



Year	Context	Key Knowledge and Concepts
5	Christianity	Learners will know: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Christmas is a Christian festival ✓ Christmas is important to Christians ✓ Non-Christians also celebrate Christmas but might have different traditions. ✓ Pupils know the differences between Christian traditions and non- Christian traditions advent, advent candle, Christingles, nativity service at church, carol services, midnight mass or morning service on Christmas day. ✓ Advent begins the 4th Sunday before Christmas day. In our culture, waiting is often seen as bad but in advent Christians see it as positive wait and time to prepare for this event. ✓ The Nativity story and the relevance to Christians ✓ The difference between opinions, viewpoints and beliefs ✓ The viewpoint is the position from which something is observed or considered ✓ An opinion is a judgement that a person has formed about a topic or issue ✓ A belief is a mental acceptance as a claim as truth regardless of supporting evidence
	Judaism	Learners will know: TBC
	Buddhism	Learners will know: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Buddhism is over 2500 years old ✓ The story of Siddhartha Gautama (Buddha) and how Buddhism started ✓ Meditate means to focus one's mind for a period of time, in silence or with the aid of chanting, for religious or spiritual purposes or as a method of relaxation ✓ Enlightenment means to have knowledge/wisdom. To be awakened ✓ Teachings of Buddha four noble truths and eightfold path ✓ The four noble truths: Dukka (all existence is suffering), the cause of suffering is craving, the end of suffering comes with the end of craving and there is a path that leads from suffering. ✓ Eight-fold path consists of eight areas of life that people focus on towards the path of Buddhism ✓ Eight-fold path: Right understanding- see things as they really are and not how you think they are. Right thought – kind thoughts and not cruel ones. Right speech – not lying, being rude or unkind to others with words. Right action – saving life not destroying it. Looking after the planet and others. Right livelihood – earning a living without hurting others. Right effort – understand truth and do what is right. Right mindfulness– being aware of your actions, words and thoughts. Right concentration – learning to meditate without losing concentration ✓ Reflection can be used to develop a positive approach to life



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reflection is an appreciation of the wonder of the world
6	Humanism	<p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ A humanist is a person who believes in the humanism worldview ✓ Humanism is a non-religious world-view ✓ A worldview is a person's way of understanding, experiencing and responding to the world. It can be described as a philosophy of or approach to life. This includes how a person understands the nature of reality and their own place in the world ✓ Humanists actively seek to live a good life without following a religion. Their morals are based on life experience and human nature ✓ Humanists do not believe in a God or religion ✓ Know that Humanists consider Science as the best method to understand the universe ✓ Children will understand that Humanists value general moral principles while considering the particular situation, the need for flexibility and the opportunity to question rule ✓ Know what Humanists consider to be the Golden Rule. "Treat other people as you would like them to treat you" ✓ British Humanist Association: Be honest, use your mind, tell the truth, do to other people what you would like them to do to you ✓ Humanist code for living includes common moral decencies: altruism, integrity, honesty, truthfulness and responsibility. A 'code for living' might help people to be good ✓ Altruism means selfless concern for the welfare of others ✓ People's behaviours and opinions are influenced by the behaviours and opinions of others ✓ People may reflect and change their opinion and behaviour when presented with a different point of view ✓ Reflection can encourage an open-minded approach to life ✓ Reflection helps reason and question personal attitudes, behaviours and responses
	Christianity (Easter story)	<p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Christians use bible stories teach about love (Jesus heals the leper, Jesus calls Matthew, Love your enemies) ✓ Christians use bible stories to teach them about life after death (The walk to Emmaus, Jesus forgives the crucified man next to him and The Parable of Sheep and Goats) ✓ The bible stories teach Christians that Jesus taught love should be unconditional and eternal ✓ Agape means unconditional love ✓ Eternity means infinite and without end. It also means endless life after death ✓ In Christian marriage, the ring symbolises eternity
	Islam	<p>Learners will know:</p>



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		<p>RECAP</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Five pillars <p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The five pillars link to the ways that Muslims show commitment to Allah ✓ Zakat teaches Muslims key principles part of Islamic faith: Learning self-discipline, freeing oneself from the love of possessions and greed, freeing oneself from the love of money, freeing oneself from love of oneself and behaving honestly ✓ Muslims pray five times a day to Allah ✓ Muslims believe they can worship anywhere but many go to the Mosque on Friday (Muslim holy day) ✓ No matter how sincerely a person may believe, Islam regards it as pointless to live a life without putting that faith into action and practice ✓ Carrying out the Five Pillars demonstrates that the Muslim is putting their faith first, and not just trying to fit it in around their secular lives ✓ Muslims pray five times a day, with their prayers being known as Fajr (dawn), Dhuhr (after midday), Asr (afternoon), Maghrib (sunset), Isha (night-time), facing the direction of Mecca ✓ Muslims are required to give 2.5% of their money to charity. They believe this is their duty as everything they own belongs to God ✓ During Ramadan Muslims fast to show their commitment to Allah ✓ It shows a commitment to God by placing their faith above anything else, including food and drink
7	The dimensions of religion: Creating identity (9)	<p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Founders ✓ Holy books ✓ Sacred places ✓ Rights of passage ✓ Commonality and uniqueness of different religions ✓ Food ✓ Clothing ✓ How religions develop over time ✓ (Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Sikhism, Buddhism, Hinduism)
	Sikhism (10)	<p>Learners will know:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Beliefs about God ✓ The ten gurus



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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Holy Book – GGS ✓ The importance of sharing and equality in Sikhism ✓ Seva – selfless service ✓ Interpreting religious text – why is there variation in Sikhism?
	Who are you? (10)	Learners will know: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mind, body and soul ✓ Elements that make up a human being: ✓ Characteristics ✓ Material Body ✓ What do we mean by a soul?
	Social Responsibility: An introduction to Ethics (10)	Learners will know: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The principles of decision making ✓ Arguments for and against: ✓ Animal rights ✓ Stewardship: ✓ The environment ✓ Social responsibility ✓ Poverty ✓ Understanding suffering ✓ Putting yourself in somebody else’s shoes – using imagination effectively
8	Judaism: the world’s first monotheistic religion (8)	Learners will know: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Nature of God ✓ Torah – holy scroll ✓ Origins of Judaism – Abraham and his role and how this has impacted modern Israeli politics ✓ Commandments ✓ Rites of passage ✓ Why is there variety in Judaism? Orthodox and Reform Jews
	Rights and responsibilities (7)	Learners will know: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ The Universal Declaration of Rights ✓ Equality Act ✓ What is a right and what is a responsibility ✓ Organisations supporting human rights – Amnesty International



2021-2022 Curriculum Map
RELIGION, PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS

Year	Context	Key Knowledge and Concepts
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Abuse of Human rights – ✓ Examples of where rights are ignored and understanding why. ✓ The rights of LGBTQ and Disability rights
	Islam (8)	Learners will know: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Tawhid – the oneness of Allah ✓ The role of Muhammad ✓ Women in Islam ✓ Diversity on Islam – Shia, Sunni ✓ Idolatry – any image of God belittles the value of God – how has interpretation changed over time?
	Freedom (philosophy): The nature of being human (9)	Learners will know: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Free will ✓ Determinism – biology, socio-economic background, education ✓ Freedom, gender ✓ Case studies of breaking the law and how pre-determined were their actions?
	Religious Rebels (7)	TBC