

Year A	Robin	Puffin	Swift	Eagle
Autumn 1	Why do Christians perform nativity plays at Christmas? <i>Christianity</i>	What do my sense tell me about religion and belief? <i>Christianity, Hinduism, Judaism</i>	Where to religious beliefs come from? <i>Christianity</i>	Is believing in God reasonable? <i>Multi / Humanism</i>
Autumn 2		How does a celebration bring a community together? <i>Islam / Christianity</i>	What do we mean by truth? Is seeing believing? <i>Multi; including Sikh views on God as truth</i>	How has belief in religion impacted on music and art through history? <i>Christianity / Islam</i>
Spring 1	Why do Christians put a cross in an Easter Garden? <i>Christianity</i>	What do Jewish people remember on Shabbat? <i>Judaism</i>	How do / have religious groups contribute to society and culture? <i>Hinduism / Christianity</i>	What can we lean about the world / knowledge / meaning of life from the great philosophers? <i>Buddhism / Christianity</i>
Spring 2		What does the cross mean to Christians? <i>Christianity</i>	What do Muslims believe about God? <i>Islam</i>	Creation or science: conflicting or complementary? <i>Christianity / Humanism</i>
Summer 1	Why is the word of God so important to Christians? <i>Christianity</i>	How did the universe come to be? <i>Hinduism, Christianity</i>	Includes theological aspects. What does sacrifice mean? <i>Multi / Humanism</i>	How do Hindus make sense of the world? <i>Hinduism</i>
Summer 2				

RE - Year A - Autumn

Puffin

Swift

Eagle

Focus: What do my senses tell me about the world of religion and belief?

Focus: Where do Christian religious beliefs come from?

Focus: Is believing in God reasonable?

- The five senses (see, hear, smell, touch, taste) and how they are engaged in religion and worship
- The worship practice of Hindu Puja
- Visual art, e.g., Murti / Image of Hindu God
- Artefacts, e.g., Arti Lamp has five wicks one for each blessing
- Smell - incense is used as part of Hindu worship at a shrine
- Taste - food such as fruit is left at the shrine as an offering to the Gods

- God: specifically, the Christian belief in one God, who is described as Trinity (Father, Son, Holy Spirit)
- Sources of authority that explain to Christians the nature of God, eg Bible, experience, creeds
- Jesus: as God incarnate, also known as the Son of God.
- The Christian belief that Jesus fulfilled prophecies about the Messiah
- The Christian belief that humans are made in God's image, but became sinful and needed saving
- Textual theology; considering genre, author, context and audience in relation to the Bible

- What makes for a reasonable argument
- Arguments for the existence of God made by some Christians
- Arguments from a humanist perspective against the existence of God
- Arguments for the existence of God which have come from outside mainstream religious thought (Pascal's wager)

Focus: How does a celebration bring a community together?

Focus: What do we mean by truth? Is seeing believing?

Focus: How has belief in Christianity and Islam impacted on music and art throughout history?

- How Christians celebrate Christmas/Easter.
- How Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr and Eid-ul-Adha.
- How do these festivals help to bring the religious communities together?

- Different views about the nature and existence of God
- The difference between knowledge, belief and opinion
- The complex nature of concepts such as truth and reality
- Debates about whether something can be proven
- Sikh beliefs about God as Supreme Truth, Ultimate reality and Sustainer of all things
- Use of the term Waheguru and other titles used for God

- Explain divergent role of music in worship in the history of the Christian Church.
- Explain how art has been used in Christianity to reflect key events and facilitate worship.
- Explain key teachings from the Quran, the Hadith and important Muslim teachers (Al-Ghazali) in regard to the use of music and art.
- Explain, using a range of reasons, responses to instances of Aniconism and Iconoclasm in Muslims and Christian history.

RE - Year A - Spring

Puffin	Swift	Eagle
<p>Focus: What do Jewish people remember on Shabbat?</p>	<p>Focus: How do religious groups contribute to society and culture?</p>	<p>Focus: Why should we be good? What do the great philosophers teach about the meaning of life?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Jewish story of creation and relate it to observing Shabbat. • Jews believe in one God and that He is the creator. • Shabbat is celebrated as a weekly tradition for Jewish families. • The symbolism of the key artefacts used during Shabbat: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Candles - are lit before Shabbat to create peace in the home. - Challah Bread - a special plaited bread to show how Jews love Shabbat. - Kiddush Cup - a special goblet that holds the wine that is blessed for Shabbat. - Zemirot - the special songs sung at the table for Shabbat. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian teachings about compassion and care for the most vulnerable in society e.g., Agape, "Love your neighbour ..." • Hindu teachings about compassion and care for the most vulnerable in society e.g., seva (to serve selflessly), following dharma (duty). • The life and work of a Christian individual whose faith impacts (or impacted) on their actions e.g., Martin Luther King, Mother Teresa, Edith Cavell. • The role of the Hindu community in charity work as an expression of dharma e.g., Sewa UK, Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushtottam Swaminarayan Sanstha. • The life and work of a Hindu whose faith impacts (or impacted on) their actions e.g., Mahatma Gandhi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ways different philosophers or religions understand abstract concepts, including varying views about the existence of the soul in classical Greek Philosophy, Hinduism and Christianity. • Some of the key teachings about morality in Christianity/Hinduism/Buddhism, their similarities and differences. • Two influential schools of moral philosophy; the deontological and utilitarian. • The work of philosophers: Plato & Kant
<p>Focus: What does the cross mean to Christians?</p>	<p>Focus: What do Muslims believe about God?</p>	<p>Focus: Creation or Science: Conflicting or Complementary?</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Easter narrative in the Bible. • Christians believe Jesus' died on a cross (crucifixion) to save people (salvation). • Christians believe Jesus came back to life (resurrection). • Christians believe Easter gives people hope of a new life, now and in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The concept of Tawhid. • The impact of Tawhid on Muslims. • The impact of the Qur'an containing the actual words of God. • How the existence of God is explained in Muslim teachings. • How the Muslim view of deity differs from that of other religions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation: Christian belief that humans are made in God's image, by God. • Theistic Evolution: Awareness of the relationship between the Genesis narratives and scientific explanations. • Scientific Theory: The Big Bang Theory. • Textual theology: consideration of the genre of Genesis. • Logic: debates about whether some things can be proven.

RE - Year A - Summer

Puffin

Swift

Eagle

Focus: How did the universe come to be?

Focus: What does sacrifice mean?

Focus: How do Hindus make sense of the world?

- The creation stories within Christian and Hindu traditions.
- Non-religious ideas about the origin of the universe.

- At least one interpretation of the term 'sacrifice'
- The story of Abraham/Ibrahim and Isaac/Ismail and the place of sacrifice in Judaism/Islam
- Christians believe Jesus was the 'ultimate' sacrifice for the forgiveness of sins.
- Humanist views on altruism and charity, considering the reasoned approach to these.

- Hindus believe in a God with many faces Brahma.
- Hindus believe truth is eternal.
- Hindus strive to achieve dharma - the right way of living (duties, rights, laws, behaviour and virtues)
- Karma - how Hindus act for others and themselves.
- Murti -an image, statue of the divine and seen as a deity.
- Samsara - the cycle of birth, death and rebirth
- Moksha - is when the soul passes through many lives.
- Who Mahatma Gandhi was and why he influenced the concept of ahimsa - a total avoidance of harming any living thing by deeds, words and actions.

Year B	Robin	Puffin	Swift	Eagle
Autumn 1	Why do Christians perform nativity plays at Christmas? <i>Christianity</i>	What is light an important symbol for Christians, Jews and Hindus? <i>Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism</i>	How do people express commitment to a religion / worldview in different ways? <i>Hinduism or Judaism / Sikhism</i>	How and why does religion bring peace and conflict? <i>Multi</i>
Autumn 2		What does the nativity story teach Christians about Jesus? <i>Christianity</i>	What is the Trinity? <i>Christianity</i>	How do Buddhists explain the suffering in the world? <i>Buddhism</i>
Spring 1	Why do Christians put a cross in an Easter Garden? <i>Christianity</i>	How do Christians belong to their faith family? <i>Christianity</i>	What is philosophy? How do people make moral decisions? <i>Christianity / Humanism</i>	What does it mean to be human? Is being happy the greatest purpose in life? <i>Humanism / Christianity</i>
Spring 2		How do Jewish people celebrate Passover (Pesach)? <i>Judaism</i>	Why is there so much diversity of belief in Christianity? <i>Christianity</i>	What difference does the resurrection make to Christians? <i>Christianity</i>
Summer 1	Why is the word of God so important to Christians? <i>Christianity</i>	Why do people have different views about the idea of God? <i>Multi / Humanism</i>	What difference does being a Muslim make to daily life? <i>Islam</i>	How do beliefs shape identity for Muslims? <i>Islam</i>
Summer 2				

RE - Year B - Autumn

Puffin

Swift

Eagle

Focus: Why is light an important symbol for Christians, Jews and Hindus?

Focus: How do people express a commitment to a religion or worldview in different ways?

Focus: How and why does religion bring peace and conflict?

- The Christian belief that Jesus is the Light of The World (John 8:12)
- How the Diwali story reflects Hindu beliefs about good and evil.
- How the Hanukkah story reflects Jewish beliefs about God as provider.
- The symbolic meaning of lighting the Shabbat Candle.

- The importance of rites of passage in terms of religious identity.
- The role of baptism (infant and adult) in shaping religious identity in the Christian community.
- The importance of Bar and Bat Mitzvah in shaping religious identity in the Jewish community.
- The Amrit ceremony as a milestone in shaping religious identity in the Khalsa.

- Religion is a useful cover (to justify heinous crimes) and a powerful motivator (interpretations of texts) for conflict
- Interpretations lead to beliefs about how to behave
- It's important not to group all people of one religious background under one bracket and judge a whole group of people by the actions of a few
- 'Holy' wars are justified by religions
- Lots of wars are started because of non-religious causes
- Many people see war to be a last resort and seek peace

Focus: What does the Nativity story teach Christians about Jesus?

Focus: What is the Trinity?

Focus: How do Buddhists explain the suffering in the world?

- The Christian belief that God became human in Jesus.
- The Nativity narratives are in the books of Luke and Matthew in the Bible.
- How incarnation and salvation relate to one another for Christians.
- Jesus is an important and historical figure to Christians.
- Christians use the nativity story to influence their actions at Christmas, e.g., thankfulness and giving

- God: Christian belief in one God, who is described as Trinity (Father, Son, Holy Spirit).
- Jesus: As God incarnate, also known as the Son of God.
- Incarnation: Jesus as one of the three persons of the Trinity.
- Holy Spirit: God as spiritually active in the world

- The varying beliefs about God, the Buddha, the Four Noble Truths, the cycle of birth, death and rebirth and the Eightfold Pathway
- The different views about the nature of knowledge, meaning and existence.
- Buddhist perspectives on moral issues and consideration of the consequences of action in relation to Karma.
- The use of Jakata Tales as a source of moral guidance

RE - Year B - Spring

Puffin

Swift

Eagle

Focus: How do Christians belong to their faith family?

Focus: What is philosophy? How do people make moral decisions?

Focus: What does it mean to be human? Is being happy the greatest purpose in life?

- How Christenings and baptisms show Christians belong to their faith families.
- How artifacts are used to show Christians belong to their faith families.
- The use of light and water in both infant and adult baptisms.
- Different symbols that show belonging.
- The church is a group of people and not just a building.

- Difference between knowledge, belief and opinion.
- The complex nature of concepts such as truth, reality, happiness, identity, hope, justice.
- The nature of a philosophical question.
- Awareness of variant perspectives about whether some things can be proven.
- The influence on moral decision making of factors such as experience, family, history, culture or community (including religious communities).
- Utilitarianism or Hedonism as a way of making moral decisions.

- Plato's views on virtue and happiness according to The Republic alongside Christs blessings as delivered in the Beatitudes and Humanists 10 Commitments.
- Diogenes 'Cynical' beliefs regarding wealth, power and happiness.
- Theological and Philosophical understandings of right and wrong.
- Humanist use of empathy and reason when making moral decisions rather than thinking about sin and the afterlife.

Focus: How do Jewish people celebrate Passover (Pesach)?

Focus: Why is there so much diversity of belief within Christianity?

Focus: What difference does the resurrection make to Christians?

- What is the Seder meal.
- The story of Passover in the context of Exodus.
- Symbolism of each part of the Seder plate.
- Jewish family traditions related to Passover.
- The importance of Moses within Judaism.

- Understand the Church as a global community of Christian believers.
- Awareness of the concept of denominations within Christianity, along with examples e.g. Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Free Church, Salvation Army.
- Describe different expressions of Christian worship including for example the Eucharist and pilgrimage.
- The diverse ways in which people celebrate festivals such as Christmas, Easter and Pentecost; in particular contrasting two different contexts such as local/global or rural/urban.

- Jesus: As God incarnate, also known as the Son of God. Christian belief that Jesus fulfilled prophecies about the Messiah.
- Salvation: Gospel accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection and the various interpretations of these accounts in terms of the meaning of salvation (e.g. forgiveness, sacrifice, redemption).
- Textual theology: consideration of genre, author, content, reliability and audience in relation to the Gospels and resurrection of Jesus .
- Festivals: the diverse ways in which people celebrate festivals such as Easter.

RE - Year B - Summer

Puffin

Swift

Eagle

Focus: Why do people have different views about the idea of God?

Focus: What difference does being a Muslim make to daily life?

Focus: How do beliefs shape identity for Muslims?

- The word 'God' is a name.
- The key beliefs about God from at least two different religions/worldviews.
- How a person's behaviour is connected to their view of God.

- Masjid or mosque as a place of prayer.
- Facilities for ritual washing and communal prayer.
- Variety of styles and architecture reflecting beliefs.
- Varying use of a minaret for the call to prayer, and alternatives to this.
- Knowledge of The Five Pillars of Islam - Shahadah, Salah, Sawm, Zakat and Hajj.

- The ways in which the Qur'an and Hadith form a source of authority
- Key distinctions between the two main Muslim traditions (Sunni and Shia)
- Muslim perspectives on moral issues including the idea of 'intention'
- The role of the Masjid (mosque)
- The significance and impact of Five Pillars of Islam.
- The importance of Ramadan, the two Eid festivals and Jummah Prayers