

EVPA RE Progression Document

The Progression Documents are designed to support teachers with their planning. The progressions contain information on the important knowledge appropriate to each key stage, as well as suggestions for vocabulary, questions and activities. Following the progressions should enable students to develop an understanding of the religion or non-religious worldview and what it means to live one's life as a follower of the religion or world view today. Opportunities will be made to relate, compare, and contrast the variety of beliefs and values and to make links between them throughout the teaching. Students will also be presented with the opportunity to reflect upon, evaluate, and critique what they learn, and make connections with their own lives and experiences.

Christianity – KS1			
Key Vocabulary	Advent, Baptism, Bible, Christ, Christmas, Church, Creation, Disciple, Easter, Faith, God, Harvest, Holy, Hymn, Jesus, Prayer, Priest, Vicar, Worship.		
Church	Jesus	Bible	Christian Life
<p>Visit a local church (more than once) become familiar with the main features of the building: find out what happens there and why (worship, baptisms, weddings) and what children do (choir, Sunday school, holiday clubs etc.)</p> <p>Explore stories connected with the church (e.g. its dedication, stained glass window showing Bible stories). If your local church uses different coloured furnishings for different</p>	<p>Know that Jesus was an historical person, a 1st century Jew.</p> <p>Know that he is important to Christians who try to follow his teaching and example.</p> <p>Know that stories about him can be found in the Bible.</p> <p>Know some stories about Jesus and some stories he told. (e.g. feeding 5000)</p>	<p>Know that the Bible is a special book for Christians because of its message about God and Jesus.</p> <p>Know that it comes in two parts (Testaments) and that one part is also special to Jews.</p> <p>Hear some stories from the Bible (Creation, Moses, David and Goliath, Daniel in the lion's den, Jonah)</p>	<p>Explore practice you would expect to find in a Christian family (going to church, reading the Bible, prayer, grace before meals)</p> <p>Explore special times for Christians (welcoming new babies – including baptism) Festivals – at the appropriate times, find out how the Christians celebrate the festivals of Harvest, Christmas, and Easter</p>

<p>Church seasons spread your visits over the year.</p> <p>Meet the people who go to the church and who lead church services (especially the vicar or minister) and find out what they do.</p>	<p>Know the stories about Jesus connected with Christmas and Easter and the importance of these for Christians.</p>	<p>Find out when Christians read the Bible in church and at home.</p> <p>Know that reading the Bible can help Christians think about their behaviour e.g. being thankful, saying sorry, forgiveness.</p>	<p>Explore some stories about Christians e.g. historical figures such as Mary Jones or well-known current figures from Christians in Sport.</p>
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Christianity – LKS2			
Key Vocabulary	Advent, Baptism, Bible, Christ, Christmas, Church, Creation, Disciple, Easter, Faith, God, Gospel, Harvest, Holy, Hymn, Jesus, Lent, New Testament, Old Testament, Parables, Pentecost, Prayer, Priest, Prophet, Ten Commandments, Vicar, Worship.		
Church	Jesus	Bible	Christian Life
<p>Know the cycle of the Christian year, the meanings of the major festivals and how they are celebrated including the use of symbolic colours and special hymns.</p> <p>Know the significance of the BC/AD dating system, while understanding that this is not applicable to all faiths or in all contexts.</p>	<p>Know an outline of the ministry of Jesus, with some significant events (use mainly synoptic gospels).</p> <p>Explore how he related to the marginalised of society (women, children, the sick) Know major aspects of teachings of Jesus; the “Two Great Commandments”, some parables and sayings, Kingdom of God.</p>	<p>Know that the Bible is a ‘library’ of books. Know it contain different ‘genres’ – and explore some examples of poetry e.g. (Psalm 23), proverbs, laws (e.g. the Ten Commandments), letters as well as stories. Understand that the different books all teach something about God and His relationship with humankind.</p>	<p>Hear stories of people who have tried to follow Jesus (e.g. St Francis, local saints). If possible, engage with Christians from your locality who will answer questions about their faith and life.</p> <p>Festivals – at the appropriate times, find out how the Christians celebrate some festivals such as Harvest, Remembrance Sunday,</p>

Know that there is variety in Christianity and explore / compare their different structures and discover how these can reflect distinct practices and beliefs (e.g. font or baptismal tank).		Know that there are four gospels giving 'good news' about Jesus. Know how to find a reference in a Bible using chapters and verses.	Advent, Christmas, Lent, Easter, Ascension Day Pentecost. Investigate why and how people pray. Hear and talk about some famous prayers.
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Christianity – UKS2			
Key Vocabulary	Advent, Ascension, Baptism, Bible, Christ, Christmas, Church, Creation, Disciple, Easter, Faith, God, Gospel, Grace, Harvest, Holy, Holy Communion, Holy Spirit, Hymn, Incarnation, Jesus, Lent, Lord's Prayer, Lord's Supper, Mass, Miracle, Myth, New Testament, Old Testament, Parables, Pentecost, Prayer, Priest, Prophet, Psalm, Resurrection, Saint, Salvation, Sin, Soul, Ten Commandments, Trinity, Vicar, Worship		
Church	Jesus	Bible	Christian Life
Find out about how the Holy Communion / Eucharist / Mass / Lord's Supper is celebrated in church and why it is important to many Christians. Explore the origin and meaning of the Lord's Prayer and how it is used in worship today. Read / listen to /	Discover the two Biblical narratives of the birth of Jesus, the different messages / theology that they convey and how they are now seen as one story (e.g. in a nativity play). Read some of Jesus' miracle stories and find out what is a miracle. Ask	Investigate the Biblical Creation stories alongside scientific theories about the origins of the universe. Understand how the Biblical stories are written in a different, and ancient, genre yet can still be seen as conveying truths for today.	Explore Jesus' teaching as a foundation for Christian living: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Personal life – baptism, confirmation etc. • Making moral decisions and lifestyle choices • Public life – individuals and churches active in charities e.g. Christian Aid,, foodbanks, Fair Trade

<p>sing some favourite Christian hymns and songs to discover what they tell us about Christian beliefs.</p> <p>Find out about some of the different ministries in the Church e.g. bishop, priest, elder, organist, teacher, cleaner etc</p> <p>Explore Christian life and practice in another country.</p>	<p>why these miracle stories are important.</p> <p>Explore stories told during Christmas, Holy Week, Easter, Ascension and Pentecost.</p> <p>Understand how these relate to Christians' beliefs about God, Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit (Trinity). Explore how Jesus is portrayed in art from different ages and cultures and how this can send a message about different beliefs relating to him.</p>	<p>Explore how the belief in God the creator influences Christian views on environment and climate justice. Explore New Testament teachings on living a Christian life e.g. "The Fruits of the Spirit" in Galatians 5 and I Corinthians 13 on love and consider their relevance for today's world.</p> <p>Understand that the Bible is the most translated book in the world and discover the work of the Bible Society or other mission groups.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ministry of chaplains in hospitals and prisons • Beliefs about death and life after death and how these may affect Christian living (exploring the message of Christian funerals) <p>Explore what Christians mean by/experience as the Holy Spirit in their lives.</p>
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Judaism KS1

Key Vocabulary	Synagogue: Ark, Kippah, Tallit, Torah Scrolls, Yad, Shabbat: Kosher Two Candles, Challah, Wine, Jewish Life: Chanukah, Covenant, Dreidel, Maccabees, One God (YHVH), Purim, Rosh Hashanah, Shofar
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Synagogue	Shabbat	Torah and Commandments	Jewish Life
<p>Visit a local Synagogue. Locate all important features of the Synagogue: Mezuzah, Bimah, Eternal Light and the Ark with the Torah scrolls.</p> <p>Know that a Synagogue is a meeting place and a studying place but also a place where Jewish people celebrate most of their Festivals.</p>	<p>Know that Shabbat is the most important Jewish Festival and that it starts on Friday evening and finishes on Saturday evening.</p> <p>Know that it has been celebrated by the Jewish people for thousands of years in memory of God's resting day during the creation of the world.</p>	<p>Know that Torah is the holiest document for every Jewish person.</p> <p>Know that it is traditionally regarded as having been given to the Jewish people by their leader and greatest prophet: Moses on Mount Sinai, many centuries ago.</p> <p>Know that Torah scrolls are made of special pieces of parchment and every word written in them has to</p>	<p>Know that centuries ago Jewish people used to live in the Middle East as a nomadic nation but nowadays they live all over the world.</p> <p>Know that there are many important moments in a Jewish person's life: birth, coming of age, marriage and death.</p>

<p>Recognise some Jewish symbols: Star of David, Menorah and some ceremonial clothing like Kippah and Tallit</p>	<p>Know that Jewish people are supposed to rest on Shabbat and that there are many activities that some choose not to perform on that day.</p> <p>Hear some Shabbat blessings and songs, know that they are recited and sung in Hebrew.</p>	<p>be absolutely perfect and is usually written by a professional scribe.</p> <p>Know that it includes the 10 Commandments (also regarded as important by Christians) (among many other commandments kept by Jewish people).</p> <p>Know that the stories in the Torah are known to Christians as the Old Testament.</p> <p>Hear some stories from the Torah: the story of Abraham and Isaac, of Jacob and Esau and the story of Moses receiving Torah from God.</p>	<p>Know that the Jewish calendar is different to the secular calendar, and the Jewish Year starts in Autumn.</p> <p>Know some basic information related to Rosh Hashanah (New Year), Yom Kippur.</p> <p>Find out about the Maccabees revolt and the Chanukah miracle when a small jug of oil used to light the Menorah is believed to have lasted for 8 days. Listen to some Chanukah songs, sing some in English.</p> <p>Play dreidel.</p>
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Judaism KS2

<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Synagogue: Ark, Bimah, Kippah, Menorah (Chanukiah), Ner Tamid (Eternal Light), Star of David, Rabbi, Tallit, Torah Scrolls, Yad. Shabbat: Besamim (Spices), Challah, Havdalah, Havdalah candle, Kiddush Cup (goblet), Kosher, Two Candles, Wine. Jewish Life: 5 Books of Moses(Chumash), 24 Books of the written Torah, 613 Commandments, Bar Mitzvah/Bat Mitzvah, Chanukah, Covenant, Dreidel, Egypt, King David Maccabees, Matzah, Messiah, Moses, One God (YHVH), Patriarchs (Abraham, Isaac, Jacob), Pesach, Purim, Rosh Hashanah, Shofar,Sukkah (Booth), Yom Kippur.</p>
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Synagogue	Shabbat	Torah and Commandments	Jewish Life
<p>Know that there are different groups of the Jewish people, understand the basic difference between Traditional and Progressive Judaism.</p>	<p>Know that the start of Shabbat is marked with the lighting of two candles and blessing over wine and bread and finishes with Havdalah – which means separation.</p>	<p>Know that Torah scrolls consist of the 5 books of Moses which can also be read as a printed book.</p>	<p>Know the Jewish calendar (New Year starting in Autumn, days starting with sunsets, some festivals being related to particular seasons).</p>

<p>Understand differences in separation or lack of separation of space for men and women, differences in clothing extremely devout men wearing tzitzit and covering their heads with kippot all the time, devout married women covering heads, complete equality in Progressive Synagogues). Listen to the sound of the Shofar.</p> <p>Find out about Jewish Communities constructing special booths for the Festival of Sukkot in memory of wandering in the desert after leaving Egypt.</p>	<p>Havdalah candles are plaited to symbolise a liason between Shabbat and the everyday, between sacred and profane, God and people.</p> <p>Know some differences between the ways Traditional and Progressive Jews celebrate Shabbat. (using light, driving cars) “Shabbat Shalom” - Understand the importance of Shalom – Peace as a space for spirituality, for God and goodness, time shared with family and friends, time for reflection about the meaning of life.</p> <p>The concept of Shabbat as a day dedicated to God through celebrating his creations and respecting them.</p>	<p>Know that there are 613 commandments in the Torah for Jewish people to follow.</p> <p>Know that the first book starts with a description of the creation of the world and the last one finishes with the death of Moses.</p> <p>Know that apart from the 5 Books of Moses (in the Torah Scrolls) there are more books in the Jewish Bible (24 altogether) and that the majority of them are shared with Christians, for example Book of Psalms.</p> <p>Find out about King David and his story.</p> <p>Interpretation of Psalms. Know that in Jewish tradition there exists the Written Torah (24 books) and the Oral Torah (interpretations and traditions passed down from generation to generation) and that through the Oral Torah Jewish people are given guidance on the meaning of the words of the Written Torah</p>	<p>Find out more about Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur and the 10-day period between them when Jewish people try to ask forgiveness for all their wrong doings in the previous year.</p> <p>Link this with the concepts of sin and forgiveness. Know that in Judaism there are sins that cannot be forgiven by God.</p> <p>Bar/Bat Mitzvah ceremony – becoming son or daughter of the commandments it means to be responsible for one’s actions and for the whole community?</p> <p>Find out about the spiritual meaning of the Hebrew alphabet („letters of fire”), numerical value of letters and words.</p> <p>Bar Mitzvah sermon – reflection on Torah stories – what do these stories mean to a boy/girl in XXI century Britain.</p>
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Sikhism – KS1

<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Acceptance, Equality, Family life, Five K’s Forgiveness, Gurdwara, Kaur, Meditation, Nishan Sahib, One Creator (Ek Oankar), Respect, Sharing, Sikh, Sikhism (Sikhi), Singh, Ten Gurus, Truth, Turban</p>
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Knowledge and Belief	Meaning and Purpose (belonging)	Celebration and Ceremonies	The Sikh way of Life
<p>What do Sikhs believe about God and the creation that we live in?</p> <p>Why Sikhs believe we are all special</p> <p>How Sikhs believe that we are all Gifts from that One Creator</p> <p>How does KESH (the keeping of uncut hair) teach a Sikh child to accept that we are all gifts from that One Creator</p> <p>What can be learnt from the lives of the 10 Gurus?</p> <p>How the Guru Granth Sahib is respected as the Living Guru</p>	<p>What does it mean to belong to a family?</p> <p>Where male and female are treated equal</p> <p>Where all race, religions and nationalities are treated equally</p> <p>Where respectfully we have all been created differently.</p> <p>How may the 5ks help a Sikh to always remember God is with them.</p> <p>Why would they be described as Articles of Faith and not symbols?</p>	<p>How does a Sikh family choose to name a child that they have been blessed with?</p> <p>How going to the Gurdwara brings people together: example when a Turban is first tied on a child.</p> <p>How life and death are celebrated and accepted.</p> <p>Explore how the Community comes together to clean the Nishan Sahib, and the significance behind this.</p>	<p>Why do Sikhs think we should be good to each other?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RESPECT • EQUALITY • FORGIVENESS <p>How can Meditation, honest living and serving humanity help us become better people?</p> <p>Doing good deeds.</p>

Sikhism – KS2

Key Vocabulary	Acceptance, Chaur Sahib, Equality, Family life, Five K's Forgiveness, Gurdwara, Guru Granth Sahib, Kaur, Kirtan, Langar, Meditation, Mool Mantar, Nishan Sahib, One Creator (Ek Oankar), Respect, Sangat, Sharing, Seva, Singh, Sikh, Sikhism (Sikhi), Ten Gurus, Truth, Turban.		
Knowledge and Belief	Meaning and Purpose (belonging)	Celebration and Ceremonies	The Sikh way of Life
<p>Explore Sikh belief about God expressed in the Mool Mantar. Eg Creator, Sustainer etc</p> <p>How did the Guru Granth Sahib come into being and what is the significance of the Living Guru?</p>	<p>How do Sikhs meditate and serve in Gurdwaras and in their own homes?</p> <p>What are the key features of the Gurdwara, and how may they differ in different parts of the world (eg</p>	<p>What happens in Sikh celebrations and ceremonies in the Gurdwara?</p> <p>How does music and meditation play an important part in Sikh ceremonies. Explore how music and meditation can make you feel.</p>	<p>Why is Seva (Selfless Service) such an important aspect of human life?</p> <p>What influences the ways people behave, and what is expected of an individual choosing the Sikh way of Life?</p>

What does the Guru Granth Sahib teach about ones relationship with the Creator, the world and life – how does reincarnation work?	Harmandir Sahib or Golden Temple in India, compared to a local Gurdwara in the UK).	How is the Guru Granth Sahib respected in the Gurdwara?	In what ways do Sikhs make a difference in the local community? How do the Five 5K's assist a Sikh practice their purpose in life – ie to connect with the Creator?
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Islam - KS1

Key Vocabulary	Allah, Islam, Mosque, Muslim, Prophet, Quran		
Mosque	Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)	Holy Qur'an	Muslim life
<p>Visit a local mosque and become familiar with the main features of the building: Dome, Minaret, prayer room, washing area for prayers.</p> <p>Find out what happens in the mosque (prayers, lectures, weddings, funerals, reading the Qur'an) and what children do.</p> <p>Explore stories connected with the mosque (name, when was it built) Meet the people who go to the mosque.</p>	<p>Know that Muhammad is a Prophet in Islam. He is the final messenger from Allah. He is important to Muslims who try to follow his teaching and example. Know that the Qur'an was sent to him as a guide for the people.</p> <p>Explore what life was like for Prophet Muhammad as a child (he was an orphan also had a wet nurse as was the custom at the time.) Know some stories about Prophet Muhammad and how the society was before he announced his Prophethood.</p>	<p>Know that the Qur'an is a special book for Muslims. Know that it has 114 chapters. Hear some stories from the Qur'an. A chapter is named after Lady Mary, Qur'an tells Muslims what to do and is therefore a guide for them.</p> <p>Qur'an was sent to Prophet Muhammad as a guide to humanity.</p>	<p>Explore likely feature of a Muslim family (Mosque, Qur'an, daily prayers) Special times for Muslims (e.g. welcoming new babies)</p> <p>Festival – getting ready for Ramadhan and Eid ul Fitr. What can you give up?</p> <p>Explore some stories about Muslims e.g. going for Hajj.</p>

Islam – KS2

Key Vocabulary	Allah, Hajj, Islam, Mihrab, Mosque, Muslim, Prophet, Qiblah, Quran, Salaa, Sawm, Shahada		
Mosque	Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)	Holy Qur'an	Muslim life
Look at the Muslim calendar how is it different?	Learn about the life of Prophet Muhammad. Muslims try to follow his example in everything they do.	Know that the Qur'an is a 'divine' book. It was revealed to the Prophet on the Night of Power. Know that it	Know the Five Pillars (Sunni) and the Ten Obligatory Islamic acts (Shia) of Worship (make students aware)

<p>Know the main features of a mosque and understand the use of it.</p> <p>What is their significance? (mihrab, Qiblah, mimbar, any patterns or calligraphy in the mosque.</p> <p>Understand the significance of Makkah, also the place for pilgrimage, the place where Prophet was born and also the direction towards which Muslims face when praying.</p>	<p>Link to the Shahada – declaration of faith: Muslims express- Oneness of God and the Prophethood of Muhammad.</p> <p>Know major aspects of teachings of Prophet Muhammad; kindness, compassion, truthful, showing humanity and honesty.</p> <p>Link stories- Prophet & the woman who used to throw rubbish.</p> <p>Prophet and how he was given the title of the ‘truthful’.</p> <p>Consider and discuss how Prophet is a role model for Muslims.</p> <p>Discuss the birthdate of the Prophet MiladunNabi.</p> <p>What do Muslims do in celebration?</p>	<p>is written in Arabic. Most Muslims have to learn in order to read it in its original text. Know how to find a reference in a Qur’an. Listen to a Qur’an verse or chapter in Arabic. Find its meaning.</p> <p>Understand why Muslims show respect for the Qur’an and its significance as a guide today in their lives.</p>	<p>Know that Muslims have a duty to pray at regular times. They prepare themselves for prayers. Prayer – why and how people pray. Understand some of the actions that form a prayer.</p> <p>Prayers can be offered at the mosque or at home or wherever a Muslim is.</p> <p>How does prayer help a Muslim?</p> <p>Make your own prayer mats.</p>
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Humanism – KS1

Key Vocabulary	Celebrant, Happy Human, Humanism, Humanist, Science, The Golden Rule.		
Knowledge and Belief	Meaning and Purpose (belonging)	Celebration and Ceremonies	Humanist Ethics
<p>Why do humanists believe human beings are special?</p> <p>What human beings share with other animals and what makes us</p>	<p>How can we be happy?</p> <p>The Happy Human as a symbol of Humanism Happiness as a worthwhile aim; the importance of</p>	<p>What are the special ways Humanists celebrate in their lives?</p> <p>Valuing and celebrating human life by marking key moments in</p>	<p>Why do Humanists think we should be good to each other?</p>

<p>unique Our ability to question and reason, to empathise with other humans and animals, and our creativity.</p> <p>How human beings have improved and can further improve our quality of life and our understanding of the world, including human achievements in science, medicine, art, and society</p>	<p>relationships, exploration, and achieving goals.</p> <p>Many ways of finding happiness; there is no one recipe for happiness One way to be happy is to make other people happy (Robert Ingersoll)</p>	<p>people’s lives such as births, weddings and deaths Humanist naming ceremonies: celebrating the arrival of a new baby; promises of love and support from family and friends.</p> <p>The importance of human relationships; the need for love and support from other people in our lives; including the need to offer support as well as accepting it.</p> <p>No special Humanist festivals but many humanists celebrate traditional festivals such as Christmas as a time to recognise the importance of family, friendship and kindness.</p>	<p>Reasons to be good to each other; promoting happiness and avoiding doing harm</p> <p>Thinking about the consequences of our actions</p> <p>The Golden Rule</p> <p>Taking care of other living creatures and the natural world</p>
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Humanism– KS2

Key Vocabulary	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 and Belief	Meaning and Purpose (belonging)	Celebration and Ceremonies	Humanist Ethics
<p>How do Humanists decide what to believe?</p> <p>The material world as the only one we can know exists</p> <p>Rejection of sacred texts and divine authority; mistrust of faith and revelation</p>	<p>What are Humanists’ views on happiness?</p> <p>Happiness as a worthwhile goal; living a flourishing and fulfilling life;</p> <p>Diverse ways of finding happiness; respecting different people’s ways</p>	<p>What do humanist celebrations tell us about the things humanists value?</p> <p>Celebrating human life; marking key moments in people’s lives such as births, weddings, and deaths</p>	<p>What do humanists value in life?</p> <p>Humanity, the human spirit and human attributes, including our ability to question and reason</p> <p>Human creativity and achievement: intellectual, technological and artistic</p>

<p>Science as the best method to understand the universe; evidence for the universe being billions of years old; evidence that all life on earth, including humans, evolved from a common ancestor</p> <p>Humanist responses to claims of pseudoscience: astrology, mediums, alternative medicine, etc</p> <p>Willingness to adapt or change beliefs when faced with new evidence</p>	<p>of finding happiness as long as they cause no harm to others</p> <p>The absence of the need for religion or the belief in a god or gods to be happy</p> <p>The absence of any belief in an afterlife means ‘the time to be happy is now’, while we are alive Human beings’ responsibility for their own destiny</p>	<p>The importance of human relationships</p> <p>The need for love and support from other people in our lives (particularly given the absence of belief in a god or gods); the need to offer support as well as accept it</p> <p>Humanist weddings: celebrating when two people, of any sex, agree to spend the rest of their lives together; making a wedding personal and meaningful to the couple</p>	<p>The natural world and other living things; the environment in which we all live</p> <p>Human relationships and companionship; our ability to empathise with other humans and animals</p> <p>Our shared human moral values: kindness, compassion, fairness, justice, honesty</p> <p>Our ability to improve our quality of life and make the world a better place for everyone</p>
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Buddhism –UKS2 Only

Key Vocabulary	Buddha, teacher, Buddhist Centre/Temple, meaningful objects, monks and nuns, rebirth, happiness, suffering, compassion, kindness, meditation, Enlightenment, delusions, Buddha, Dharma and Sangha (‘Three Precious Jewels’), ordained and lay, Temple, offerings, Jataka Tales, impermanence, vows, moral discipline, contentment, samsara, nirvana, symbols, pilgrimage
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Deity and Key Figure	Place of Worship	Holy Book	The Buddhist way of Life
<p>Buddha means ‘one who is fully awake to the truth’ or Enlightened</p> <p>Through his own efforts, the Buddha overcame greed, hatred and ignorance</p>	<p>Temple</p> <p>Buddhist Community (sangha) - made up of lay people and ordained</p> <p>Features of Buddhist Centres including temples, shrines, artefacts and offerings</p>	<p>Stories told about and by the Buddha, Jataka Tales</p> <p>Buddha taught that possessions can’t give us lasting happiness; in the end they break, grow old or let us down, making us unhappy</p>	<p>Symbols – lotus flower, prayer wheel</p> <p>Buddhists follow the noble eight-fold path and try to show the qualities of the Buddha in their own lives</p>

	<p>Works of sacred art (thankas), mandalas and images of the Buddha (rupas) - standing, sitting and lying down, with a third eye showing he is enlightened</p>		<p>Buddhists aspire to fearlessness, contentment, kindness, meditation</p> <p>Four Noble Truths:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being greedy and wanting things can't make you happy; • You can be content without having everything you want; • You have to learn this through practice; and • Peace of mind comes when you are content with having just enough – not too much, not too little. <p>Samsara - continual cycle of birth and death</p> <p>Key festivals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wesak - Buddha's birthday • Dharma Day <p>Sacred place of pilgrimage Bodhi tree at Bodh Gaya where the Buddha became enlightened</p>
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Hinduism –UKS2 Only

Aum or Om, Brahman, Diwali, Ganesh, Gods and goddesses, Hindu, Hinduism, Mandir, Offering, Pray, Rama, Shiva, Shrine, Sita, Vishnu, Worship

Places of Worship	Deities and Scriptures	Dharma	Living a Hindu Life
<p>Know the main features of a mandir, including one or more sacred areas dedicated to particular deities.</p>	<p>Understand how most Hindus believe in the Supreme Spirit Brahman who is unlimited, all-knowing and the source of all life and that the different deities</p>	<p>The idea of karma (the law of cause and effect) and how this influences the way Hindus live their lives. See how this relates to reincarnation and the belief that the soul is eternal, so that when the body</p>	<p>Jatakarma is performed to welcome the child into the family, by putting some honey in the child's mouth and whispering the name of God in the child's ear</p>

	represented in the murtis, reflect different aspects of God.	perishes the soul assumes a new body and experiences the fruits of actions in its previous life.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The child naming ceremony (Namakarana) and how names are chosen• Head shaving is connected to the removal of impurities
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