

Religious Education - Autumn 1 - Year 3

Enquiry Question: What makes us human?

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Buddhist	Someone who follows the teachings of Buddha.
Connection	A link between two or more things.
Consciousness	Being aware.
Exist	Be real or living.
Meditation	Focusing the mind, often for religious or spiritual reasons.
Mindfulness	Focusing the mind on the present.
Practice	An action or ritual carried out regularly.
Soul	Emotional, non-physical or spiritual part of a human.
Spiritual	Connection with our inner self, immaterial things and belief of something beyond humans.

A soul means a person's spiritual and emotional sense of identity.

Spirituality is connecting with the inner self, immaterial things and belief of something beyond oneself.

Core Knowledge

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Some people believe spirituality and the soul are unique to humans.

Some people believe connection with God to be a spiritual experience.

Prayer, meditation and rituals are used to connect spiritually.



Attainment Targets

- Share their personal worldview and explain how and why their worldview might change
- Identify the difference between personal and organised worldviews
- Explain what is meant by a soul and express their ideas about what a soul means to them personally
- Understand that some people believe that humans have a soul
- Summarise the similarities and differences between what people believe about the soul
- Explain how colour and images have been used to express a particular idea about the soul
- Give examples of Buddhist meditation practices and explain the reasons and purpose behind it



Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 2: How do some people talk to God?



Religious Education – Spring 1 - Year 3

Enquiry Question: Is scripture central to religion?

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Abrahamic	Religions that believe in one God and are related.
Central	In religious contexts, the most important.
Hadith	A recorded saying or action of the Prophet Muhammad, providing guidance for Muslims.
Holy	Related to God or Religion, considered special and to be respected by followers.
Prophet	A person who is believed to be chosen by God to share a God-given message to the people.
Recite	To say or repeat something from memory .
Revelation	The act of revealing or making something known that was previously hidden or secret.

Some people believe connection with God to be a spiritual experience.



Religious and non-religious people have ideas about the relationship between God and humans.



The way scriptures are used and treated reflects beliefs about their importance.



The teachings of a religious or non-religious worldview often link with a follower's life choices.

Worship can take many forms and often involves symbolism.



- Explain what some people mean by revelation.
- Evaluate the significance of scripture to some Jewish, Christian and Muslim people.
- Explain how some ways of using and treating the Qur'an, the Christian Bible and the Torah show its importance.
- Discuss the similarities and differences between scripture, considered by some to be the word of God, and human interpretations or commentary.
- Make links between scripture from the Abrahamic religions.
- Identify similarities within and between worldviews in the way scripture is viewed and used, including in places of worship.

Attainment Targets



Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 2: How do some people talk to God?



Religious Education – Spring 2 - Year 3

Enquiry Question: What happens if we do wrong?

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Authority	Having the power to make decisions, orders or rules.
Cleansed	Made clean or free from dirt, guilt or impurities.
Fortune	Good luck or success, often leading to positive outcomes or having good things happen.
Immoral	Something that is unacceptable, wrong, unfair or dishonest.
Misfortune	Bad luck or unfortunate events, leading to negative or unsuccessful outcomes.
Repentance	Feeling really sorry for doing something wrong as well as wanting to change and do better.
Sin	An action or behaviour which is believed to break the laws given by God or a higher power.
Soul	What some people believe to be the emotional, non-physical part of being a human.
Wrongdoing	Refers to an action that is not god and not right.

Muslims believe a wrongdoing is believed to cause harm to the soul and create a distance from Allah (God).

Christian's believe sin is an act that separates the soul from God. Catholics seek God's forgiveness through Confession.

In the Jewish worldview, the soul is considered pure at birth but is affected when we sin. Yom Kippur is the Day of Repentance.

Many Hindus believe in karma, meaning their actions affect their future lives.

Christians believe baptism is one way the soul can be 'cleansed' and is the washing away of sin.

Core Knowledge



Attainment Targets

- Explain which actions can be considered wrong and what consequences may derive from them.
- Consider the authority which gives the consequences of wrongdoing.
- Describe how some religious people seek forgiveness.
- Explore the similarities between some Jewish and Muslim practices of seeking God's forgiveness.
- Discuss how God's forgiveness can change a believer's life.
- Describe what might happen to the soul when a believer does something wrong.
- Explore why some religious people choose to live morally.
- Investigate some ways Christians 'cleanse' the soul through infant and adult baptism.
- Explain why Jesus was baptised and sacrificed.
- Define what karma means to some Hindus and how it can affect the soul.
- Know that many Hindus aim to live morally by collecting positive karma within their lifetimes to reunite with God.



Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 2: What is a prophet?

Year 3: Where do our morals come from?



Religious Education – Summer 1 - Year 3

Enquiry Question: Why is water symbolic?

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Amritsar	A city in Punjab (India) known for Harmandir Sahib (the Golden Temple).
Baptism	A Christian ceremony involving water, symbolising a commitment to God.
Cleansing	The symbolic act of making something clean in baptism.
Kumbh Mela	Hindu festival celebrated in India at rivers with holy baths.
Makkah	Mecca – the holiest city in Islam, situated in Saudi Arabia. The birthplace of the Prophet Muhammad,.
Offering	Giving something, like water, as part of a religious or spiritual practice.
Ritual	Ceremonial act, often involving water, in various cultures.
Sarovar	A sacred pool of water, often found in Sikh temples.
Symbolise	To represent something else, often an idea or quality.

A ritual is a special routine that people do in the same way each time because it has a special meaning.



Water purity is important in people's daily lives for drinking, bathing and allowing nature to survive.



Baptism is a ceremony involving water to symbolise purification or admission into a faith.

To some Jewish people, rain signifies good luck and blessings.

The Kumbh Mela in India, held every 12 years, draws people nationwide to bathe in symbolic waters.



- Discuss the importance of water and its practical and symbolic uses
- Explain the relevance of water in religious stories and what it symbolises
- Describe how the sound of water makes them feel and where they commonly hear water in their environment
- Identify how water is used in some rituals
- Explain the concept of purity, focusing on the context of Shinto beliefs
- Explain the symbolism of water in baptism and other water ceremonies
- Articulate reasons why water is considered precious across different cultures and religions
- Identify similarities and differences in water symbolism between poems and ceremonies

Attainment Targets

Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 2: What is a prophet?

Year 2: What happens when we do wrong?



Religious Education – Summer 2 - Year 3

Enquiry Question: Why is fire used ceremonially?

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Atash Bahram	A continuously burning flame in Zoroastrian fire temples, symbolising purity and the presence of Ahura Mazda.
Divine	Connected to God or god, often seen as very special or powerful.
Ner Tamid	An external flame that burns in synagogues, symbolising God's everlasting presence.
Purity	The state of being clean and not mixed with anything else.
Remembrance	Thinking about and remembering someone or something important.
Renewal	The act of becoming new, fresh or strong again.
Trimurti	Represents the 3 main gods: Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.
Unity	People coming together and supporting each other.

In Hindu ceremonies, fire symbolizes the cycle of life, highlighting Shiva's role in destruction and renewal.



The Atash Bahram and Ner Tamid are special flames that are always alight, reminding people that God is with them.



In the Sikh religion, langar is a community kitchen where people can access a free meal. It is offered by every Gurdwara.

The Navajo idea of Horzo and Hindu Trimurti both view life as a cycle of renewal and balance, harmony, change and regeneration.

Candles are often lit in memory of people or events. For some, the Olympic Flame represents peace, and unity.



- Discuss the importance of fire and its practical and symbolic uses
- Explain the relevance of fire in religious stories and what it symbolises
- Describe how the fire makes them feel
- Identify how fire is used in some rituals and ceremonies
- Explain the concept of remembrance, focusing on the context of Jewish and Christian beliefs
- Explain the symbolism of fire in religious and non-religious ceremonies
- Articulate reasons why fire is considered purifying in different religions

Attainment Targets

Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 2: What is a prophet?

Year 2: What happens when we do wrong? Year 3: Why is water symbolic?

