

Beliefs & Practices

- Investigate different forms of worship
 - Show how forms of worship are expressions of belief
 - Express thoughts about the importance of worship for faith members
- Investigate the life and key teachings of faith founders and make links with key religious beliefs
 - Explain the significance of key teachings of faith founders for faith members
 - Consider how key teachings may impact on faith members and the community

Meaning & Purpose

- Consider some ultimate questions
 - Identify what makes some questions ultimate
 - Offer answers to ultimate questions from different faith perspectives
 - Suggest answers to some ultimate questions
 - Compare their responses to an ultimate question with that of a faith member, respecting all viewpoints

Identity & Values

- Explore issues of justice and freedom
 - Describe what freedom means to people of faith
 - Explain what freedom means to themselves
 - Show understanding of the beliefs and feelings of faith members who have experienced injustice
 - Share experiences of injustice and explain their hopes and dreams for a just world
- Explore religious teachings of forgiveness and reconciliation
 - Identify the impact of a religious teaching such as forgiveness on a believer's actions
 - Identify the impact that reconciliation has on community harmony
 - Give examples of conflicts that have been resolved within the family, school or community
 - Appreciate the power of forgiveness and reconciliation in the world
- Explore religious rituals that show identity and belonging in different religious traditions
 - Show how the milestones of life give a sense of identity and belonging for faith members
 - Discuss the impact of rites of passage on faith members, their family and community

End of Year Expectations



RE

Year 6

Core Theological Content (Statutory)

6.2 Living a faith	6.1 Justice and freedom	6.3 Hopes and visions
<p data-bbox="165 252 710 312"><i>What gives a sense of identity and belonging? How can identity be complex and fluid?</i></p> <p data-bbox="107 347 763 715">Christianity: <u>God</u> – Trinity – idea of unity in community (Christians believe that God in Godself is diverse as well as one); <u>Jesus</u> – examples of ways in which Jesus engaged with a wide range of people, including those with low status in 1st century Jewish society (e.g. Samaritan woman at the well, tax-collectors, fishermen, etc.); <u>Christian way of life</u> – Christian beliefs about all people being made in the image of God (Genesis 1:26-27), beliefs about the church being the body of Jesus Christ in the world (1 Corinthians 12:12-27) and diversity being a key part of this; different ways in which Christians live and worship</p> <p data-bbox="107 746 757 962">Islam: <u>Muslim way of life</u> – brief history of Islam in the UK, connections with Tudor and Victorian Britain and the post-WW2 period of migration; understanding of Islam as a global faith – ways in which being Muslim is different in different areas of the world; things that unite Muslims (e.g. Five Pillars of Sunni Islam unites global community of Sunni Muslims)</p> <p data-bbox="107 994 763 1204">Hinduism: <u>Hindu way of life</u> – diversity of practice in Hinduism – the idea of <i>sanatana dharma</i> (the eternal duty/way) being different for each Hindu; the <i>ashramas</i> (different stages of life with specific duties) and the significance this has for diversity of Hindu practice amongst the generations/social groups; impact this can have on a sense of belonging</p>	<p data-bbox="913 252 1328 312"><i>Is it fair? Are things always black and white?</i></p> <p data-bbox="790 347 1440 651">Christianity: <u>Bible</u> – passages about matters of social justice (both positive and negative), e.g. charitable giving, looking after others, caring about the natural world; <u>Christian way of life</u> – examples of Christian engagement in matters of social justice today and throughout history, e.g. Quakers and abolition of slavery/support of Kindertransport in 1930s; ways in which some Christians do not follow teachings of Bible/Jesus in matters of social justice and reasons why this might be, e.g. care of the environment</p> <p data-bbox="790 683 1440 898">Islam: <u>Qur'an</u> – teachings from the Qur'an and the Hadith about matters of equality and social justice (positive and negative); <u>Muslim way of life</u> – ways in which Muslims approach matters of social justice today and throughout history; ways in which some Muslims might act in ways that appear to some people to be unjust and reasons why this might be the case</p> <p data-bbox="790 930 1440 1145">Hinduism: <u>holy texts</u>: stories from the Ramayana and the Bhagavad Gita (cf. Y5) and the things they tell Hindus about fulfilling one's <i>dharma</i> (duty); ways in which this may go against western ideas about justice and injustice (e.g. Krishna advises Arjuna to fight, rather than to be peaceful, because this is his duty as a warrior)</p>	<p data-bbox="1541 252 2067 312"><i>What is life about? If life isn't perfect now, then what is the goal?</i></p> <p data-bbox="1473 347 2123 563">Christianity: <u>Jesus</u> – teachings about the Kingdom of God and ways in which people might help to bring this about (e.g. Lord's Prayer); <u>Bible</u> – passages about creation, human community and Kingdom of God (e.g. Fruits of the Spirit, Galatians 5:22-23, cf. Y4); <u>Christian way of life</u> – ways in which Christians seek to bring this about, e.g. through social action</p> <p data-bbox="1473 595 2123 834">Islam: <u>God</u> – beliefs about the oneness of Allah (<i>tawhid</i>) and the nature of Allah (99 Names), ways in which this links to beliefs about the afterlife and the Day of Judgement; <u>Qur'an</u> – passages from the Qur'an about the afterlife; <u>Muslim way of life</u>: ways in which Muslim practices (e.g. following the Five Pillars of Sunni Islam) might connect with beliefs about the afterlife</p> <p data-bbox="1473 866 2123 1090">Hinduism: <u>Hindu way of life</u> – beliefs about the <i>atman</i> (soul), <i>Brahman</i> (the Ultimate Reality), <i>moksha</i> (liberation from the cycle of birth, life, death and rebirth = <i>samsara</i>) and <i>dharma</i> (duty); ways in which key festivals, e.g. Holi, Diwali and Raksha Bandhan, reflect these beliefs and celebrate life, relationships and good things</p>