

Religious Education

Year 5 Autumn 1

Interfaith Themes

How did it all begin?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Myth	Creation	Universe
Theory	Big Bang	Stewardship
Fact	Evolution	Evolution
Belief	Science	Cosmology
Nature	Genesis	Origin



Our Key Questions

Why do people want to know how the world began?

What do the Abrahamic worldviews say about how or why the world began?

What do other worldviews say about how or why the world began?

Does science prove that creation stories are wrong?

What are the common threads across different beliefs (including scientific) about how the world began? What might account for the differences?

What do I believe about how or why it all began?

Scientific Explanation

The universe began about 13.8 billion years ago when it rapidly expanded from a very hot and dense state. Over time, stars, planets, and life formed through natural processes such as gravity and evolution.

Religious Explanation

Christianity – The Bible describes creation in Genesis 1–2, where God creates the world in six days and rests on the seventh.

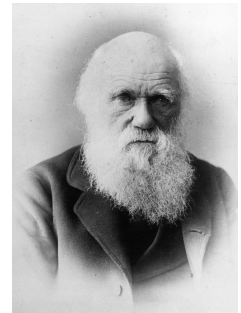
Judaism – In the Torah (Genesis 1–2). Creation shows God's power and the responsibility given to humans to care for the world.

Islam – The Qur'an teaches that Allah created the world with purpose and order (Qur'an 21:30, 41:9–12).

Sikhism – Sikhs believe one God (Waheguru) created the universe and everything within it (Guru Granth Sahib).

Hinduism – The universe goes through cycles of creation, preservation, and destruction, often connected with the gods.

An English scientist who developed the theory of evolution by natural selection. In his book *On the Origin of Species* (1859), he suggested that living things change slowly over time and that species evolve from earlier forms. This idea challenged the common belief at the time that all living things were created exactly as they are by God, as described in the Bible. Darwin's theory led to many debates between science and religion, especially about how life began. Today, some people see evolution and religious belief as conflicting, while others believe they can work together to explain the world in different ways.



Charles Darwin

Religious Education

Year 5 Autumn 2

Christianity

What do Christians believe about creation?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Fact	Creation	Creationism
Story	Genesis	Interpretation
Adam & Eve	The Fall	Doctrine
Life	Explanation	Evolution
Bible	Belief	Stewardship



Our Key Questions

What does it mean to create?

Can Christians believe in creation and the big bang?

What does creation mean for Christians' relationship with God?

What does the fall mean for human suffering and Christian hope?

What does creation mean for Christians' responsibility for earth and living things?

How do they live this out?

How should Christians live in response to what the Bible says about creation?

Creation in the Bible

Genesis 1:1 – “In the beginning God created the heavens and the earth.”

God creates the world in six stages (often called six days):

- Day 1: Light and darkness (Genesis 1:3–5)
- Day 2: Sky and waters (Genesis 1:6–8)
- Day 3: Land, seas, and plants (Genesis 1:9–13)
- Day 4: Sun, moon, and stars (Genesis 1:14–19)
- Day 5: Birds and sea creatures (Genesis 1:20–23)
- Day 6: Land animals and humans (Genesis 1:24–31)

Genesis 2:2–3 – God rests on the seventh day, which becomes the basis for the idea of a day of rest or Sabbath.

Adam is the first human in the Bible and appears in the Book of Genesis. Christians believe God created Adam from the dust of the ground and breathed life into him (Genesis 2:7). Adam lived in the Garden of Eden, where he cared for creation and named the animals. The story of Adam helps explain the beginning of humanity and the relationship between God, people, and the world. Christians often use Adam's story to teach about responsibility, choices, and caring for creation.



Adam

Religious Education

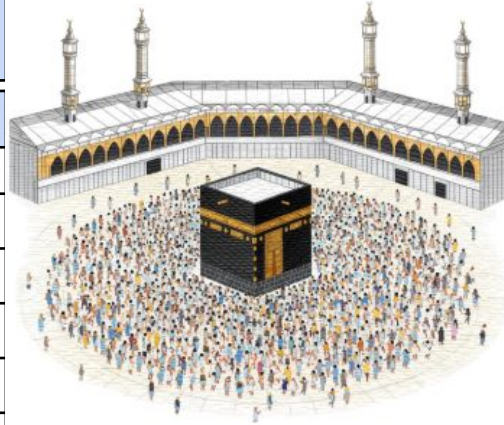
Year 5 Spring 1

Islam

What helps Muslims to live a good life?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Deed	Hajj	Pilgrimage
Thanks	Fasting	Raqib
Allah	Sacrifice	Atib
Ritual	Ummah	Zakah
Angel	Ramadan	Eid-ul-Fitr
Festival	Wudu	Eid-ul-Adha



Our Key Questions

Why is Allah so important to Muslims and how does this affect how they live?

How might prayer and Hadith affect the lives of many Muslims?

How might the belief in the two angels affect how Muslims lead their lives?

What might motivate a Muslim to pray, give alms & fast and what effect would this have on their lives and the community?

What is Hajj and why might many Muslims want to be part of an ummah?

What helps Muslims to have a good life?

The Pillars of Islam:

1. Shahadah 'There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his messenger'
2. Salah (Prayer & ritual washing, wudu)
3. Sawm (Fasting) Ramadan;
4. Zakah (giving to charity);
5. Hajj (Pilgrimage).

It is often suggested that there are five pillars of Islam, but in reality, the number varies. Each pillar has a time dimension to it: believe every moment; pray five times a day; give when you do your accounts; fast for a month out of the year; travel to Makkah once in a lifetime if you can.

Why there are no pictures in Islam.

Islam teaches that we should only worship the one true God, and making pictures of living beings might accidentally lead people back to the mistake of worshipping false idols.

Because of this, there are no pictures of Allah or Muhammed and they are not permitted to be drawn. .

Religious Education

Year 5 Spring 2

Christianity

Why is the idea of 'rescue' so important to Christians?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Bible	Gospel	Atonement
Sin	Covenant	Salvation
Creation	Prophecy	Reconciliation
Kingdom	Resurrection	Messiah
Saviour	Free Will	Testament



Our Key Questions

What do we mean by the word 'salvation'? Why do we like stories about rescue?

How is the idea of 'salvation' a common theme in the Bible's stories?

What do Christians believe they need rescuing from?

What was God's solution and what does it have to do with 'salvation'?

Are Christians today still experiencing salvation? How?

How do Christians express their ideas about salvation?

Jesus' last words were 'It is finished!' What do you think he meant? Why is this so important to Christians?

How might we show our ideas about salvation?

How do our ideas link with what Christians think?

Salvation

The Bible refers to the belief that God rescues humanity from the effects of sin and restores the relationship between God and people.

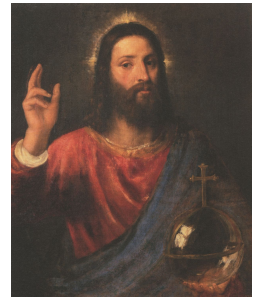
In the Old Testament:

The idea of salvation often appears as God saving his people from danger or oppression, such as the rescue of the Israelites from Egypt (Exodus 14:13–14).

In the New Testament:

Through the life, death, and resurrection of Jesus. The Bible teaches that Jesus' death on the cross brings forgiveness of sins and offers a way for people to be reconciled with God (John 3:16, Romans 5:8–11). Christians believe that through faith in Jesus, people can receive new life and hope for eternal life with God (Ephesians 2:8–9, John 11:25–26).

A Jewish teacher who lived in the first century CE in the Roman province of Judea. Most historical information about him comes from the four Gospels in the New Testament (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John). These texts describe his teaching, travels, and interactions with different groups of people. Jesus was crucified by the Roman authorities during the governorship of Pontius Pilate (around 30–33 CE). In Christian theology, his death and reported resurrection are understood as the events through which salvation—the restoration of the relationship between humans and God—is made possible.



Jesus Christ

Religious Education

Year 5 Summer 1

HINDU SANATANA DHARMA:

Why should Hindus live a good life?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Hindu	Puja	Trimurti
God	Shrine	Dharma
Prayer	Offering	Ahimsa
Temple	Mala	Avatar
Festival	Diwali	Ashrama



Our Key Questions

What do we mean by a 'good life'? What might that look like for me?

How does belief in Brahman have an impact on how Hindus (Sanatanis) live?

What is samsara and what impact does living a good life have on karma?

What are my 'duties' in life? How does doing 'dharma' help Hindus to live a good life?

How does the story of Rama and Sita show what's important to many Hindus (Sanatanis)?

Does celebrating Diwali as a community make a difference?

Why should Hindus (Sanatanis) live a good life?

Central Ideas in Hinduism

Brahman - the eternal, infinite source of all existence, present in the universe and within every living being.

- Because Brahman is beyond human understanding, Hindus often worship particular deities—such as Brahma (creator), Vishnu (preserver), and Shiva (transformer)—as ways of relating to this one ultimate reality.

Dharma - living according to one's duties and doing the right thing in different situations.

Ahimsa - non-violence - which encourages kindness and respect toward all living things.

Puja - offerings such as flowers, food, and prayers are given to the deities.

Festivals such as Diwali and daily practices like prayer, meditation, and acts of service help Hindus express devotion and live out their beliefs.

Rama is a prince of Ayodhya who is exiled from his kingdom for fourteen years and travels with his wife Sita. During this time, Sita is taken by the ruler Ravana, which leads Rama to organise a rescue. The story is often used to illustrate the idea of dharma, meaning duty and moral responsibility, because Rama consistently follows rules, respects elders, and fulfils his role as a prince and leader. The story of Rama has influenced literature, theatre, festivals such as Diwali, and religious art across South and Southeast Asia for many centuries.



Rama

Religious Education

Year 5 Summer 2

Christianity

How did the Church begin, and where is it now?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Church	Baptism	Holy Spirit
Worship	Pentecost	Denomination
Christian	Creed	Persecution
Prayer	Testimony	Early Church
Community	Believer	Inaugurate



Our Key Questions

- What does it mean to belong?*
- How did the Church begin?*
- Why is baptism important for Christians?*
- What is the Church like around the world?*
- What do we understand by the word 'Church'?*
- How can we express what the 'Church' is?*

The beginnings of the Christian church

After the death of Jesus of Nazareth around 30–33 CE, his followers continued to gather in Jerusalem, sharing his teachings and forming communities centred on prayer, teaching, and shared meals. The movement gradually spread to non-Jewish populations across the Roman Empire. Missionary activity helped establish Christian communities in major cities such as Antioch, Corinth, and Rome. During the first few centuries, these communities developed systems of leaders (such as bishops, elders, and deacons) to organise teaching and community life. Despite periods of persecution under some Roman emperors, the movement continued to grow and spread throughout the Mediterranean world. By the early fourth century, after the Edict of Milan in 313 CE, Christianity became legally recognised within the Roman Empire, which allowed the church to expand more openly and develop the institutional structures seen in later centuries.

One of the twelve apostles of Jesus. The New Testament describes him as a leading figure among Jesus' followers (Matthew 4:18–20).

After Jesus' death, Peter became an important spokesperson for the early Christian community. In the Book of Acts, he is described as preaching to large crowds and helping organise the first groups of Christians (Acts 2:14–41). Christian tradition also links Peter with leadership in the early church in Rome, where he is believed to have died during the first century CE. Because of his role in early leadership and preaching, Peter is often associated with the beginning and growth of the Christian church.



St. Peter