

RE long-term overview

Year 3	How do people express commitment to a religion? 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. Human & Social Science  Jewish, Sikh, Christian	What is the Trinity? 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. Theology  Christian	What is philosophy? How do people make moral decisions? • 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. Philosophy  Christian, Humanist	What do Muslims believe about God? 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. Theology  Muslim	What difference does being a Muslim make to daily life? Awareness of the diverse nature of Islam locally, nationally and globally. • 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. • Awareness of the two main Muslims traditions- Sunni and Shia. Sufism is a tradition that runs through both of these. • Awareness of diversity of expression, particularly in relation to the pictorial presentations. • Knowledge of The Five Pillars of Islam - Shahadah, Salah, Sawm, Zakah and Hajj. Human & Social Science  Muslim
Year 4	Where do religious beliefs come from? God: Christian belief in one God. • Sources of authority which explain to Christians the nature of God, e.g. Bible, experience, creeds. • Compare and contrast the Laws of Moses and New Testament teachings as sources of authority for Christians – that while Christianity draws on teachings of the OT Law, it is ultimately formed by a NT understanding of the sacrifice of Jesus as the fulfilment of the Law. • Jesus: As God incarnate, also known as the Son of God. Christian belief that Jesus fulfilled prophecies about the Messiah. Theology  Christian	What do we mean by truth? Is seeing believing? • At least three the 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. Philosophy  Multi, Sikh	How do/have religious groups contribute to society and culture? Christian teachings about compassion and care for the most vulnerable in society, eg, Agape, "Love your neighbour ..." • Hindu teachings about compassion and care for the most vulnerable in society, eg, 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, Bocharanwasi Shri Akshar Purushtottam Swaminarayan Sanstha. • The life and work of a Hindu whose faith impacts (or impacted on) their actions e.g. Mahatma Gandhi, Sannyasins. Human & Social Science  Hindu, Christian	Why is there so much diversity of belief within Christianity? 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. • Give of at least two key teachings from religious teachers such as Martin Luther, and how the Great Schism and the Reformation impacted Christianity. Human & Social Science  Christian	What does sacrifice mean? 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. • Religious teachings about self-sacrifice. • Humanist views on altruism and charity, considering the reasoned approach to these. Philosophy  Multi, Humanist

Year 5	Is believing in God reasonable? Varying views about the existence of God: Ontological and Cosmological arguments as found in the work of St. Thomas Aquinas's <i>Summa Theologiae</i>. • Difference between knowledge, belief and opinions about God's existence. Philosophy  Multi, Humanist	How has belief impacted on music and art through history? Explain divergent role of music in worship and festivals in the life 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. Human & Social Science  Christian, Muslim	What can we learn about the world/knowledge/meaning of life from the great philosophers? • The ways different philosophers or religions understand abstract concepts, including varying views about the existence of the soul in classical Greek Philosophy. • The complex nature of concepts such as truth, reality and identity found in Buddhism, Christianity and Plato. • The work of one or two key philosophers such as Socrates/Plato and Descartes. • Consideration of consequences of action in relation to karma. Philosophy  Buddhist/Christian	What difference does the resurrection make to Christians? 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. • Practices and expression: worship: different expressions of Christian worship. • Festivals: the diverse ways in which people celebrate festivals such as Easter. Theology  Christian	How do Hindus make sense of the world? The concepts of Brahman, Atman, Avatars, Ahimsa, Samsara and Karma. • The different genres and interpretations of oral traditions and the Vedas. • The impact of events and experiences on Hindu beliefs. • Different views about the nature of knowledge, meaning and existence. Introducing ethical theory. • The impact of Ahimsa, Dharma and Karma on daily life and beyond. Theology  Hindu
Year 6	How and why does religion bring peace and conflict? Moral philosophy: investigation of moral issues such as peace and conflict. • Christianity, Hinduism, Islam: individual, community and society: the life and work of a Christian/Muslim/Hindu individual whose faith impacted on their actions. • The impact of Christian/Muslim/Hindu teachings on daily life. • Hinduism: ahimsa: non-violence springs naturally from the Hindu belief of unity in diversity. • The impact of ahimsa on daily life, including many Hindus being vegetarian. • The role of the Muslim community in charity work as an expression of their faith. Human & Social Science  Multi	How do Buddhists explain the suffering in the world? The varying beliefs about God, the Buddha, the Four Noble Truths, the cycle of birth, death and rebirth and the Five Precepts. • The use of Jakata Tales as a source of moral guidance. • 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. Theology  Buddhist	What does it mean to be human? Is being happy the greatest purpose in life? • St. Augustine's ideas on sin as a defect rather than an effect - referring to Socrates and Plato's work stating that ignorance is the cause of sin. • Theological understandings of right and wrong - viewing St. Augustine's ideas about 'bodily desires' overthrowing the soul's desire to be virtuous. • Moral issues such as poverty and wealth, peace and conflict or justice and injustice - looking at Christian attitudes to suffering after St. Augustine's <i>City of God</i> in which he argues that suffering in this life is of little consequence when considering the Last Judgement. • Humanist use of empathy and reason when making moral decisions rather than thinking about sin and the afterlife. • The work of Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill on Utilitarianism. Philosophy  Christian, Humanist	Creation or science: conflicting or complementary? 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. Theology  Christian, Humanist	How do beliefs shape identity for Muslims? The ways in which the Qur'an and Hadith form a source of authority. • Key distinctions between the three main Muslim traditions (Sunni, Shia and Sufi). • 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. Human & Social Science  Muslim