worship is called a mosque. There are special rules and rituals you need to	• 1.1 Who is a Christian and what do they believe? • 1.3 Who is Jewish and what do they believe? • L2.1 What do different people believe about God? • U2.1 Why do some people believe God exists?	• Islam • Muslim • Allah • Muhammad • Prophet • Peace Be Upon Him (PBUH) • Inspired • Crescent • Star • Calligraphy • 99 Names • Mosque/Masjid • Imam • Prayer Mat • Wudu • Dome

		help to make good choices. • Christians believe that Jesus is a real person, who is the Son of God. He told lots of stories (sermons) to teach people about right and wrong, and how they should behave with one another. (Christians)	follow when they are prayed in.	• 3.1 Do we need to prove God's existence?	• Minaret • Shahadah • Call to Prayer • Revelation • Angel Jibril • Qur'an • Holy • Mount Hira • Arabic • Teachings • Beliefs • Precious
Summer 2 1.4 What can we learn from sacred books?	• Stories give us messages and help us learn new things. • The Bible is the special book used be Christians. They believe these are messages from God. • The Qur'an is the special book used by Muslims. (Special Stories)	• The Bible is a collection of stories written by lots of people. It is split into two parts: The Old Testament and the New Testament. • The Bible give different stories which Christians use to guide them and help to make good choices. (Christians) • The Jewish holy text is called a Torah. This includes important messages and stories. (Judaism)	• The Torah is used by Jewish people. It is made up of 5 books. It has some stories which are also in the bible! Often, the Torah is read with a yad (a pointer). • The Bible is the Christian sacred text. The Bible is made up of two parts: The Old Testament (which is also in the Torah) and the New Testament. • In Islam, Muslims have a sacred text called the Quran. IT is a set of rules and laws Muslim people believe they should live by. It contains the work of Allah.	• F1 Which stories are special and why? • L2.2 Why is the Bible so important for Christians today? • 3.2 Does living biblically mean obeying the whole bible?	• Temptation • Sin • Tenakh • Saviour • Torah • Yad • Hebrew • Qur'an • Respect • Shepherd

Pioneers Year B:

Topic and Term	Sticky Knowledge from Little Explorers	Sticky Knowledge from this year	Sticky knowledge from this unit	Future Unit Links	Key vocabulary (tiered)
Autumn 1 1.3 Who is Jewish and what do they believe?	• Sukkot is a special festival for Jewish people.	• Christians believe that God is the Father of everyone. He looks after and guides us all. • The Bible is a collection of stories written by lots of people. It is split into two parts: The Old Testament and the New Testament. • The Bible give different stories which Christians use to guide them and help to make good choices. • Christians believe that Jesus is a real person, who is the Son of God. He told lots of stories (sermons) to teach people about right and wrong, and how they should behave with one another. (Christians) • Allah is the Muslim name for God. They believe Allah is the only God. • Muslims believe you should never draw an image of people or nature as you cannot make it as beautiful as Allah's creation.	• The Jewish holy text is called a Torah. This includes important messages and stories. • A Jewish place of worship is called a synagogue. The person who leads prayer in them is called a Rabbi. • Prayer is important to Jewish believers. It helps remind them of the word of God and helps them to lead their lives in a happy way.	• 1.1 Who is a Christian and what do they believe? • 1.2 Who is a Muslim and what do they believe? • L2.1 What do different people believe about God? • U2.1 Why do some people believe God exists? • 3.1 Do we need to prove God's existence?	• Jewish person • G-d • Star of David • Symbol • Meaning • Mezuzah • Scroll • Shema • Shabbat • Shabbat Shalom • Torah • Hebrew • Synagogue • Rabbi • Challah • Seder meal • Chanukah • Chanukiah • Dreidel • Oil • Kippah

		• A Muslim place of worship is called a mosque. There are special rules and rituals you need to follow when they are prayed in. (Muslims)			
Autumn 2 Why does Christmas matter to Christians?	• Christians go to a church to pray to God. (Special places) • Christians believe the world was created in 7 days. (What is special about our world?) • Vicars and priests are important to some Christian believers as they teach us about the word of God. (Special People) • Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus, the Son of God. This is a Christian celebration. (Special times)	•	• Christmas is a very important **celebration** around the world, as both a religious celebration for Christians, and a secular celebration. • Christians use the weeks before Christmas known as advent to prepare for the celebration of God becoming human in Jesus. • Advent is a time when people will use advent calendars, wreaths, and candles to remember the days leading up to the birth of Jesus. • The shepherds were the first people to visit Jesus in the manger and this	• L2.5 Why are festivals important to religious communities? • L2.5 a) How do people from religious and non-religious communities celebrate key festivals?	• Celebration • Christian • Christmas • Angel • Star • Bethlehem • Manger • Divinity • Symbolism • Advent • Incarnation • Secular

			shows how Jesus was born for everyone, rich and poor alike.		
Spring 1 and 2 1.6 How and why do we celebrate special and sacred times? (Easter focus)	• We also celebrate special events: our birthday, Christmas, Weddings etc. • We often give presents and celebrate with friends and family. • Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus, the Son of God. This is a Christian celebration. (Special times)	• Pesach (Passover) is begun with a Seder Celebration, which a special meal with family at home. During the meal, the story of Exodus is told from a book called the Haggadah. • Christians often celebrate Christmas by attending special services at Church, meals with family and saying prayers to thank God for sending his Son to earth. • Christmas is celebrated on 25th December. It is seen as the day Jesus was born in Bethlehem. (Hard times part 1)	• During the month of Ramadan, Muslims won't eat or drink during daylight hours, including water. This is referred to as fasting. Fasting is important during Ramadan because it allows individuals to devote themselves to their faith and it also brings them closer to God, Allah. • Eid al-Fitr is one of the biggest festivals in the Islamic calendar. It marks the end of Ramadan, which is a month-long fast. It is celebrated with prayer, food and decoration of the home. • Easter is a Christian Festival. It celebrates the life and death of Jesus, and the way that he taught people to forgive and make good choices.	• F4 Which times are special and why? • L2.5 Why are festivals important to religious communities? • U2.5 Is it better to express your beliefs in arts and architecture or in charity and generosity? • 3.7 How can people express the spiritual through the arts?	• Celebrate • Festival • Decoration • Symbol • Rejoicing • Weeping • Easter • Holy Week • Jerusalem • Palm Sunday • Last Supper • Betrayal • Arrested • Denial • Good Friday • Crucifixion • Tomb • Easter Sunday • Resurrection • Eid • Ramada • Fasting • Muslim • Believer
Summer 1 1.2 Who is a Muslim	• The Qur'an is the special book used by Muslims. (Special stories)	• Christians believe that God is the Father of everyone.	• Allah is the Muslim name for God. They believe Allah is the only God.	• 1.1 Who is a Christian and what do they believe?	• Islam • Muslim • Allah

and what do they believe? (part 2)	• Religious stories teach us messages, such as in the Muslim story of the Thirsty Camel, we are taught to treat each other with kindness. (Special World)	He looks after and guides us all. • The Bible is a collection of stories written by lots of people. It is split into two parts: The Old Testament and the New Testament. • The Bible give different stories which Christians use to guide them and help to make good choices. • Christians believe that Jesus is a real person, who is the Son of God. He told lots of stories (sermons) to teach people about right and wrong, and how they should behave with one another. (Christians)	• Shahadah is a statement of belief that Msuliams say and think many times a day. • Muslims believe that Muhammad heard the voice of God (Allah) and spent his life passing on the teachings of him. • Muslims believe there is only one God, and nothing is equal to God (Tawhid). • Many Mulsims will give money to the poor and this is usually 2.5% of their income and is known as Zakt. • During the month of Ramadan, those Muslims who can, will go without food and water during daylight hours and this is known as Sawm.	• 1.3 Who is Jewish and what do they believe? • L2.1 What do different people believe about God? • U2.1 Why do some people believe God exists? • 3.1 Do we need to prove God's existence?	• Muhammad • Prophet • Peace Be Upon Him (PBUH) • Inspired • Crescent • Star • Calligraphy • 99 Names • Mosque/Masjid • Imam • Prayer Mat • Wudu • Dome • Minaret • Shahadah • Call to Prayer • Revelation • Angel Jibril • Qur'an • Holy • Mount Hira • Arabic • Teachings • Beliefs • Precious
Summer 2 1.8 How should we care for others and the world, and why does it matter?	• Christians believe the world was created in 7 days. • We all live in a life cycle, just like other plants and animals. • Religious stories teach us messages, such as in the Muslim story of the Thirsty Camel, we are	•	• There are many stories in the Bible and Quran which tells people we should be kind, honest and forgiving. They also explain how we should make good choices.	• F6. What is special about our world? • L2.9 What can we learn from religions about deciding what is right and wrong? • U2.7 What matters most to	• Unique • Important • Teachings • Values • Benefits • Responsibilities • Caring • Gifts • Serving • Alms

	taught to treat each other with kindness. (Our World)		• One of the Ten Commandments in the Bible is to love and help other people. • Tzedekah is the Hebrew word for charity and giving. It also means doing the right thing for others. • Zakat is one part of a Muslim person's belief. They will give away some of their money each year to charity to help the poor and those in more need.	Christians and Humanists? • U2.8 What difference does it make to believe in…? • 3.10 Does religion help people to be good? • 3.11 What difference does it make to believe in…? • 3.12 Is religion a power for peace or a cause of conflict in the world today?	• Zakat • Charity • Tzedakah • Inspired • Mother Theresa • Dr Barnardo • Creation • Spoiled • Environment • Representatives • Tikkun Olam • Heal • Duties

Philosophers Year A:

Topic and Term	Sticky Knowledge from Little Explorers	Sticky Knowledge from Pioneers	Sticky Knowledge from this year	Sticky knowledge from this unit	Future Unit Links	Key vocabulary (tiered)
Autumn 1 - L2.7 What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today?	• Each person is individual and unique. • People have different religious beliefs and this is ok! • Christians believe God shows love for children through baptism. This is where children are blessed with	• Religions use symbols to show belonging: some Christians wear a cross or use the symbols of a fish. • Christian Baptisms involve using blessed water to clean and		• Christians often show their faith in different ways. Before meals, sometimes a prayer is said (called Grace) to thank God for the food about to be eaten. • Some Christians will go to a church or cathedral to pray and show respect to God.	• F5 Where do we belong? • 1.7 What does it mean to belong to a faith community? • L2.8 What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today? • U2.6 What does it meant to be a Muslim in Britain today? • 3.8 What is good and what	• Christian • God • Jesus • belief • community • family • duty • charity • faith • local • global • commandments • Testament • Church • Chapel • Cathedral • Denomination

	Holy Water and candles are lit.	purify people. This welcomes them to the Christian faith. • Christians and Muslims believe that marriage is a promise you make to look after and care for one another.		When here, they will often sing hymns and listen to parables (stories) from the Bible. It is also a chance to meet together with other members of the Christian community. • In church, Christians also say a special prayer called the Eucharist Prayer. This is where communion is taken, where wine and bread are eaten to represent Jesus' sacrifices.	is challenging about being a teenage Buddhist, Sikh or • Muslim in Britain today?	
Autumn 2 – L2.10 How do family life and festivals show what matters to Jewish people?	• Each person is individual and unique. • People have different religious beliefs • The Bible is a collection of stories written by lots of people. It is split into two parts: The Old Testament	• How the mezuzah in the home reminds Jewish people about God. • How Jewish artefacts are used and their meaning. • Shabbat is a special day of the week for Jewish people.		• Jewish people will rest on Shabbat because in the Torah they are told that as God rested on the seventh day of Creation, they should also do this. • The Torah contains the Ten Commandments, and the fourth commandment is to rest on Shabbat.	• L2.5 Why are festivals important to religious communities. • L2.1 Why do people pray?	• Shema • Progressive • Orthodox • Yom Kippur • Pesach • Shabbat • Jewish • Freedom • Forgiveness • Torah • Commandments • Moses • Festivals

	and the New Testament.	• What Jewish people might do to celbrate Shabbat.		• Rosh Hashanah is a celebration of the Jewish New Year.		
Spring 1 - L2.2 Why is the Bible so important for Christians today?	• Stories give us messages and help us learn new things. • The Bible is the special book used be Christians. They believe these are messages from God. • The Qur'an is the special book used by Muslims.	• The Torah is used by Jewish people. It is made up of 5 books. It has some stories which are also in the bible! Often, the Torah is read with a yad (a pointer). • The Bible is the Christian sacred text. The Bible is made up of two parts: The Old Testament (which is also in the Torah) and the New Testament. • In Islam, Muslims have a sacred text called the Quran. IT is a set of rules and laws Muslim		• The Bible is the holy book of Christianity. It is made up of two parts, firstly the Old Testament and secondly the New Testament. • Many Christians believe the Bible is the direct word of God. • Many Christians believe the Bible is the direct word of God.	• F1 Which stories are special and why? • 1.4 What can we learn from sacred books? • 3.2 Does living biblically mean obeying the whole Bible?	• Guidance • wisdom • Bible, • Christian • Old and New • Testament • Chapter • verses • creation • incarnation • salvation • temptation • interpretation • study • psalm

		people believe they should live by. It contains the work of Allah.				
Spring 2 - L2.5 Why are festivals important to religious communities?	• We also celebrate special events: our birthday, Christmas, Weddings etc. • We often give presents and celebrate with friends and family. • Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus, the Son of God. This is a Christian celebration.	• During the month of Ramadan, Muslims won't eat or drink during daylight hours, including water. This is referred to as fasting. Fasting is important during Ramadan because it allows individuals to devote themselves to their faith and it also brings them closer to God, Allah. • Eid al-Fitr is one of the biggest festivals in the Islamic calendar. It marks the end of Ramadan,	• The Bible is the holy book of Christianity. It is made up of two parts, firstly the Old Testament and secondly the New Testament. • Many Christians believe the Bible is the direct word of God. • Many Christians believe the Bible is the direct word of God. •	• Christians remember and celebrate Jesus' last week, death and resurrection. • For Christians, Palm Sunday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday are times to remember the joy, sadness or despair and hope felt by the followers of Jesus, and Jesus himself. • Christians believe Jesus was resurrected to be with his Father, God. This gives Christians hope that when they do things wrong they can be forgiven, and that when they die they will go to heaven.	• F4 Which times are special and why? • 1.6 How and why do we celebrate special and sacred times? • U2.5 Is it better to express your beliefs in arts and architecture or in charity and • generosity? • 3.7 How can people express the spiritual through the arts?	• Festival, • Symbolism • Christmas • Rituals • Stories • celebrate, • community • secular • charity • Holy Week • Resurrection • Salvation • Palm Sunday • Good Friday • Easter Sunday

		which is a month-long fast. It is celebrated with prayer, food and decoration of the home. • Easter is a Christian Festival. It celebrates the life and death of Jesus, and the way that he taught people to forgive and make good choices.				
Summer 1 - L2.1 What do different people believe about God? Christian focus and both Hindus and Muslims	• Christians believe that God is the Father of everyone. He looks after and guides us all. • The Bible is a collection of stories written by lots of people. It is split into two parts: The Old Testament	• Christians believe that God is the Father of everyone. He looks after and guides us all. • The Bible is a collection of stories written by lots of people. It is split into two parts: The Old Testament and the	•	• Christians think of God as Trinity – Father, Son and Holy Spirit. • Christians believe in one God that has three parts. Christians believe God took human form as Jesus Christ and that God is present today through the work of the Holy Spirit. • Muslims use the 99 Names of Allah (God).	• 1.1-3 Who is Christian / Muslim / Jewish and what do they believe? • U2.1 Why do some people believe God exists? • 3.2 Do we need to prove God's existence?	• God • Allah • Christian • Muslim • Holy • Trinity • Belief • Faith • Trust • Relationship • holy text, • Qu'ran, • Bible • St Paul • Moses

	and the New Testament. • The Bible give different stories which Christians use to guide them and help to make good choices. • Christians believe that Jesus is a real person, who is the Son of God. He told lots of stories (sermons) to teach people about right and wrong, and how they should behave with one another. •	New Testament. • The Bible give different stories which Christians use to guide them and help to make good choices. • Christians believe that Jesus is a real person, who is the Son of God. He told lots of stories (sermons) to teach people about right and wrong, and how they should behave with one another.				
Summer 2 - L2.4 Why do people pray?	• A special place is somewhere that makes us feel happy and safe.	• A Christian place of worship can be a church, chapel or cathedral.	• Christians believe that God is the Father of everyone. He	• Prayer for Christians is all to do with a relationship with God. Christians pray for	• F3 Which places are special and why? • 1.5 What makes some places sacred?	• Prayer • private • public • Lord's • Prayer,

	• Christians go to a church to pray to God. • A church sometimes has a stained glass window which shows stories from the Bible. • Churches sometimes have a font to baptise children and adults.	• Muslims pray in a mosque. • Jewish people pray in a synagogue.	looks after and guides us all. • The Bible is a collection of stories written by lots of people. It is split into two parts: The Old Testament and the New Testament. • The Bible give different stories which Christians use to guide them and help to make good choices. •	different purposes including asking, thanking, saying sorry and praising. • Muslims pray 5 times a day, in a clean place facing Makkah, they pray alone and with others and believe body language of submission and equality are very important. • Many Hindus have home shrines where they pray. Prayer for Hindus is about connecting with god.	• U2.4 If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship? • 3.6 Should religious buildings be sold to feed the starving?	• First Surah of the Qur'an, • Gayatri • Mantra, • atheist, • beliefs, • practice, • impact, • answered, • unanswered.

Philosophers Year B:

Topic and Term	Sticky Knowledge from Little Explorers	Sticky Knowledge from Pioneers	Sticky Knowledge from this year	Sticky knowledge from this unit	Future Unit Links	Key vocabulary (tiered)
Autumn 1 -L2.8 What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today?	• Each person is individual and unique. • People have different religious beliefs and this is ok! • Christians believe God shows love for children	• Religions use symbols to show belonging: some Christians wear a cross or use the symbols of a fish. • Muslims believe that you should not show images of Allah or Mohammad as a sign as respect.		• During Hindy weddings, certain rituals and symbols are used such as: henna patterns to show love; canopies called mandaps to represent setting up a life together and walking	• F5: Where do we belong? • 1.7 What does it mean to belong to a faith community? • L2.7 What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today?	• Deity • Murtis • Puja • Mandir • Aarti • Bhajans • God • Goddess • Brahman • Brahma • Trimurti • Vishnu

	through baptism. This is where children are blessed with Holy Water and candles are lit. (Where do we belong?)	They often use calligraphy and geometric patterns. • Christian Baptisms involve using blessed water to clean and purify people. This welcomes them to the Christian faith. • Muslims do not baptize their children. Instead, a ceremony involving whispering a prayer to the baby and giving them something sweet as well as choosing a name from the Quran is held. • Christians and Muslims believe that marriage is a promise you make to look after and care for one another.		around a sacred fire to show protection. • Traditional Indian dress is often worn: white symbolises purity and red is for fertility, for children. • Hindus worship together at a mandir or temple where Puja is performed.	• U2.6 What does it meant to be a Muslim in Britain today? • 3.8 What is good and what is challenging about being a teenage Buddhist, Sikh or Muslim in Britain today?	• Shiva • Supreme • Artha • Kama • Moksha • Reincarnation
Autumn 2 – L2.5a) How do people from religious and non-religious communities celebrate key festivals?	• Each person is individual and unique. • People have different religious beliefs and this is ok.	• Some celebrations are for religious events (like Christmas and Easter) and some are for other reasons (like New Year)	• During Hindy weddings, certain rituals and symbols are used such as: henna patterns to show love; canopies	• Light is a universal symbol used by many different communities. Both religious (like Hindus and Sikhs for Diwali, and Christians for	• L2.3 Why is Jesus inspiring to some people? (Holy Week) • L2.6 Why do some people that that life is a journey and	• Humanist • Sociologist • Diwali • Non-religious • Christmas • Easter • Guru Nanak • Harvest • Light

			called mandaps to represent setting up a life together and walking around a sacred fire to show protection. • Traditional Indian dress is often worn: white symbolises purity and red is for fertility, for children. • Hindus worship together at a mandir or temple where Puja is performed.	Christmas) and non-religious people use light to celebrate special days and represent the idea of overcoming darkness with light and hope. • Preparations, traditions, and reflection are common to most festivals, though specific practises differ. • Diwali, the 'Festival of Lights' is celebrated by Hindus and Sikhs. For Hindus, it most commonly marks the story of Rama and Sita, which symbolises the victory of light over dark. • Community celebrations like the Harvest Festival are often non-religious. Humanists and community groups use these to celebrate	what significant experieces mark this? • U2.7 What matters most to Christians and humanists?	• Darkness • Community

				seasonal change, show gratitude for food and practise sharing. • Festivals help a community build its identity and sense of belonging. • Humanists believe in celebrating life and community. • Sociologists learn through surveys (questionnaires) and interviews where they ask individuals about their own experience.		
Spring 1 and 2 0 L2.3 Why is Jesus inspiring to some people?	• We are all special in our own way – people help us, people give us advice and some people do things for us. • Vicars and priests are important to some Christan believers as	• Easter is a Christian Festival. It celebrates the life and death of Jesus, and the way that he taught people to forgive and make good choices.	• Festivals help a community build its identity and sense of belonging.	• Christians celebrate Holy week and Easter Sunday which are crucial within Christianity. Holy week is the last week of Jesus' life. • Jesus is inspirational to not only Christians but other religions around the world.	• F2 Which people are special and why? • U2.2 What would Jesus do? Can we live by the values of Jesus in the twenty-first century? • 3.3 What is so radical about Jesus?	• incarnation • The beatitudes • Gospel • Holy Week • Easter • story • celebration • viewpoint • inspiration • miracle

	they teach us about the word of God. • Guru Nanak is the person who found Sikhism.					
Summer 1 - L2.9 What can we learn from religions about deciding what is right and wrong?	•	• There are many stories in the Bible and Quran which tells people we should be kind, honest and forgiving. They also explain how we should make good choices. • One of the Ten Commandments in the Bible is to love and help other people. • Tzedekah is the Hebrew word for charity and giving. It also means doing the right thing for others. • Zakat is one part of a Muslim person's belief. They will give away some of their money each year to charity to help the poor and	• Jesus is inspirational to not only Christians but other religions around the world. • Diwali, the 'Festival of Lights' is celebrated by Hindus and Sikhs. For Hindus, it most commonly marks the story of Rama and Sita, which symbolises the victory of light over dark. • Humanists believe in celebrating life and community.	• Many religions have golden rules: Christianity: Love your neighbour as yourself; Humanism: Treat other people as you'd want to be treated in their situation; don't do things you wouldn't want to have done to you; Judaism: What is hateful to you, do not do to your neighbour. • Humanists believe that you should use your knowledge of right and wrong, as well as you conscience to make choices. • Christians believe the story of Adam and Eve show that we should be wary of temptation, and use our conscience to	• 1.8 How should we care for others and the world, and why does it matter? • U2.7 What matters most to Christians and Humanists? • 3.10 Does religion help people to be good?	• Covenant • Trimurti • Avatar • Brahman • Morality • Atheist • Humanist • Golden Rule • God • Goddess • Judaism • Hinduism • Ten commandments • Beatitudes • Ethical • Muslim • Sikhism

		those in more need.		make good choices. • Jesus is said to have performed different miracles which have inspired Christians in different ways.		
Summer 2 - L2.6 Why do some people think that life is like a journey and what significant experiences mark this?	• We also celebrate special events: our birthday, Christmas, Weddings etc. • We often give presents and celebrate with friends and family. • Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus, the Son of God. This is a Christian celebration.	• During the month of Ramadan, Muslims won't eat or drink during daylight hours, including water. This is referred to as fasting. Fasting is important during Ramadan because it allows individuals to devote themselves to their faith and it also brings them closer to God, Allah. • Eid al-Fitr is one of the biggest festivals in the Islamic calendar. It marks the end of Ramadan, which is a month-long fast. It is celebrated with prayer, food and decoration of the home.	•	• Many religions have an initiation ceremony. In Judaism this is a Bar/Bat Mitzvah, in Christianity it is called confirmation, and in Hinduism this is a sacred thread ceremony. • Initiation ceremonies often involve taking on religious responsibility, such as following commandments or studying the Vedas. • Many religions celebrate a marriage ceremony when people decide to spend their lives together. These usually involve saying vows and promises before God. • Some religions see life as a	• FS: Which times are special and why? • 1.6 How and why do we celebrate special and sacred times?	Celebration, Bar/Bat Mitzvah, sacred, Wedding, marriage, ceremony, Metaphor, journey, Sacred Thread/ Upanayana, Milestone, confirmation, promise, Commandment, scripture, Initiation, Vedas, Karma

		• Easter is a Christian Festival. It celebrates the life and death of Jesus, and the way that he taught people to forgive and make good choices.		journey with different milestones to pass on the way from birth to death. Some examples are joining a religious community as a child, taking on more responsibility for your own faith as you become an adult, and committing to a life partner by making promises in front of God.		

Trailblazers Year A:

Topic and Term	Sticky Knowledge from Pioneers	Sticky Knowledge from Philosophers	Sticky Knowledge from this year	Sticky knowledge from this unit	Future Unit Links	Key vocabulary (tiered)
Autumn 1 - U2.1 Why do some people think God exists?	• Christians believe that God is the Father of everyone. He looks after and guides us all. • The Bible is a collection of stories written by lots of people. It is split into two parts: The Old	• Christians think of God as Trinity – Father, Son and Holy Spirit. • Christians believe in one God that has three parts. Christians believe God took human form as Jesus Christ and that God is present today through the work of the Holy Spirit. • Muslims use the 99 Names of Allah (God).		• The Census is completed every 4 years. This collects information about peoples' beliefs. • People can be split into two groups: religious and non-religious. • A thesis believes God exists, an Agnostic is not fully sure whether God exists and an Atheist does not believe God exists.	• 1.1-3 Who is Christian/ Muslim / Jewish and what do they believe? • L2.1 What do different people believe about God? • 3.1 Do we need to prove God's existence?	• Statistics/Census • Exist/Existence • Theist • Agnostic • Atheist • Buddhist • Sikh • Father • Spirit (Holy Spirit) • Son • Trinity • Almighty/ All-Powerful • Eternal • Fortress • Big Story • Evidence/Proof/Challenge • Presence • Universe • Truth

	Testament and the New Testament. • The Bible give different stories which Christians use to guide them and help to make good choices. • Christians believe that Jesus is a real person, who is the Son of God. He told lots of stories (sermons) to teach people about right and wrong, and how they should behave with one another.					• Metaphors/Similes • Witness • Fact/Belief/Opinion • Interpretation • Chance/Accidence/Purpose • Random/Design • Evolution • Big Bang Theory
Autumn 2 - U2.6 What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today?	• Each person is individual and unique. • People have different	• Religions use symbols to show belonging: some Christians wear a cross or use the symbols of a fish. • Muslims believe that you should	• Christians often show their faith in different ways. Before meals, sometimes a prayer is said	• There are 5 Pillars of Islam: Shahada (one God), Salah (prayer), Zakat (charity), Sawm (fasting), Hajj (pilgrimage).	• F5: Where do we belong? • 1.7 What does it mean to belong to a faith community?	• Five Pillars of Islam • Ibadah • Belief in Action • Muezzin • Shahadah • Salat • Rak'ahs • Wudu

	religious beliefs and this is ok! • Christians believe God shows love for children through baptism. This is where children are blessed with Holy Water and candles are lit.	not show images of Allah or Mohammad as a sign as respect. They often use calligraphy and geometric patterns. • Christian Baptisms involve using blessed water to clean and purify people. This welcomes them to the Christian faith. • Muslims do not baptize their children. Instead, a ceremony involving whispering a prayer to the baby and giving them something sweet as well as choosing a name from the Quran is held. • Christians and Muslims believe that marriage is a promise you make to look after and care for one another.	(called Grace) to thank God for the food about to be eaten. • Some Christians will go to a church or cathedral to pray and show respect to God. When here, they will often sing hymns and listen to parables (stories) from the Bible. It is also a chance to meet together with other members of the Christian community. • In church, Christians also say a special prayer called the Eucharist Prayer. This is where communion is taken, where wine and bread are eaten to	• Muslims travel from across the world to Mecca. Most arrive by aeroplane from foreign countries. Pilgrims wear the 'ihram'. White cloth is worn, so all people are equal, whether rich or poor. • Muhammad was born in Mecca in Saudi Arabia in AD 570. He worked as a merchant and became known for his honesty. He was a deeply spiritual person and would often meditate on Mount Hira. It was here the Quran was revealed to him by the Angel Gabriel.	• L2.7 What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today? • L2.8 What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today? • 3.8 What is good and what is challenging about being a teenage Buddhist, Sikh or • Muslim in Britain today?	• Daily Prayer • Sawm • Fasting • Ramadan • Discipline • Zakat • Alms Giving • Ummah • Hajj • Pilgrimage • Mecca/Makkah • Kab'ah • Mina • Ibrahim • Holy Qur'an • Respect • Surah 1 • Surah 17 • Commandments • Authority • Guidance • Sunnah • Hadith • Mosque • Masjid • Imam • Impact • Daily • Regularly • Annually • Lifetime

			represent Jesus' sacrifices.			
Spring 1 - U2.7 What matters most to Christians and Humanists?		• There are many stories in the Bible and Quran which tells people we should be kind, honest and forgiving. They also explain how we should make good choices. • One of the Ten Commandments in the Bible is to love and help other people. • Tzedekah is the Hebrew word for charity and giving. It also means doing the right thing for others. • Zakat is one part of a Muslim person's belief. They will give away some of their money each year to charity to help the poor and those in more need.	• Many religions have golden rules: Christianity: Love your neighbour as yourself; Humanism: Treat other people as you'd want to be treated in their situation; don't do things you wouldn't want to have done to you; Judaism: What is hateful to you, do not do to your neighbour. • Humanists believe that you should use your knowledge of right and wrong, as well as you conscience to make choices. • Christians believe the	• Humanists believe that there is no specific purpose to the universe. We should make ethical decisions: take responsibility for right and wrong actions/decisions; live a positive life for the good of all human beings and work towards solutions for mankind and learn from mistakes. • Many stories in the Bible teach the concept of justice. For example, the story of the adulterous woman teaches that we all make mistakes and should consider our own actions before judging others. • The western religions (Christianity, Judaism and Islam) believe that peace is brought about by an emphasis on peace in the community.	• 1.8 How should we care for others and the world, and why does it matter? • L2.9 What can we learn from religions about deciding right and wrong? • 3.10 Does religion help people to be good?	• Villains • Deceive • Jealousy • Hatred • Greed • Thoughts and Deeds • Rules • Principles • Rank • Behaviour • Actions • Good/Bad/Worse • Mixture • Black and White • Shades of Grey • Image of God • Sinful • Vandalism • Consequences • The Fall • Explanation • Code for Living • Moral Concepts • Fairness • Justice • forgiveness • Freedom • Truth • Honesty • Kindness • Peace • Commandments • Neighbour • Followers • Samaritan • Attitude • Intentions • Roots and Fruits

			story of Adam and Eve show that we should be wary of temptation, and use our conscience to make good choices.			• Good fruit • Valuable things • Values • Clash
Spring 2 - U2.2 What would Jesus do? (Can we live by the values of Jesus in the twenty-first century?)	• We are all special in our own way – people help us, people give us advice and some people do things for us. • Vicars and priests are important to some Christan believers as they teach us about the word of God. • Guru Nanak is the person who found Sikhism.		• Christians believe Jesus is real (not like the • Disney heroes), and he died for a reason, and came alive again at Easter. • Jewish people teach that Moses was a holy man. People all over the world have been inspired by • Great religious leaders for many hundreds of years, in their millions • 4 famous books about Jesus' life,	• Jesus was a 'man with a mission': he had 5 points: to give poor people good news, to free prisoners, to help the blind to see, to give liberty to oppressed people and to tell people God would bless them this year. • The Bible places emphasis on love. One example is in 1 Corinthians 13, known as Saint Paul's Letter about Love. • Jesus also taught his disciples and followers about 'agape love'. This means 'self-sacrifice love'. This means to love and treat others with respect and dignity.	• F2 Which people are special and why? • L2.3 Why is Jesus inspiring to some people? • 3.3 What is so radical about Jesus?	• Teachings • Values • Example • Local • National • Global • Mission • Fulfiiled • Love • Agape (self-sacrificial • love) • Forgiveness • Justice • Fairness • Moral Dilemma • resist • Reflect • Anointed • Proclaim • Judge • Reward • Generosity • Greed • Tithing • WWJD • Confess

			called 'Gospels', are named for their writers: Matthew, Mark, Luke, John. They are in the Bible. 'Gospel' means 'Good News'.			
Summer 1 and 2 - U2.3 What do religions say to us when life gets hard?	•	•	• Hindus worship together at a mandir or temple where Puja is performed. • There are many shrines inside the temple. Going to worship at a shrine is like visiting the gods and goddesses. • Hindu worshippers ring a bell at the shrine to awaken God. Prayers are said and offerings such as food are made. • During worship, the aarti lamp is	• Soul: something that many people believe is inside us that makes us who we are. Some people believe our souls live on in some form after death. • Hindus believe in karma. This is the idea that for every action, there is a reaction or consequence. If you are kind and considerate, you will have good karma; however, if you are selfish, you will have bad karma. This will affect how you will live in the next life. • God judges us according to the decisions we have made within our life. All these religions teach	• 3.4 Is death the end? Does it matter? • 3.5 Why is there suffering? Are there any solutions?	• Life • Death • Ultimate Questions • Suffering • Recognise • Reflect • Spirit • Soul • Faith • Encourage • Comfort • Bereaved • Life after death • Afterlife • Judgement • Deeds • Consequence • Heaven • Paradise • Salvation • Karma • Samsara • Reincarnation • Moksha • Liturgies • Meditations • Funeral • Eulogy • Order of service

			lit and offered to the deity. It is then seen as having become filled with the deity's blessings and energy.	that if we have made positive decisions something positive will happen - we will go to Paradise or Heaven. Each of these religions also teaches that if we have made bad decisions then we will suffer consequences.		• Live life to the full

Trailblazers Year B:

Topic and Term	Sticky Knowledge from Pioneers	Sticky Knowledge from Philosophers	Sticky Knowledge from this year	Sticky knowledge from this unit	Future Unit Links	Key vocabulary (tiered)
Autumn 1 – U2.10 Green Religion? How and why should religious communities do more to care for the Earth?	• The story of creation in Christianity • How to express our own ideas about how to care for the world and nature	• God is described in the Bible through creation, the fall and incarnation. • Believing in God influences the lives of believers – it affects their personal world views.		• Christians believe that if they live sensibly and in partnership with the earth, it will bring them closer to God. • Celebrations and worship remind Christians of their duty as stewards. Jumans have a special responsibility as stewards to look after the planet. • All Muslims believe that Allah created,	U2.8 What difference does it make to believe in ahimsa, grace and/or ummah?	Khalifa Bhumi Ahimsa Tu B'Shevat Mass urbanisation Humanists Activist Climate Justice Operation Noah Stewardship Environment Pollution Fossil fuels Allah Qur'an

				owns and sustains the world. • Jews people that God created the world and gave human beings a special responsibility within creation to cultivate it, guard it and use it wisely. • Humanists believe that as there is no God or supernatural force, human beings must take sole responsibility for solving the world's environmental problems. • Hindus believe everything around us is part of nature: we shoudl practise ahisma (the principle of non-violence) with the Earth.		
Autumn 2 - U2.8 What difference does it make to believe in Ahimsa, Grace and/or Ummah?		• There are many stories in the Bible and Quran which tells people we should	• Hindus believe everything around us is part of nature: we shoudl	• The grace of God in Christianity is the belief that God loves	• 1.8 How should we care for others and the	• Commitment • Impact • Ahimsa • Harmless • Karma

		be kind, honest and forgiving. They also explain how we should make good choices. • One of the Ten Commandments in the Bible is to love and help other people. • Tzedekah is the Hebrew word for charity and giving. It also means doing the right thing for others. • Zakat is one part of a Muslim person's belief. They will give away some of their money each year to charity to help the poor and those in more need.	practise ahisma (the principle of non-violence) with the Earth.	people unconditionally and is willing to offer forgiveness to anyone for anything. • The worldwide Muslim community is called the Ummah. • Ahimsa is an ancient Indian principle of nonviolence which applies to all living beings. It's a religious value.	world, and why does it matter? • 3.11 What difference does it make to believe in…?	• Reincarnation • Gandhi • Liberation • Community relations • International relations • Sewa • Acts of Service • Grace • Unconditional Love • Forgiveness • Resurrection • Submission • Last Supper • Noel Chevasse • Meditation • Prayer • The Messenger • A line of Messengers • Grand story • Early Life • The Night of Power • The Night of Ascent • The Town of the Prophet • The Road to Makkah • The Farewell • Ummah • Worldwide Community • Pilgrimage • Makkah • Hajj • Zakat • Sunni

						• Shi'ah
Spring 1 and 2 - U2.5 Is it better to express your beliefs in arts and architecture or in charity and generosity?		• A church sometimes has a stained glass window which shows stories from the Bible.	• There are 5 Pillars of Islam: Shahada (one God), Salah (prayer), Zakat (charity), Sawm (fasting), Hajj (pilgrimage).	• In Islamic art and architecture, there are no images of Allah and for many Muslims no image of humans because they believe they mislead rather than enlighten us. Instead, geometric and natural pattern is used to create beauty. • Cathedrals have been created, often over many hundreds of years, to make space for people to worship God and to express in architecture a Christian sense of the grandeur of God and the value of spiritual life. They are places for wonderful music, weddings and funerals, everyday	• 3.7 How can people express the spiritual through the arts?	• Art • Architecture • Impressive • Poverty • Wealth • Calligraphy • Geometric Art • Representational Art • Actions • Cathedral • Critical • Defend • Impact • Sacred Space • Mislead • Enlighten • PBUH • Spiritual power • Islamic Relief • Muslim Aid • Charitable • Zakat • Christian Aid • Donor • Achieved

				prayer, community life and most importantly worship. • Christians believe that Jesus Christ was the greatest teacher who ever lived. He often used parables, or stories, to teach important lessons that they believe they can still learn from today.		
Summer 1 and 2 - U2.4 If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship?	• A special place is somewhere that makes us feel happy and safe. • Christians go to a church to pray to God. • A church sometimes has a stained glass window which shows stories from the Bible. • Churches sometimes have a font to baptise	• Each person is individual and unique. • People have different religious beliefs and this is ok! • Christians believe God shows love for children through baptism. This is where children are blessed with Holy Water and candles are lit.	• Pesach (Passover) is begun with a Seder Celebration, which a special meal with family at home. During the meal, the story of Exodus is told from a book called the Haggadah. • Christians often celebrate Christmas by attending special services at Church, meals with family and saying prayers to thank God for sending his Son to earth. • Christmas is celebrated on 25th December. It is seen as	• Baptist Church: Babies are not baptised. Adults are baptised when they are ready to commit to Christ • Anglican Church: Babies are baptised to welcome them to the church family and ask God to protect them. • Judaism - A Jewish place of worship is called a	• F3: Which places are special and why? • 1.7: What makes some places sacred? • L2.5: Why do people pray? • 3.6: Should religious buildings be sold to feed the starving?	• Place of worship • Anglican Church • Baptist Church • Equal • Baptistery • Immersion • Lord's Supper • Pastor • Holy Communion • Bread & Wine • Lectern • Congregation • Font • Altar • Priest • Mandir • Deity / Murti • Shrine • Sadhu

	children and adults.		the day Jesus was born in Bethlehem.	'synagogue' = 'house of assembly' (a place to get together), also called 'schul' = school (a place to learn). • Hinduism - A Hindu temple is called a mandir. It is a sacred place for Hindu worship.		• Shikara • Orthodox • Synagogue • traditional • Reform • Synagogue • modernised • Synagogue - House of Assembly • Schul – School • Ark • Bimah • Torah • Ner Tamid • Skull Cap • Talit