



RE at FJS

RE areas of learning and concepts

Areas of learning		Substantive concepts	
These shape the key questions asked in RE and help to organise the subject knowledge. These allow the children to examine the content in a deeper way, going beyond the facts.		These are part of the 'substance' or content knowledge in a subject, that our pupils will repeatedly encounter throughout their RE sessions at Fleetville. Multiple encounters help our children to add additional layers of meaning to each word.	
Beliefs and practices	Across a number of religions: stories, religious leaders, books, God/gods, self-sacrifice, truth, life after death.	Worship	Any act that shows devotion to or love for a God.
Sources of wisdom	Describe and interpret a range of stories, sacred writings, psalms, poems, hymns, prayers and artefacts.	Belief	A firm thought that something is true – a belief in God or gods.
Symbols and actions	Sacred texts, art, music, literature, symbolism, poetry, dance, drama, prayer, forms of religious and spiritual expression, silence/stillness.	Prayer	The channel of communication between humans and God.
Prayer, worship and reflection	People, festivals, pilgrimages, places, events, artefacts, lifestyle choices, actions, effects on individuals.	Pilgrimage	A sacred journey, undertaken for a spiritual purpose. Pilgrims are different from tourists: they travel for spiritual reasons, not just to relax or for fun.
Identity and belonging	Belonging, preferences, relationships within family and community, influences on own lives, inspirational people.	Sacrifice	Choosing to give up something for religious, non-religious and ethical reasons. Can benefit themselves, others and the planet.
Ultimate questions	Amazement, sadness, disappointment, joy, awe, in connection with the natural world and life's journey, making sense, ultimate questions of life raised by life experiences.	Incarnation	The Christian belief that God took human form by becoming Jesus.
		Wisdom	Listening or reading knowledge and the capacity to make use of it.
Human responsibility and values	Values, ethics, principles, rules, morality – how people show concern for humanity.	Symbol	An object, gesture or action that helps people to give expression to their religious beliefs
Justice and fairness	How do we know what is right/wrong/fair? What does charity look like in different faiths and countries? Evaluating what different people think what happens in the afterlife. Community, citizenship and morals.	Identity	The sense of group membership to a religion and the importance of this group membership

Year Three

Autumn 1: How do symbols, actions and artefacts help communities to live together?

1. What does the food I eat and the clothes I wear show about me?
2. What do bread and wine mean in Christianity and what beliefs do they express?
3. What do the 5Ks in Sikhi mean to Sikhs?
4. How can symbols pull people together or split them apart?

Autumn 2: What is prayer and why do some people pray?

1. What is important to me and why?
2. What is prayer like for some Christians and what does this show about what is important to them? – The Lord's prayer
3. What is prayer like for some Muslims and what does this show about what is important to them?
4. What is prayer like for some Hindu's and what does this show about what is important to them? - The Gayatri mantra
5. What do you hope for, all people? What can we do to make it happen?

Spring: What do Muslims believe?

1. How did the religion of Islam begin?
2. What do Muslims believe?
3. What are the five pillars of Islam?
4. How do Muslims express their faith?
5. What are the festivals of Islam?
6. What can you tell me about Muslim beliefs?

Summer: What are the Islamic rites of passage?

1. What happens at an Islamic birth/naming ceremony?
2. What are the key features of Islamic weddings?
3. What happens at a Muslim funeral ceremony?
4. What is the Hajj and why is it important to Muslims?
5. What is it like to attend an Islamic rites of passage ceremony?

Ultimate Questions: Year 3

- Why should I be good?
- Why do bad things happen?
- What do Christians learn from the creation story?
- Why should we support charities?

Year Four

Autumn 1: Why are sacred texts and holy books so important and how are they used?

1. Who or what guides me thorough life?
2. Why is the Bible important to Christians and what different ways do they show this?
3. How do Muslims/Sikhs/Jews /Hindus show the importance of their sacred texts/Holy book?
4. What are the most important teachings of the bible? 10 commandments (Exodus20), love (Matthew 22:37-39), blessing (Mathew 5:3-11), forgiveness (Luke 17:3,4)
5. What are some of the most important teachings in the sacred texts?
6. Are special books, whether religious or not, needed for guiding people through life?

Spring 1: What is Sikhi?

1. What do Sikhs believe about God and how did Sikhi begin?
2. What happens inside a Gurdwara and why is worship important to Sikhs?
3. How do Sikhs put their beliefs into action through Sewa?
4. Why is equality so important to Sikhs?
5. How are children welcomed into the Sikh faith and community?

Spring 2: Why is Easter important to Christians?

1. What happened on Palm Sunday?
2. What was Jesus trying to tell his disciples at the Last Supper?
3. What were the events leading up to Jesus' arrest?
4. Why was Jesus put to death? Was it fair that he died on the cross?
5. What was the resurrection and why do Christians believe in life after death?
6. What does the word Messiah mean?
7. Why is Easter important to Christians?

Summer 1: What are Sanatani (Hindu) beliefs about God?	Summer 2: How do Sanatani's (Hindus) worship?
1. What are Sanatani beliefs about God? 2. What are some of the main characteristics of Sanatani gods? 3. What are some of the main characteristics of Sanatani goddesses? 4. Which Sanatani god/ goddesses do you think is the most important and why?	1. Why is a shrine a special place in a Sanatani home? 2. Why is puja important for Sanatani's and how is it practised at home? 3. What is involved in Sanatani worship in a mandir? 4. What have you learned about Sanatana Dharma?
Ultimate Questions: Year 4	
• Why is there suffering in the world? • What does sacrifice mean? • What can be done to reduce racism? • How do people make moral decisions?	

Year Five

Autumn 1: What are the main beliefs and teachings in Judaism?

1. What do Jews believe about God?
2. What do Jews believe about creation?
3. Who was Abraham and why was he important?
4. Who was Moses and why was he important?
5. What are the 10 commandments?
6. What are the main beliefs and teachings in Judaism?

Autumn 2: How do Jews' worship and demonstrate belonging?

1. What are the key features of worship in Judaism?
2. Why is prayer central to Jewish worship?
3. What happens when Jews go to a synagogue to worship?
4. What special ceremonies initiate children and young people into the Jewish faith?
5. How do Jews' worship and demonstrate belonging?

Spring 1: Is pilgrimage worth it?

1. What journeys have I been on that have made an impression on me? Why?
2. What is the significance of some pilgrimages for some Christians?
3. Why is the Hajj so important to most Muslims?
4. Why is The Ganges important in Sanatana Dharma (Hinduism)?
5. What impact can pilgrimage or special journey have on a person's worldview?

Spring 2: Where do people of different religions worship and what happens there?

1. What is a Mandir?
2. What is a Mosque?
3. Where do Sikh's worship?
4. What is the Buddhist place of worship?
5. Where do people of different religions worship and what happens there?
6. Does worship only occur when you attend a religious building?

Summer: What is a church?

1. What is written in the bible about the foundation of the Christian church?
2. What are the features of a church?
3. How do churches help Christians' worship?
4. In what ways do churches serve their communities?
5. How do local churches form part of a global community?
6. What have you learnt about the Christian church?
7. What similarities and differences are there between a church and another place of worship?

Ultimate Questions: Year 5

- What do we mean by truth?
- Is being happy the greatest purpose in life?
- What does it mean to be part of a global religious community?
- Why do some people believe God exists?

Year six

Autumn 1: Identity and belonging: our global community	Autumn 2: Is Christmas just for Christians?
1. What is an identity? 2. How do we express our identity through our actions? 3. What does diversity mean when talking about a population? 4. What things help to shape a sense of belonging? 5. What does it mean to be a global citizen? 6. What do different religions say about sharing in our global community?	1. What does Christmas mean to my family and me? 2. Why do Christians celebrate Christmas? 3. How is Christmas celebrated in churches and homes around the world? 4. What values like kindness and giving do people share at Christmas, regardless of their belief? 5. Is Christmas just for Christians?
Spring 1: What is enlightenment and how does it influence the way many Buddhists live?	Spring 2: How did it all begin? Creation and Science conflicting or complementary?
1. Who is the wisest person I know? 2. In what ways does the life of Buddha illustrate the true meaning of Enlightenment for Buddhists? 3. What is the significance of the Eight-fold Path? 4. Do we live in an 'enlightened' world?	1. Can science provide all the answers or do we need to turn to faith? 2. How do different Christians interpret the creation narrative in Genesis? 3. Can scientists have religious worldviews? 4. Are humans born with a purpose, or is life what we make it?

Summer 1: Ultimate questions	Summer 2 – What is humanism?
• What does it mean to be human? • What is the difference between knowing and believing? • What does it mean to live in a religiously diverse world?	1. What do Humanists believe about human nature and the universe? 2. Where do Humanists turn for truth and guidance? 3. How do Humanists decide what is right and wrong? 4. How do Humanists celebrate key life events without religion? 5. How do Humanists work to make the world a better place?

RE vocabulary for Year 3

How do symbols, actions and artefacts help communities to live together?

Clothes Food Identity Belonging	Symbol Represent Christianity Bread Wine Body Blood Holy Communion Jesus	Symbol Represent Belonging Sikhi Sikh The 5k's Kesh Kara Kanga Kaccha: also spelt, Kachh, Kachera Kirpan	Symbols Unity Belonging Separation
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What is prayer and why do some people pray?

Important Experience Feelings Beliefs	Christianity Prayer Christians' The Lord's Prayer Church Home Personal prayer	Islam Prayer Muslim Prayer mats Covering heads Mosque Home Salat Makkah Five Pillars of Islam Sunni Muslim Shi'a Muslim	Hinduism Prayer Hindu Puja The Gayatri mantra Mandir Home	Prayer Hope
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What do Muslims believe?

Islam Religion Saudi Arabia Monotheistic Middle East Prophet	Islam Allah Beliefs Pillars Fasting Pilgrimage	Religion Testimony Obligatory Charity Fasting Pilgrimage	Muslim Population Ummah Convert Faith Halal	Festivals Celebration Ramadan Eid Eid al-Fitr Eid al-Adha
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Muhammed	Islam	Pillars	Prohibition Modesty Hijab Niqab Burkha	Sawm Reflection Suhoor Iftar
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What are the Islamic rites of passage?				
Naming Ceremony Birth Tasmiyah Allah Adhan Prayer Aqiqah Sacrifice	Wedding Marriage Proposal Mahr Nikah Walima Mangni Engagement	Funeral Burial Cremation Sunset Deceased Shrouded Grave Mecca Grave stone Mourning	Hajj Pilgrimage Mecca Pillar Obligation Muhammed Kaaba Abraham Allah	

RE vocabulary for Y4

Why are sacred texts and holy books so important and how are they used?

Guide Life Influence	Holy Book Christian Bible Important Guide Teach Word of God	Holy Book Sacred Text Muslims Jews Sikhs Hindus Important Quran Torah The Guru Granth Sahib. The Vedas The Upanishads The Bhagavad Gita The Ramayana and Mahabharata	Teachings Bible Jesus 10 commandments Love Blessing Forgiveness	Teachings Sacred text Guidance	Guidance Religious Non-religious Special books
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What is Sikhi (Sikhism)?

Sikhi (Sikhism) Sargun Nirgun Waheguru Sath Nam Akal Purakh Guru Nam Japna Kirt Karna Vand Chhakna	Worship Sikh Features Prayer Mool Mantar.	Naam Karan Gurdwara Hymns Guru Granth Sahib Singh Kaur
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Why is Easter important to Christians?

Palm Sunday Resurrection Crucified Jerusalem	Last supper Gospel of Mark Betray Scriptures	Temptation Son of Man Denial	Crucifixion Judas' kiss Crown of thorns Bandits	Resurrection Tomb Sabbath Eternal life	Messiah Holy Week Anointed one Christ
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Miracle Procession	Covenant Eucharist			Symbolise	Mary Magdalene
What are Sanatani (Hindu) beliefs about God?					
Sanatana Dharma- Religion (Hinduism) Sanatani- People (Hindu) Beliefs Supreme God Brahman Deity Trimurti Brahma Vishnu Shiva Creator Preserver Destroyer	Sanatani Gods Characteristics Deity Ganesha Indra Surya Hanuman			Sanatani Goddess Characteristics Deity Tridevi Shakti Saraswati Lakshmi Parvati Durga	
How do Sanatani's (Hindu's) worship?					
Sanatani Shrine Respect Daily worship Bell Food offerings Murti Incense Kum-kum powder Water Diva lamps (Candles)	Puja Ceremony God is everywhere God is welcome Respect Devotion Hymns Mantras Blessing Deity			Sanatani Worship Mandir	

RE vocabulary for Y5

What are the main beliefs and teachings in Judaism?

Judaism Monotheistic Shema Characteristics Creator Merciful Omnipresent Omnibenevolent Omnipotent	Creation/Creator Genesis Torah Shabbat/Sabbath Day of rest God's image	Covenant Abraham Patriarch Promised Land Descendants Sacrifice Jewish forefathers Children of Israel	Moses Book of Exodus Prophet Pharaoh Plague Miracle Passover	Commandments Orthodox Jews Reform Jews Liberal Jews Mitzvah Kosher
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How do Jews' worship and demonstrate belonging?

Worship Synagogue Torah The Siddur Shabbat	Prayer Kippah Tallit Tzitzit Teffilin Siddur Shema	Worship Synagogue Torah	Community Bar Mitzvah Bat Mitzvah Hebrew
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Is Pilgrimage worth it?

Journey(s) Experience Emotions	Pilgrimage Christianity Christian Iona Rome Jerusalem Walsingham	Pilgrimage Islam Muslim Hajj Quran	Pilgrimage Sanatana Dharma Hindu River Ganges	Pilgrimage Journey Faith
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Where do people of different religions worship and what happens there?

Place of worship Sanatana Dharma Mandir Sanatani Features	Place of worship Islam Mosque Muslim Features Prayer(s)	Place of worship Sikhi Sikh Gurdwara Guru Granth Sahib Prayer hall	Buddhist Temple Elements Pinnacle Spire Crescent
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	Wudu- washing ritual Masjid Iman Jumah Dome Minaret Ablution Prayer mat Qibla Musallah Mihrab	Sewa	Dome Buddha Lectern Wheel of life Courtyard Meditation area Offerings Monks Meditation Chants Shrine room Respect	
What is a Church?				
Makeshift Congregate Refugee Disciples (apostles) Pentecost Repent	Feature Font Pulpit Pew Altar Lectern	Worship Songs Prayers Sermon	Devoted Fellowship Testify Resurrection	Unify Denomination Protestant Catholic Anglican communion

RE vocabulary for Y6

Identity and belonging- Our global community

Identity Belonging Culture Religion	Action Expressing yourself Religion Identity	Tolerance Understanding Respect Diversity Minority Society Integrating Including	Belonging Immigrant Refugee Asylum seeker Understanding Belief Religious texts	Global citizen Respect Value Responsibility Learn Think Act Understanding	
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Is Christmas just for Christians?

Christmas	Incarnation Christmas Christians Bible God Jesus	Christmas Materialistic Commercialised	Christmas Celebration Globe (Global) Church(es) Community (Communities) Home	Christmas Values Attitudes Religious Non-religious	Christmas Christians Debate
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What is enlightenment and how does it influence the way many Buddhists live?

Wise	Buddhists Buddha Illustrate Enlightenment	Significance Eight-fold Path Buddha Buddhists	Enlightened
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How it all began? Creation and Science: Conflicting or Complementary?

Science Answers Faith	Christians Creation Narrative Genesis	Scientists Religious Worldviews	Searching Purpose
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What is Humanism?

Evolved Humanist Charles Darwin Creator Supernatural power Theist Atheist Agnostic	Personal experience Reason and logic Authority Scripture Evidence Natural explanation	Society Individual responsibility Reason Experience Empathy	Afterlife Natural process Finite	Marriage Gestures Marriage vows Naming ceremony Commemorate Afterlife	Human rights Freedom Act responsibly Humanity Secularism State Government Democracy	Agnostic Nobel Prize Ethical behaviour Atheist Worldview
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