

Religious Education

Year 6 Autumn 1

Interfaith Themes

Who am I and where do I belong?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Religious	Creed	Shahadah
Non-Religious	Legacy	Abrahamic
Humanist	Worldview	Shema
Community	Ummah	Mool Mantar
Prayer	Adhan	Ihsaan



Our Key Questions

'Who am I – and what's important to me?'

How do different religious and non-religious people describe themselves?

What's important to them? Which words have helped to give them a sense of identity?

What do we think shapes identity for Christian, Jewish and Muslim communities?

How do beliefs about living a 'good life' shape someone's identity and live as part of a community?

Who am I?! What's important to me? What do I believe?

As we move on, what do we leave behind – and what goes with us?

Belonging in Religion

Christianity – Many Christians mark belonging through baptism, which symbolises joining the Christian family and following the teachings of Jesus.

Islam – Declaring the Shahadah and participating in acts of worship such as prayer and fasting connect Muslims to this community.

Judaism – Belonging is linked to being part of tradition, often through shared practices such as keeping Shabbat, celebrating festivals, and following the teachings of the Torah.

Hinduism – Belonging is often expressed through family traditions, festivals, and worship (puja) at home or in a mandir (temple).

Sikhism – Sikhs show belonging through commitment to the teachings of the Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib.

Buddhism – Belonging is found through following the Buddha's teachings and being part of the Sangha, the community of Buddhists who support each other in learning and practising the path to wisdom and compassion.

Malala Yousafzai was born in Pakistan in 1997 and became known for speaking out about the importance of education for girls. As a teenager she campaigned for girls' right to attend school, even when extremist groups tried to stop this. In 2012 she survived an attack but continued her work for education and equality around the world. Malala identifies as a Muslim and has said that her faith supports her belief in justice, learning, and helping others. Despite the difficulties she has faced, she continues to speak about how education, community, and faith can give people a strong sense of belonging and purpose.



Malala Yousafzai

Religious Education

Year 6 Autumn 2

Christianity

How is God Three - and yet One?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
God	Baptism	Trinity
Jesus	Liturgy	Incarnation
Church	Unity	Salvation
Prayer	Communion	Holy Spirit
Creator	John the Baptist	Believers' Baptism



Our Key Questions

Is it one – or more?

Who is the Trinity? How do some Christians show what they believe about the Trinity?

Where was the Trinity at Jesus' baptism?

What does Rublev's icon show about the Trinity? Is it important that all Persons of the Trinity are equal?

How do some Christians understand or experience the Trinity?and what difference does it make to how they live?

What questions do we want to ask?

How is God Three – and yet One? How could we show this concept? What are your ideas about the Trinity?

The Holy Trinity

the Christian belief that God is one being in three persons: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. These are not three separate gods, but three ways Christians understand the nature and activity of one God. The idea of the Trinity is often linked to the baptism of Jesus, where all three are present:

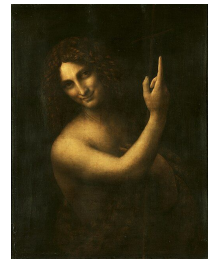
- **Father** - a voice from heaven speaks
- **Son** - Jesus is baptised
- **The Holy Spirit** - appears like a dove

It is often carried out using water and the words "in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Spirit," directly linking the practice of baptism to the belief in the Trinity.

John the Baptist was a first-century Jewish preacher who lived in the region around the River Jordan. He is known for calling people to change their lives and for baptising them in water. The New

Testament records that John baptised Jesus of Nazareth, an important moment in the Gospel accounts (Matthew 3:13–17).

Many people came to hear him teach, and some of his followers later joined the early Christian movement. John is remembered as an important figure connected to the beginning of Jesus' ministry and the practice of baptism.



John the Baptist

Religious Education

Year 6 Spring 1

Buddhism

What is the Buddhist way of life?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Shrine	Meditation	Nirvana
Noble	Dhamma	Samsara
Truths	Dukkha	Samudaya
Triple Gems	Magga	Nirodha
Rebirth	Wheel of Dharma	Sangha



Our Key Questions

Who was the Buddha and why is he important to many Buddhists?

What did Buddha teach about the four Noble Truths and how might they affect a Buddhist's way of life?

How does the Eightfold Path help on the road to Nirvana?

Why do many Buddhists meditate? Are worship and meditation different things?

How does being part of the sangha (Buddhist community) help?

The Four Noble Truths:

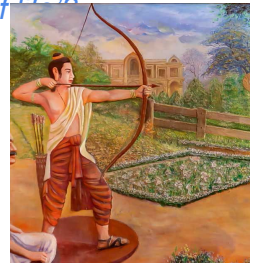
The Truth of Suffering (Dukkha): Life inherently involves suffering, dissatisfaction, or stress, evident in birth, aging, sickness, death, and separation from the pleasant.

The Truth of the Origin of Suffering (Samudāya): Suffering arises from craving, attachment, and thirst (tanha) for happiness, existence, or non-existence.

The Truth of the Cessation of Suffering (Nirodha): It's possible to end suffering by eliminating craving and attachment, leading to a state of peace (Nirvana).

The Truth of the Path to the Cessation of Suffering (Magga): The way to end suffering is by following the Noble Eightfold Path, which includes right understanding, thought, speech, action, livelihood, effort, mindfulness, and concentration.

Siddhartha Gautama was a prince who lived a life of luxury but left his palace after seeing suffering for the first time, leading him to seek answers to life's problems. He meditated under a tree, found enlightenment and spent his life teaching others how to end suffering through kindness, mindfulness, and finding a balanced "middle way," not worshipping him as a god but following his example.



Siddhartha Gautama

Religious Education

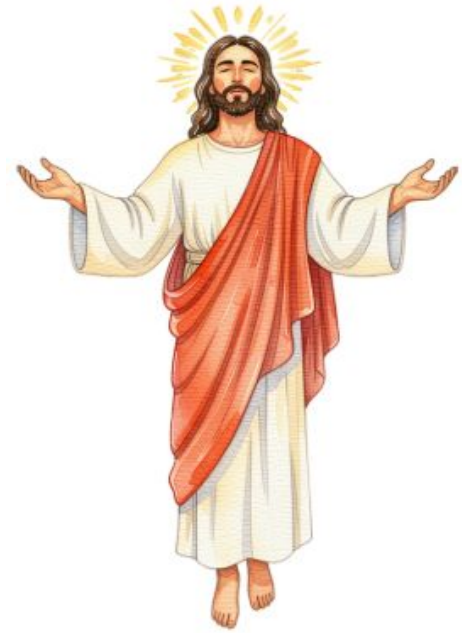
Year 6 Spring 2

Christianity

What do Christians believe about the Messiah - and why is it good news?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Jesus	Prophecy	Messiah
Bible	Passover	Fulfillment
God	Manna	Salvation
Sin	Sacrifice	Resurrection
Public	Testament	'I AM'



Our Key Questions

- What might it mean to have a new start?*
- What about a new start with God?*
- Why is it important for Christians to 'act justly' as part of God's Kingdom?*
- Why should Christians 'love mercy'?*
- How can Christians 'walk humbly'?*
- What makes the Christian life distinctive – locally and/or globally?*
- What difference should living as part of God's Kingdom make to the world?*
- What do I think about making a difference?*

The Messiah

The term Messiah means “anointed one”, and Christians believe that Jesus fulfils many Old Testament prophecies about a promised leader sent by God (e.g. Isaiah 53, Micah 5:2).

Christians believe the Messiah is not only a political or military leader, but a figure who brings spiritual salvation, restoring the relationship between God and humanity. They understand Jesus' life, death, and resurrection as the key events through which this salvation is made possible (John 3:16, Luke 24:46–47).

David is presented as the second king of Israel, traditionally dated to around 1000 BCE. The texts describe him as rising from a pastoral background to political leadership, including the account of his defeat of Goliath (1 Samuel 17). He is said to have been anointed by the prophet Samuel, a ritual indicating selection for kingship (1 Samuel 16:13). During his reign, David established Jerusalem as the political and religious centre of the kingdom (2 Samuel 5). Later biblical traditions associate David with a lasting royal lineage, forming the basis for expectations of a future ruler connected to his line (2 Samuel 7:12–13).



King David

Religious Education

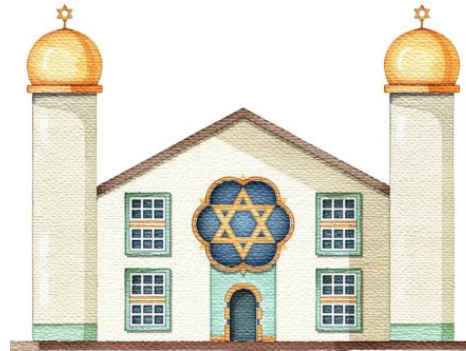
Year 6 Summer 1

Judaism

What does it mean to be a part of a synagogue community?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Torah	Synagogue	Mitzvot
Prayer	Shema	Tefillin
Festival	Tallit	Tikkun Olam
Fasting	Kippah	Gemilut Chasadim
Forgiveness	Rosh Hashanah	Yom Kippur



Our Key Questions

How do Jewish objects show what's important to some Jewish people?

What helps us to be a part of a school community?

How are we a place of 'study', 'gathering' and 'worship/prayer'?

What goes on in a synagogue that relates to 'study', 'gathering' and 'prayer'?

How is activity in the synagogue focused around the Torah? Does this look the same for all Jewish people?

Are Jewish people changed by observing Yom Kippur?

What values are important for living as a community?

How might tzedakah help Jewish communities to live out their values?

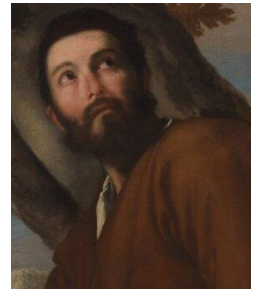
Does tzedakah look the same for Jewish communities everywhere?

What does it mean to be part of a synagogue community?

Religion and Culture

Judaism can be seen as a cultural identity as well as a religion because it includes shared history, traditions, language, and community life, not just beliefs about God. Many Jewish people identify as Jewish through their family background and heritage, even if they are not religious. Cultural practices such as celebrating festivals like Passover and Hanukkah, eating traditional foods, and using Hebrew words or symbols help create a shared identity. Judaism is also connected to a long historical story of a people, including migration, persecution, and survival, which strengthens a sense of belonging. Because of this, someone can identify as ethnically or culturally Jewish through their community and traditions, as well as—or instead of—through religious belief.

Jacob is a key figure in the Torah and the grandson of Abraham. He is known for becoming the father of the twelve tribes of Israel, which are named after his sons. In the book of Genesis, Jacob has a dream of a ladder reaching to heaven (Genesis 28:10–19) and later wrestles with a mysterious figure, after which he is given the name Israel (Genesis 32:28). His story helps explain the origins of the people of Israel and their identity. Jacob is important for understanding themes of family, struggle, and the development of a Jewish Identity.



Jacob

Religious Education

Year 6 Summer 2

Christianity

For Christians, what difference does it make to belong to God's Kingdom?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
God	Justice	Reconciliation
Kingdom	Mercy	Humanity
Love	Forgiveness	Salvation
People	Peace	Kingdom of God
Community	Faith	Discipleship

The Kingdom of God

In the Gospels, Jesus describes the Kingdom through parables:

- the mustard seed, which shows how something small can grow into something great (Mark 4:30–32)
- the yeast, which spreads and changes everything (Matthew 13:33)
- The Net, which includes many people, but there is also judgement (Matthew 13:47–50)

It is linked to values such as justice, mercy, forgiveness, and love.



Our Key Questions

What might it mean to have a new start?

What about a new start with God?

Why is it important for Christians to 'act justly' as part of God's Kingdom?

Why should Christians 'love mercy'?

How can Christians 'walk humbly'?

What makes the Christian life distinctive – locally and/or globally?

What difference should living as part of God's Kingdom make to the world?

What do I think about making a difference?

The Rich Young Ruler is a man in the Gospels (Matthew 19:16–22) who asks Jesus what he must do to have eternal life. Jesus tells him to follow the commandments and then to give up his wealth and follow him. The man is unable to do this and walks away, showing how difficult it can be to let go of things that matter most to us. This story is important because it teaches that being part of the Kingdom of Heaven involves prioritising values like generosity, commitment, and trust, rather than wealth or status.



The Rich Young Ruler