



Year 1 RE Unit Summaries

Y1 Unit 1: Lived Experiences

Lesson	Summary	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Clothes and the Hijab	Children learn about how some Muslim women choose to dress.	• Muslims follow the religion of Islam. • Some Muslim women choose to wear a hijab. • A hijab is a head covering worn by some Muslim women. • Many Muslim women wear a hijab because it is linked to their faith and identity. • Not all Muslim women wear a hijab. • People should respect different choices about clothing.	Islam, Muslim, hijab, faith, identity, modesty
Food Choices in Islam	Children learn how religious beliefs can influence food choices.	• Muslims follow rules about what food they eat. • Muslims do not eat pork. • Many Muslims do not drink alcohol. • Halal meat is prepared according to Islamic rules. • Muslims often check food carefully before eating it. • Different people make different food choices for different reasons.	halal, pork, diet, Muslim, Islam, vegetarian
The Mosque	Children learn about a special place of worship for Muslims.	• A mosque is a place of worship for Muslims. • Muslims may pray and learn at a mosque. • Muslims remove their shoes before entering the prayer area. • An imam helps lead worship and teaches people. • Mosques often have domes, minarets and prayer halls. • Muslims may wash before prayer.	mosque, prayer, worship, imam, minaret, Qur'an



Christianity: Churches and Ceremonies	Children learn about churches and important Christian ceremonies.	• Christians follow the religion of Christianity. • A church is a place of worship for Christians. • Christians may attend weddings, funerals and christenings in a church. • Churches often contain stained glass windows, altars and crosses. • Christians gather in churches to worship God.	Christianity, Christian, church, wedding, funeral, christening
Why is Sunday Special for Christians?	Children learn why Sunday is important to many Christians.	• Many Christians attend church on Sunday. • Sunday is often a special day for worship and prayer. • Christians gather together as a community on Sundays. • Sunday reminds Christians about Jesus and his teachings. • Special days can help people express their beliefs.	Sunday, worship, prayer, community, Christian
Similarities and Differences	Children compare the lives of Muslim and Christian families.	• Muslims and Christians have some similar beliefs and some different beliefs. • Both religions have places of worship. • Both religions have special celebrations and traditions. • People should respect different beliefs and lifestyles. • Friends can learn from each other's faiths.	respect, belief, faith, Muslim, Christian, community



Y1 Unit 2: Special Books and Places

Lesson	Summary	Key Knowledge (testable facts and statements)	Key Vocabulary
The Qur'an	Children learn about the holy book of Islam.	• The Qur'an is the holy book of Islam. • Muslims believe the Qur'an contains the word of God. • The Qur'an teaches Muslims how to live a good life. • Muslims show great respect for the Qur'an. • The Qur'an is written in Arabic.	Qur'an, Islam, Muslim, holy book, Allah, Arabic
The Mosque	Children learn about the features of a mosque and how it is used.	• Muslims worship in a mosque. • Mosques contain special features such as prayer halls and mihrabs. • Muslims perform washing before prayer. • Mosques are used for prayer, learning and celebrations. • Allah is the Arabic word for God.	mosque, prayer hall, mihrab, ablution, Allah, worship
Mosques and Imams	Children learn about the role of an imam.	• An imam is a religious leader in Islam. • Imams lead prayers in the mosque. • Imams teach people about Islam. • Imams help and support members of their community. • Imams are respected members of the Muslim community.	imam, Islam, leader, prayer, community, worship
The Bible	Children learn about the holy book of Christianity.	• The Bible is the holy book of Christianity. • Christians believe the Bible contains the word of God. • The Bible contains many stories and teachings. • The Bible is divided into the Old and New Testaments. • Christians read the Bible at church and at home.	Bible, Christianity, Old Testament, New Testament, holy book
The Church	Children learn about important features inside a church.	• Christians worship in churches. • Churches often contain crosses, altars, lecterns and stained glass windows. • Churches are places for prayer, worship and community gatherings. • Different churches may look different but share common features.	church, altar, lectern, cross, stained glass, worship



Comparing Special Books and Places	Children compare important places and books in Christianity and Islam.	• The Bible is the holy book of Christianity. • The Qur'an is the holy book of Islam. • Churches are places of worship for Christians. • Mosques are places of worship for Muslims. • Both religions show respect for their holy books and places of worship.	Bible, Qur'an, church, mosque, worship, respect
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Y1 Unit 3: Who Brings Messages from God?

Lesson	Summary	Key Knowledge (testable facts and statements)	Key Vocabulary
Jonah	Children learn about Jonah and God's message to Nineveh.	• Jonah is a prophet in Christianity and Islam. • God asked Jonah to deliver a message to Nineveh. • Jonah tried to run away. • Jonah was swallowed by a great fish. • Jonah eventually delivered God's message. • The story teaches trust and obedience.	Jonah, prophet, message, Nineveh, obedience, trust
Noah	Children learn about Noah and God's promise.	• Noah is a prophet in Christianity and Islam. • God told Noah to build an ark. • Noah obeyed God's instructions. • Noah saved his family and animals from the flood. • God made a promise symbolised by a rainbow.	Noah, ark, flood, rainbow, promise, prophet
Joseph	Children learn about forgiveness through the story of Joseph.	• Joseph is a prophet in Christianity and Islam. • Joseph's brothers were jealous of him. • Joseph became an important leader in Egypt. • Joseph helped people during a famine. • Joseph forgave his brothers.	Joseph, forgiveness, kindness, famine, Egypt, prophet
David and Goliath	Children learn about courage and faith.	• David defeated the giant Goliath. • David trusted God. • Goliath was much bigger and stronger than David. • David showed courage despite being small. • The story teaches bravery and faith.	David, Goliath, courage, faith, bravery, trust



Prophet Muhammad	Children learn about Muhammad as a prophet in Islam.	• Muhammad is the final prophet in Islam. • Muslims believe Muhammad received messages from Allah. • These messages became the Qur'an. • Muhammad taught people how to live good lives. • Muslims respect Muhammad as an important prophet.	Muhammad, prophet, Islam, Allah, Qur'an, message
Messages from God	Children review how prophets shared messages from God.	• Prophets are people chosen by God to share messages. • Jonah, Noah, Joseph, David and Muhammad are important religious figures. • Christians and Muslims believe God communicated through prophets. • Religious stories contain messages that guide believers.	prophet, message, faith, forgiveness, obedience, guidance



Year 2 RE Unit Summaries

Y2 Unit 1: What do Christians Learn from the Life of Jesus?

Lesson	Summary	Key Knowledge (testable facts and statements)	Key Vocabulary
Introduction and the Nativity	Children learn why Jesus is important to Christians.	• Christians believe Jesus is the Son of God. • The Nativity tells the story of Jesus' birth. • Christians celebrate Jesus' birth at Christmas. • Christians believe Jesus came to help people know God. • Some stories in the Bible foretold the coming of Jesus.	Jesus, Nativity, Christmas, Son of God, Bible
The Baptism of Jesus	Children learn about the baptism of Jesus.	• John the Baptist baptised people in the River Jordan. • Jesus asked John to baptise him. • Christians believe special signs appeared at Jesus' baptism. • Baptism symbolises a fresh start with God. • Jesus' baptism marks the beginning of his ministry.	baptism, John the Baptist, River Jordan, forgiveness, ministry
The Disciples	Children learn about Jesus' followers.	• Jesus chose twelve disciples. • The disciples helped Jesus teach people about God. • Some disciples were fishermen. • The disciples travelled with Jesus. • Christians learn about friendship and commitment from the disciples.	disciple, follower, fisherman, teaching, faith
Miracles	Children learn about miracles performed by Jesus.	• Christians believe Jesus performed miracles. • Miracles include healing the sick and feeding large crowds. • Christians believe miracles show God's power. • Miracles helped people believe in Jesus. • Christians believe nothing is impossible for God.	miracle, healing, faith, power, Jesus



Parables	Children learn about stories Jesus told.	• Jesus taught using parables. • A parable is a story with a deeper meaning. • Parables teach lessons about how to live. • Christians use parables to understand God's teachings. • Many parables focus on kindness, forgiveness and love.	parable, teaching, forgiveness, kindness, love
Crucifixion and Resurrection	Children learn about the final events of Jesus' life.	• Christians believe Jesus died on a cross. • This event is called the Crucifixion. • Christians believe Jesus rose from the dead. • This event is called the Resurrection. • Easter celebrates the Resurrection of Jesus.	Crucifixion, Resurrection, Easter, cross, salvation



Y2 Unit 2: Prayer and Worship

Lesson	Summary	Key Knowledge (testable facts and statements)	Key Vocabulary
Why do People Pray?	Children explore the purpose of prayer.	• Prayer is a way of communicating with God. • People pray to give thanks, ask for help or seek forgiveness. • Different religions pray in different ways. • People may pray alone or with others. • Prayer can bring comfort and support.	prayer, forgiveness, thanks, worship, God
Christian Prayer at Church	Children learn how Christians pray together.	• Christians often worship in churches. • Christians believe prayer is a conversation with God. • Communion is an important act of worship. • Churches are led by priests, vicars or ministers. • Worship may include hymns, prayers and Bible readings.	church, Communion, priest, worship, Bible
The Lord's Prayer	Children learn about a special Christian prayer.	• Jesus taught the Lord's Prayer to his followers. • The prayer helps Christians know how to pray. • It teaches forgiveness and trust in God. • It asks God to provide for people's needs. • The Lord's Prayer is used in many church services.	Lord's Prayer, forgiveness, disciples, prayer, God
Christian Prayer Artefacts	Children learn about objects used in Christian worship.	• Christians use objects to support prayer and worship. • The Bible is used during prayer. • A cross reminds Christians of Jesus. • Candles can help create a prayerful atmosphere. • Some Christians use rosary beads.	Bible, cross, rosary beads, candle, worship



Islamic Prayer	Children learn how Muslims pray.	• Muslims pray to Allah. • Muslims pray five times each day. • These prayers are called Salah. • Muslims prepare carefully before prayer. • Muslims face Makkah when praying.	Salah, Allah, prayer, Makkah, worship
Islamic Prayer Artefacts and Assessment	Children learn about objects used in Islamic prayer.	• Muslims may use prayer mats during worship. • The Qur'an guides Muslims in prayer. • Prayer is an important part of Muslim life. • Muslims show respect to prayer objects and the Qur'an. • Prayer helps Muslims remember Allah throughout the day.	Qur'an, prayer mat, Allah, worship, Islam



Y2 Unit 3: Celebrations

Lesson	Summary	Key Knowledge (testable facts and statements)	Key Vocabulary
Non-Religious Celebrations	Children learn about celebrations that are not linked to religion.	• Some celebrations are not connected to religion. • Birthdays celebrate the day a person was born. • New Year celebrates the start of a new year. • Celebrations help people spend time with family and friends. • Celebrations help people remember important events.	celebration, birthday, New Year, family, tradition
Celebration of Birth in Christianity	Children learn about Christian baptism and christening ceremonies.	• Baptism welcomes a person into the Christian family. • Water is used during baptism. • Parents and godparents make promises. • A candle symbolises Jesus as the light of the world. • Christenings are important celebrations for many Christians.	baptism, christening, godparent, candle, font
Celebration of Birth in Islam	Children learn about welcoming a baby into Islam.	• The Adhan is whispered into a baby's ear. • Muslims hold a celebration called Aqiqah. • Family and friends gather to celebrate the birth. • Charity is often given during the Aqiqah. • The baby's hair may be cut or shaved as part of the ceremony.	Adhan, Aqiqah, Allah, charity, newborn
Marriage in Christianity	Children learn about Christian wedding ceremonies.	• Marriage is an important commitment for Christians. • Weddings often take place in a church. • Couples make vows to one another. • Rings symbolise commitment and love. • Christians believe marriage is blessed by God.	marriage, wedding, vows, ring, commitment



Marriage in Islam	Children learn about Muslim wedding ceremonies.	• A Muslim wedding ceremony is called a Nikah. • Marriage is an important commitment in Islam. • The groom gives a gift called a Mahr. • Family and friends celebrate the marriage. • Muslim weddings include prayers and blessings.	Nikah, Mahr, marriage, Islam, blessing
Comparing Celebrations	Children compare celebrations in Christianity and Islam.	• Both religions celebrate important life events. • Birth and marriage are marked with special ceremonies. • Family and community play important roles in celebrations. • Religious celebrations often include prayers and blessings. • Different religions have different traditions but similar purposes.	celebration, ceremony, community, tradition, faith



Year 3 RE Unit Summaries

Y3 Unit 1: Our Precious Planet

Lesson	Summary	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Genesis (1)	Children learn about creation stories and Genesis.	Creation stories explain how the world began; Genesis is the first book of the Bible; Christians, Jews and Muslims share similar creation stories; The story is found in the Old Testament; Many believers think God created the world.	Genesis, creation, Bible, Old Testament, creation story
Genesis (2)	Children explore different interpretations of creation.	Religious stories can be understood in different ways; The Bible has been translated many times; Different people interpret stories differently; Faith and belief influence understanding; Stories can contain deeper meanings.	interpretation, Genesis, belief, faith, Bible
The Fall	Children learn about Adam and Eve.	Adam and Eve lived in the Garden of Eden; They disobeyed God; This event is called the Fall; They were banished from Eden; The story is important in Abrahamic religions.	Adam, Eve, Fall, Garden of Eden, banished
Scientific Understanding of the Beginning of the World	Children compare scientific and religious views.	Science uses evidence to explain origins; Some people believe God created the universe; Different views exist about creation; Religion and science can answer different questions; Respecting viewpoints is important.	science, evidence, universe, creation, belief
Responsibility for our Planet	Children learn about caring for the Earth.	Many believers see the Earth as a gift; Humans should care for the environment; Looking after nature benefits others; Stewardship is important; Responsibility involves making good choices.	responsibility, stewardship, environment, Earth, nature
Responsibility for our Planet and Assessment	Children review learning about creation and responsibility.	Creation stories influence beliefs; Different people have different views; Caring for the planet matters; Responsibility is important; Beliefs can affect actions.	creation, responsibility, environment, belief, stewardship



Y3 Unit 2: Abraham and Moses

Lesson	Summary	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Abraham's Covenant	Children learn about God's promise to Abraham.	Abraham is important in Judaism, Christianity and Islam; A covenant is a special promise with God; God promised Abraham descendants and land; Abraham promised faithfulness; Abraham is a prophet.	Abraham, covenant, promise, prophet, descendants
The Sacrifice of Abraham's Son	Children explore Abraham's obedience.	God asked Abraham to sacrifice his son; Abraham trusted God; God stopped the sacrifice; The story teaches faith and obedience; It is important in Abrahamic religions.	sacrifice, obedience, faith, trust, Isaac
The Early Life of Moses and the Burning Bush	Children learn how Moses became a leader.	Moses was born in Egypt; He was raised in Pharaoh's household; God spoke through a burning bush; Moses was chosen to lead God's people; Moses is an important prophet.	Moses, Pharaoh, prophet, burning bush, Egypt
The Plagues and the Exodus	Children learn about the Israelites' escape.	Pharaoh refused to free the Israelites; God sent plagues; Moses led the Exodus; The Israelites escaped slavery; The Red Sea is important in the story.	plague, Exodus, Israelites, Pharaoh, Red Sea
The Ten Commandments	Children learn about God's laws.	God gave Moses the Ten Commandments; They provide guidance for living; Jews and Christians value them; They contain moral rules; They remain important today.	Ten Commandments, law, Moses, commandment, moral
Rules and Commandments at School or Home	Children compare rules and commandments.	Rules help communities live safely; Religious commandments guide believers; Families and schools have rules; Rules encourage responsibility; Different rules have similar purposes.	rule, commandment, responsibility, guidance, community



Y3 Unit 3: Judaism

Lesson	Summary	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Background and Jewish Belief in God and Jesus	Children learn about Judaism.	Judaism is a major world religion; Followers are called Jews; Jews believe in one God; Abraham and Moses are important figures; Jews do not believe Jesus was the Son of God.	Judaism, Jew, monotheism, Abraham, Moses
Shabbat	Children learn about the Jewish holy day.	Shabbat runs from Friday evening to Saturday evening; It is a day of rest and worship; Families share special meals; Special traditions are observed; Shabbat is linked to the Sabbath commandment.	Shabbat, Sabbath, worship, challah, blessing
Inside a Synagogue	Children learn about Jewish worship.	A synagogue is a Jewish place of worship; The Torah is kept in the Ark; The bimah is used for reading; The Eternal Light symbolises God's presence; Rabbis lead and teach.	synagogue, Torah, Ark, bimah, rabbi
Jewish Holy Texts	Children learn about Jewish scriptures.	The Torah is the most important Jewish text; The Tanakh contains Jewish scriptures; Texts are written in Hebrew; They contain laws and teachings; Jews show respect for holy texts.	Torah, Tanakh, Hebrew, scripture, law
Passover	Children learn about Passover.	Passover remembers the Exodus from Egypt; Moses led the Israelites; Families share special meals; The festival celebrates freedom; It is an important Jewish celebration.	Passover, Exodus, Moses, freedom, Israelites
Denominations of Judaism and Assessment	Children learn about diversity in Judaism.	There are different Jewish denominations; Jews share core beliefs; Practices can vary; Synagogues and holy texts remain important; Jewish identity can be expressed in different ways.	denomination, Judaism, tradition, synagogue, identity



Year 4 RE Unit Summaries

Y4 Unit 1: The Pillars of Islam

Lesson	Summary	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Recap and Introducing Pillars	Children recap key Islamic beliefs and learn about the Five Pillars.	Muslims follow Islam; the Qur'an is the holy book; Muslims worship in mosques; Allah is the one God; the Five Pillars guide Muslim life.	Islam, Muslim, Qur'an, Allah, pillar
Shahadah	Children learn about the declaration of faith.	Shahadah states belief in one God and Muhammad as His messenger; it is central to Muslim identity; it is recited throughout life; Muslims reject false idols; it is the first pillar.	Shahadah, faith, Allah, Muhammad, idol
Salaah	Children learn about Muslim prayer.	Many Muslims pray five times daily; prayer strengthens faith; prayers follow set times; worship can happen individually or together; prayer is the second pillar.	Salaah, prayer, worship, mosque, devotion
Sawm	Children learn about fasting during Ramadan.	Muslims fast during Ramadan; fasting develops self-discipline and gratitude; it encourages empathy for others; Ramadan is a holy month; Eid marks its end.	Sawm, Ramadan, fasting, Eid, self-discipline
Hajj	Children learn about pilgrimage to Mecca.	Hajj is a pilgrimage to Mecca; Muslims aim to complete it once if able; it unites Muslims worldwide; the Kaaba is important; Hajj is a pillar of Islam.	Hajj, pilgrimage, Mecca, Kaaba, Islam
Zakkah and Assessment	Children learn about charity in Islam.	Zakkah involves giving to those in need; charity is an important duty; wealth should be shared fairly; helping others strengthens communities; Zakkah is a pillar of Islam.	Zakkah, charity, generosity, community, duty



Y4 Unit 2: Judaism (Practices)

Lesson	Summary	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Recap	Children revisit key beliefs and features of Judaism.	Synagogues are places of worship; the Torah is the Jewish holy text; Jews believe in one God; Shabbat is a day of rest; Judaism shares roots with Christianity and Islam.	Judaism, synagogue, Torah, Shabbat, God
Kosher and Dress	Children learn about Jewish food laws and religious clothing.	Kosher foods follow Jewish dietary laws; some foods cannot be mixed; Jewish dress may express faith; kippah and tallit are important symbols; practices vary between Jews.	kosher, kippah, tallit, Torah, tradition
Prayer	Children learn about Jewish prayer and worship.	Prayer can happen at home or synagogue; the Shema is a key prayer; a rabbi supports worship and learning; mezuzah and tefillin remind Jews about God; prayer strengthens faith.	Shema, prayer, rabbi, mezuzah, tefillin
Festivals and Celebrations	Children learn about important Jewish festivals.	Festivals help Jews remember key events; celebrations bring communities together; traditions are passed through generations; worship and family are important; festivals strengthen identity.	festival, celebration, tradition, worship, identity
Life Events	Children learn about significant Jewish life events.	Special ceremonies mark stages of life; family and community play key roles; traditions reflect Jewish beliefs; symbols have religious meaning; life events strengthen belonging.	ceremony, community, tradition, family, belief
Assessment	Children review Jewish practices and beliefs.	Jewish practices reflect faith and identity; worship, prayer and festivals are important; traditions link to the Torah; communities support believers; key concepts are revisited.	Judaism, Torah, worship, tradition, community



Y4 Unit 3: Codes for Living

Lesson	Summary	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
What Are Codes for Living?	Children explore values, morals and ethics.	People use values to guide decisions; morals influence behaviour; ethics are shared moral systems; different groups may have different values; codes for living shape actions.	values, morals, ethics, responsibility, honesty
What Codes Do Humanists Use?	Children learn about Humanist values.	Humanists do not follow a religion; they use reason and evidence; honesty and kindness are important; people should help one another; Humanism values human wellbeing.	Humanism, reason, evidence, honesty, wellbeing
What Codes for Living Do Christians Follow?	Children explore Christian values.	Christians learn from Jesus and the Bible; forgiveness and compassion are important; the Good Samaritan teaches kindness; the Ten Commandments guide behaviour; faith influences choices.	Christianity, forgiveness, compassion, Bible, commandments
How Do the Lessons of Muhammad Teach Muslims to Live a Good Life?	Children examine Islamic guidance for living.	Muslims learn from Muhammad's example; the Qur'an provides guidance; honesty and charity are important; the Five Pillars influence behaviour; faith shapes daily life.	Muhammad, Qur'an, charity, honesty, Islam
How Do Jews Live by Tikkun Olam and Mitzvot?	Children learn about Jewish codes for living.	Tikkun Olam means repairing the world; mitzvot are commandments; Jews are encouraged to help others; actions can improve society; faith guides responsibility.	Tikkun Olam, mitzvot, responsibility, justice, Judaism
Why Are the Teachings of Gurus Important to Sikhs?	Children learn about Sikh values.	Sikhs follow the teachings of the Gurus; equality and service are important; helping others is valued; faith guides daily decisions; communities support one another.	Sikhism, Guru, equality, service, community



Year 5 RE Unit Summaries

Y5 Unit 1: Sikhism/Sikhi - Gurus

Lesson	Summary	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Introduction to Sikhism/Sikhi	Children are introduced to Sikhism, Sikh symbols and places of worship.	Sikhs worship in a gurdwara; the khanda is an important symbol; Sikh means follower or disciple; Sikhism began in South Asia; gurus are important teachers.	Sikhism, gurdwara, khanda, guru, Waheguru
Guru Nanak: Childhood and Revelation	Children learn about the early life of Guru Nanak.	Guru Nanak is the founder of Sikhism; stories describe him as a special child; he studied different religions; Sikhs believe he received a revelation from God; his experiences shaped Sikh teachings.	Guru Nanak, revelation, faith, service, God
Guru Nanak: Teaching	Children explore Guru Nanak's teachings and stories.	Guru Nanak taught equality and sharing; he encouraged helping those in need; stories illustrate moral lessons; Sikhs learn from his example; generosity is an important value.	equality, sharing, service, generosity, teaching
Guru Hargobind	Children learn about the sixth Sikh Guru.	Guru Hargobind promoted justice and courage; he balanced spiritual and worldly responsibilities; Sikhs remember his leadership; he defended religious freedom; his life inspires resilience.	Guru Hargobind, justice, courage, leadership, freedom
Guru Gobind Singh	Children learn about the tenth Sikh Guru.	Guru Gobind Singh established the Khalsa; he encouraged commitment to Sikh values; he emphasised courage and equality; he prepared Sikhs to defend others; he named the Guru Granth Sahib as the final Guru.	Guru Gobind Singh, Khalsa, equality, courage, Guru Granth Sahib
Vaisakhi and Assessment	Children learn about the festival of Vaisakhi.	Vaisakhi celebrates the founding of the Khalsa; it is an important Sikh festival; communities gather to celebrate; faith and identity are strengthened; key learning is reviewed.	Vaisakhi, Khalsa, festival, identity, celebration



Y5 Unit 2: Pilgrimage

Lesson	Summary	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
The Temples of Jerusalem	Children learn why Jerusalem is important to several religions.	Jerusalem is holy to Jews, Christians and Muslims; pilgrimage is a religious journey; Solomon's Temple was important to Jews; sacred places have religious significance; history influences worship.	pilgrimage, Jerusalem, temple, Solomon, sacred
The Western Wall	Children explore the importance of the Western Wall.	The Western Wall is the remains of the Second Temple; Jews visit it on pilgrimage; prayers are placed in the wall; it connects Jews to their history; it is a place of worship and reflection.	Western Wall, pilgrimage, prayer, Temple Mount, worship
Hajj (Part 1)	Children learn about the Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca.	Hajj is one of the Five Pillars of Islam; Muslims travel to Mecca; the Kaaba is a central focus; pilgrims perform acts of worship; Hajj promotes unity.	Hajj, Mecca, Kaaba, Islam, unity
Hajj (Part 2)	Children learn more about the rituals and meaning of Hajj.	Pilgrims travel between Safa and Marwah; the stoning of the devil represents resisting temptation; sacrifice is remembered; equality is emphasised; spiritual reflection is important.	Safa, Marwah, sacrifice, equality, spiritual
Lourdes	Children learn about Christian pilgrimage to Lourdes.	Lourdes is a pilgrimage site in France; many Christians visit seeking healing; prayer and faith are important; pilgrims reflect on their beliefs; journeys can strengthen faith.	Lourdes, healing, pilgrimage, prayer, faith



Y5 Unit 3: Christianity – The Death and Resurrection of Jesus

Lesson	Summary	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
The Life of Jesus (Recap)	Children review key events from Jesus' life.	Christians believe Jesus was the Son of God; he taught through parables; he performed miracles; disciples followed him; his life guides Christian behaviour.	Jesus, parable, miracle, disciple, Trinity
Christian Beliefs about the Messiah	Children explore why Jesus is important to Christians.	Christians believe Jesus is the Messiah; prophecies point to his life; his death and resurrection are significant; Christians believe he saves humanity; beliefs differ from Judaism and Islam.	Messiah, prophecy, salvation, resurrection, Christianity
Holy Week (1)	Children learn about events leading to Jesus' crucifixion.	Palm Sunday marks Jesus' arrival in Jerusalem; crowds welcomed him; the Last Supper took place; Judas betrayed Jesus; Holy Week is central to Easter.	Holy Week, Palm Sunday, Last Supper, Judas, betrayal
Holy Week (2)	Children continue learning about Jesus' arrest and crucifixion.	Jesus was arrested and tried; Christians remember Good Friday; crucifixion is central to Christian belief; forgiveness is emphasised; Christians reflect on sacrifice.	Good Friday, crucifixion, sacrifice, forgiveness, faith
Resurrection and Ascension	Children learn about events after Jesus' death.	Christians believe Jesus rose from the dead; the resurrection shows victory over death; Jesus appeared to followers; the ascension marks his return to heaven; these events strengthen Christian faith.	resurrection, ascension, Easter, disciples, heaven
Easter Celebrations and Assessment	Children explore how Christians celebrate Easter.	Easter celebrates Jesus' resurrection; churches hold special services; symbols help tell the Easter story; Christians remember hope and renewal; key learning is reviewed.	Easter, resurrection, celebration, hope, renewal



Year 6 RE Unit Summaries

Y6 Unit 1: Sikh Practices

Lesson	Summary	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Recap (Sikhism and Guru Nanak)	Children revisit key Sikh beliefs and the life of Guru Nanak.	Sikh means follower; Guru Nanak founded Sikhism; Sikhs worship in a gurdwara; the khanda is an important symbol; equality and respect are central Sikh values.	Sikh, Guru Nanak, gurdwara, khanda, equality
Guru Granth Sahib and the Mool Mantar	Children learn about the Sikh holy book and key Sikh beliefs about God.	The Guru Granth Sahib is the eternal Guru; it contains Sikh scriptures and prayers; the Mool Mantar summarises Sikh beliefs; Sikhs show great respect to the holy text; Ik Onkar means there is one God.	Guru Granth Sahib, Mool Mantar, Ik Onkar, Gurmukhi, prayer
The 5Ks	Children explore Sikh symbols of faith and identity.	The 5Ks are Kesh, Kara, Kangha, Kachera and Kirpan; each symbol represents Sikh beliefs and values; the symbols encourage commitment to faith; members of the Khalsa wear the 5Ks; symbols promote identity and belonging.	5Ks, Kesh, Kara, Kangha, Kachera, Kirpan
Amrit	Children learn about the Sikh initiation ceremony.	Amrit welcomes Sikhs into the Khalsa; participants make promises to follow Sikh teachings; the ceremony involves prayers and blessed water; commitment is a key theme; not all Sikhs choose to take Amrit.	Amrit, Khalsa, commitment, ceremony, initiation
Sewa	Children learn about selfless service in Sikhism.	Sewa means helping others without reward; it can be physical, mental or material service; Sikhs view service as worship; helping communities is important; sewa reflects Sikh values of equality and compassion.	Sewa, service, compassion, equality, community
Langar and Assessment	Children learn about the shared meal in Sikh worship.	Langar is a free vegetarian meal served in gurdwaras; everyone sits together as equals; it demonstrates community and equality; volunteers help prepare and serve food; key learning is reviewed.	Langar, equality, community, gurdwara, service



Y6 Unit 2: Christianity – Denominations and Practices

Lesson	Summary	Key Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Recap	Children review key Christian beliefs about Easter and the early Church.	Christians believe Jesus rose from the dead; the Resurrection and Ascension are central beliefs; Pentecost marks the birth of the Church; the disciples spread Christian teachings; these events shaped Christianity.	Resurrection, Ascension, Pentecost, disciples, Church
Denominations	Children learn about different branches of Christianity.	A denomination is a branch of Christianity; Roman Catholic, Protestant and Orthodox are major denominations; Christians share core beliefs but may worship differently; the Pope leads the Roman Catholic Church; traditions vary between groups.	denomination, Roman Catholic, Protestant, Orthodox, Pope
Baptism	Children explore the Christian sacrament of baptism.	Baptism welcomes someone into the Church; water symbolises cleansing and new life; some Christians baptise infants while others baptise believers as adults; baptism follows Jesus' example; it is an important sacrament.	baptism, sacrament, Church, infant baptism, believers' baptism
Eucharist and Confirmation	Children learn about Holy Communion and becoming a full member of the Church.	The Eucharist remembers the Last Supper; bread and wine are important symbols; confirmation strengthens commitment to faith; sacraments help Christians grow closer to God; practices differ between denominations.	Eucharist, Communion, confirmation, sacrament, Last Supper
Reconciliation	Children learn about confession and forgiveness.	Reconciliation involves admitting wrongdoing and seeking forgiveness; Catholics may confess to a priest; absolution means receiving forgiveness; Christians believe God forgives sins; reconciliation strengthens relationships with God.	reconciliation, confession, absolution, forgiveness, sin
Marriage and Assessment	Children explore Christian beliefs about marriage.	Marriage is a sacrament in some Christian traditions; it involves promises and commitment; Christians believe marriage is blessed by God; ceremonies vary between denominations; key learning is reviewed.	marriage, matrimony, commitment, vows, sacrament