

## RE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS PROGRESSION

### Types of knowledge in RE

<p><b>Substantive:</b>          Knowledge about religious and non-religious traditions. It includes the different ways people express their beliefs, artefacts and rituals associated with traditions and concepts. Substantive knowledge concepts can be categorised into concepts which are common to religious and non-religious experience (eg interpretation); concepts that are common to multiple forms of religious experience (eg sacrifice); concepts that are specific to a religious tradition (eg the Hindu notion of reincarnation). Representations of religions should be accurate and avoid developing stereotypes or misconceptions.</p>	<p><b>Ways of knowing</b> (scholarship of RE):          This is the <b>disciplinary knowledge</b> of RE. Knowledge of 'how to know' about religion and non-religion. Pupils should understand that different ways of knowing can lead to different aspects of religion being revealed, which can reduce generalisations and stereotyping. Pupils should be aware how different ways of knowing affect what can be learned and concluded. Pupils should be taught how to understand how the substantive knowledge came to be, how to interpret the accuracy and validity of claims being made</p>	<p><b>Personal knowledge:</b>          A growing knowledge of how pupils' own ideas and values relate to religious and non-religious traditions. Some content is more suitable for developing this knowledge, for example community, values, meaning. Pupils build personal knowledge through learning about rich substantive content which links the 'worlds' of the religious and non-religious traditions and that of pupils. It is important not to conflate this with PSHE or citizenship.</p>
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<b>General knowledge and understanding</b>		
Core outcomes	<p>Recall and name different beliefs and practices, including festivals, worship, rituals and ways of life, in order to find out about the meanings behind them.</p> <p>Retell and suggest meanings to some religious and moral stories, exploring and discussing sacred writings and sources of wisdom and recognising the traditions from which they come.</p> <p>Recognise some different symbols and actions, which express a community's way of life, appreciating some similarities between communities.</p> <p>Understand how we find out about different religions and world views (eg visiting places of worship, reading books, talking to people).</p> <p>Understand that what we learn about in different religions comes from varied sources.</p>	<p>Describe and make connections between different features of the religions and world views they study, discovering more about celebrations, worship, pilgrimages and the rituals, which mark important points in life, in order to reflect on their significance.</p> <p>Describe and understand links between stories and other aspects of the communities they are investigating, responding thoughtfully to a range of sources of wisdom and to beliefs and teachings that arise from them in different communities.</p> <p>Explore and describe a range of beliefs, symbols and actions so that they can understand different ways of life and ways of expressing meaning.</p> <p>Understand that fundamental ideas in the different religions come from different sources and people can interpret these in different ways.</p> <p>Understand there are different ways to find out about religions and world views, but that these can sometimes differ because people will follow their beliefs in slightly different ways.</p> <p>Understand that not all believers of the same religion will practice their faith in the same way and this can be due to them interpreting things differently.</p>
<b>Expressing ideas and insights</b>		
Core outcomes	<p>Ask and respond to questions about what individuals and communities do, and why, so that pupils can identify what difference belonging to a community might make.</p> <p>Observe and recount different ways of expressing identity and belonging, responding sensitively for themselves.</p> <p>Notice and respond sensitively to some similarities between different religions and world views.</p>	<p>Observe and understand varied examples of religions and world views so that they can explain, with reasons, their meanings and significance to individuals and communities.</p> <p>Understand the challenges of commitment to a community of faith or belief, suggesting why belonging to a community may be valuable, both in the diverse communities being studied and in their lives.</p> <p>Observe and consider different dimensions of religion, so that they can explore and show understanding of similarities and differences within and between different religions and world views.</p> <p>Consider how what they have learnt relates to their own beliefs (eg compassion in religious stories and how they feel about compassion).</p>
<b>Gaining and deploying skills</b>		
Core outcomes	<p>Explore questions about belonging, meaning and truth so that they can express ideas and opinions in response using words, music, art or poetry.</p> <p>Find out about and respond with ideas to examples of cooperation between people who are different.</p> <p>Find out about questions of right and wrong and begin to express their ideas and opinions in response.</p>	<p>Discuss and present thoughtfully their own and others' views on challenging questions about belonging, meaning, purpose and truth, applying ideas of their own in different forms including reasoning, music, art and poetry.</p> <p>Consider and apply ideas about ways in which diverse communities can live together for the wellbeing of all, responding thoughtfully to ideas about community, values and respect.</p> <p>Discuss and apply their own and others' ideas about ethical questions, including ideas about what is right and wrong and what is just and fair, and express their own ideas clearly in response.</p>

## CORE KNOWLEDGE

### Christianity

Year 1	Harvest
	<p>Christian harvest festivals are not fixed in the church calendar. However, many churches and schools in the UK celebrate harvest in September or October. At harvest time, Christians may sing special hymns, display a range of foods and flowers in church, collect food and household items for local good causes or give money to charities at home or overseas. Different harvest festivals happen all over the world and most major religions give thanks for the harvest at some point in the year. The timing of harvest celebrations change depending on the different seasons and crops grown in each country.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>  <b>Know that Christians believe that God created the world.</b>          Know that harvest songs and hymns are sung at harvest to thank God.  <b>Know and understand why Christians say thank you to God at harvest time.</b>          Know and retell the story of Jesus Feeds the Five Thousand – John 6:1-14, Matthew 14:13-21          Know where their food comes from and be grateful for it.  <b>Know that a church is a Christian place of worship and why it is decorated in a certain way at harvest.</b>          Know that communities help those in need (e.g. collecting food for food banks) at harvest.  <span style="color: red;">Humanism- Know that people who are not religious are also grateful for the food they have and find ways to help those in need.</span></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b>          Bible, charity, Christian, creation, grateful, harvest, hymns, miracle, share, thankful, worship</p>
Year 2	Christmas
	<p>Christmas is a Christian festival that marks the birth of Jesus Christ, over 2000 years ago. It is celebrated by billions of people around the world. Christians call the period before Christmas, Advent. The word Advent means 'coming' and is the time when Christians wait to celebrate the arrival of baby Jesus and think about the second coming of Jesus that they believe will happen in the future.          At Christmas time, Christians might attend special church services, remember the nativity story, buy gifts for loved ones, eat special food and spend time with family. Christmas is also hugely popular secular celebration and traditions and stories that don't mark the birth of Jesus are popular.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>  <b>Know that Advent is a special time for Christians.</b>          Know what an Advent wreath is.  <b>Know and retell the Nativity story.</b>          Know why people send gifts at Christmas.  <b>Know that Christmas is celebrated differently around the world.</b>  <b>Know why Christians call Jesus the light of the world</b>  <span style="color: red;">Humanism- Know that people who are not religious also celebrate Christmas and the associated important messages.</span></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b>          advent, angel, carol, celebration, Christian, Christingle, Jesus, nativity, prayers, traditions, wreath,</p>
Year 3	Lent

	<p>Lent is a time for Christians to fast, think about God, say sorry for the things they have done that they regret, pray and learn more about the life of Jesus. It last for 40 days (excluding Sundays), because this is the same amount of time that Jesus spent fasting and thinking about God in the desert before he started teaching and performing miracles.</p> <p>The last week of Lent is called Holy Week. During Holy Week, Christians remember Jesus' crucifixion on Good Friday and celebrate his rising from the dead three days later on Easter Sunday.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>  <b>Know that the Bible is the Christian special book.</b>  <b>Know that Ash Wednesday is a day Christians ask God to forgive them.</b>          Know and retell the story of Jesus Is Tested in the Wilderness Matthew 4:1-11.  <b>Know why Christians challenge themselves to give something up for Lent</b>          Know that pancakes are a symbol of Lent and understand why this tradition came about.  <i>Comparison- Know that all religions have special times when they ask God for forgiveness and why they do this.</i></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b>          Ash Wednesday, Bible, cross, crucified, Easter Sunday, faith, fast, forgiveness, Good Friday, Holy Week, Lent, service, symbol, temptation</p>
Year 4	<p style="text-align: center;">Holy Week</p> <p>Holy Week is the last week of Lent. It starts with Palm Sunday, which commemorates Jesus' arrival in Jerusalem over 2000 years ago. During Holy Week, the story of Jesus' last supper and trial are commemorated. Good Friday is a day of mourning in many Christian churches as Jesus' crucifixion is remembered. Easter Sunday is the day when Christians remember the resurrection of Jesus with church services, candles, acclamations, great food and Easter eggs.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>          The Parade (2 lessons):          Know and retell the story of Jesus' Triumphant entry into Jerusalem Luke: 19:28-40.  <b>Know what a palm cross is and what it represents.</b>          The Eucharist (2 lessons):  <b>Know and retell the Bible story The Last Supper John 6:51-58.</b>          Know why Christians celebrate the Eucharist.          Eggs!: <i>(Chicken eggs and incubator?)</i>          Know that eggs are a sign of new life and a symbol of Easter  <i>Humanism- Know that people who aren't religious also think about new life in Spring.</i></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b>          Catholic, crucifix, disciple, Eucharist, Good Friday, Holy Communion, Holy Week, Palm cross, Palm Sunday, Passover, resurrection</p>
Year 5	<p style="text-align: center;">Easter (Resurrection)</p> <p>Holy Week is the last week of Lent. It starts with Palm Sunday, which commemorates Jesus' arrival in Jerusalem over 2000 years ago. During Holy Week, the story of Jesus' last supper and trial are commemorated. Good Friday is a day of mourning in many Christian churches as Jesus' crucifixion is remembered. Easter Sunday is the day when Christians remember the resurrection of Jesus with church services, candles, acclamations, great food and Easter eggs.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>          The Crucifixion:  <b>Know and retell the story of Jesus' crucifixion and death Mark 15:21-41</b>          The Cross:</p>

	<p><b>Know the cross is a Christian symbol.</b> Easter Garden: <b>Know that Christians believe that Jesus was resurrected.</b> The Shroud of Turin: Know that Christians believe certain artefacts are miraculous. <i>Comparison- Know how other religions celebrate Easter, including Humanists.</i> <i>Humanism- Know that most Humanists in Britain celebrate Christian events because Christianity has been the main religion in Britain for a long time.</i> <b>Vocabulary</b> Catholic, crucifix, disciple, Good Friday, Holy Communion, Holy Week, Palm cross, Palm Sunday, Passover, resurrection</p>
Year 6	<p style="text-align: center;">Pentecost</p> <p>Pentecost is celebrated 50 days after Easter. According to the Bible, Jesus had ascended into heaven 10 days earlier and the disciples were waiting to receive power from God to help them spread Jesus' message. When the Holy Spirit filled the disciples, they started speaking in different languages so that the people in the crowd could understand them. That day, 3000 people were baptised as Christians, therefore Pentecost is seen as the birthday of the Christian church. Today, Pentecost is a popular time for baptism and confirmation services. Church leaders may wear red to represent the flames that settled on the heads of the disciples and some churches may also serve a special cake after the Sunday service to mark the birthday of the church.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b> <b>Know that Christians believe that God is always with them in the form of the Holy Spirit.</b> Know and name 3 of the fruits of the Holy Spirit. <b>Know and name the Holy Trinity</b> Know that Christians believe that 'church' means a group of people gathering together. Know that Baptism is the first sacrament that a person receives in the Christian church. <b>Know and name a Christian Saint.</b> <i>Comparison- Know that there are important figures in different religions.</i> <b>Vocabulary</b> baptism, dove, fruits of the Spirit, God the Father, God the Holy Spirit, God the Son, Holy Trinity, Pentecost, saint, Shield of the Trinity</p>

Judaism	
Year 1	<p style="text-align: center;">Purim</p> <p>Purim is a lively festival that commemorates the strength of the Jewish people. Practising Jews wear costumes and visit the synagogue to listen to the story of Queen Esther who prevented Haman, her husband's servant, from killing the Jewish people. After attending the synagogue, families and friends gather together to eat, dance and exchange gifts.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b> <b>Know that Purim is a festival that Jews celebrate.</b> Know that Jews like to dress up in costumes during Purim. Know the story of Esther and why Jews believe she was brave. Know that Jews given inexpensive gifts including food to each other at Purim and why. Know some activities Jews do when celebrating Purim. <b>Know that different faiths have stories that are important to them.</b> <i>Comparison- Know some examples of stories that are important to different faiths.</i></p>

	<p><b>Vocabulary</b> celebration, mitzvah, Purim</p>
Year 2	<p style="text-align: center;">Hanukkah</p> <p>Hanukkah is the Jewish Festival of Lights that is celebrated every autumn in November or December. The festival celebrates the victory of Judah Maccabee and his Jewish followers over the Syrian Emperor Antiochus and the miracle of the lamp, which burned for eight days in the regained temple in Jerusalem, even though there was only enough oil for one day's light. Lighting the Hanukkah, playing the dreidel game and eating fried foods are Hanukkah traditions that help Jews to remember the story of the Maccabees, the lamp in the temple and the importance of religious freedom.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b> Know what 'miracle' means. Know the story of Hanukkah. Know that the Hanukkah is a special type of menorah to remind the Jews of the miracle of the lamp in the temple. Know that the letters on a dreidel remind Jews of the miracle of the map in the temple. Know some of the traditions of Hanukkah. <i>Comparison- Know the similarities and differences between Hanukkah and Christmas.</i></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b> dreidel, Hanukkah, kosher, menorah</p>
Year 3	<p style="text-align: center;">Shavuot</p> <p>The word Shavuot means 'weeks' and the festival of Shavuot is celebrated 50 days (seven weeks) after Passover. Practising Jews celebrate the gift of the Torah and the Ten Commandments by visiting the synagogue, studying the Torah scrolls (sometimes all night) and possibly eating cheesecake. Shavuot is also a harvest festival that celebrates the end of the barley harvest and the beginning of the wheat harvest in Israel.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b> Know that the Torah is the Jewish holy book. Know what the Ten Commandments are and that Jews believe these were given to Moses from God. Know that a synagogue is a Jewish place of worship. Know what kosher means and why this is important to Jews. Know that Jews eat specific foods which symbolise different things. Know some Shavuot harvest customs and compare these to other harvest celebrations. <i>Comparison- Know that all religious and non-religious people live by important rules.</i></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b> Creation, customs, Shabbat (Sabbath), Sunday, Torah</p>
Year 4	<p style="text-align: center;">Shabbat</p> <p>Shabbat (Sabbath) is the Jewish day of rest. Jews believe God created the world in six days and rested on the seventh. Shabbat begins at sunset on Friday and ends on Saturday. During Shabbat, families spend time together, rest, eat special meals and attend the synagogue. However, there are many things to prepare before Shabbat arrives and rules to follow to make sure that Shabbat is truly a day of rest.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b> Know that Shabbat is the Jewish day of rest.</p>

	<p>Know that Shabbat starts on a Friday night with a special family meal.  <b>Know what families do and don't do during Shabbat.</b>          Know how Jews say goodbye to Shabbat.  <i>Comparison- Know similarities and differences between the holy day in Judaism and other religions.</i>  <b>Vocabulary</b>          Creation, customs, Shabbat (Sabbath), Sunday, Torah  <i>Link- 'Looking after living things' lesson link to Blue Abyss topic.</i></p>
Year 5	<p style="text-align: center;">Passover</p> <p>Passover is one of the most important Jewish festivals. It commemorates the time Moses led the Israelite slaves to freedom over 3000 years ago. The word Passover refers to the final plague of Egypt, when God 'passed over' the houses of the Israelites and killed the first-born sons of the Egyptians. After this plague, Pharaoh set the Israelites free and they were led into the desert by Moses. This is known as the Exodus.          The Jewish Passover celebrations last seven to eight days. Families clean their houses, rest, eat special meals together and read the story of the Exodus from the Torah.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>  <b>Know what Passover commemorates.</b>  <b>Know that Jews believe there were ten plagues and the reason God sent these.</b>          Know what the Exodus is.          Know what the food on the Seder plate represent.  <b>Know how Jews do during Passover celebrations.</b>  <i>Comparison- Know that communities remember or celebrate special times every year.</i>  <b>Vocabulary</b>          Exodus, Passover, plague, Seder plate, synagogue</p>
Year 6	<p style="text-align: center;">Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur</p> <p>Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year and it begins with the sound of a shofar (ram's horn). Sweet foods are eaten in the hope of a sweet New Year and the ritual of Tashlich is performed. The Days of Repentance follow, when Jews think back over the past year and make amends for their sins.          Yom Kippur, the holiest day in the Jewish calendar, is known as the Day of Atonement. It is celebrated 10 days after Rosh Hashanah and ends when a shofar is heard.          These high holy days are a time to right wrongs, reflect upon the previous year, fast and visit the synagogue.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>  <b>Know that Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year and Yom Kippur (the holiest day) is ten days later and ends the period.</b>          Know that during this period, Jews reflect on the year and make amends for anything they have done wrong.          Know some of the ways that Jews seek forgiveness.  <b>Know that Jews repent during this time because they believe God writes their names in the Book of Life during Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur.</b>          Know some of the different special areas and objects in a synagogue.  <b>Know that different religions have times where they ask God for forgiveness.</b>  <i>Comparison- Know that important events have an impact on the life of believers across religions and how they might have an impact on people who aren't religious (eg Humanists might make amends and spend time with family at Christmas).</i>  <b>Vocabulary</b>          forgiveness, Kol Nidre, reflection, repentance, shofar, synagogue, Tashlich, Torah</p>

## Sikhism

Year 1	Naam Karan
	<p>The Naam Karan is a Sikh baby naming ceremony, and many Sikh parents bring their newborns to the Gurdwara (the Sikh temple) as soon as they are able to visit. The Granthi (reader of the scriptures) opens the holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib, at random, and the first letter of the first word on the left-hand page will be the first letter of the baby's name.</p> <p>Family relationships are important in Sikhism. After the Naam Karan, many Sikh children will continue to learn about the Sikh faith at home and at the Gurdwara. Some may also attend Punjabi lessons so they can read the Guru Granth Sahib themselves.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>          Know that Naam Karan is a Sikh baby naming ceremony.          Know that Sikh boys are given the name Singh (lion) and girls Kaur (princess) in addition to their names to show they are part of the Sikh community.  <b>Know that the Gurdwara is the Sikh place of worship.</b>  <b>Know that the Guru Granth Sahib is the Sikh holy book.</b>          Know that older people play an important role in Sikh families because they are seen as wise and have good advice.  <b>Comparison- Know that communities (including Humanists) welcome babies in different ways, for example naming ceremony or Christening.</b></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b>          Gurdwara, Guru Granth Sahib, Punjabi, Sikh</p>
Year 2	Anand Karaj
	<p>Before a Sikh wedding, the bride and groom may have a Kurmai engagement ceremony and receive a ring. Gifts are exchanged and many special preparations are made in the days and weeks before the wedding.</p> <p>On the morning of the wedding, the bride and groom's family meet at the Gurdwara and share food before the ceremony. The Sikh wedding ceremony is called the Anand Karaj. The Granthi leading the service recites prayers and hymns and the bride takes hold of a scarf that the groom wears over his shoulder. Four wedding hymns, called Lavans are said and then sung. After each Lavan, the couple walk round the holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib, which is witnessing their marriage. They also bow to the Guru Granth Sahib to show they agree with the readings. The Lavans act as the binding promises or vows.</p> <p>Many Sikh weddings are followed by a reception where there is plenty of fun, food and dancing.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>          Know that a Sikh wedding ceremony is called the Anand Karaj.  <b>Know that at least two key events that take place during a Sikh wedding.</b>  <b>Know that vows are promises.</b>          Know that a Lavan is a hymn.          Know what happens at the reception following the wedding ceremony (food, dancing to bhangra music).  <b>Comparison- Know how both other religions and Humanists celebrate weddings.</b></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b>          Sikh, Anand Karaj, bhangra, celebration, Granthi, hymns, mehndi, promise, vow, wedding</p>
Year 3	Guru Nanak Gurpurab
	<p>Gurpurabs are celebrations which commemorate the anniversaries of the Sikh Gurus. Guru Nanak's Gurpurab is usually celebrated in November.</p> <p>Guru Nanak is the founder of the Sikh religion. He was born a Hindu in 1469 but when he was 30 years old, he bathes in the Kali Bein, the Black River and disappeared. He returned after three days and declared he had been with God. He taught his followers that all religions worshipped the same God, and everyone on Earth should be treated equally and with respect.</p>

	<p>All Gurburabs are celebrated in a similar way. The whole of the Guru Granth Sahib may be read over a period of two days, finishing on the day of the festival. There may also be a Nagar Kirtan, a parade of the Guru Granth Sahib, through the streets accompanied by music and dancing. Many Sikhs will also help to prepare langar, which is free food. Langar may be served on the streets during the Nagar Kirtan or in the langar hall.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>          Know that Sikhs call God Waheguru.          Know what the 'Gurus' were.          Know who Guru Nanak is and why he is important to Sikhs.          Know that Sikhs believe everyone is equal.          Know how equality is demonstrated in a Gurdwara.          Know that a langar is a communal free kitchen in the Gurdwara.          Comparison- Know that the idea of treating people equally and with respect is important for both religious and non-religious people.</p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b>          equality, faith, Golden Temple, guru, Gurburab, langar, Nagar Kirtan, Sikhism, Waheguru</p>
Year 4	<p style="text-align: center;">Vaisakhi</p> <p>Sikhs usually celebrate Vaisakhi on the 13th and 14th April. It is the most important festival day for Sikhs because, in 1699, Guru Gobind Singh created the Khalsa. The Khalsa are ordained Sikhs who make promises to wear the Five Ks and follow the Sikh religion faithfully. To become part of the Khalsa, Sikhs drink a sugary liquid called amrit and have it sprinkled onto their eyes and hair. Some Sikhs choose to take amrit during Vaisakhi. Sikhs might also take part in a Nagar Kirtan during Vaisakhi, where the Sikh holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib, is driven through the streets accompanied by many members of the local Sikh community. Free food, called langar, is provided and dancing and martial arts demonstrations are enjoyed. Vaisakhi is also a New Year and harvest festival in the Punjab.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>          Know what the 'Five Beloved Ones' are.          Know what the 5 Ks are and what they symbolise.          Know what Vaisakhi is.          Know some of the activities Sikhs may take part in during Vaisakhi celebrations.          Comparison- Know that 'Taking Amrit' is similar to Christian confirmation or Jewish bar/bat mitzvah.</p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b>          Five Beloved Ones, Five Ks, identity, sacrifice, Sikh, symbol, Vaisakhi</p>
Year 5	<p style="text-align: center;">Guru Arjan Gurburab</p> <p>Gurburabs are special celebration days that commemorate the lives of the Sikh Gurus. Guru Arjan achieved many things during his lifetime. He completed the Golden Temple in Amritsar in 1604 and promoted the Sikh principle of dasvandh, giving 10% of earnings to help others as an act of service to God who Sikhs call Waheguru. He also collated the hymns and teachings of the first five Gurus and created the Adi Granth, the book that would eventually become the Guru Granth Sahib. Guru Arjan also became the first Sikh Guru to be martyred for his faith. Many Sikhs remember Guru Arjan by attending special services in the Gurdwara and serving cooling drinks to others. This reminds them of the thirst Guru Arjan must have suffered and his cool and calm nature as he faced death.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>          Know that the Golden Temple is the holiest Gurdwara in Sikhism.          Know who Guru Arjan was.</p>

	<p><b>Know what the Golden Rules of Sikhism are.</b>          Know that Guru Arjan created Adi Granth, which eventually became the Guru Granth Sahib.          Know that Guru Arjan was the first Sikh martyr and why.          Know how Sikhs celebrate the martyrdom of Guru Arjan.  <b>Humanism- Know that Humanists can still learn important messages from religious figures even though they don't believe in a religion.</b></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b>          Golden Temple, Adi Granth, Guru Granth Sahib, hymns, martyr, martyrdom</p>
Year 6	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Bandi Chhor Divas</b></p> <p>The Sikh celebration of Bandi Chhor Divas coincides with the Hindu festival of Diwali. During the festival, Sikhs celebrate Guru Hargobind, who released 52 Hindu princes from Gwalior Fort in 1619. The main themes of the festival are religious freedom and helping others who are weaker or in need. During the celebrations, Gurdwaras are lit with electric lights and candles as a reminder that the Golden Temple in Amritsar was lit to welcome Guru Hargobind home after he left for Gwalior Fort. There may also be a Nagar Kirtan, a parade of the Guru Granth Sahib and gatka martial arts displays as well as Akhand Path, a continuous reading of the whole Guru Granth Sahib, which takes two days and nights. Many Gurdwaras also hold a firework display in the evening. The use of lights during Bandi Chhor Divas seems similar to the Hindu festival of Diwali but the stories celebrated during the two festivals are different.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>  <b>Know who Guru Hargobind was.</b>          Know what Kirpans are and what they represent.  <b>Know that the Khanda is the Sikh symbol.</b>  <b>Know that a key Sikh belief is that all people should be free to follow their own religion and find their own path to God.</b>          Know why and how Sikhs celebrate Bandi Chhor Divas.          Know the reason why the Golden Temples (and other Gurdwaras) are decorated with lights during Bandi Chhor Divas.  <b>Comparison- Know similarities and differences between beliefs and actions of religious leaders from different religions.</b>  <b>Comparison- Know the similarities and difference between Bandi Chhor Divas and Diwali</b></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b>          Bandi Chhor Divas, defend, Diwali, freedom, Khanda, Kirpan, moral, multicultural, Nagar Kirtan</p>

Hinduism	
Year 1	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Diwali</b></p> <p>Diwali, the festival of lights, is celebrated in October or November and is one of the most popular Hindu festivals. It lasts for five days and marks the Hindu New Year. Many stories and traditions are celebrated at Diwali. The story of Rama and Sita shows the triumph of good over evil, a clean house, new clothes and presents mark the start of the New Year, and lights, rangoli patterns, footsteps and decorations welcome goddess Lakshmi into homes to grant good fortune. Diwali is an exciting festival full of fun, food, family time and light.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>  <b>Know what Diwali is.</b>          Know what diva lamps are and their significance.  <b>Know the story of Rama and Sita.</b>  <b>Know that Hindus celebrate new beginnings at Diwali.</b>          Know what Rangoli patterns are and that they welcome visitors (Lakshmi) to their homes.          Know how Hindus celebrate Diwali.</p>

	<p><b>Humanism- Know that Humanists celebrate new beginnings at New Year.</b></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b> demon, diva lamps, Lakshmi, mehndi, Rangoli, Rama and Sita</p>
Year 2	<p style="text-align: center;">Navratri</p> <p>Navratri is celebrated for nine nights and 10 days. Hindus worship a different form of the mother goddess Durga every day, including Lakshmi (the goddess of good fortune and wealth) and Saraswati (the goddess of wisdom). In India, clay statues of Durga are placed in homes, temples and street shrines during the festival. On the tenth day (Dussehra) the statues are paraded in the streets and put into water to disintegrate.</p> <p>Navratri is a time for new, colourful clothes, good food, dancing and families. However, it is also a time to fast, worship the goddesses quietly and take part in puja ceremonies every day. Navratri is also celebrated as a harvest festival. Many Hindus plant nine different grains at the beginning of the festival to celebrate a good harvest.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b> <b>Know that Navaratri is a festival.</b> <b>Know who Durga, Lakshmi and Saraswati are.</b> Know the story of Durga and Mashish and that it symbolises the fight between good and evil. <b>Know what a sari is.</b> Know what a puja set is and that the objects help Hindus to think about God. Know some of the activities that Hindus do during Navratri.</p> <p><b>Comparison- Know that there are similarities in the activities between religious celebrations and events that non-religious people attend (eg food, families, dancing, colourful clothing).</b></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b> fast, God, goddesses, gods, prayer, sari <i>Trip to Melton Road- shop to try on clothing??</i></p>
Year 3	<p style="text-align: center;">Ganesh Chaturthi</p> <p>Hindus celebrate the birthday of Lord Ganesh during Ganesh Chaturthi. They pray to Ganesh to remove obstacles when starting something new and mention his name first when they perform puja to make sure nothing will get in the way of their worship and prayer.</p> <p>Ganesh Chaturthi celebrations vary around the world and last between one and 10 days. Statues of Ganesh are made from clay and placed in homes, temples and even in the street! At the end of the festival, the statues are put into water and left to disintegrate. Sweets are also a big part of the festival. They remind worshippers of the good things in life and Ganesh's sweet tooth.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b> <b>Know who Ganesh is and what Hindus believe he is like.</b> <b>Know what a 'murti' is and what it symbolises.</b> Know what Hindus do with murtis of Ganesh during and after Ganesh Chaturthi. Know what Ganesh's bowl of sweets (ladoos) and broken tusk symbolise. <b>Know why Hindus pray to Ganesh.</b> Know that storytelling is an important part of Indian culture.</p> <p><b>Comparison- Know that religions can use images and statues to worship.</b></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b> deity, Shiva, Ganesh, murti</p>

<p>Year 4</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Janmashtami</p> <p>The festival of Janmashtami celebrates the birthday of Lord Krishna and falls in August or September. Krishna is one of the Hindu faith's most popular gods. The festival lasts for two days. Worshippers may sing songs, tell stories of Krishna's life, dance, rock his cradle and wait for midnight to arrive to mark his birth. Some Hindus fast during the day of Janmashtami and only eat after midnight.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>  <b>Know there are lots of different Hindu gods and be able to give examples of at least three.</b>          Know who Krishna is and the story about his birth.          Know that Krishna has lots of different names.          Know some of the activities Hindus do during Janmashtami.          Know that singing bhajans and watching storytelling dances help Hindus focus on Krishna during Janmashtami.  <b>Know that Hindus believe everyone has dharma (duties) to fulfil during their lives.</b>  <b>Know that the Hindu sacred text is called the Bhagvad Gita.</b>  <i>Comparison- Know how different religions celebrate the birthday of important figures.</i>  <b>Vocabulary</b>          bhajans, deity, dharma, fasting, Krishna, supreme</p>
<p>Year 5</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Holi</p> <p>Holi is celebrated throughout India and beyond. Bonfires are lit on the first day of Holi to remind Hindus of the story of Holika and Prahlad. Coloured paint is thrown or squirted at friends, family and even strangers on the second day of the festival. This commemorates a story about the young Krishna and his beloved Radha. The festival also marks the winter harvest, welcomes spring and celebrates love.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>          Know that colours hold special meaning for Hindus.  <b>Know what Holi is.</b>          Know that Hindus believe people are born into one of four varnas (groups) and each group has specific dharma (tasks).  <b>Know that during Holi, everyone is equal and gets covered in paint to represent this.</b>  <b>Know about Hindus beliefs about karma and reincarnation.</b>          Know about some of the features of a Hindu wedding.  <i>Comparison- Know how different religions promote the message of equality.</i>  <b>Vocabulary</b>          dharma, karma, Krishna, mehndi, varna</p>
<p>Year 6</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">Kumbh Mela</p> <p>The Kumbh Mela is the largest gathering of people on Earth. Four Kumbh Mela pilgrimages take place at four sacred sites, Haridwar, Allahabad, Nasik and Ujjain, over a period of 12 years.          Washing in holy river water is at the centre of the Kumbh Mela as Hindus believe this cleanses them of bad karma. The 2013 Kumbh Mela, held at Allahabad on the confluence of the Yamuna and Ganges Rivers, attracted around 120 million pilgrims, nearly twice the population of the UK.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>          Know that Hindus believe <i>The Churning of the Ocean of Milk</i> explains the origins of the Kumbh Mela festival.  <b>Know that the Kumbh Mela pilgrimages take place at four sacred sites every 12 years.</b>          Know some of the features of the Kumbh Mela pilgrimages (eg bathing in sacred river, tented city, offerings, saffron clothes and marigolds).          Know what moksha is and activities Hindus do to help them achieve this.</p>

	<p><b>Know that Hindus believe in reincarnation.</b>          Know what a Naga Sadhu is and how they lead their lives.  <b>Know why Hindus believe that the Ganges are sacred.</b>  <i>Comparison- Know important pilgrimages that are part of other religions.</i>  <i>Humanism- Know that Humanists can complete important journeys which are similar to pilgrimages.</i>  <b>Vocabulary</b>          devotion, elixir, karma, Kumbh Mela, moksha, Naga Sadhu, pilgrimage, reincarnation</p>
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Islam	
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Year 1	<p style="text-align: center;">Milad un Nabi</p> <p>The festival of Milad un Nabi commemorates the birth of the Prophet Muhammad. During the festival, Muslims hear stories of Muhammad’s life, visit the mosque, sing songs, share a meal with family and give to those in need.          However, Milad un Nabi is not celebrated by all Muslims. There is no evidence that Muhammad celebrated his birthday, so many Muslims don’t celebrate birthdays either.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>          Know that Saudi Arabia is a country in the Middle East.          Know some similarities and differences between the UK and Saudi Arabia.  <b>Know that Muhammad was special because he was chosen by Allah to be a special messenger.</b>          Know what ‘trustworthy’ means.  <b>Know why Muslims don’t draw pictures of Muhammad.</b>          Know what Muslims do during celebrations and why some Muslims don’t celebrate it.  <i>Humanism- Know that Humanists have special people in their lives too.</i>  <b>Vocabulary</b>          Allah, Arabic, beliefs, Mecca, Muhammad, prophet, Saudi Arabia</p>
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Year 2	<p style="text-align: center;">Jumu’ah</p> <p>Jumu’ah are Friday prayers. Before Jumu’ah, many Muslims wash, put on perfume or aftershave and dress in clean clothes. Just after lunchtime, worshippers meet at the mosque to say special prayers and listen to a talk by the Imam. The importance of saying Friday prayers is mentioned in the Qur’an and Muhammad called Friday the best day.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>          Know that Muslims are called to pray by the adhan (call to prayer) five times a day (from a tall tower in a mosque).          Know that Muslims have important artefacts to help them pray.  <b>Know that a mosque is a Muslim place of worship.</b>  <b>Know that Friday is a special day in the mosque (Jumu’ah) and some of the things a Muslim might do then.</b>          Know there are different parts in a mosque and give an example of at least one.  <i>Comparison- Know that people have different times of the week that are special to them (religious and not).</i>  <b>Vocabulary</b>          headscarf, Imam, Jumu’ah, mosque, prayer, prayer hall, prayer mat, Qibla compass, worship, worshippers</p>
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<p>Year 3</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Hajj</p> <p>The Hajj is a pilgrimage Muslims make to the holy city of Mecca. Pilgrims spend five days praying and worshipping both in Mecca and the surrounding desert. It is a spiritual pilgrimage that every adult Muslim must perform at least once in their lives if they are physically able and can afford it. During the Hajj, pilgrims wear simple clothes and try not to argue. The pilgrims walk around the Kaaba, drink water from the Zamzam well and stone the pillars at Mina. The Hajj is one of the Five Pillars of Islam.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>  <b>Know that Hajj is an important journey for Muslims.</b>  <b>Know that Mecca is the holiest of Muslim cities and is important because Muslims believe Muhammad was born there.</b>          Know what a Muslim would need to take with them on the Hajj.  <b>Know that the Qur'an is the holy book of Islam.</b>          Know at least three customs of the Hajj  <b>Know at least three of the Five Pillars of Islam.</b>  <i>Comparison- Know that other religions also have spiritual journeys.</i></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b>          faith, Hajj, Mecca, pilgrimage, Qur'an, Salat, Sawm, Shahadah, Five Pillars of Islam,</p>
<p>Year 4</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Eid ul-Adha</p> <p>Eid ul-Adha, also known as the Greater Eid, is the second most important festival in the Muslim calendar. It commemorates the Prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son when Allah ordered him to.</p> <p>Muslims believe that Allah appeared to Ibrahim in a dream and asked him to sacrifice his son Isma'il as an act of obedience. The devil tempted Ibrahim by saying he should disobey Allah and spare his son. As Ibrahim was about to kill his son, Allah stopped him and gave him a ram to sacrifice instead. Eid ul-Adha is celebrated at the end of the Hajj pilgrimage.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>  <b>Know that Eid ul-Adha come at the end of the Hajj.</b>  <b>Know that Allah is God.</b>  <b>Know that Muslims make a sacrifice during Eid ul-Adha and give an example of one.</b>          Know and name at least three customs of Eid ul-Adha          Know that the story of Ibrahim's sacrifice is also in the Bible and the Torah and compare.  <i>Comparison- Know someone who has sacrificed their money, time or their lives for other people (religious figures and not).</i></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b>          charity, Ibrahim (Abraham), Isma'il (Ishmael), Muslim, sacrifice</p>
<p>Year 5</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Ramadan and Eid al-Fitr</p> <p>Muslims fast from dawn to dusk during the holy month of Ramadan. After each day of fasting, many families share iftar, their evening meal, together. All Muslims who are old enough and well enough are expected to fast. School and work life carries on as normal, even though no food or drink is consumed during daylight hours. Eid al-Fitr comes at the end of the fast and is an important religious holiday celebrated by Muslims worldwide. During Eid al-Fitr, Muslims spend time with their families, eat together, celebrate as a community and thank Allah for the help, strength and self-control he gave them throughout Ramadan.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>          Know that the Islamic Hijri and the Gregorian calendar differ and that important dates change each year because of this.  <b>Know about what happens during Ramadan.</b></p>

	<p>Know that the 27<sup>th</sup> day of Ramadan is the day when Allah revealed the Qur'an to Muhammad.  <b>Know why Muslims fast during Ramadan and that they don't see it as a negative thing.</b>  <b>Know about Eid al-Fitr celebrations.</b>  <i>Comparison- Know that different celebrations in different religions can have similarities and differences.</i>  <b>Vocabulary</b>  fasting, gratitude, Jibreel, mosque, Ramadan</p>
Year 6	<p style="text-align: center;">Lailat al Miraj</p> <p>Lailat al Miraj celebrates the story of Muhammad's Night Journey. The angel Jibreel (Gabriel) is said to have visited Muhammad while he slept near the Kabah in Mecca and taken him on a 666 mile journey to the farthest mosque, the Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem, on the back of a winged creature called Buraq. When he reached Jerusalem, Muhammad is said to have ascended into heaven, prayed with the prophets including Isa (Jesus) and Ibrahim (Abraham) and met with Allah. Allah gave Muhammad the instruction that all Muslims should pray five times a day, which is Salat, one of The Five Pillars of Islam. Muhammad travelled back to Mecca on Buraq that same night and began to tell others of his Night Journey. The Night Journey is celebrated by Muslims around the world. During the celebrations, the story is retold, special prayers are said and sweets and refreshments are shared.</p> <p><b>Knowledge and Understanding</b>  Know and retell the story of The Night Journey.  <b>Know what a Prophet is and name two Prophets.</b>  <b>Know that prophets in Islam are also important figures in other religions.</b>  <b>Know that Jannah is the term used for paradise and Muslims hope to spend eternity there with Allah when they die.</b>  Know and can explain what Salat is.  <i>Comparison- Know what religions mean by having 'a clean heart' and how this could relate to Humanist views.</i>  <i>Comparison- Know that sacred stories are important to believers because they can teach and guide them.</i>  <b>Vocabulary</b>  Allah, faith, Jannah, Jibreel, messenger, Muhammad, Musa, Night Journey, paradise, prophets</p>

Buddhism	
Year 1	<p style="text-align: center;">Esala Perahera</p> <p>Esala Perahera, also known as the Festival of the Tooth, is celebrated in Kandy, Sri Lanka, during July and August. The festival lasts for 10 days and begins when Jak tree cuttings are planted outside four temples called Devalas. Torch lit processions (peraheras) of dancers, drummers, acrobats and highly decorated elephants fill the streets and visit the different temples during the festival. The most spectacular elephant carries a replica of the Buddha's tooth casket, which is kept in the Temple of the Tooth in Kandy. The festival ends with a water cutting ceremony called Diya Kepeema. Water in the Mahaweli River is 'cut through' with a sword to separate the pure and impure water and ensure there is no drought in Sri Lanka during the coming year. Some of the water is then collected and kept so that it can be used during the tree planting ceremony, which will open the following year's Esala Perahera festival.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>  <b>Know who Buddha was.</b>  Know that The Temple of the Tooth holds a relic that Buddhists believe is Buddha's tooth.  <b>Know what Buddhist temples look like and that the Temple of the Tooth is a special temple.</b>  <b>Know that 'sacred' means holy and that a sacred place is a very special place to someone with religious beliefs.</b>  Know what happens during Esala Perahera celebrations.</p>

	<p><b>Comparison-</b> Know that celebrations are important for believers of different religions and those who are not religious.</p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b> belief, Buddha, Buddhist, celebration, festival, offerings, relic, religion, sacred, Sri Lanka, stupa, temple</p>
Year 2	<p style="text-align: center;">Losar</p> <p>The Tibetan Buddhist New Year holiday, Losar, starts on the first day of the first month of the Tibetan calendar, which is usually in February. The celebrations last between three and 15 days and are a mixture of early Bon traditions and later Buddhist traditions. Tibetan Buddhists may perform rituals and dances to ward off evil spirits, present offerings to Buddha's shrine and hang up new prayer flags during Losar. Losar is also a family time when people clean their houses, wear new clothes, come together to eat, share in the traditions of the festival and spend time together.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>  <b>Know that Losar is a Buddhist New Year celebration.</b>  <b>Know why making a fresh start is important.</b>      Know why Tibetan Buddhists traditionally eat Guthak soup at Losar.      Know that Tibetan prayer flags are put up at Losar to send messages of compassion and loving-kindness.  <b>Know what a shrine is and name two items found on a shrine at Losar.</b>      Know that Cham dances are performed at Losar by monks to scare away bad luck.  <b>Comparison-</b> Know how Losar is similar and different to other New Year celebrations (both religious and not).</p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b> compassion, generosity, karma, Losar, monasteries, New Year resolution, shrine, Tibet, Tibetan, Tibetan prayer flags</p>
Year 3	<p style="text-align: center;">Vesak</p> <p>Vesak is an important Buddhist festival, which commemorates the birth, enlightenment and sometimes death of Prince Siddhartha, who became known as Buddha. Most Buddhists celebrate Vesak when there is a full moon in May or June because they believe his birth, enlightenment and death all happened at this time. Buddhists may bathe a statue of Buddha with scented water, light lanterns, bring offerings to the temple, meditate and learn more about the Buddha's life and teachings during Vesak.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>      Know what Bathing the Buddha symbolises to Buddhists.      Know why monks create and sweep away mandalas.  <b>Know what it means to meditate and give two reasons why Buddhists meditate.</b>  <b>Know that the Tripitaka (means three baskets) is Buddhist the sacred text recorded on palm leaves.</b>      Know how Buddhists celebrate Vesak.  <b>Comparison-</b> Know one similarity between Buddha's message and other religious stories they know.  <b>Humanism-</b> Know that Humanists may take part in activities which are similar to meditation.</p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b> Dharma, Four Sights, Jataka Tales, lotus flower, meditation, monk, nun, prayers</p>
Year 4	<p style="text-align: center;">Kathina</p> <p>Kathina is a celebration held in October or November after Vassa, the Rains Retreat, which is sometimes known as the Buddhists Lent. Buddhist monks stay in a vihara or monastery during the rainy season in Asian countries and spend time studying the Dharma (Buddha's teaching) and meditating. During Kathina, members of the local community give a new robe to the monks who have completed the Rains Retreat. The monks then decide which of them will receive the robe. Many Buddhists believe that giving a new robe is merit-making and will earn them good karma in their next life.</p>

	<p>The story of Kathina can be found in ancient Buddhist scriptures. The ceremony is named after the sewing frame that monks and nuns would use to create new robes.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>  <b>Know what the life of a Buddhist monk is like.</b>          Know that Vassa is a three-month annual retreat during the wet season and why Buddhist monks do this.          Know the story of Kathina.          Know that offerings are made to the monks in a Kathina ceremony at the end of Vassa.  <b>Know that the Dalai Lama is the spiritual leader of Tibet and the most famous Buddhist monk today.</b>  <i>Comparison- Know some similarities and differences between a Buddhist monk and a Christian monk.</i></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b>          Buddhist, community, Dalai Lama, Kathina, meditation, monastery, spiritual</p>
Year 5	<p style="text-align: center;">Dharma Day</p> <p>Dharma Day, or Asalha Puja, is celebrated in July by Buddhists around the world. The word Dharma means teaching and Dharma Day commemorates Buddha's first sermon in the Deer Park in Varanasi, India, over 2500 years ago. Buddhists celebrate Dharma Day by studying Buddha's teachings and feeling grateful for what they have learned.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>          Know what the Buddhist flag looks like and that each colour means something.          Know that Dharma Day commemorates Buddha's teachings.  <b>Know that the Wheel of Dharma is a famous Buddhist symbol and each spoke represents a step on the Noble Eightfold Path.</b>  <b>Know that Buddha decided that the Middle Way (enough but not too much) was the right way to live.</b>          Know that Jataka Tales are Buddhist stories with a moral.  <b>Know that Buddhists believe people have the ability to choose to do good and not evil.</b>          Know that Buddhists follow Buddha's words of wisdom in order to reach Nirvana.  <i>Comparison- Know that all religions and Humanism have the same Golden Rule (treat other people as you wish to be treated yourself) and consider why this may be.</i></p> <p><b>Vocabulary</b>          evil, Four Noble Truths, Golden Rule, Middle Way, Nirvana, Noble Eightfold Path, truth, Wheel of Dharma, wisdom</p>
Year 6	<p style="text-align: center;">Parinirvana</p> <p>Parinirvana is celebrated on the 15th of February and commemorates the death of Buddha and his passing into Nirvana. During Parinirvana, Buddhists share the story of Buddha's death and think about their own lives. A key teaching of Buddhism is that everything is impermanent so many Buddhists think about changes in their lives, their own deaths and rebirth into a different life. Many Buddhists also think about loved ones who have recently died. Buddhists may also visit temples to share food and give gifts to the monks during Parinirvana.</p> <p><b>Core knowledge</b>          Know what the Wheel of Life is.  <b>Know that Buddhists believe that when they die, they are reborn into a new life depending on the karma they created in their previous life.</b>  <b>Know what Nirvana is and that Buddhists believe they can achieve this (and avoided the cycle of rebirth) by following Buddha's teachings.</b>          Know that stupas are monuments that contain Buddha's ashes.          Know what Buddhists do during Parinirvana.  <i>Comparison- Know similarities and differences between Buddhist beliefs of life after death and the beliefs in other religions and Humanism.</i>  <i>Comparison- Know how different religions and Humanism honour the dead in different ceremonies.</i></p>

**Vocabulary**

cremated, death, funerals, karma, legacy, memorials, monuments, Nirvana, realms, Wheel of Life, stupas