



Clipston Endowed VC Primary School – The Big Picture – Religious Education

Our Over-arching Intent	That every child flourishes and enjoys learning through access to a rich, rounded, connected, coherent and progressive curriculum		
Aims of our Curriculum	To develop successful, engaged learners who enjoy learning and who are knowledgeable and skilled, make progress and achieve	To develop confident, articulate individuals, who can lead safe, healthy and fulfilling lives in the communities in which they live now and in the future.	To develop responsible, happy citizens of the world who have the capacity to make positive contributions to society.
Core School Value	“Be Kind ~ Be Your Best ~ Be Happy” ----- “Do to others and you would have them do unto you” Luke 6:31		
The Intrinsic Core of RE – our Intent	To enquire, investigate and understand about religions and beliefs (AT1)	To question, explore, reflect upon and interpret human experience when considering the religions and beliefs studied (AT2)	To develop Religious Literacy - be able to articulate knowledge and understanding of religious beliefs, practices and secular world views.
We will develop the knowledge and skills that children need to succeed	Develop children’s vocabulary acquisition and oracy skills so that they can articulate their thoughts both verbally and in written form, in order to communicate effectively in a range of situations.		Provide opportunities for children to be exposed to a wide variety of cultures, topics, themes and points of view to counter-balance the lack of diversity in our local demographic at our largely white British school, in order to prepare them for life in modern Britain.

How do we organise our Whole School 4-Year Rolling Programme in RE, using the Agreed Syllabus?

Develop knowledge and understanding over time of Whole School Big Ideas in Christianity, linked to our Christian Virtues and the Liturgical Year. Develop knowledge and understanding over time about Big Ideas in other world “religions”.						
Key Concepts in Christianity:	Creation, Fall, Incarnation, Salvation, (Year A and Year C)			People of God, Gospel, Kingdom of God (Year B and Year D)		
Seven Christian Virtues:	Kindness (Term1)	Justice (Term 2)	Love (Term 3)	Forgiveness (Term 4)	Responsibility (Term 5)	Courage (Term 6)
Thankfulness (Terms 1-6).						
Big Ideas in other World “Religions”	Buddhism (Year A)	Humanism (Year A)	Islam (Year B)	Hinduism (Year C)	Judaism (Year C)	Sikhism (Year D)

The Big Ideas are developed through the understanding of Key Themes or Schema from Reception to Year 6

Exploring Big Questions about identity, diversity, belonging, purpose, values and commitment through:					
Thinking & Investigating (AT1)	Exploring, Questioning & Reflecting (AT2)	Beliefs & Teachings	Practices & Lifestyles	Meaning & Purpose	Religious Oracy

Implementation: How do we deliver our Curriculum? (Year A 2023-2024) (Year B 2024-2025) Year C (2021-2022) Year D (2022-2023)

Early Years Planned Components	Understanding the World: Children’s development in understanding People and Communities will be supported through a variety of activities and experiences that reflect upon the Characteristics of Effective Teaching and Learning, and enable them to make sense of families, communities and traditions. A full outline of the EYFS specifically linked to R.E. can be found in our R.E Overview and End Points document.				
We all learn about:	Christianity (Year A, B, C & D)	Buddhism & Humanism (Year A)	Islam (Year B)	Hinduism & Judaism (Year C)	Sikhism (Year D)
Key Stage One: In the context of...	<p style="text-align: center;">Christianity</p> <p>Key Vocabulary (see p17) Church: visit often and become familiar with the main features, what happens there, church stories, the Church Year colours, meet the vicar. Jesus: an historical person, stories can be found in the Bible, importance to Christians Bible: stories Jesus told, Christmas, Easter. Christian Life: Christian family practice (e.g. Grace), special times, Festivals, stories about Christians e.g. Caesar Molebasti.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Buddhism</p> <p>Key Vocabulary (p13) Buddha, teacher, Buddhist Temple, meaningful objects, monks, nuns, rebirth, happiness, suffering, compassion, kindness, meditation. Deity & Key Figure: There is no deity; ordinary person, awakened – Buddha Place of Worship: Building where Buddhists meet, symbols and artefacts found in temples, special roles (monk, nuns, teachers). Holy Book: Stories from the life of Buddha, concern to find an answer to suffering, Stories Buddha told. Buddhist Way of Life: Compassion, respect for living things, generosity, kindness, truthful, helpful, patient, reflection, meditation, inner peace.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Humanism</p> <p>Key Vocabulary (p24) Celebrant, Happy Human, Humanism, Humanist, Science, The Golden Rule. Knowledge and Belief: Human beings are special and unique with the ability to question and reason, to empathise, to be creative, improve our quality of life and our understanding of the world. Human achievements in Science, medicine, art and society. Meaning & Purpose: How can we be happy? Happy Human, Happiness, being happy, making others happy (Robert Ingersoll) Celebrations & Ceremonies: Special ways that Humanists celebrate: births, weddings and deaths. Naming ceremonies, human relationships, importance of family, friendship and kindness. Humanist Ethics: Why do humanists think we should be good to each other? Promoting happiness and avoiding doing</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Islam</p> <p>Key Vocabulary (p32) Allah, Islam, Mosque, Muslim, prophet, Quran. Mosque: Visit a mosque, become familiar with the main features: dome, minaret, prayer room, washing area (Wudu). What happens in the mosque? Stories connected with the mosque. Meet people who attend the mosque. Prophet Muhammad: stories, childhood, final messenger from Allah, Qur’an was sent to him as a guide for the people. Holy Qur’an: a special book / guide for Muslims. 14 chapters, stories from the Qur’an, Lady Mary. Muslim Life: daily life including daily prayers, special times, festivals e.g. Eid ul Fitr, stories, Hajj.</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Hinduism</p> <p>Key Vocabulary (p21) Aum, Brahman, Diwali, Ganesh, Gods and Goddesses, Hindu, Hinduism, Mandir, Offering, Pray, Rama, Sita, Shiva, Shrine, Vishnu, Worship. Places of Worship: Home worship (puja), home shrines, home rituals (murti, bell, diva, incense, water container with spoon, red kum kum powder, offerings. Find out about Arti, blessed food (Prasad). Deity story. Shrines, temples, mandirs. Deities and Scriptures: Favourite Hindu deities from the Ramayana Epic (e.g. the story of Rama and Sita), Festivals, Key themes (triumph of good over evil), moral duty, loyalty and devotion. Dharma: Ahimsa (non-violence), Respect for all forms of life, popular Indian recipes, hospitality. Living a Hindu Life: Meet and talk with Hindu believers. Stories about Hindu families e.g. going to a wedding or the festival of Raksha Bandan.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Judaism</p> <p>Key Vocabulary (p36) Synagogue, Ark, Kippah, Tallit, Torah Scrolls, Yad, Shabbat, Kosher Two Candles, Challah, Wine, Chanukah, Covenant, Dreidel, Maccabees, One God (YHVH), Purim, Rosh Hashanah, Shofar. Synagogue: Visit a Synagogue, locate features: Mezuzah, Bimah, Eternal Light, Ark, Scrolls. Symbols: Star of David, Menorah, Kippah, Tallit. Shabbat: Shabbat – day of rest, Shabbat blessings and songs sung in Hebrew. Torah and Commandments: Holy document, Moses, Mount Sinai, parchment scrolls, scribed, 10 commandments, link to Old Testament</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Sikhism</p> <p>Key Vocabulary (p 40) Acceptance, Equality, Family Life, Five Ks, Forgiveness, Gurdwara, Kaur, Meditation, Nishan Sahib, One Creator, Respect, Sharing, Sikh, Sikhism, Singh, Ten Gurus, Truth, Turban. Knowledge & Belief: All special, Gifts from One Creator, KESH, 10 Gurus, Guru Granth Sahib. Meaning & Purpose: Family, equality, respectful difference, 5Ks as articles of faith. Celebrations & Ceremonies: Choosing a name for a child, Turban, life and death, Nishan Sahib. The Sikh way of life: Respect, Equality, Forgiveness, Meditation, Good Deeds.</p>

		harm, consequences of our actions, The Golden Rule, taking care of others and the natural world.		(Christianity), stories from the Torah e.g. Abraham & Isaac, Jacob & Esau, Moses. Jewish Life: Middle Eastern Nomadic heritage. Important events: birth, coming of age, marriage, death. Jewish New Year, Maccabees revolt, Chanukah Miracle, Chanukah songs, Dreidel. Pesach story (Moses and the Red Sea).	
Lower Key Stage Two: In the context of...	Christianity LKS2 Key Vocabulary (p18) - Church: Christian Year, Major Festivals, Symbolic colours, special hymns. - Jesus: Ministry, significant events, how He related to the marginalised of society, Two great commandments, parables, Kingdom of God. Bible: Library, Psalm 23, proverbs, laws / commandments, letters, stories, God's relationship with humankind, Four Gospels, good news, chapter & verse references. Christian Life: Followers of Jesus (Saints), Engage with the local vicar, Festivals, Praying.	Buddhism Key Vocabulary (p13) Buddha, teacher, Buddhist Temple, meaningful objects, monks, nuns, rebirth, happiness, suffering, compassion, kindness, meditation, Enlightenment, delusions, Three precious Jewels, ordained, lay, Temple, offerings, Jataka Tales, impermanence, vows, moral discipline, contentment, samsara, nirvana, symbols, pilgrimage. Deity: Enlightened, efforts to overcome greed, hatred and ignorance Place of Worship: Temple, Sangha, Features of Buddhist Centres, thankas, mandalas, rupas, third eye. Holy Book: Stories told about and by the Buddha, Jataka Tales. Teaching about "possessions" and happiness. Buddhist Way of Life: Symbols (e.g. lotus flower), Noble Eight-fold path, fearlessness, contentment, kindness, meditation. Four Noble Truths, Samsara, Key Festivals; Wesak, Dharma Day. Sacred place of pilgrimage: Bodhi Tree at Bodh Gaya.	Islam Key Vocabulary (p33) Allah, Hajj, Mihrab, Mosque, Muslim, Prophet, Qiblah, Salaa, Sawm, Shahada Mosque: Muslim calendar, main features of a mosque (mihrab, Qiblah, mimbar). Significance of Makkah. Meet Muslims and visit two different mosques. Prophet Muhammad (pbuh): His life as a role model. Shahada. Teachings: kindness, compassion, truth, humanity, honesty. The woman who used to throw rubbish. Celebrating MiladunNabi. Holy Qur'an: Divine book. Night of Power. Arabic. Finding a reference. Listen to a verse in Arabic. Muslim Life: Know the Five Pillars (Sunni) and the Ten Obligatory Islamic Acts (Shia) of worship. Preparation for prayer, actions during prayer, prayer mats.	Hinduism Key Vocabulary (p22) Aum, Brahman, Diwali, Ganesh, Gods and Goddesses, Hindu, Hinduism, Mandir, Offering, Pray, Rama, Sita, Shiva, Shrine, Vishnu, Worship. Places of Worship: Visit a Mandir, look at photos of mandirs in India, main features, sacred areas dedicated to deities. Deities and Scriptures: Supreme Spirit Brahman, deities represented in the murtis reflect different aspects of God. Dharma: Karma, Reincarnation, eternal soul, state of bliss (moksha). Living a Hindu Life: Meet and talk with Hindu believers. Welcoming Hindu babies e.g. Jatakarma and Namakarana. Head shaving.	Sikhism Key Vocabulary (p41) Acceptance, Chaur Sahib, Equality, Family Life, Five Ks, Forgiveness, Gurdwara, Guru Granth Sahib, Kaur, Kirtan, Langar, Meditation, Mool Mantar, Nishan Sahib, One Creator, Respect, Sangat, Sharing, Seva, Sikhi, Sikhism, Singh, Ten Gurus, Truth, Turban. Knowledge & Belief: God, Mool Mantar. Guru Sahib's coming into being – Living Guru, relationship with Creator, Reincarnation. Meaning & Purpose: Sikh meditation, serving in the Gurdwara, Key features of the Gurdwara, comparison e.g. of Golden Temple in India with local Gurdwara. Celebrations & Ceremonies in the Gurdwara, Role of Music and Meditation, How is Guru Granth Sahib is respected in the Gurdwara? The Sikh way of life: Seva (selfless service), Sikh expectations, Making a difference to the local community, How the 5Ks assist a Sikh to live out their purpose in life – connecting with the Creator.
Upper Key Stage Two In the context of...	Christianity UKS2 Key Vocabulary (p19) Church: Holy Communion, Eucharist, Mass, Lord's Supper. Lord's Prayer, Famous Christian Hymns. Different Ministries within the Church. Jesus: Birth of Jesus as two narratives but now, one story (Nativity), Miracles, stories told for festivals, Trinity. Bible: Creation stories, Scientific Theories, how belief influences Christian views on the environment and climate justice, Fruits of the Spirit / Love (Galatians & Corinthians) Christian Life: Jesus' teaching as a foundation of Christian living – personal, moral, public, Chaplain ministry, Death and Life After Death.	Humanism Key Vocabulary (p26) Agnosticism, Atheism, Celebrant, Compassion, Curiosity, Dignity, Empathy, Evidence, Evolution, Flourishing, Happy Human, Human Rights, Humanism, Humanist, Humanity, Natural Selection, Reason, Respect, Responsibility, Science, The Big Bang, The Golden Rule. Knowledge & Belief: How do Humanists decide what to believe? Science, Evidence, Evolution of humans. Atheism, Agnosticism. Meaning & Purpose: Humanist views on happiness, the time to be happy is now, worthwhile goal, responsibility for one's own destiny. Celebrations & Ceremonies: What do Humanists value? Celebrating human life, marking key moments e.g. births, weddings and deaths. Human relationships, love and support from and to other people. Humanist Ethics: What do Humanists value in life? Humanity, human spirit, ability to question and reason, creativity and achievement, natural world, relationships and companionships, empathy, moral values, quality of life. Responsibility for our own actions, respect for dignity, Golden Rule, Motivations to do good.		Judaism Key Vocabulary (p36) Ark, Bimah, Kippah, Menorah, Chanukiah, Ner Tamid, Star of David, Rabbi, Tallit, Torah Scrolls, Yad, Besamim, Challah, Havdalah candle, Kiddush Cup, Kosher, Two candles, Wine, 5 books of Moses, Bar / Bat Mitzvah, Chanukah, Covenant, Egypt, King David, Maccabees, Matzah, Messiah, Moses, One God, Patriarchs, Pesach, Purim, Rosh Hashanah, Shofar, Sukkah, Yom Kippur Synagogue: different Jewish groups, look at different types of Synagogue, clothing, sound of the Shofar, Festival of Sukkot, shake a lulav. Meet a rabbi and ask questions (or email „ask a rabbi“). Shabbat: Two candles, Havdalah. Traditional and Progressive Jewish celebrations. Shabbat Shalom. Torah and Commandments: 5 books of Moses, 24 books altogether, majority shared with Christians. 613 commandments, Creation to the death of Moses. King David. Written Torah, Oral Torah. Jewish Life: Jewish Calendar, Rosh Hashana, Yom Kippur, Sins that cannot be forgiven, Bar / Bat Mitzvah, Hebrew alphabet spiritual meaning, Bar Mitzvah Sermon.	
Celebrations and Festivals Explored throughout the school year in each class	Christianity Harvest – Sept / Oct All Saints' Day – 1 st Nov Christingle - December Advent - December Christmas - 25 th December Epiphany – 6 th January Candlemas – 2 nd February Shrove Tuesday - February Ash Wednesday - February Lent – February - Easter Easter – March / April Pentecost – May.	Buddhism Wesak – Buddha's Birthday – Full Moon of the Month of April, May or June. Dharma Day – Buddha's first sermon after Enlightenment – Full Moon in July. Humanism No special Humanist Festivals, however, many Humanists will celebrate Family, Friendship & Kindness at festivals such as Christmas.	Islam Ramadan – Month long observance in April / May / June Eid ul Fitr – marks the end of Ramadan Hajj – Pilgrimage of about 5 days – usually in the summer	Hinduism Diwali – Festival of Lights Raksha Bandan – annual rite or ceremony Holi – Festival of Colours Judaism Shabbat – Friday evening to Saturday evening. Rosh Hashanah New Year to Yom Kippur (10 days). Chanukah (Hanukkah) – Festival of Lights Sukkot – Feast of the Tabernacles Bar / Bat Mitzvah – coming of age ceremony at age 13 (boys) 12/13 (girls).	Sikhism Guru Nanak's Birthday – November Guru Gobing Singh's Birthday – 5 th January Vaisakhi – 14 th April Dastar Sajauni – turban tying ceremony – for boys at 5 years of age.
Impact	Most children achieve the End Point Milestones in R.E., which are linked to the Agreed Syllabus.				
	Children become...				
	successful, engaged learners who enjoy learning and who are knowledgeable and skilled, make progress and achieve.	confident, articulate individuals, who can lead safe, healthy and fulfilling lives in the communities in which they live now and in the future.		responsible, happy citizens of the world who have the capacity to make positive contributions to society.	