

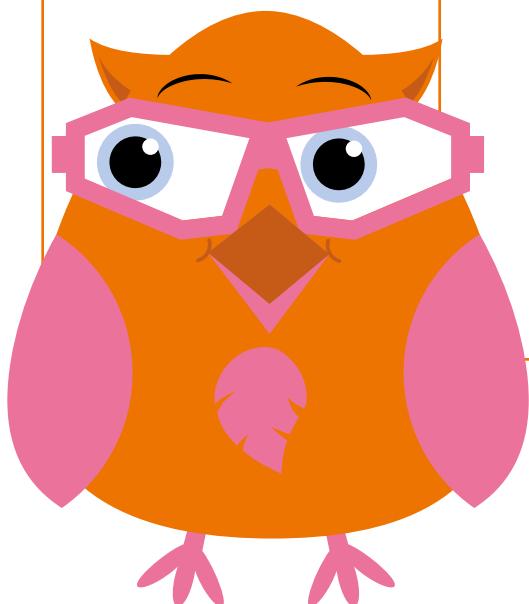
# Glossary for Discovery RE

EYFS				
Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning	
<b>Special People</b> What makes people special?	Christianity	Jesus	The central figure of Christian devotion. The second person of the Trinity.	
	Judaism	Moses	A prophet who became a religious leader, to whom the authorship of the Torah is traditionally attributed.	
<b>Christmas</b> What is Christmas?	Christianity	Mary  Joseph  Frankincense  Myrrh	The Mother of Jesus, also referred to as Mother of God (as Christians believe Jesus was God incarnate).  Mary's husband, Jesus' earthly father.  An aromatic resin used in incense and perfumes.  An anointing oil.	
<b>Celebrations</b> How do people celebrate?	Hinduism	Nowruz  Holi  Vishnu	Persian New Year.  The festival of colours, celebrated in the Spring.  A Hindu aspect of God who with Brahma and Shiva forms the Trimurti.	
<b>Easter</b> What is Easter?	Christianity	Jesus  Palm Sunday  The Last Supper  Cross  Tomb	The central figure of Christian devotion. The second person of the Trinity.  The Sunday before Easter: it commemorates Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem.  The Passover meal that Jesus shared with his 12 disciples, commemorated on the Thursday before Easter.  This meal is commemorated in Communion or Eucharist.  The shape of wood that Jesus was nailed to when he was crucified on Good Friday.  The cave where Jesus was laid after his crucifixion - dug out of the ground with a stone rolled in front of it.	

<b>Story Time</b> What can we learn from stories?	Christianity	Parable	Story with a moral or meaning about everyday life told by Jesus.
	Islam	Allah	The Islamic name for God in the Arabic language.
	Hinduism	Brahmin	Member of the social grouping from which priests are drawn.
	Sikhism	Sadhana	Sikh spiritual practice to remember God - may be praying or meditating.
<b>Special Places</b> What makes places special?	Christianity	Church	Christian place of worship.
		Font	Receptacle to hold water during a Baptism.
		Altar	Table used for the celebration of Eucharist.
		Lectern	Stand supporting the Bible for reading from in church.
	Islam	Mosque	Islamic place of worship.
		Minaret	Slim tower used as a high point from which to make the call to prayer.
		Musalla	Prayer hall.
		Mihrab	An ornamental indentation in the wall of a mosque, which marks the direction of the qiblah.
	Judaism	Minbar	Raised platform in the front area of a mosque, from which sermons or speeches are given.
		Qur'an	The Islamic Holy book revealed to the Prophet Muhammad.
		Synagogue	Jewish place of worship used for public prayer, study and meeting.
		Ark	The focal point of the synagogue containing Torah scrolls.
		Torah	Jewish Law/Teaching. The five books of Moses.
		Prayer Shawls	Tallit: a four-cornered garment with fringes.
		Kippah	Head covering worn during prayers or Torah study.



Year 1				
Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning	
Creation Story Does God want Christians to look after the world?	Christianity	Creation Story  Adam Eve	Found in Genesis Chapter 1, the first book of the Bible (the Christian sacred text).  The first man.  The first woman.	
Christmas Story What gifts might Christians in my town have given Jesus if he had been born here rather than in Bethlehem?	Christianity	Mary  Joseph Frankincense  Myrrh	The Mother of Jesus, also referred to as Mother of God (as Christians believe Jesus was God incarnate)  Mary's husband, Jesus' earthly father. An aromatic resin used in incense and perfumes.  An anointing oil.	
Jesus as a Friend Was it always easy for Jesus to show friendship?	Christianity	Zacchaeus  Mary, Martha and Lazarus	An unpopular tax-collector whom Jesus befriended.  Siblings who were friends of Jesus. Christians believe Jesus brought Lazarus back from the dead.	
Easter - Palm Sunday Why was Jesus welcomed like a king or celebrity by the crowds on Palm Sunday?	Christianity	Palm Sunday  Palm cross	The Sunday before Easter: it commemorates Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem.  A cross made out of a palm, given to Christians who go to church on Palm Sunday.	
Shabbat Is Shabbat important to Jewish children?	Judaism	Shabbat  Challah	Day of spiritual renewal and rest beginning at sunset on a Friday and finishing at nightfall on Saturday.  Bread eaten on Shabbat, usually plaited.	
Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur Are Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur important to Jewish children?	Judaism	Rosh Hashanah  Yom Kippur  Shofar	'beginning of the year' Jewish New Year. Feast of Trumpets.  Day of Atonement. The holiest day of the year. Day to ask forgiveness and reflect.  Ancient musical horn made of ram's horn (or other Kosher animal).	
Chanukah Does celebrating Chanukah make Jewish children feel close to God?	Judaism	Chanukah  Chanukiah  Latkes Synagogue  Dreidel  Judas Maccabee	An 8-day festival of lights to celebrate the re-dedication of the temple following the Maccabean victory over the Greeks.  Nine-branched candle stick used at Chanukah.  Potato pancakes.  Jewish place of worship used for public prayer, study and meeting.  A four-sided spinning top, played with during the Jewish holiday of Chanukah.  A Jewish priest and a son of the priest Mattathias. He led the Maccabean Revolt against the Seleucid Empire.	



Year 2				
Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning	
What did Jesus teach? Is it possible to be kind to everyone all of the time?	Christianity	Samaritan Parable	One belonging to a race who did not normally associate with Jews. Story with a moral or meaning about everyday life.	
Christmas - Jesus as a gift from God  Why do Christians believe God gave Jesus to the world?	Christianity	Advent	The period beginning on the 4th Sunday before Christmas. Literal translation is "coming" so this is a time of preparation, waiting for Jesus' birth.	
Passover  How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them to do?	Judaism	Pesach Passover Seder  Hagadah Matzah Charoset  Zeroah  Beitzah Maror  Karpas  Chazeret  Exodus Moses  Kashrut  Kosher	Festival commemorating the Exodus from Egypt.  Home-based ceremonial meal during Pesach.  Book used at Pesach. Flat cracker-like bread. Sweet, dark-coloured paste made of apple, cinnamon, nuts etc.  Roasted bone to remind Jews of the Pesach offering that was offered in the Temple in Jerusalem.  Hard-boiled egg.  Horseradish root: bitter herbs symbolize the harsh suffering and bitter times endured when Jews were slaves in Egypt.  Green vegetables or herbs which are dipped in salt water, representing the tears cried as slaves.  Romaine lettuce: eaten with the Maror.  The departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Moses.  A prophet who became a religious leader, to whom the authorship of the Torah is traditionally attributed.  Laws relating to keeping a kosher home and lifestyle.  Fit and proper. Also refers to foods allowed by Jewish law.	
Prayer at home  Does praying at regular intervals help a Muslim in his/her everyday life?	Islam	Salah  Allah  Qur'an  Makkah/ Makkah  Ka'bah	Islamic prayer and worship of Allah. Carried out five times a day at set times.  The name for God in the Arabic language.  The Holy book of Islam revealed to the Prophet Muhammad.  City where the Prophet Muhammad was born and where the Ka'bah is located.  A cube-shaped structure in the centre of the Grand Mosque in Makkah.	
Easter - Resurrection  How important is it to Christians that Jesus came back to life after His crucifixion?	Christianity	Easter Egg Hot cross bun  Resurrection	Symbol of new life.  Symbolic of the shape of the stone across the front of Jesus' tomb. Cross representing crucifixion.  The Christian belief of the rising from the dead of Jesus on the third day after crucifixion. Celebrated on Easter Sunday.	

<p><b>The Covenant</b> How special is the relationship Jews have with God?</p>	Judaism	Covenant Abraham Isaac Ten Commandments Mezuzah Shema	Agreement or promise between God and Abraham, and God and the Jews. Regarded as the first Patriarch of the Jewish people. Abraham's son. Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai. Small container placed on the doorposts of Jewish homes containing the Shema on a scroll of parchment. Jewish prayer affirming belief in one God.
<p><b>Community and Belonging</b> Does going to a mosque give Muslims as sense of belonging?</p>	Islam	Mosque Minaret Musalla Mihrab Minbar Qur'an Wudu Prayer mats Hajj	Place of worship for Muslims. Slim tower used as a high point from which to make the call to prayer. Prayer hall. An ornamental indentation in the wall of a mosque, which marks the direction of the qiblah. Raised platform in the front area of a mosque, from which sermons or speeches are given. The Holy book of Islam revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. Washing/ablution before prayer. A rug or piece of fabric placed between the ground and the worshipper for cleanliness. Annual pilgrimage to Makkah that each Muslim must undertake once in their lifetime if they have adequate health and wealth.
<p><b>Rites of Passage and Good Works</b> What is the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God?</p>	Judaism	Ten Commandments Shabbat Seder Synagogue Torah Bar Mitzvah Bat Mitzvah Mitzvot Tu B'Shevat Shema	Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai. Day of spiritual renewal and rest beginning at sunset on a Friday and finishing at nightfall on Saturday. Home-based ceremonial meal during Pesach. Jewish place of worship used for public prayer, study and meeting. Jewish Law/Teaching. The five books of Moses i.e. the first 5 books of the Bible. A boy's coming of age at 13 years old. Usually marked by a synagogue ceremony and family celebration. A girl's coming of age at 12 years old. May be marked differently between communities. The Torah contains 613 Mitzvot, or commandments. Commonly known as good deeds. Jewish holiday occurring on the 15th day of the Hebrew month of Shevat known as the New Year for Trees. Jewish prayer affirming belief in one God.

Hajj Does completing Hajj make a person a better Muslim?	Islam	Hajj Hajj robes Makkah/Mecca Qur'an Grand Mosque Mount Arafat Five Pillars Pilgrimage	Annual pilgrimage to Makkah that each Muslim must undertake once in their lifetime if they have adequate health and wealth. Simple white garments, commonly called ihram. The required pilgrimage dress for men is two white cloths, one of which covers the body from the waist down, and one that is gathered around the shoulder. Women usually wear a simple white dress and headscarf. The ihram is a symbol of purity and equality, and signifies that the pilgrim is in a state of devotion. City where the Prophet Muhammad was born and where the Ka'bah is located. The Holy book of Islam revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. Largest mosque in the world and surrounds Islam's holiest place, in the city of Makkah/Makkah, Saudi Arabia. Granite hill east of Makkah in the plain of Arafat. The framework of the Muslim life. They are the testimony of faith, prayer, giving zakat (support of the needy), fasting during the month of Ramadan, and the pilgrimage to Makkah once in a lifetime for those who are able. Journey of spiritual significance.
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Year 3				
Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning	
Divali Would celebrating Divali at home and in the community bring a feeling of belonging to a Hindu child?	Hinduism	Divali Ramayana Rama Sita Lakshmi Rangoli patterns Diva lamp Puja tray Mandir	Festival of Lights at the end of one year to mark the beginning of the next in the Hindu calendar. The Hindu epic tale which relates the story of Rama and Sita. The incarnation of the Lord and hero of the Ramayana. The divine consort of Rama. The goddess of fortune, an aspect of Brahman. Patterns created on the floor in living rooms or courtyards using materials such as coloured rice, dry flour, coloured sand or flower petals. Oil lamp usually made from clay, with a cotton wick dipped in ghee or vegetable oils. Puja means worship. Puja tray contains items used in worship namely a bell, a pot of water, a diva lamp, an incense burner, a pot of kum powder, and a spoon. Puja involves offering light, incense, flowers and food to the deities (the gods). During Puja the worshippers will chant mantras, which are prayers and verses from the Hindu holy books. Mandir: Hindu place of worship (Temple).	
The Amrit Ceremony and the Khalsa Does joining the Khalsa make a person a better Sikh?	Sikhism	Guru Amrit Khalsa Karah Prashad 5 Ks Kirpan Kesh Kara Kangha Kachera Khanda	Teacher: used in Sikhism to refer to the ten human Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib (Holy Book). The Sikh rite of initiation into the Khalsa. "The community of the pure". The initiated Sikh community. Sanctified food distributed at Sikh ceremonies. The symbols of Sikhism worn by Sikhs. Sword: one of the 5 Ks, which signifies protection. Uncut hair: one of the 5Ks, which signifies spirituality. Steel band worn on the right wrist: one of the 5Ks which signifies good deeds. Comb worn in the hair: one of the 5Ks which signifies cleanliness. Traditional underwear/shorts: one of the 5Ks which signifies self-discipline. Double-edged sword used at the initiation ceremony: also on the Sikh flag.	
Christmas Has Christmas lost its true meaning?	Christianity	Advent Incarnation	The period beginning on the 4th Sunday before Christmas. Literal translation is "coming" so this is a time of preparation. The Christian belief that God took human form in Jesus Christ.	
Jesus' miracles Could Jesus really heal people? Were these miracles or is there some other explanation?	Christianity	Miracle	An event not explicable by natural or scientific laws.	

<p><b>Easter - Forgiveness</b></p> <p>What is “good” about Good Friday?</p>	Christianity	Jesus Palm Sunday The Last Supper Cross Tomb Bread and Wine Maundy Thursday Good Friday Disciples Judas	<p>The central figure of Christian devotion. The second person of the Trinity.</p> <p>The Sunday before Easter: it commemorates Jesus' triumphal entry into Jerusalem.</p> <p>The Passover meal that Jesus shared with his 12 disciples: commemorated on the Thursday before Easter. This meal is commemorated in Communion or Eucharist.</p> <p>The shape of wood that Jesus was nailed to when he was crucified on Good Friday.</p> <p>The cave where Jesus was laid after his crucifixion. It was dug out of the ground with a stone rolled in front of it.</p> <p>Eaten and drunk at the Last Supper: Jesus told his disciples it was to symbolise his body and blood and that they should repeat these actions in memory of him. This has become Communion or Eucharist.</p> <p>Thursday before Easter Sunday, traditionally when the Last Supper and Jesus' arrest in the Garden of Gethsemane are remembered.</p> <p>Day after Maundy Thursday: day to commemorate Jesus' crucifixion.</p> <p>Jesus' 12 special friends and followers who shared the Last Supper with him.</p> <p>Disciple who led guards to Jesus and caused his arrest.</p>
<p><b>Hindu Beliefs</b></p> <p>How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?</p>	Hinduism	Brahman Trimurti Brahma Shiva Vishnu Ganesha Lakshmi Puja Omnipresent	<p>The ultimate reality or all-pervading reality, from which everything emanates.</p> <p>The three deities or aspects of Brahman - Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva - representing the three functions of creation, preservation and destruction.</p> <p>Hindu deity an aspect of Brahman, one of the Trimurti, in charge of creative power.</p> <p>Hindu deity an aspect of Brahman: name means “kindly” - the destroyer function.</p> <p>Hindu deity an aspect of Brahman: member of the Trimurti - the preserver.</p> <p>Hindu deity portrayed with an elephant's head as a sign of strength, the deity who removes obstacles.</p> <p>The goddess of fortune, an aspect of Brahman.</p> <p>Worship.</p> <p>Everywhere: Hindus believe Brahman is omnipresent/everywhere.</p>

<p><b>Sharing and Community</b></p> <p>Do Sikhs think it is important to share?</p>	<p>Sikhism</p>	<p>Guru Vaisakhi Festival Gurdwara  Divali  Guru Hargobind Guru Granth Sahib Langar  Karah Parshad</p>	<p>Teacher: used in Sikhism to refer to the ten human Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib. A major Sikh festival celebrating the formation of the Khalsa and new year. Sikh place of worship: literally means the doorway to the Guru. For Sikhs, it celebrates the release from prison of the sixth guru, Guru Hargobind, and 52 other princes with him, in 1619. 6th Sikh Guru. Sikh Holy Book. Gurdwara dining hall and the food served in it. Sanctified food distributed at Sikh ceremonies.</p>
<p><b>Pilgrimage to the River Ganges</b></p> <p>Would visiting the River Ganges be special to a non-Hindu?</p>	<p>Hinduism</p>	<p>Ganga Varanasi Brahman  Pilgrimage</p>	<p>The Ganges: most sacred river in India. City in the Indian state of Uttar Pradesh, regarded as the spiritual capital of India. The ultimate reality or all-pervading reality, from which everything emanates (so present in the water of the Ganges). Journey of spiritual significance.</p>
<p><b>Prayer and Worship</b></p> <p>What is the best way for a Sikh to show commitment to God?</p> 	<p>Sikhism</p>	<p>Guru Amrit Khalsa Karah Parshad 5 Ks Kirpan Kesh Kara Kangha Kachera Khanda Guru Granth Sahib Mool Mantar</p>	<p>Teacher: used in Sikhism to refer to the ten human Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib. The Sikh rite of initiation into the Khalsa. “The community of the pure”. The initiated Sikh community. Sanctified food distributed at Sikh ceremonies. The symbols of Sikhism worn by Sikhs. Sword: one of the 5 Ks, which signifies protection. Uncut hair: one of the 5Ks, which signifies spirituality. Steel band worn on the right wrist: one of the 5Ks which signifies good deeds. Comb worn in the hair: one of the 5Ks which signifies cleanliness. Traditional underwear/shorts: one of the 5Ks which signifies self-discipline. Double-edged sword used at the initiation ceremony: also on the Sikh flag. Sikh Holy Book. Basic statement of belief at the beginning of the Guru Granth Sahib.</p>

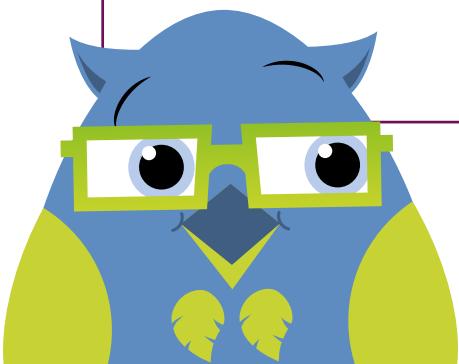
Year 4			
Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning
<b>Beliefs and Practices</b> How special is the relationship Jews have with God?	Judaism	Covenant Abraham Isaac Moses Ten Commandments Torah Ner Tamid Synagogue Rabbi Tallit Mezuzah Shema	Agreement or promise between God and Abraham, and God and the Jews. Regarded as the first Patriarch of the Jewish people. Abraham's son. A prophet who became a religious leader, to whom the authorship of the Torah is traditionally attributed. Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai. Jewish Law/Teaching. The five books of Moses/first 5 books of the Bible. The eternal light above the Holy Ark in the synagogue. Jewish place of worship used for public prayer, study and meeting. Ordained Jewish teacher. Four cornered Prayer Shawl with fringes. Small container placed on the doorposts of Jewish homes containing the Shema. Jewish prayer affirming belief in one God.
<b>Life of Buddha</b> Is it possible for everyone to be happy?	Buddhism	Buddha Bodhi 8-fold path Prince Siddhattha Gautama Yasodhara	Awakened or enlightened one. Tree under which Buddha reached enlightenment: known as the tree of wisdom. The eightfold path is Right Understanding, Right Intent, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, and Right Concentration. Prince who became Buddha Siddhattha's wife.
<b>Christmas</b> What is the most significant part of the Christmas story for Christians today?	Christianity	Frankincense Myrrh Christingle	An aromatic resin used in incense and perfumes. An anointing oil. Means 'Christ Light' and is used to celebrate Jesus Christ as the "Light of the World".

<p><b>Passover</b></p> <p>How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them to do?</p>	<p>Judaism</p>	<p>Pesach Passover Seder  Hagadah Matzah Charoset  Zeroah  Beitzah Maror  Karpas  Chazeret  Exodus Moses  Kashrut  Kosher</p>	<p>Festival commemorating the Exodus from Egypt. Home-based ceremonial meal during Pesach. A book used at Pesach. Flat cracker-like bread. Sweet, dark-coloured paste made of apples, nuts and cinnamon. Roasted bone to remind Jews of the Pesach offering that was offered in the Temple in Jerusalem. Hard-boiled egg. Horseradish root: bitter herbs symbolize the harsh suffering and bitter times endured when Jews were slaves in Egypt. Green vegetables or herbs which are dipped in salt water, representing the tears cried as slaves. Romaine lettuce: eaten with the Maror. The departure of the Israelites from Egypt under the leadership of Moses. A prophet who became a religious leader, to whom the authorship of the Torah is traditionally attributed. Laws relating to keeping a kosher home and lifestyle. Fit and proper. Also refers to foods allowed by Jewish law.</p>
<p><b>Buddha's teachings</b></p> <p>Could Buddha's teachings make the world a better place?</p>	<p>Buddhism</p>	<p>Buddha Bodhi  8-fold path</p>	<p>Awakened or enlightened one. Tree under which Buddha reached enlightenment: known as the tree of wisdom. The eightfold path is Right Understanding, Right Intent, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, and Right Concentration.</p>
<p><b>Easter</b></p> <p>Is forgiveness always possible for Christians?</p>	<p>Christianity</p>	<p>The Lord's Prayer The Last Supper  Peter</p>	<p>Also known as "The Our Father": prayer Jesus taught the disciples. The Passover meal that Jesus shared with his 12 disciples: commemorated on the Thursday before Easter. This meal is commemorated in Communion or Eucharist. Disciple who denied knowing Jesus 3 times.</p>

<p><b>Rites of Passage and Good Works</b></p> <p>What is the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God?</p>	<p>Judaism</p>	<p>Ten Commandments Shabbat Seder Synagogue Torah Bar Mitzvah Bat Mitzvah Mitzvot Tu B'Shevat Shema</p>	<p>Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai. Day of spiritual renewal and rest beginning at sunset on a Friday and finishing at nightfall on Saturday. Home-based ceremonial meal during Pesach. Jewish place of worship used for public prayer, study and meeting. Jewish Law/Teaching. The five books of Moses/first 5 books of the Bible. A boy's coming of age at 13 years old. Usually marked by a synagogue ceremony and family celebration. A girl's coming of age at 12 years old. May be marked differently between communities. The Torah contains 613 Mitzvot or commandments. Commonly known as good deeds. Jewish holiday occurring on the 15th day of the Hebrew month of Shevat known as the New Year for Trees. Jewish prayer affirming belief in one God.</p>
<p><b>Belief into Practice</b></p> <p>What is the best way for a Buddhist to lead a good life?</p>	<p>Buddhism</p>	<p>Buddha 8-fold path</p>	<p>Awakened or enlightened one. The eightfold path is Right Understanding, Right Intent, Right Speech, Right Action, Right Livelihood, Right Effort, Right Mindfulness, and Right Concentration.</p>
<p><b>Prayer and Worship</b></p> <p>Do people need to go to church to show they are Christians?</p>	<p>Christianity</p>	<p>Church Baptism John the Baptist Eucharist/Holy Communion</p>	<p>Christian place of worship. Rite of initiation involving sprinkling with or immersion in water. Jesus' cousin and person who baptised Jesus in the River Jordan. A sacrament instituted by Jesus during his Last Supper. Giving his disciples bread and wine during the Passover meal, Jesus commanded his followers to "do this in memory of me," while referring to the bread as "my body" and the wine as "my blood." Through the Eucharistic celebration Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice.</p>

### Additional optional Christianity Units

Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning
<p><b>Gospels</b></p> <p>Why are there four gospels and how are they relevant to Christians today?</p>	<p>Christianity</p>	<p>Bible Gospels New Testament Old Testament</p>	<p>The Christian holy book. Four accounts of Jesus life found in the New Testament of the Bible. Second part of the Bible which is concerned with the life of Jesus and events that happened afterwards. First part of the Bible which recounts the history of the Jewish people before Jesus was born.</p>



Year 5			
Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning
Belief into action How far would a Sikh go for his/her religion?	Sikhism	Guru Amrit Khalsa Karah Prashad 5 Ks Kirpan Kesh Kara Kangha Kachera Guru Granth Sahib Langar Golden Temple of Amritsar Guru Nanak	Teacher: used in Sikhism to refer to the ten human Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib. The Sikh rite of initiation into the Khalsa. “The community of the pure”. The initiated Sikh community. Sanctified food distributed at Sikh ceremonies. The symbols of Sikhism worn by Sikhs. Sword: one of the 5 Ks, which signifies protection. Uncut hair: one of the 5Ks, which signifies spirituality. Steel band worn on the right wrist: one of the 5Ks which signifies good deeds. Comb worn in the hair: one of the 5Ks which signifies cleanliness. Traditional underwear/shorts: one of the 5Ks which signifies self-discipline. Sikh Holy Book. Gurdwara dining hall and the food served in it. The holiest Sikh gurdwara located in the city of Amritsar, Punjab, India. The first Guru and founder of the Sikh faith (1469-1539).
Prayer and Worship What is the best way for a Hindu to show commitment to God?	Hinduism	Puja Tray  Mantra Brahman Vedas Purusharthas Dharma Karma	Puja means worship: puja tray contains items used in worship namely a bell, a pot of water, a diva lamp, an incense burner, a pot of kum kum powder, and a spoon. Puja involves offering light, incense, flowers and food to the deities (the gods). During Puja the worshippers will chant mantras, which are prayers and verses from the Hindu holy books. Short prayer, often recited and repeated many times. The ultimate reality or all-pervading reality, from which everything emanates. Four collections forming the earliest body of Indian scripture, consisting of the Rig Veda, Sama Veda, Yajur Veda, and Atharva Veda. Goals/aims of human life in Hinduism. Usually translated as religious duty but literally means “the intrinsic quality of the self”. The action of cause and effect.

<b>Christmas</b> Is the Christmas story true?	Christianity	Advent  Incarnation	The period beginning on the 4th Sunday before Christmas. Literal translation is “coming” so this is a time of preparation.  The Christian belief that God took human form in Jesus Christ.
<b>Belief and Moral Values</b> Are Sikh stories important today?	Sikhism	Guru  Guru Granth Sahib  Guru Nanak  Khalsa	Teacher: used in Sikhism to refer to the ten human Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib.  Sikh Holy Book.  The first Guru and founder of the Sikh faith (1469-1539).  “The community of the pure”. The initiated Sikh community.
<b>Hindu Beliefs</b> How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?	Hinduism	Brahman  Trimurti  Brahma  Shiva  Vishnu  Ganesha  Lakshmi  Puja  Atman  Krishna  Avatar  Chadogya Upanishad	The ultimate reality or all-pervading reality, from which everything emanates.  The three deities or aspects of Brahman - Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva - representing the three functions of creation, preservation and destruction.  Hindu deity an aspect of Brahman, one of the Trimurti, in charge of creative power.  Hindu deity an aspect of Brahman: name means “kindly” - the destroyer function.  Hindu deity an aspect of Brahman: member of the Trimurti - the preserver.  Hindu deity portrayed with an elephant’s head as a sign of strength, the deity who removes obstacles.  Goddess of fortune.  Worship.  The real self/soul.  Avatar of Vishnu: a popular aspect of Brahman.  Descent of a deity to Earth.  Sacred text.



Easter How significant is it for Christians to believe God intended Jesus to die?	Christianity	Holy Week  Pilate  Herod  Mount of Olives  Garden of Gethsemane	The week from Palm Sunday to Easter Sunday.  He convicted Jesus of treason and declared that Jesus thought himself King of the Jews, and had Jesus crucified.  Roman King at the time of Jesus' crucifixion.  Site of the Garden of Gethsemane.  Place where Jesus went to pray and was arrested.
Prayer and Worship What is the best way for a Sikh to show commitment to God?	Sikhism	Guru  Amrit  Khalsa  Karah Parshad  5 Ks  Kirpan  Kesh  Kara  Kangha  Kachera  Guru Granth Sahib  Langar  Golden Temple of Amritsar  Guru Nanak  Sewa  Gurdwara	Teacher: used in Sikhism to refer to the ten human Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib.  The Sikh rite of initiation into the Khalsa.  "The community of the pure". The initiated Sikh community.  Sanctified food distributed at Sikh ceremonies.  The symbols of Sikhism worn by Sikhs.  Sword: one of the 5 Ks, which signifies protection.  Uncut hair: one of the 5Ks, which signifies spirituality.  Steel band worn on the right wrist: one of the 5Ks which signifies good deeds.  Comb worn in the hair: one of the 5Ks which signifies cleanliness.  Traditional underwear/shorts: one of the 5Ks which signifies self-discipline.  Sikh Holy Book.  Gurdwara dining hall and the food served in it.  The holiest Sikh gurdwara located in the city of Amritsar, Punjab, India.  The first Guru and founder of the Sikh faith (1469-1539).  To provide a service to the community, including the Sikh community (Khalsa) and others.  Sikh place of worship: literally means the doorway to the Guru.

<b>Beliefs and Moral Values</b> Do beliefs in Karma, Samsara and Moksha help Hindus lead good lives?	Hinduism	Karma Samsara Moksha Bhagavad Gita Upanishads Atman Sadhu	The action of cause and effect. The cycle of birth, death and rebirth (transmigration of the soul). Ultimate liberation from transmigration: the cycle of birth and death. "The Song of the Lord": spoken by Krishna, the most important scripture for most Hindus. Sacred text. The real self/soul. Holy man.
<b>Beliefs and Practices</b> What is the best way for a Christian to show commitment to God?	Christianity	Ten Commandments Confirmation Lord's Prayer	Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai. Rite of initiation normally carried out through anointing, the laying on of hands, and prayer, for the purpose of bestowing the Gifts of the Holy Spirit. Also known as "The Our Father": prayer Jesus taught the disciples.

Additional optional Christianity Units			
Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning (Christian beliefs about God)
<b>Trinity</b> Does a belief in the Trinity help Christians make better sense of God as a whole?	Christianity	Trinity God the Father God the Son The Holy Spirit Consubstantial	God as three persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. God the creator and Father of Jesus Christ. God as a human incarnate, son of God and Mary. Second person of the Trinity. God in spiritual form, the third person of the Trinity. Of the same substance or essence.

Year 6			
Enquiry Theme and Question	Religion	Vocabulary	Meaning
<b>Beliefs and Practices</b> What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God?	Islam	Five Pillars  Zakah  Sawm  Qu'ran  Hajj	The framework of the Muslim life. They are the testimony of faith, prayer, giving zakah (support of the needy), fasting during the month of Ramadan, and the pilgrimage to Makkah once in a lifetime for those who are able.  Giving money to charity. Fasting during the month of Ramadan. The Holy book of Islam revealed to the Prophet Muhammad.  Pilgrimage to Makkah.
<b>Christmas</b> How significant is it that Mary is Jesus' mother?	Christianity	Mary  Virgin Birth  Incarnation Holy Spirit	The Mother of Jesus, also referred to as the Mother of God (as Jesus was God incarnate).  The doctrine of the miraculous conception of Jesus by the Virgin Mary through the power of the Holy Spirit without a human father.  God taking human form in Jesus. God in spirit form: the 3rd person of the Trinity.
<b>Alternative Christmas Enquiry 4</b> Do Christmas celebrations and traditions help Christians understand who Jesus was and why he was born?	Christianity	Incarnation  Crib  Carols	The Christian belief that God took human form in Jesus Christ.  The place where Jesus was laid as a baby but sometimes refers to whole nativity scene.  Songs about Christmas and the birth of Jesus.
<b>Beliefs and Meaning</b> Is anything every eternal?	Christianity	Agape  Ten Commandments	(Pronounced a-ga-pay) Unconditional love.  Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai.
<b>Easter</b> Is Christianity still a strong religion 2000 years after Jesus was on Earth?	Christianity	Lent  Ash Wednesday  Shrove Tuesday  Fish symbol  CAFOD  Ten Commandments	40 days leading up to Easter.  First day of Lent: Christians can receive the sign of the cross in ash on their foreheads (the ash is made from burning the previous year's palm crosses from Palm Sunday).  The day before Ash Wednesday: typically a time to finish up rich food ready for fasting in Lent; traditionally called Pancake Day in UK.  Known as ichthys: means fish in Greek, but the letters are also the initials of five Greek words that mean "Jesus Christ, Son of God, Saviour".  Catholic Agency for Overseas Development.  Laws or rules handed down to Moses by God on Mount Sinai.

<b>Beliefs and Moral Values</b> Does belief in Akirah (life after death) help Muslims lead good lives?	Islam	Akhirah Muhammad Qu'ran  Five Pillars  Jihad Ummah	Muslim belief in life after death. The final prophet. The Holy book of Islam revealed to the Prophet Muhammad. The framework of the Muslim life. They are the testimony of faith, prayer, giving zakah (support of the needy), fasting during the month of Ramadan, and the pilgrimage to Makkah once in a lifetime for those who are able. Personal individual struggle against evil / making effort. World-wide community of Muslims the nation of Islam.
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<b>Additional optional Christianity Units</b>			
<b>Enquiry Theme and Question</b>	<b>Religion</b>	<b>Vocabulary</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
Covenant  How did Jesus create a "New Covenant" and what does that mean to Christians today?	Christianity	Covenant  Beatiitudes   Noah Abraham Moses	Agreement or promise (initially between God and Abraham).  List found in the Bible in Matthew 5: 3-10.  Blessed are the poor in spirit: for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven. Blessed are the meek: for they shall possess the land. Blessed are they who mourn: for they shall be comforted. Blessed are they that hunger and thirst after justice: for they shall have their fill. Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy. Blessed are the clean of heart: for they shall see God. Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called children of God. Blessed are they that suffer persecution for justice' sake, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven. Old Testament prophet who survived the great flood by building an ark. The first patriarch of the Jewish people. An Old Testament prophet who became a religious leader and led the Israelites from Egypt.

