

Religious Education

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality religious education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to learn through a diocese linked curriculum that provides opportunities to reflect, discuss and explore more about the world in which they live in. The curriculum provides children with the knowledge of different religious traditions, celebrations, stories and values. Our RE curriculum pupils develop an understanding of themselves and others as well as respecting differences. Lessons will promote the spiritual, moral, social and cultural development of individuals and communities. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about different world religions.

Free Choice



What does it mean to belong in a religiously diverse world?

Autumn 1

Igniting Prior Knowledge:

- Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar, and a time when Muslims across the world will fast (do not eat) during the hours of daylight.
- Every Muslim is expected to fast from sunrise to sunset. Muslims must not eat or drink during daylight hours. During Ramadan Muslims get up early before dawn (Fajr) and have a light meal. This time is known as Suhoor.
- Eid al-Adha is an important Muslim festival, celebrated around the beginning of September by people who follow Islam. It is also known as the Greater Eid, or the Festival of Sacrifice. This is because of the loyalty, obedience and great devotion shown by one man for Allah, and the lengths he was prepared to go to for his creator.
- When using the term “Halal” in the UK it is normally referring to food which is permissible but can also have a wider meaning about that which is allowed by Islamic Law. Halal is food which adheres to the Islamic law.
- Muslims have strict rules about what they can and cannot eat.
- The traditional Muslim family is an extended family. It usually includes parents, children, grandparents and elderly relatives
- Islamophobia can result in Muslims being targeted, whether in person or online. They can be badly treated, insulted or even physically hurt/ Many people think Islamophobia occurs when a person doesn't properly understand what Muslims do or believe, and that the best way to combat it is to have a better understanding of Muslims and Islam.

Key Vocabulary:

- Equality
- Religious diversity



New Knowledge:

- Religious diversity is the fact that there are significant differences in religious belief and practice.
- A stereotype is an idea or belief many people have about a thing or group that is based upon how they look on the outside, which may be untrue or only partly true. Stereotyping people is a type of prejudice because what is on the outside is a small part of who a person is.
- Discrimination is when someone treats you differently, unfairly or worse because of your age, being disabled, your gender, gender identity, being married or in a civil partnership, being pregnant or having a child, your religion or beliefs, your race, skin colour or where you were born or your sexuality.
- If I think I am being discriminated against, there are people who can help and support me.
- Different religions celebrate births in different ways. e.g. Christians hold a christening, Jewish fathers are called upon to read from the Torah (Aliyah), Muslims call to prayer, Hindus complete the ritual called Jatakarma, Sikhs hold a baby naming ceremony.
- Religious diversity is the fact that there are significant differences in religious belief and practice.
- The Golden Rule is the principle of treating others as one wants to be treated (Buddhism). All religions practice kindness and charity.

