

Religious Education - Autumn 1 - Year 5

Enquiry Question: Why do people have to stand up for what they believe in?

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Agnostic	A person who believes it is not possible to know if there is a God.
Atheist	A person who does not believe there is a God .
Catholic	Someone who belongs to the Catholic church, which is led by the Pope.
Conspiracy	A secret plan with a negative outcome.
Denomination	A group of religious people with slightly different beliefs and understandings to others within the same religion.
Martyr	Somebody who loses their life for what they believe in.
Prejudice	Having a negative view about something or someone because of a personal opinion.
Protestant	Someone who belongs to the Protestant denomination, which is separated from the Catholic church.



Guy Fawkes lived during a time in British history when it was illegal to practise Christianity in a certain way.



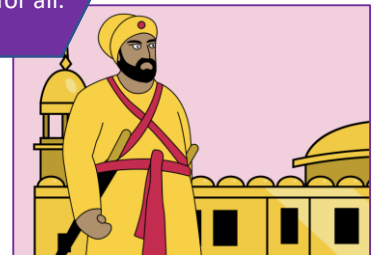
Religion is a protected characteristic and it is illegal to discriminate against someone based on their religion.

It was believed for a long time that monarchs had 'divine authority'. This meant they had been chosen by God .

In the UK, there are certain rights known as 'protected characteristics' that ensure equal treatment for all.



Bandi Chhor Divas is a Sikh celebration during Diwali which commemorates Guru Hargobind's release from prison.



Attainment Targets

- Use clues to determine someone's beliefs about God.
- Assess different points of view and gather evidence to form an opinion.
- Articulate the importance of Guru Hargobind's inclusivity of others.
- Identify the meaning behind different festivals of light.
- Express their thoughts and feelings after considering events in the past and present.
- Consider various viewpoints surrounding religious prejudice.



Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 4 - Just how important are our beliefs?



Religious Education – Spring 1- Year 5

Enquiry Question: What happens when we die?

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Atonement	Making amends or seeing forgiveness for wrongdoings or sins.
Dia de los Muertos	A Mexican holiday to remember and honour deceased loved ones.
Jannah	The concept of paradise or heaven in the Muslim worldview.
Olam Ha-Ba	A Jewish word referring to the world to come or life after death.
Purgatory	A place of waiting where souls are believed to be purified after death.
Reconciliation	Restoring friendly relations or making peace after a disagreement.
Soul	What some people believe to be the emotional, non-physical part of being a human.
Yom Kippur	The Jewish Day of Atonement; a hold day of prayer and fasting.



Many Christian, Muslim and Jewish people believe every person has a soul, which is a gift from God.



Humanists do not believe in a soul and consider this to be our one life; when we die we are remembered for the things we did.

Some ideas about death have evolved over time due to traditions and cultural customs.

Many people believe in atoning for their sins; to make amends for the wrongdoings that have done in their life.

Funerals can be a time to say goodbye and reflect on memories. For others, it can be a time to prepare the person for life after death.



- Make links between beliefs around a soul and eternal life
- Understand there are different Jewish ideas about death
- Consider how forgiveness can be part of someone's beliefs about death
- Make links between Muslim beliefs about Jannah and the historical geography for many Muslims
- Explore different sources to learn about different beliefs about death
- Use the word atonement when discussing forgiving sins
- Discuss the link between religious and cultural beliefs
- Reflect on the similarities and differences of beliefs held in different worldviews

Attainment Targets



Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 5 - Why doesn't Christianity always look the same?



Religious Education – Spring 2 - Year 5

Enquiry Question: What happens when we die? (Part 2)

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Bodhisattva	An enlightened being who chooses to delay achieving nirvana to help others attain enlightenment.
Bodhi tree	A type of tree in India significant to many Buddhists.
Eightfold Path	A guide to end suffering, consisting of 8 practices.
Four Noble truths	Core teachings in Buddhism that explain suffering in life.
Hukam	The Sikh belief of God's plan or Divine order reflecting the idea that everything happens according to God's will.
Karma	A concept of cause and effect where a person's actions in life affect their future.
Reincarnation	The belief that after death, the soul is transferred into a new body or form, continuing different lives.
Varna	A Hindu concept categorising society into different groups, each with specific religious and social duties.



Attainment Targets

- Recognise beliefs about the soul being part of God
- Identify clues that Hindus and Sikhs generally believe in the soul experiencing more than one life
- Recognise that the ultimate goal for many Hindus and Sikhs is freedom from reincarnation
- List ways a person can gather karma through actions and experiences
- Suggest ways some Sikh practices and funeral rites may provide comfort to someone experiencing death
- Discuss the meaning of moksha and nirvana, drawing similarities from them
- Consider ways enlightenment can be represented in art



Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 5: What happens when we die? (Part 1)



Religious Education – Summer 1 - Year 5

Enquiry Question: Who should get to be in charge?

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Anointed	Chosen by a higher power to fulfil a specific role.
Bloodline	The genetic or biological relationship between family members.
Hadith	Stories and teachings about what Prophet Muhammad said or did.
Lineage	A person's family heritage, typically tracing back through generations.
Revelation	When something special is shown or told to people, often something that comes from God.
Sacrifice	The act of giving up something valued for the sake of others, a quality exemplified by Sikh Gurus.
Succession	When one person follows another.
Sunnah	The way of life and habits of Prophet Muhammad that Muslims try to follow.
Ummah	The community of Muslims all over the world.

Lehna was chosen as Guru Nanak's successor for his humility and service, becoming Guru Angad, embodying Sikh values of selflessness and devotion.



If a country's legal system is governed by religious law, it means that the law or rules are based on a particular religion's teachings.

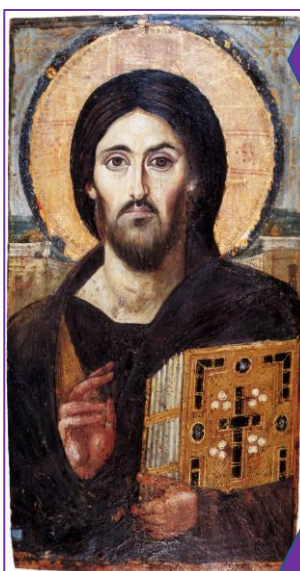


Religious laws are a set of rules based on teachings or religious texts which guide people on how they should live and behave.

The ummah look to teachings from Muhammad and the Qur'an to understand what is considered right or wrong.



Hadith are texts detailing Muhammad's words and actions, serving as a key guide for Muslims on religious laws and behaviour.



- Explain how religious laws are created, using examples from Islam
- Contrast religious law creation with British law creation
- Discuss and write ideas on the succession of religious leadership
- Linking Muhammad's practices, sayings or actions to the formation of some religious laws
- Understanding how Guru Nanak chose his successor and how this method compares to other religious or cultural practices
- Compare and contrast the leadership qualities of Sikh Gurus, noting virtues and selection methods
- Describe how the Guru Granth Sahib's role as a guide compares to that of human leaders
- Explain what these symbols represent about his leadership

Attainment Targets

Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 5: Why doesn't Christianity always look the same?
What happens when we die? (Part 1 and 2)



Religious Education – Summer 2 - Year 5

Enquiry Question: Why are some places in the world significant to believers?

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Authentic	Genuine, original and true; not a copy or replica.
Covenant	A promise or agreement.
Diaspora	Group of people who leave their country and settle in different parts of the world, where they keep their religion.
Pilgrimage	Travelling to a place which holds religious value to them
Relic	An object from someone believed to be holy or with special religious significance.
Replica	An exact copy or model of something made to look like the original.
Shrine	Sacred place dedicated to a specific deity, saint or religious figure, where people go to worship.
Significant	Important or noticeable.
Stupas	Sacred structures built to house relics and serve as focal points for meditation



Holy and sacred relate to God or religion; something considered special that is greatly respected and treated with care.

Jewish, Christian and Muslim beliefs stem from Abraham, who was a prophet God made a covenant (promise) with.



The Harmandir Sahib was the first Sikh temple (gurdwara) to be built. Three Sikh Gurus planned and completed the temple.

The River Ganges is a river in India believed by many Hindus to be the Goddess Ganga and it is believed to have purifying qualities.

Relics are often objects that belonged to a holy figure or a part of their body – generally housed in important religious buildings which people travel to.



- Discuss why some people may consider mountains to be sacred, significant or both
- Recognise that Jerusalem is a significant place for many Jewish, Christian and Muslim people
- Discuss reasons why many Sikhs consider the Harmandir Sahib significant
- Find examples of the Gurus' teachings in the Harmandir Sahib
- List reasons why different people might visit the River Ganges
- Consider what makes objects and relics significant
- Explain why some people might visit a significant place due to their beliefs or commitments
- Explore different perspectives about access to significant places

Attainment Targets

Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 5: Why doesn't Christianity always look the same?
What happens when we die? (Part 1 and 2) Who should get to be in charge?

