

Key vocabulary and core concepts

This table shows how learning across the age groups develops the language in particular religions.

	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Curiosity + experience	Exploring and discovering		Knowing and understanding		Understanding and connecting	
General language or religious study	Religion Special books Special places Special stories Prayer	Religion, celebration, festival, symbol, thankful, faith, belief, wise sayings, rules for living, co-operation, belonging, worship, holiness, sacred, creation story.		Religion, spiritual, commitment, values, prayer, pilgrim, pilgrimage, ritual, symbol, community, worship, devotion, belief, life after death, destiny, soul, inspiration, role-model.		Religion, harmony, respect, justice, faith, inter-faith, tolerance, moral values, religious plurality, moral codes, holiness, spiritual, inspiration, vision, symbol, community, commitment, values, sources of wisdom, spiritual, Golden Rule, charity, place or worship, sacred text, devotion, prayer, worship, compassion.	
Christianity	Christmas Bible Church Jesus	Christian, God, Creator, Christmas, Easter, Jesus, church, altar, font, Bible, gospel.		Christian, Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, Harvest Festival, Messiah, liturgy, church, Gospel, Jesus, Holy, Spirit God the Creator, Trinity, Heaven.		Christian, Jesus, Bible, Gospel, Letters of Saint Paul, Trinity, Incarnation, Holy Spirit, resurrection, Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, Eucharist, agape.	
Judaism	Moses Torah Synagogue	Jewish, synagogue, Torah, bimah, Hanukkah, Ark, Judaism, Shabbat.		Jewish, Judaism, Moses, Exodus, Law-giver, Ten Commandments, Star of David, Passover/Pessach, Shabbat.		Judaism, Jewish, Torah, Shabbat, Pesach, Hanukkah, Ten Commandments, persecution, prejudice, Beth Shalom, remembrance.	

Islam	Allah, Prohphet Muhammad, Qur'an, Mosque	Muslim, Islam, Allah, Prophet, mosque, Eid, Qur'an, moon and star.	Muslim, Islam, Allah, Prophet, mosque, Qur'an, moon and star, paradise.	Muslim, Allah, Prophet hood, Ummah, 5 pillars, Prophet Muhammad, Iman (faith), akhlaq (character or moral conduct), Qur'an, Hadith, Mosque, Hajj.
Hindu			Hindu, mandir, murtis, gods and goddesses, Divali, Aim.	Hindu, ahimsa, karma, dharma, murtis, Brahman, mandir, gods and goddesses, shrines, Mahatma.
Non-religious worldviews	Non-religious	Humanist, Golden Rule, non-religious.	Humanist, Golden Rule, non-religious, spiritual but not religious, atheist.	Atheist, agnostic, Humanist, rationalist, Golden Rule, 'spiritual but not religious'.

Key Knowledge and Vocabulary

Knowledge	Key Vocabulary
Foundation Stage 2	
F1 Which stories are special and why? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our favourite stories. • Some books have lots of stories in them. • A bible is a special book to Christians. This has many stories in it. • Many stories in the bible have a hidden meaning. 	Bible , special book, Christian , religion, believe, hidden meaning.
F2 Which people are special and why? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Miracles are amazing. • Christians believe Jesus made many miracles happen. 	Miracle , Christian, religion, believe .
F3 What places are special and why? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Our homes are special to us. • Christians meet in a special place called a church. 	Special , Christian, church , special place.

<p>F4 What times are special and why?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christian people say thank you for all that we have during harvest festival. • Christian people believe God made everything. • We welcome babies into the family in different ways. • Christian people baptise their babies to show they belong to the Christian community. • Jesus was born in a stable. • Christmas is Jesus' birthday. • Christians believe Jesus died on a cross and then came back to life. 	<p>Special, God, Baptise, belong, celebrate, Christmas, Easter.</p>
<p>F5 Belonging: Who are we and how do we belong?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Who are our friends? • We make friends by helping each other, being kind and sharing. • Caring for others can make us feel wanted or part of a family. 	<p>Kindness, sharing, caring, belonging.</p>
<p>F6 Our wonderful world: how can we care for living things and the earth?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How we show we care for things. • Talk about rules in their family. • Christian people believe in God. He sets rules like a Mummy and Daddy. • It is important to say sorry. 	<p>Care, God, believe, Christian, rules, sorry.</p>
Year 1	
<p>1.1 Celebrations and festivals (Christmas, Easter, Hanukkah)</p> <p><i>Key Question – Who celebrates what and why?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A festival is a celebration where people may remember stories, have special food, give gifts and gather together. • Jewish people hold weekly celebrations. • Christians believe Christmas is celebrated to remember the birth of Jesus Christ. • Christmas is celebrated by people around the world, whether they are Christians or not. • Shabbat is a Jewish holiday. • Hanukah is an important festival which Jewish people celebrate each year. • Christians celebrate the death of Jesus at Easter. 	<p>Celebration, festival, religion, Christian, Jewish, Christmas, Hanukkah, Shabbat, synagogue, church, Jesus, Easter.</p>

<p>1.2 Myself and Caring for others <i>Key Question – How do we show we care for others? Why does it matter?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are unique and belong in different ways. • Some people belong to different religions, others not at all. • Some religious stories talk about how we should behave. • Different religions may have different beliefs. • What happens when people are cheerful, honest, kind, thankful, fair or generous? • What happens when people are unkind, ungrateful, untruthful, unfair or mean? 	<p>Religion, Christian, Jewish, Humanist, synagogue, church, God.</p>
<p>1.3 Beliefs and teachings <i>Key Question – What can we learn from them? How do religious stories make a difference to people's lives?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The bible is a special book. • The bible contains many stories about Jesus. • A parable is a story with a moral. 	<p>Religion, Christian, Bible, symbol, thankful, faith, belief, God.</p>
<p>1.4 Symbols in religious worship and practice <i>Key Question – In what ways are churches/synagogues important to believers?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bible is a special book used by Christians. • Christians believe the Bible tells them how they should live. • Cross – Christians often use a cross to show they belong. They believe Jesus died on a cross. • Church, is a special building where many Christian people worship God. • Synagogue is a special building where Jewish people worship. • Men and women sit separately in a synagogue. • Star – The Star of David is the Jewish symbol which shows they belong to the Jewish faith. • A rabbi is a spiritual leader of a synagogue. • The Torah is a special Jewish scroll. • The Torah is stored inside the Ark. 	<p>Christian, Jewish, synagogue, church, symbol, ark, Torah, church, altar, font, bible, worship, sacred, God, cross, star.</p>
<p>Year 2</p>	

<p>2.1 Leaders</p> <p><i>Key Question – What makes some people inspiring to others? Moses and Saint Peter.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A leader is someone who can inspire or motivate you. • Christians believe Jesus was a leader. • Jewish people believe Moses was a great leader. • Stories about Jewish leaders guide Jewish people to trust in G-d. • Stories about leaders guide Jewish and Christian people on how to live their lives. • St Peter was a fisherman who became one of Jesus' apostles. 	<p>Christian, Jewish, leader, Moses, Jesus, St. Peter, apostle.</p>
<p>2.2 Believing</p> <p><i>Key Question – What do Jewish people believe about God, creation, humanity and the natural world? What are some ways Jewish people show their beliefs and how they belong?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jewish people write G-d to avoid being disrespectful. • Jewish people believe G-d created the world. • Jewish people rest on the 7th day known as Shabbat. • Shabbat starts each week on a Friday evening and ends on a Saturday evening. • Abraham is the father of the Jewish people. 	<p>Jewish, Judaism, synagogue, Torah, Shabbat, creation story, worship, sacred.</p>
<p>2.3 Belonging</p> <p><i>Key Question - What does it mean to belong? What is it like to belong to the Christian religion in Nottinghamshire today?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Belonging means feeling included in a group. • You belong in your family; each member has a role. • You may belong to other parts of the community. • Christian people often show they belong by having their baby christened. • People who believe in God belong to a religious family. 	<p>Christian, church, symbol, belonging, worship, christening, community.</p>
<p>2.4 Story</p> <p><i>Key Question – How and why are some stories important in religions? What can we learn from these stories from the Torah and the Bible?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jewish stories can be found in the Torah and the old testament of the Bible. • The Bible is split into the Old Testament and New Testament. 	<p>Christian, Jewish, Torah, Bible, miracle, courage, forgiving, God, creator.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe Jesus performed miracles. • Many of the stories give guidance to Jewish and Christian people on how to live. 	
Year 3	
<p>3.1 Beliefs and questions (Easter/ Pentecost) <i>Key Question – What difference does it make to be a Christian? How do Christian people's beliefs about God, Jesus, the world and others have impact on their lives?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe God created the world in 7 days. • The challenges of commitment for a Christian person. • Easter is important to Christians as it is a time to remember the sacrifice of God's son for forgiveness. • Pentecost is when God sends the Holy Spirit to help spread God's word. The Holy Spirit is God's power and love inside people. • Trinity means God as the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. 	<p>Christian, spiritual, Easter, Pentecost, commitment, Holy Spirit, creation, trinity, Messiah.</p>
<p>3.2 Religion, family, and community: Prayer <i>Key Question – How do religious families and communities practice their faith? The example of prayer.</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Islam uses music for the call to prayer and the reciting of the Qur'an. • Muslims pray 5 times a day. • Muslims wash themselves before Prayer. • Muslim can pray anywhere but they must face in the direction of Mecca while praying. • The Lord's Prayer is a Christian prayer. • For religious believers, praying is a way of talking to God. 	<p>Religion, Muslim, Islam, mosque, Qur'an, Christian, ritual, prayer</p>
<p>3.3 Worship and sacred places <i>Where and how and why do people worship?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A mandir is a Hindu place of worship. • A church is a Christian place of worship. • A mosque is a Muslim place of worship. 	<p>Hindu, Muslim, Christian, worship, church, mosque, mandir, Allah, gods and goddesses, spiritual, sacred, commitment.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • For religious believers, the aim of worship is to show that god has more worth than anything or anyone else. • Worship can take many forms: singing, dancing, praying, helping others. • Religious artefacts and buildings connect many religious beliefs and are treated with respect by believers. 	
<p>3.4 Inspirational people from the past</p> <p><i>Key Question – What can we learn from inspiring people in sacred texts and in the history of religions?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians follow the teachings of Jesus, the Son of God. • Jesus told parables, which were stories with a moral message. • Moses was the servant of God. • Pesach (Passover) is a festival that remembers the exodus of the Israelites from Egypt. • God gave Moses the Ten Commandments. • Muslims follow the teachings of their holy prophet, Muhammed. • The lives of religious people in Jewish, Christian and Muslim stories describe challenges they faced. • Moses, Jesus, Muhammad are all inspirational people to faith believers. 	<p>Muslim, Jewish, Christian, Prophet, Messiah, Allah, Qur'an, New Testament, inspirational, role-model, values, Moses, Muhammad, Jesus</p>
Year 4	
<p>4.1 The journey of life and death</p> <p><i>Key Question – Why do some people think life is like a journey? Where do we go? What do different people think about life after death?</i></p> <p><u>Hinduism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some Hindu families, just after the birth of a child, the sacred syllable aum is written on the baby's tongue with honey. • Some Hindu families, 40 days after birth, the baby is taken to the community mandir for a naming ceremony. • In some Hindu communities, relatives wash the body after death and clothe it in white garments. 	<p>Muslim, Hindu, Christian, Humanist, beliefs, life after death, ritual, soul, spiritual, heaven, reincarnation.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most Hindus believe in reincarnation. <p><u>Islam</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the moment of birth, many Muslims speak the words of the Adhan in the ear of the baby. • On the seventh day after birth, the child's head is shaved. This is part of the naming ceremony. • Islam teaches that there is life after death. <p><u>Christianity</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Water is used in baptism, and is a symbol of washing away sin and the start of a new life. • During the baptism service godparents are sometimes given a lighted candle to represent the light of Jesus that has come into the baby's life. • When Christian's die, it is seen as the end of his/her life on earth. <p><u>Humanist</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Humanists believe they have one life. • A humanist funeral is a non-religious ceremony that focuses on the life the person has led. 	
<p>4.2 Symbols and religious expression</p> <p><i>Key Question – How do people express their religious and spiritual ideas on pilgrimages?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A pilgrimage is a sacred journey, undertaken for a spiritual purpose. • Pilgrimage is a search for meaning, purpose, values or truth. • The pilgrimage to Varanasi in India is an important spiritual journey for Hindus. • Mecca (Makkah) is an important spiritual destination for Muslims. This pilgrimage is known as Haj and is one of the Five Pillars of Islam. • Pilgrimages to Lourdes and 'The Holy Land' are an important spiritual journey for Christians. 	<p>Muslim, Hindu, Christian, spiritual, pilgrim, pilgrimage, ritual, symbol, community, commitment, values, sacred.</p>

<p>4.3 Spiritual expression <i>Key Question – What can we learn?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious music is a way of bringing a religious community together. It makes worshippers feel closer to each other and to God. • Christians sing hymns in church and there are special hymns for religious festivals, such as carols to celebrate Christmas. • Spiritual music has meanings. 	<p>Christian, spiritual, worship, belief, self-expression, hymn, community, carol.</p>
<p>4.4 Religion, family, community, worship, celebration, ways of living <i>Key Question – How do Hindu families practise their faith? What are the deeper meanings of some Hindu festivals?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holi is a festival of colour celebrated by Hindus at the beginning of spring. • Diwali ‘is the festival of light’. It is celebrated in late autumn by Hindus. • Many gods are worshiped in Hinduism. • Hinduism has no founder, single teacher nor any prophets. 	<p>Hindu, gods and goddesses, festivals, ritual, symbol, community, commitment, values, Holi, Diwali.</p>
<p>Year 5</p>	
<p>5.1 Inspirational people in today’s world <i>Key Question – What can we learn from great leaders and inspiring examples in today’s world?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great leaders are usually people who have faced challenge and over come it. • Key leaders can be sources of wisdom for religious believers. • Mother Teresa founded the Missionaries of Charity and was awarded the Nobel Peace prize. • Gandhi, was a leader of India’s independence movement and believed in non-violent protests. • Dr Martin Luther King was a black American Christian minister and activist who believed in peaceful protests. 	<p>Christian, mahatma, spiritual, inspirational, vision, community, commitment, values, devotion, respect, charity, missionary, civil rights, freedom.</p>
<p>5.2 What matters to Christians? <i>Key Question – What is expected of a person in following a religion or belief?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many Christians are devoted and committed to their religion. 	<p>Christian, spiritual, festival, trinity -Father, Son, Holy Spirit, community, commitment, forgiveness, devotion, Eucharist, symbol.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bread and wine are important parts of Christianity as it represents the body and the blood of Christ. • Christians try and follow the teachings of Jesus to love your enemies. • The Christian community helps people to live a good life, and Christians' use of ideas such as Trinity, forgiveness or inspiration. 	
<p>5.3 Beliefs and questions</p> <p><i>Key Question – How do people's beliefs about God, the world and others have impact on their lives?</i></p> <p><u>Islam</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Five Pillars of Islam are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Profession of Faith (shahada). – Prayer (salat). – Alms (zakat). – Fasting (sawm). – Pilgrimage (hajj). • Muhammad is the Messenger of God and is central to Islam. • Muslim people say 'Peace be upon him' when saying Muhammad's name. It is a sign of great respect and honour. • Muslims pray 5 times a day every day and must face The Kaaba, a building in the centre of Mecca. <p><u>Hinduism</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindus worship gods and goddesses in the home and the Mandir. • Hindus are taught about harmlessness (ahimsa) on what they eat and how they treat animals. • Brahman is the Ultimate Reality, the supreme God. 	<p>5 Pillars, Prophet, Allah, akhlaq, murtis, Brahman, gods and goddesses, dedication, pilgrimage, Kaaba, Mecca, respect, honour, forgiveness, karma, ahimsa.</p>

<p>5.4 Beliefs in action in the world</p> <p><i>Key Question – How are religious and spiritual thoughts and beliefs expressed in arts and architecture and in charity and generosity?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Different religions adorn their places of worship with a variety of art and architecture. These places create space for individual's spiritual lives. • Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism and Islam are places for communal worship and participation. • God' is portrayed in different ways, some with human or animal likenesses, then others without form. • Muslims use geometric shapes in their mosques, not the human form. • There are variety religious charities - such as Tzedek (a Jewish development charity), Sewa International (Hindu) Christian Aid and Muslim Hands (based in Nottingham) that express spiritual ideas. 	<p>Muslim, Hindu, Christian, Jewish, spiritual, charity, place of worship, devotion, community, commitment, values, compassion, religious buildings, architecture.</p>
<p>Year 6</p>	
<p>6.1 Teachings, wisdom and authority</p> <p><i>Key Question – What can we learn by reflecting on words of wisdom from religions and world views? What do sacred texts and other sources say about God, the world and human life?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religious people use sacred texts for private study, memorisation and for guidance. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Christians use The Bible. – Muslims use The Qur'an. – Jewish people use The Torah. • Many of the texts teach similar things. • Christians believe about love from The Bible. • The Qur'an instructs Muslims how to behave and sets out what is right and wrong. • The Shema is regarded as the most important prayer in Judaism. • Religious moral codes can help everyone live well. 	<p>Moral codes, Ten Commandments, Shema, sacred texts, letters of St Paul's, wisdom, Torah, Bible, Qur'an.</p>

<p>6.2 Religion, worldviews, family and community</p> <p><i>Key Question – What contributions do religions make to local life in Nottinghamshire? How can we make Nottinghamshire a county of tolerance and respect?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nottinghamshire is a diverse community. • Nottinghamshire is mainly Christian. • Different areas of Nottinghamshire have different faiths at the heart of the community. • Nottinghamshire now has many religious buildings, which serve the same purpose to worship collectively. • Census statistics develop an understanding of the population and the religion they follow. • It is important to respect and value others identity and faith. 	<p>Inter-faith, harmony, tolerance, respect, moral values, Synagogue, census, Church, Mosque, Mandir, statics, diversity.</p>
<p>6.3 Beliefs in action in the world</p> <p><i>Key Question – How do religions and beliefs respond to global issues of human rights, fairness, social justice and the importance of the environment?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many religions support a range of charities. • Save the children is a charity founded in the UK. It is a charity that helps children. • Islamic Relief is one Muslim charity that provides humanitarian relief and development programmes around the world. • Zakat means giving charity to the poor. A Muslim is expected to give zakat as long as they are able. • For Christians, Agape refers to unconditional love. • The Salvation Army is a Christian charity set up in Nottinghamshire. 	<p>Charity, agape, faith, poverty, Save the children, generosity, wealth, Zakat, relief, Salvation Army.</p>
<p>6.4 Beliefs in action in the world</p> <p><i>Key Question – What was the Kindertransport? Who resisted and rescued? How can we be Upstanders today?</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the 1930s the Nazis isolated Jewish people by spreading stereotypes, myths and lies about them. • The persecution of Jewish people started in 1933 because of their religious beliefs. 	<p>Harmony, respect, persecution, prejudice, Beth Shalom, remembrance, bystander, upstander, discrimination, Holocaust, tolerance, resistance, Kindertransport.</p>

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| <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Kindertransport is the name given to the rescue efforts by various countries to transport thousands of refugee Jewish children to safety.• Many people who were not Jewish helped Jewish people to safety and escape persecution.• Beth Shalom is the UK's only Holocaust centre and it is here in Nottinghamshire. | |
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