

Scheme of Learning: Religious Education



Religious education provides rich opportunities for children and young people in Derby City to learn about things that matter in the lives of many people in the local area and the wider world. This agreed syllabus sets up RE so that pupils study beliefs, teachings and ways of living, and so that they can explore a range of responses to questions of identity, meaning, purpose, values and commitments. In the process they can examine and reflect upon their own ideas and values. Understanding people's beliefs can be a first step to recognising and appreciating diversity. At a time when religious beliefs guide the lives of billions of people worldwide, this is still of vital importance. Religious education does not hide from the controversies, however, and as children and young people grow up, they will encounter religious and non-religious responses to some difficult questions about how we should live in a world of difference, about truth and about evidence.

	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Summer Term
R	Different beliefs and different celebration All about Christmas	Our Wonderful World	
1	Our Wonderful World	Special Books	What do Hindus celebrate?
2	Christmas Celebrations	PLACES OF WORSHIP VISIT	Who was Buddha?
3	Jewish Celebrations	What is the Bible and why is it important for Christians?	Sikh Rites of Passage
4	PLACES OF WORSHIP VISIT	Why is Easter important to Christians?	Belonging and Identity
5	Buddhist Worship and Beliefs	Stories of Hinduism	Belief in our Community

6	What is a Church	Sikh Worship and Community	What happens when we die?
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Vocabulary Progression in RE

EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Hindu/Hinduism God/Goddesses Shrine Puja Mandir Om	Buddha wheel calm helpful temple peace monk infinity morals meditation concentration yoga	Jewish Jew Passover synagogue Torah kippah Star of David rabbi dreidel Hanukah menorah Hebrew Moses slaves plagues	God Jesus Christmas Easter Christians Church Bible prayer ark forgiveness Holy Heaven Hell vicar charity Lent sacrifice sin peace teachings faith salvation	mandala wisdom truth Dharma Wheel enlightenment symbolize completeness morality balance	Gurus Guru Nanak Gurdwara Khanda Kesh Kirpan Chuni Kara Keski Kach

Procedural Knowledge in Religious Education

Religious education at the end of EYFS

1. Children talk about how they and others show feelings.
2. Children talk about their own and others' behaviour and its consequences and know that some behaviour is unacceptable.
3. They work as part of a group or class and understand and follow the rules.
4. They adjust their behaviour to different situations.
5. They take changes of routine in their stride.

Strand	By the end of Year 2	By the end of Year 4	By the end of Year 6
Attainment target 1: Learning about religions. Knowledge and understanding of:			
Beliefs and teachings	Recount outlines of some religious stories Retell religious stories and identify some religious beliefs and teachings	Describe some religious beliefs and teachings of religions studied, and their importance	Explain how some beliefs and teachings are shared by different religions and how they make a difference to the lives of individuals and communities
Practices and lifestyles	Recognise features of religious life and practice identify some religious practices, and know that some are characteristic of more than one religion	Describe how some features of religions studied are used or exemplified in festivals and practices	Explain how selected features of religious life and practice make a difference to the lives of individuals and communities

Expression and language	Recognise some religious symbols and words Suggest meanings in religious symbols, language and stories	Make links between religious symbols, language and stories and the beliefs or ideas that underlie them	Explain how some forms of religious expression are used differently by individuals and communities
Attainment target 2: Learning from religions. Response, evaluation and application of questions of:			
Identity and experience	Identify aspects of own experience and feelings, in religious material studied Respond sensitively to the experiences and feelings of others, including those with a faith	Compare aspects of their own experiences and those of others, identifying what influences their lives	Make informed responses to questions of identity and experience in the light of their learning
Meaning and purpose	Identify things they find interesting or puzzling, in religious materials studied Realise that some questions that cause people to wonder are difficult to answer	Compare their own and other people's ideas about questions that are difficult to answer	Make informed responses to questions of meaning and purpose in the light of their learning
Values and commitments	Identify what is of value and concern to themselves, in religious material studied Respond sensitively to the values and concerns of others, including those with a faith, in relation to matters of right and wrong	Make links between values and commitments, including religious ones, and their own attitudes or behaviour	Make informed responses to people's values and commitments (including religious ones) in the light of their learning

Year 1

Autumn Term	Focus of Study: Our Wonderful World
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	● Know that lots of religions tell stories to explain how the world was created. ● Know that different religions and cultures often have different creation stories. ● Know that Jews, Christians and Muslims have similar creation stories. ● Know that Jews, Christians and Muslims believe that God created the world from nothing. ● Know that this version of the creation story is from the Book of Genesis. ● Know that on the first day God created light and dark. ● Know that He called the light day and the dark night. ● Know that on the second day he created the sky and the heavens. ● Know that on the third day he separated the land and water. Then he created the plants. ● Know that on the fourth day he made the sun, the moon and the stars. ● Know that on the fifth day he created all the animals in the sea and the birds. ● Know that on the sixth day he created the animals on the land and the humans. ● Know that on the seventh day he rested. ● Know that Judaism, Christianity and Islam are closely linked. ● Know that over time people disagreed about how they should worship God, so they started to follow three different religions. ● Know that Jews, Christians and Muslims all believe there is only one God. ● Know that they have different religious texts but they share some of the same stories. ● Know that the creation story and story of Adam and Eve are in the Torah, Bible and the Qur'an. ● Know that Vishnu, Brahma and Shiva are all in the Hindu creation story. ● Know that Brahma is the creator, Vishnu looks after the world and Shiva is the destroyer. ● Know that there are lots of versions of the Hindu creation story. ● Know that Hinduism teaches that time goes round in circles and that the world will be endlessly created.

- Know that some people believe in Heaven and the afterlife.
- Know that many people imagine that Heaven is a perfect world or a paradise.
- Know that the Christian Bible describes Heaven as:
 - There were Angels and people from all nations. They were wearing white and waving palm leaves as they sang. There was no hunger or thirst. God wiped the last tears from the people's eyes.
- Know that the Muslim Qu'ran described Heaven as:
 - Heaven is a Garden that the good are promised. Beneath it flow rivers. There are unlimited fruits and lots of shade. In the seventh Heaven palaces are built from solid gold.
- Know that Hindus describe Heaven as:
 - The Gods live in the many gardens of Heaven. There is no hunger or thirst, no heat or cold, no sadness or tiredness. There is no fear or old age. The people are all happy.
 - Brahma split the lotus flower into three. He stretched one part into the Heavens. He made another part into the earth. Then with the third part he made the skies."
- Know that the Christian belief is that God ordered the Earth to make plants with fruits and seeds.
- Know that the Hindu belief is that the earth was bare, so Brahma created the grass, the flowers, the trees and all the plants.
- Know that the Sikh belief is that The Sole Lord created the world. He created everything in it.
- Know that plants give us food.
- Know that plants provide shelter.
- Know that we make things from plants.
- Know that the Christian belief is that on the fifth day he created all the
- animals in the sea and the birds. On the sixth day he created the animals and the humans.
- Know that the Hindu belief is that (Next) Brahma created the animals and the insects, the birds and the fish. He gave them the gift of sight, hearing, touch, smell and movement.
- Know that the Sikh belief is that The Sole Lord created the world. He created everything in it.

Spring Term	Focus of Study: Special Books
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	● Know that a Torah is the first part of the Jewish Bible. ● Know that Jews believe God told the Torah to Moses to show them how to live. ● Know that it is the most important book in Judaism. ● Know that Jews believe the Torah was given to them by God when he spoke to Moses on Mount Sinai. ● Know that it contains 613 commandments or rules that Jews try to live their life by. ● Know that The Torah is read at least three times a week in the synagogue. ● Know that it is stored in an Arc. ● Know that a synagogue is a Jewish religious building. ● Know that the Torah is written by hand. ● Know that a special pointer called a yad is used when it is being read because no one is allowed to touch it. ● Know that it can take eighteen months to make a Torah Scroll. This includes preparing the parchment and writing the words. ● Know that the person who writes a Torah is called a sofer. ● Know that the sofer has to know 4,000 Jewish laws before they can begin writing the Torah Scroll. ● Know that if the sofer makes a mistake the whole scroll will need to be started again! ● Know that the way the Torah is written hasn't changed in over three thousand years. ● Know that the Bible is the Christian holy book. ● Know that it is divided into the Old and the New Testaments. ● Know that The Old Testament includes the Jewish Torah. ● Know that The New Testament contains the back teachings of Jesus. ● Know that the Christian Bible is read during church services. ● A church is a Christian religious building. ● Know that Christians believe the Bible is a guide for how they should live. ● Know that the Bible is the most printed book in the world. Lots of copies of it are made so that it is easy to find. In some hotels there is a Bible in every room!

- Know that hand-written Bibles are expensive to buy and take a long time to make. Printed Bibles are much cheaper and easier to produce.
- Know that in 1804 William Wilberforce and Thomas Charles started a special society called The British and Foreign Bible Society.
- Know that they decided that anyone who wanted a Bible should be able to have one.
- Know that the society still exists today.
- Know that the Qu'ran is the Muslim holy book.
- Know that Muslims believe it contains the unaltered words spoken to the Prophet Muhammad by God.
- Know that the Qur'an is read every day during services at the mosque.
- A mosque is an Islamic religious building.
- Know that Muslims believe the Qur'an was revealed to Prophet Muhammad over 23 years.
- Know that Muslims often learn parts of the Qur'an by heart.
- Know that the Qur'an is normally written in Arabic.
- Know that Muslims believe that not translating it into different languages stops God's word from being changed.
- Know that Muslims perform ritual washings or ablutions before handling the Qur'an.
- Know that a cloth is used to cover the Qur'an when it is not being used.
- Know that the Qur'an is kept on a special stand called a Rihāl.
- Know that when the Qur'an is stored, it is placed on the highest shelf, above all other books.
- Know that Jews, Christians and Muslims believe these special books contain the word of God.
- Know that each book was written by different people at different times.
- Know that some of the content of the books is the same, some of it is different.
- Know that they provide a guide or rules to follow each religion by.
- Know the Christian, Islamic and Jewish version of the story of Adam and Eve.

Summer Term	Focus of Study: What do Hindus Celebrate?
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	● Know that Hinduism is one of the oldest religions in the world. ● Know that Hinduism is a religion that began in India a very long time ago. ● Know that no one is exactly sure when it began but it was at least 4000 years ago. ● Know that Hindus believe that there is one all powerful force called Brahman. ● Know that they believe that Brahman is everywhere. ● Know that Hindus approach Brahman through lots of different gods and goddesses. ● Know that the three most important gods are Brahma, Shiva and Vishnu. ● Know that each god or goddess looks after different things, like love, wisdom or wealth. ● Know that Hindus have lots of special books which have stories and poems about gods and goddesses. ● Know that some of the most important are the Vedas. ● Know that Hindus believe that the Vedas tell them about the eternal truths of the world that will never change. ● Know that the Hindu holy books are written in Sanskrit. ● Know that this is an ancient language. ● Know that Hindus gather together at a temple called a mandir to worship. ● Know that just like churches, synagogues or mosques, mandirs can sometimes be very plain buildings or have lots of decorations on them. ● Know that Hindus believe in reincarnation. ● Know that they believe that when you die, your soul is born again as someone or something else. ● Know that the Hindu word for the soul is atman. ● Know that they believe that the atman in everything is the same so when you die, you might come back to life again as a plant, animal or human. ● Know that Hindus believe that your actions determine what you will be in your next life. Know that the Hindu word for action is karma.



- Know that Hindus believe that if you live a good life, you could be an important person in your next life.
- Know that Hindus believe that if you live a bad life, you could be an animal or insect in your next life.
- Know that in Hinduism, there are lots of celebrations for a child.
- Know that the first celebration happens before the child is even born and then there are celebrations at different times right up until the child becomes a teenager.
- Know that these special celebrations for children are called **samskaras**.
- Know that there are 16 samskaras altogether.
- Know that the first 3 samskaras happen before the child is born when prayers are prayed for the new baby and its mother.
- Know that the father parts the mother's hair and puts a special red mixture on her head.
- Know that an important samskara is the naming ceremony.
- Know that this usually happens when the baby is 12 days old.
- Know that the name is carefully chosen and the father whispers it into the baby's ear.
- Know that friends and family come to the baby's house to eat special sweets and sing songs.
- Know that another important celebration for a baby is when they first have solid food

- instead of just milk.
 - Know that special food is offered to God and is put through a sacred fire.
 - Know that this is then fed to the baby so that their first food is blessed by God.
 - Know that when a child has a full head of hair, a samskar is performed so that all their hair is cut off.
 - Know that first, four small bits of hair are cut from each side of the child's head, then the head is completely shaved.
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- Know that when the child is old enough, another samskara will be celebrated for the beginning of the child's education.
 - Know that this is usually when the child is 4 or 5 years old.
 - Know that lots of families will give their child a chalkboard or a tray of plain rice and help them to spell out the alphabet or the name of their favourite god.
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- Know that the last samskar for a child is the thread ceremony.
 - Know that this is more for boys than for girls and is a ceremony that shows that the boy has become a man.
 - Know that one part of the ceremony involves a special thread being put over the boy's shoulders.
 - Know that the boy will then wear a thread like this under his clothes for the rest of his life.
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- Know that weddings are always a time for celebration and Hindu weddings can last for 3 days.
 - Know that the families of the bride and groom take some time to get to know each other better.
 - Know that when the bride and groom get married, their families are joined together.
 - Know that the day before a wedding, the bride's hands and feet are decorated with henna tattoos.
 - Know that Hindu brides wear beautiful saris and lots of jewellery.
 - Know that they also wear special eye make-up.
 - Know that a Hindu wedding ceremony lasts for about an hour.
 - Know that a sacred fire is lit and the priest recites words from holy books.
 - Know that the bride and groom are both given flower garlands to wear around their necks.
 - Know that a special pot called a Purna-Kalasha is passed around.
 - Know that water is put in the pot.
 - Know that mango leaves are placed on the mouth of the pot, then a coconut is placed on top.
 - Know that this ritual has lots of symbols. For example, the mango leaves represent love and the water

	represents life. ● Know that the mother of the bride gives her daughter a special necklace. This is a symbol that she is now a married woman. ● Know that the bride and groom then take 7 steps together. ● Know that after each step, they make a promise to each other. ● Know that they are joined by a piece of cloth to show that they are married. ● Know that once the ceremony is over, everyone celebrates by giving the bride and groom presents and by having a meal together. ● Know that as well as celebrating special events in their lives, like births and marriages, Hindus also celebrate special events to worship gods or remember important stories. ● Know that one of the most popular Hindu festivals is Diwali. ● Know that Diwali takes place in October or November and is the start of the Hindu New Year. ● Know that it is sometimes known as the Festival of Lights. ● Know that Diwali celebrates the story of a prince called Rama. ● Know the story of Rama and Sita. ● Know that as well as celebrating the story of Rama and Sita, Diwali is also a festival for ● worshipping the goddess Lakshmi. ● Know that Lakshmi is the goddess of wealth and prosperity so during Diwali, Hindus pray that she will bless them in the coming year. ● Know that the festival of Diwali lasts for 5 days. ● Know that Hindu families light divas and put them in their windows. ● Know that there are lots of other ways Hindus celebrate Diwali too, such as giving cards and presents to each other, eating special foods, wearing new clothes and having fireworks. ● Know that families also create rangoli patterns on the floor to welcome the goddess Lakshmi into their homes. ● Know that the Hindu festival which celebrates brothers and sisters is called Raksha Bandhan. ● Know that it takes place in July or August. ● Know that on the day of the festival, the sister ties a bracelet around her brother's wrist ● Know that this bracelet is called a rakhi.
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- Know that the bracelet is given to the brother to protect him from evil.
 - Know that this comes from a story about the goddess Indra. She tied a magic string around her husband's wrist which protected him from an evil demon.
 - Know that this is where the festival gets its name from. The word 'raksha' means protection and 'bandhan' means tie.
 - Know that as well as giving him a bracelet, the sister will also make a mark with a red paste on her brother's forehead.
 - Know that this is known as tilak and is a sign of blessing.
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- Know that the Hindu festival of Raksha Bandhan shows us that Hindus see families as being very important.
 - Know that they take the time to make sure that brothers and sisters appreciate each other and promise to care for each other.
 - Know that this festival is not just for children.
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- Know that the Hindu festival of Ganesh Chaturthi celebrates the birthday of the god Ganesh.
 - Know that Ganesh is a special god for Hindus because they believe that he removes obstacles.
Know that this means that he takes away things that might be in your way.
 - Know that before starting a new task or going on a journey, Hindus will pray to Ganesh that anything that is in their way will be removed.
 - Know that for the festival of Ganesh Chaturthi, lots of idols of Ganesh are made.
 - Know that an idol is a statue that is worshipped.
 - Know that most families will have a statue of Ganesh in their homes which they will worship for a few special days.
 - Know that they offer Ganesh gifts of flowers, sweets and other offerings.
 - Know that in Mumbai in India, there is always a large street procession for Ganesh's birthday.
 - Know that Lots of Hindus will go to the mandir on Ganesh Chaturthi.
 - Know that they pray together and sing songs to Ganesh.

Year 2

Autumn Term	Focus of Study: Christmas Celebrations
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	● Know that most religions have different celebrations throughout the year to celebrate things that are important to them. ● Know that every year, Muslims celebrate RAMADAN. Ramadan is celebrated for a month every year to remember when the words of the Qur'an (the Islamic holy book) were revealed to the prophet Muhammad. ● Know that Jews celebrate ROSH HASHANAH every year. Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year and celebrates the creation of the world. ● Know that Sikhs celebrate DIWALI every year which is known as the 'Festival of Lights'. During Diwali, Sikhs remember the story of Rama and Sita and celebrate the triumph of good over evil. ● Know that Christians celebrate EASTER every year when they remember how Jesus died on the cross and was then brought back to life. ● Know that Christmas is a Christian celebration, even though lots of people who aren't Christians also celebrate this festival. ● Know that at Christmas, Christians remember the birth of Jesus over two thousand years ago. ● Know that this is known as the nativity. ● Know the story of the Nativity. ● Know that Christmas is one of the most important festivals in the Christian calendar. ● Know that it is a time when Christians remember that God gave His only son as a gift to the world. ● Know that it is a time for Christians to worship God and thank Him for giving Jesus to the world. ● Know that during the four weeks leading up to Christmas, Christians light advent candles at church. ● Know that one candle is lit every week until Christmas Day, when the final candle is lit. ● Know that the light symbolises the light Jesus brought to the world when he was born. ● Know that Christians celebrate Christmas at home as well as at church. ● Know that some decorate their houses with Christmas trees with an angel or star at the top. ● Know that these are a reminder of the angel who appeared to the shepherds and the star that appeared to the wise men. ● Know that Christians give each other presents at Christmas.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Know that this symbolises the gift God gave to the world in Jesus and the gifts the wise men gave to baby Jesus in Bethlehem.● Know that Christians all around the world celebrate Christmas but they celebrate in different ways depending on where in the world they live.<ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Know how Christmas is celebrated in Australia/France/Ghana/Mexico/Russia/Greenland |
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Summer Term	Focus of Study: Who was Buddha?
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	● Know that Buddhism is a very important world religion. ● Know that people who are part of the religion are called Buddhists. ● Know that there are more than 350 million Buddhists in the world. ● Know that Buddhism is a very old religion. It started over 2,500 years ago. ● Know that Buddhism started in India. It has since spread across Asia and around the world. ● Know that Buddhists do not believe in a god who created everything. ● Know that Buddhists recognise that there is suffering in the world. They try to live their lives in a way that reduces suffering. ● Know that the Buddha was not always called this. ● Know that his name was Siddhartha Gautama. ● Know the story of how Buddha got his name. ● Know that statues of Buddha often show him sitting down, just like when he sat to meditate under the Bodhi tree. ● Know that the bump on top of the Buddha's head is to show that he is very wise. ● Know that the mark on the Buddha's forehead is called a 'third eye'. ● Know that it shows that the Buddha was very spiritual and that he could see amazing things that cannot be seen by normal people ● Know that Buddha statues usually have long earlobes. This is because when Siddhartha was a prince, he wore large, heavy earrings which stretched his earlobes. ● Know that the curly shapes on the Buddha's head are not hair! Siddhartha shaved his hair off when he left his palace. In the story of the Buddha, kind snails came and sat on his head as he meditated to protect him from the Sun! ● Know that these symbols tell us that the Buddha was special. ● Know that Buddhists do not pray to Buddha asking for help, but they do visit statues in temples to meditate and to show thanks for Buddha teaching them the Buddhist way of life. ● Know that they burn incense and give offerings of flowers. ● Know that a parable is a story with a message or a moral about how to live your life.

- Know that Buddha used parables to explain ideas to his followers.
- **Know the Parable of the Monkey King.**

- Know that the Wheel of Life is an important symbol for Buddhists.



- Know that the wheel represents the cycle of birth, life, death and rebirth.
- Know that Buddhists believe that when someone dies they will be reborn.
- Know that this is sometimes called reincarnation.
- Know that the eight spokes on the wheel remind Buddhists that Buddha taught about eight ways to live your life.
- Know:

Believe in reincarnation	Do not believe in reincarnation
Buddhism Sikhism Hinduism	Christianity Judaism Islam

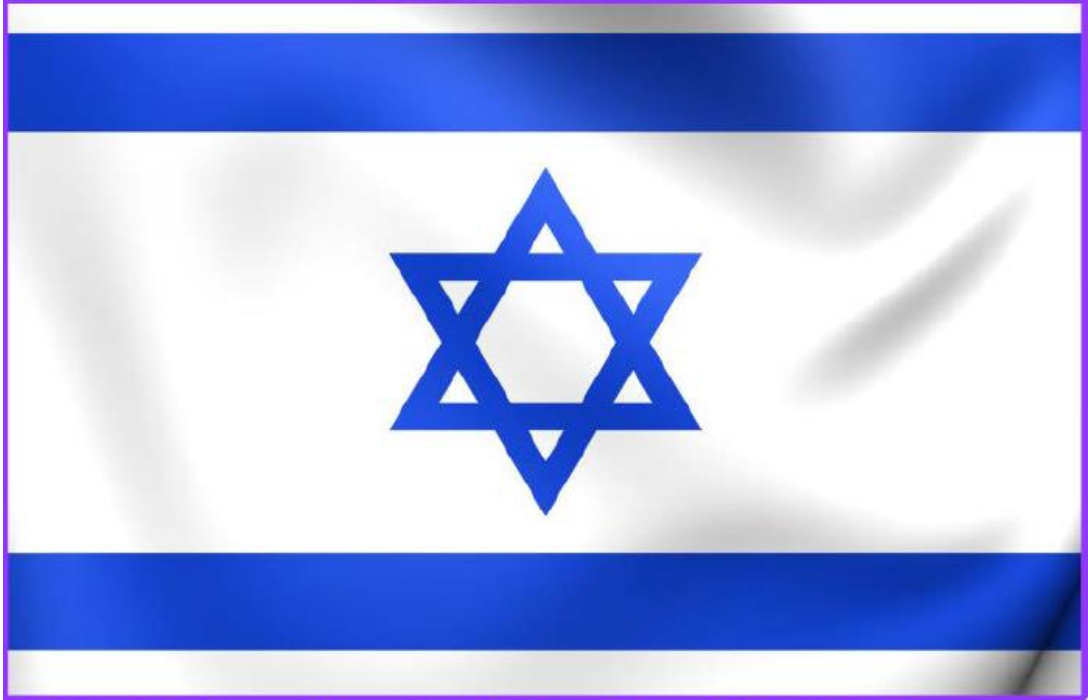
- Know that Christian, Jews and Muslims believe in an afterlife.
- Know the eight rules explained by Buddha:
 1. Right contemplation
 2. Right view
 3. Right thought

4. Right speech
5. Right action
6. Right livelihood
7. Right effort
8. Right mindfulness

- Know that these rules are called The Noble Eight-fold Path.
- Know that Right View means that Buddhists should learn about what Buddha taught and aim to be more like him.
- Know that Right Livelihood means that Buddhists should try to live a good life that does not harm others, but helps them.
- Know that Right Effort means that Buddhists should try to think and act in ways that are kind and positive.
- Know that the Buddhist temple in Bangkok, Thailand is called “Wat Arun”
- Know that the Buddhist temple in Laos, South East Asia is called “Pha That Luang”
- Know that a Buddhist temple in Tibet is called Jokhang Temple
- Know that a Buddhist temple in India is called Mahabodhi
- Know that some Buddhists have shrines in their homes. The objects on the shrine all have special meanings.
- Know that many Buddhists meditate as part of their worship.
- Know that they believe that meditation helps them clear their minds and feel less worried about things.
- Know that Vesak is an important festival for Buddhists. It is sometimes called Buddha’s Birthday.
- Know that Vesak is celebrated at different times in different parts of the world.
- Know that most Buddhists celebrate it on a day in May when there is a full moon.
- Know that during Vesak, Buddhists remember the birth, enlightenment and death of Buddha.
- Know that most Buddhists will go to a temple to worship and give offerings of flowers or incense.
- Know that the Buddhist flag is raised over temples.
- Know that Buddhists help other people on Vesak.
- Know that they may give vegetarian food to temple visitors or people who are old, sick or very poor.

	• Know that they may also donate money or help people in need. • Know that during Vesak, Buddhists try to remember the things that Buddha taught, and make vows to live their lives in a kind and noble way. •
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Year 3

Autumn Term	Focus of Study: Jewish Celebrations
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	● Know that Judaism is one of the oldest religions in the world. ● Know that it is a monotheistic religion which means that Jews believe in only one God. ● Know that it began around the year 2,500 BC with a man called Abraham who believed that there was only one God at a time when other people believed in lots of different gods. ● Know that Abraham is known as the father of Judaism and after him, many people followed his teachings. ● Know that There are millions of Jews in the world, especially in Israel and the USA. Know that Israel is an important country for Jews because they believe it is the land that God gave to Abraham's descendants. ● Know that the Israeli flag has the Star of David. This star is a Jewish symbol.  <i>This is the flag of Israel with the Star of David in the centre.</i>

- Know that Jews go to a temple called a synagogue to worship.
- Know that a rabbi leads services.
- Know that the word 'rabbi' means 'teacher'.
- Know that during a service, the rabbi will read from the Torah which is the Jewish holy book.
- Know that the Torah is written in Hebrew which is an ancient language that many Jews still speak today.
- Know that Torahs in a synagogue are usually written as scrolls but they can be written as a normal book too.
- Know that The Torah tells the story of the Jewish people and it has lots of rules and guidance to help Jews live as they believe God wants them to.
- Know that the most important rules in the Torah are the Ten Commandments.
- Know that the Ten Commandments are rules given to a man called Moses directly from God.
- Know that Moses wrote them down on stone tablets at the top of Mount Sinai.
- Know the ten commandments:
 1. Only worship God.
 2. Make God the most important thing in your life.
 3. Always say God's name with respect.
 4. Make one day a week a special day for God.
 5. Respect your parents.
 6. Do not murder.
 7. Be faithful to your husband or wife.
 8. Don't steal.
 9. Don't lie.
 10. Don't be jealous of what other people have.
- Know that The Sabbath is a holy day for Jews.
- Know that it is a day of rest when people don't do any work (including housework, cooking, driving and many other things).
- Know that the Hebrew word for Sabbath is Shabbat.
- Know that Shabbat starts on Friday evenings at sunset and ends at dusk on Saturday evenings.
- Know the story of Joseph and his multi-coloured coat.

- Know that Jews remember how the death of first-born sons 'passed over' the Israelites, saving their sons from the same fate as the Egyptians.
Know that Passover is a festival which celebrates the Israelites being set free from Egypt.
- Know that the Passover festival lasts for seven or eight days.
- Know that one of the highlights of Passover is a special meal called the seder meal on the first and second nights..
- Know that the Seder plate is a special plate that is used during the meal.
- Know that it has symbols, such as a lamb's bone and bitter herbs, that remind Jews of parts of the story.
- Know that Jews remember the time their ancestors wandered in the desert for forty years with a special festival called Sukkot.
- Know that the word 'sukkot' means 'hut' or 'booths'.
- Know that During Sukkot, Jews remember the forty years in which their ancestors lived in temporary homes in the desert.
- Know that Sukkot is a festival that focuses on the way God protected His people and gave them everything they needed, even in the wilderness.
- Know that during Sukkot, families build a temporary hut outside, usually in their gardens.
- Know that they live in this hut during the seven days of Sukkot.
- Know that during the festival of Purim, Jews remember the story of Esther.
- Know the story of Esther.
- Know that Purim is one of the most fun Jewish festivals.
- Know that it is often celebrated like a carnival.
- Know that during Purim, Jews celebrate the time all Jewish people were saved from extermination thanks to Esther's bravery.
- Know that people celebrate Purim by putting on plays of the story of Esther and holding beauty competitions.
- Know that it is a fun and very lively festival.
- Know that another traditional aspect of the Purim festivities are hamantaschen biscuits.
- Know that These are triangular biscuits that some people say represent a three-cornered hat Haman wore.
- Know that others say it represents Abraham, Isaac and Jacob - men from the first Jewish family.
- Know that the word 'hamantaschen' means 'Haman's pockets'.

- Know that Jewish festival of Hanukkah is the story of Jewish people who refused to go against their beliefs, even though they faced death if they refused.
 - Know that during the eight-day festival of Hanukkah, Jews remember the Miracle of Oil which made the light shine for eight days.
 - Know that they remember the bravery of the Maccabees and how God was looking after them.
 - Know that one of the most important parts of the Hanukkah festival is the menorah (candlestick).
 - Know that every night during Hanukkah, one more candle is lit until all eight have been lit.
 - Know that Hanukkah menorahs have eight candles - one for each day and one to light the others.
 - Know that a menorah for Hanukkah is called a hanukkiyah!
 - Know that during Hanukkah, Jewish families enjoy eating fried foods.
 - Know that foods fried in oil remind them of the oil that lasted for eight whole days.
 - Know that during Hanukkah, families give each other gifts, play games together and enjoy spending time together.
 - Know that the most popular and traditional Hanukkah game is the dreidel. A dreidel is a spinning top.
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- Know that Rosh Hashanah means 'head of the year' and is the Jewish New Year festival.
 - Know that Jews believe Rosh Hashanah marks the anniversary of the creation of Adam and Eve.
 - Know that during Rosh Hashanah, Jews celebrate Adam and Eve's birthday!
 - Know that Jews spend a lot of time at the synagogue to worship God during Rosh Hashanah.
 - Know that one of the special parts of the service is to listen to the shofar being blown.
 - Know that a shofar is a ram's horn that is blown like a trumpet.
 - Know that it symbolises the trumpet blast that sounds when a king is crowned.
 - Know that it reminds Jews that God is their king and they are His people.
 - Know that the shofar is blown a hundred times during each day of Rosh Hashanah
 - Know that as well as a celebration to remember God, Rosh Hashanah is also a judgement day.
 - Know that Jews believe Rosh Hashanah is the day when God balances a person's good deeds against their bad ones to determine what kind of year they will have.
 - Know that God marks all this down in the Book of Life - He writes who will live, who will die, who will have a good year and who will have a bad year.
 - Know that a common greeting during Rosh Hashanah is, "May you be inscribed and sealed for a good

	year.” ● Know that as well as celebrating at the synagogue, Jews also have celebrations in their homes. ● Know that they have a special meal together and eat lots of sweet foods, such as apples dipped in honey, as a symbol of the sweet new year they hope lies ahead of them. ● Know that pomegranates are also eaten. It is said that there are 613 seeds in a pomegranate, representing the 613 laws written in the Torah. ● Know that round challah loaf is also eaten. ● Know that this symbolises the cycle of life as well as God’s crown. ● Know that Rosh Hashanah is a time when Jews particularly remember God as a king. ● Know that Rosh Hashanah also marks the start of the ten Days of Awe. ● Know that during these ten days, Jews think about all the things they have done wrong throughout the last year. ● Know that they think about who they might have hurt or upset, and take this time to ask for their forgiveness. ● Know that the Days of Awe lead up to Yom Kippur which is the day God seals the Book of Life for the year. ● Know that The Days of Awe give Jews the chance to make up for what they have done wrong so they can start the new year afresh.
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Spring Term	Focus of Study: What is the Bible and why is it important to Christians?
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	● Know that the Bible is the holy book of Christianity. ● Know that Christians believe that the Bible is the Word of God and that God chose people who had a great faith in Him to write down what He wanted to tell the world. ● Know that The Bible tells the story of the world from the beginning of time and explains how God wants people behave and how much He loves the world and everyone in it. ● Know that Christians use the Bible to learn about God and Jesus, to receive guidance and to read about the amazing things God does. ● Know that the Bible is used by Christians for lots of different reasons. ● Know that in churches, it is used to teach people about God and the rules he gives His people to live by, as a basis for prayers and songs, and for telling the stories of the Bible. ● Know that the contents of the Bible provide the basis of Christian worship and inspiration. ● Know that Christians also read the Bible at home. ● Know that lots of Christians like to set aside a small amount of time each day to read the Bible. ● Know that this can sometimes be for guidance in times of trouble, for prayers, for worship, or simply to learn more about God. ● Know that lots of Christian worship take the words directly from the Bible. ● Know that during a church service there are usually lots of different kinds of worship. ● Know that Most churches will sing songs like the ones you have just heard at various points in the service. ● Know that there will also be prayers, Bible readings and special teaching by the priest minister called a sermon. ● Know that most of the worship at church is based on the words of the Bible. ● Know that there are lots of different genres of writing in the Bible such as stories, letters and biographies. ● Know that the Bible has been translated from Hebrew and Greek. ● Know that The Bible is like a library because it is made up of lots of different books and the books cover a wide range of genres and subjects. ● Know that there are stories, poems, songs, laws, history, prophecies, letters and many other types of writing. ● Know that the books of the Bible are split into the Old Testament and the New Testament.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Know that The OT was originally written in Hebrew and the NT in Greek.● Know that there are 66 books in the Bible● Know that the Bible is arranged chronologically so the first book is the book that was written the longest time ago and the last book was written most recently.● |
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Summer Term	Focus of Study: Sikh Rites of Passage.
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	● Know that Sikhism is the fifth largest religion in the world and has over 26 million followers globally. ● Know that the largest population of Sikhs can be found in the Punjab area of India where the religion began more than 500 years ago. ● Know that Sikhs believe in one God, like Christians and Muslims do. ● Know that they worship at a temple called a 'gurdwara'. ● Know that the word 'sikh' means 'disciple' or 'learner' in Punjabi. ● Know that the Sikh symbol is called the 'Khanda'. The circle in the centre represents one God with no beginning and no end. The double-edged sword in the middle represents the almighty power of God and the two swords on the outside represent the spiritual and political balance of the world. ● Know that Sikhism began in the Punjab area of India in the early years of the 16th century and was founded by a man known as Guru Nanak. ● Know that 'Guru' means teacher. ● Know that at that time, there was lots of fighting between Muslims and Hindus. ● Know that Guru Nanak started teaching people that the outward signs of a person's religion didn't matter to God and that people should be tolerant of other people's faith ● Know that Some people started following his teachings. ● Know that after Guru Nanak's death, there were nine other gurus who continued his teachings. ● Know that the tenth guru, Guru Gobind Singh, decided that it was important for Sikhs to defend their faith themselves so he set up a brotherhood called the 'Khalsa' for any Sikh willing to follow the faith to join. ● Know that he declared that the Sikh holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib, should be the last Sikh guru, teaching Sikhs eternally about the religion.  ● Know that Sikhs believe in one creator God. ● Know that Sikhs believe that everyone is equal, regardless of gender, race or creed. ● Know that Sikhs believe that the way to live a good life is to live as part of a community, being honest and caring for other people. ● Know that Sikhs believe that superstitions and rituals have no real place in religion.

- Know that Sikhs believe in reincarnation (being reborn into another life when you die) until you become one with God and end the painful cycle of birth, life and death.
- Know that For Sikhs, a baby's name is not chosen until the mother and baby are able to travel to the gurdwara (temple) for a special ceremony called 'Naam Karan'.
- Know that during the ceremony, the reader of the Guru Granth Sahib opens the holy book at a random page and reads the hymn on that page.
- Know that the first letter of the first word of the hymn will be the first letter of the child's name.
- Know that all Sikh names can be used for boys or girls.
- Know that if the baby is a boy, the word 'Singh' (which means lion) will be added after the first name.
- If the baby is a girl the word 'Kaur' (which means princess) is added after the first name.
- Know that a baptism is a ceremony that initiates someone into a religion. Sikh baptism is called Amrit or 'Amrit Sanskar'.
- Know that the first Amrit ceremony took place in 1699 in India
- Know that anyone can be baptised into the Sikh faith by undergoing the Amrit ceremony but you must be of an age where you fully understand what this life-long commitment means.
- Know that before the ceremony, the person being baptised must wash their hair, cover their head and wear clean clothes.
- Know that during the ceremony, the person being baptised is told about the Sikh code of conduct and what will be expected of them when they become a member of the Khalsa brotherhood.
- Know that the five men who are leading the ceremony prepare the Amrit which is a mixture of water and sugar.
- Know that the mixture is sprinkled on their eyes and hair and then they drink some too.
- Know that everyone recites the Mool Mantra which is the most important text in the Guru Granth Sahib.
- Know that prayers are then said and speeches are made.
- Know that everyone shares a meal together called the 'langar'.
- Know that once a Sikh has been initiated into the Khalsa brotherhood they must wear the 5 Ks to show their commitment to the faith.
- Know that the 5 Ks are:
 - **The Kesh:** Kesh is hair. Sikhs never cut their hair but grow it long as a commitment to their faith. They wear turbans to keep their hair tidy.
 - **The Kanga:** The kanga is a small comb which is worn under a turban. The comb not only helps to keep their long hair tidy but also acts as a reminder for a clean and orderly life.
 - **The Kara:** The kara is a metal bracelet. Its circular shape is a reminder that God has no beginning

and no end. By being worn visibly on the wrist, it also helps remind Sikhs of their duties.

- **The Kaccha:** A kaccha is a loose undergarment, a bit like boxer shorts, which is worn by Sikh men and women. The first kacchas were knee length but today they tend to be shorter. Kacchas remind Sikhs to be modest and to always conduct themselves with dignity.
- **The Kirpan:** The kirpan is a small dagger or sword. It is worn on a belt and is a reminder that Sikhs must always be ready to fight for their beliefs. This does not mean that they are violent but that they are ready to engage in a spiritual battle for what is right and true.

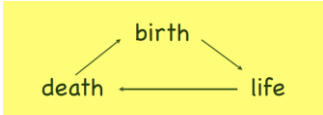
- Know that once a Sikh has been baptised and is accepted as a member of the Khalsa brotherhood they must wear each of these five articles of faith all the time.
- Know that Sikhs do not take part in the Amrit ceremony until they are old enough to understand what they are committing to.

- Know that a Sikh wedding ceremony is known as 'Anand Karaj' which means 'Blissful Union'.
- Know that Sikhs do not permit divorce and a marriage is seen as the joining together of two people.
- Know that Sikh wedding celebrations can last for several days.
- Know that they start on the evening before the wedding ceremony with the Barat (the groom's family and friends) heading to the bride's house where they are welcomed and entertained by the bride's family and friends.
- Know that The wedding ceremony can take place in a gurdwara or anywhere where the Guru Granth Sahib (the Sikh holy book) has been installed.
- Know that the person performing the ceremony can be any man or a woman who is learned in the Sikh faith.
- Know that to start the ceremony, the bride, groom and their families recite Ardas (a special prayer) to show that they are willing for the marriage to take place.
- Know that lots of Sikh weddings are arranged marriages.

- Know that the final rite of passage for a Sikh is their funeral ceremony. This ceremony is called 'Antam Sanskar'.
- Know that Sikhs see funerals as a celebration of life rather than the mourning of a loved one as they believe that the mortal body is just a shell for the soul.
- Know that Sikhs believe in reincarnation.
- Know that this means that when a person dies their soul is born again into a different life so that birth,

life and death are a continuous cycle.

- Know that Sikhs believe that if you have lived a bad life you will be born into a lower form of life, such as an animal or into poor human conditions, but if you have lived well you will be born into a good human life.
- Know that on the day of a Sikh’s funeral, the body is taken either to the gurdwara or a relative’s house where it is bathed and given fresh clothes.
- Know that the family of the deceased also recite ‘Waheguru’ which means ‘Wonderful Lord’.
- Know that most Sikhs are cremated which means their body is burnt to ashes.
- At the point of cremation, final speeches are said about the person’s life and the ‘Antam Ardas’ (Final Prayer) is offered.
- Know that after the service, the ashes are collected by the family and usually sprinkled in the nearest river. This symbolises that the person’s body is returning to nature while the soul lives on.
- Know that after the body has been cremated, there is a mourning period of ten days during which time the whole of the Sikh holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib, is read.
- Know that the readings can take place either in the relatives’ home or in the gurdwara.
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Year 4

Spring Term	Focus of Study: Why is Easter important to Christians?
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	● Know that Easter is a Christian festival that celebrates the resurrection of Jesus. ● Know that Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God. ● Know that they believe that he was both fully human and fully God. ● Know that the Bible tells Christians that Jesus came to Earth to save people from all the bad things they do. ● Know that while he was on Earth, he told people about God and how He wanted them to live their lives. ● Know that Jesus was crucified on a cross but Christians believe that he defeated death and rose from the dead. ● Know that this is what they celebrate at Easter. ● Know that Palm crosses are given out in churches on Palm Sunday. ● Know that this is the Sunday before Easter. ● Know that the palm crosses are used to remind Christians of when Jesus entered Jerusalem. ● Know that disciple means a personal follower of Christ during his life, especially one of the twelve Apostles. ● Know that Jesus knew he was going to die and he used a special meal with his disciples as a way of making them understand what he was doing. ● Know the story of the Last Supper. ● Know that a gospel is the record of Christ's life and teaching in the first four books of the New Testament. ● Know that the four Gospels are called the gospels according to Matthew, Mark, Luke and John ● Know that Christians today still follow the example of the Last Supper and share bread and wine in remembrance of Jesus' death. ● Know that this is called the Eucharist. ● Know that in some churches, people will take bread and wine from a priest or minister. ● Know that in other churches, small cups of wine and pieces of bread are shared out so that everyone can eat and drink together. ● Know the story of The Garden of Gethsemane. ● Know the story of Peter's Denial.

- Know that when Jesus had finished praying, they saw Judas (one of the disciples) approaching with some Roman soldiers.
 - Know that Judas came up to Jesus and kissed him.
 - Know that this was the sign to the soldiers that this was the man they should arrest.
 - Know that Jesus was arrested and was sent to Pilate by the High Priests because they wanted him be sentenced to death.
Know that the soldiers pushed Jesus through the crowds towards the palace.
Know that they took off his clothes and covered him with a cloak.
 - Know that they made a crown of thorns and forced it onto his head, making him bleed.
 - Know that the soldiers whipped Jesus and made him carry a heavy cross to a hill called Golgotha.
 - Know that they nailed Jesus' hands and feet to the cross and left him there to die.
 - Know that Jesus said, "Forgive them, Father! They don't know what they are doing."
 - Know that there were two other people being crucified with Jesus, both bandits.
 - Know that at twelve o'clock the sun stopped shining and darkness covered the whole country for three hours.
 - Know that Jesus said, "Father! In your hands I place my spirit!" and with a loud cry he died.
 - Know that the curtain hanging in the temple was torn from top to bottom and the earth shook when Jesus died.
Know that many people realised then that he truly was the Son of God.
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- Know that in the evening, Pilate gave orders for the body to be taken down from the cross and given to Joseph.
 - Know that he placed Jesus in his own tomb which had just recently been dug out of solid rock.
 - Know that he then he rolled a large stone across the entrance to the tomb and went away.
 - Know that after the Sabbath, as Sunday morning was dawning, there was a violent earthquake; an angel of the Lord came down from heaven, rolled the stone away and sat on it.
 - Know that the angel said "He is not here, he has been raised"
 - Know that Jesus made his way to Galilee.
 - Know that Jesus met them and said, "Peace be upon you."
 - Know that Jesus said "I have been given all authority in Heaven and on earth."
 - Know that Christians believe that when you die, life continues with God in heaven.
 - Know that Jesus came back to life to tell people that he had conquered death and that eternal life awaits after life on earth.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Know that Christians make Easter gardens for their home during the Easter celebrations with plants, flowers, crosses and stones to symbolise Jesus' tomb.● Know that the week from Palm Sunday to Easter Sunday is known as Holy Week.● Know that Holy Week is a time when Christians particularly remember that Jesus was sent to Earth as the Messiah, which means 'Anointed One'.● Know that another word for Messiah is Christ.● Know that 'Jesus Christ' means 'Jesus the anointed one' or 'Jesus the Messiah'. |
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Summer Term	Focus of Study: Belonging and Identity.
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	● Know that your identity is your sense of who you are, which can change and grow with you as you get older. ● Know that lots of different things help shape your identity. ● Know that the place where you grow up can shape your identity. ● Know that Religion can be a big part of a person's identity. ● Know that we express our identity through our actions, the way we behave, the things we say and how we relate to other people. ● Know that the UK has a diverse population. ● Know that diverse means showing a great deal of variety; very different. ● Know that there are 67 million people living in the UK ● Know that: ○ 59.5% are Christians ○ 25.7% are non-religious ○ 4.4% are Muslim ○ 1.3% are Hindu ○ 0.7% are Sikh ○ 0.4% are Jewish ○ 0.4% are Buddhist ● Know that small groups are sometimes called minority groups. ● Know that members of different religious communities do not always agree with each other's views. ● Know that tolerance and understanding of those with different beliefs are considered important British values. ● Know that when somebody leaves their home to escape danger, they are called refugees. ● Know that we all belong to many different communities. The biggest one is our global community. ● Know that we are global citizens ● Know that we have rights ● Know that rights means "a moral or legal entitlement to have or do something." ● Know that we have responsibilities. ● Know that responsibility means "the opportunity or ability to act independently and take decisions without authorization."

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Know that the global population is more than 7 billion people.• Know that we share the same natural resources and geographical features. |
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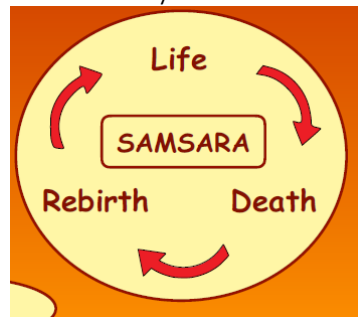
Year 5

Autumn Term	Focus of Study: Buddhist Worship and Belief.
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	● Know that Buddhism began around 2500 years ago in northeast India and today is one of the major religions of Asia. ● There are estimated to be around 376 million followers of Buddhism world-wide. ● Know that this religion focuses on spiritual development. ● Know that Buddhists aim to achieve 'enlightenment' - a true understanding of the self and of life. ● Know that they believe that this can be achieved through the development of morality (understanding right from wrong), meditation and wisdom. ● Know that Buddhism is based on the teachings of a man called Siddhartha Gautama, who later became known as 'Buddha' or 'Enlightened One'. ● Know that Buddha is not worshipped as a god. ● Know that he is recognised as a very important figure to Buddhists because he is the inspiration for finding enlightenment (also known as nirvana), ● Know that the teachings of Buddha are still followed today. ● Know that one of the core teachings in Buddhism are the Three Universal Truths, which are: ○ DUKKHA: Nothing in life is perfect Buddha taught that suffering is an unavoidable part of life. Suffering can be physical, such as pain and disease. It can also be mental, such as boredom and dissatisfaction. Wherever you go in life, and whatever you do, there will always be things that you don't like. ○ ANICCA: Everything in life is constantly changing Buddha taught that even things that seem constant, such as mountains and oceans, are always changing. People too are constantly changing, either physically or mentally. Nothing stays the same from moment to moment. ○ ANATTA: There is no soul This is, for some people, the most difficult of the Three Universal Truths to understand. Buddha believed that, instead of a soul, each person has a life force, or karma. Karma is created from a person's actions during their life - these can be good or bad. ● Know that Buddha taught that, when a person fully and truly understands the Three Universal Truths,

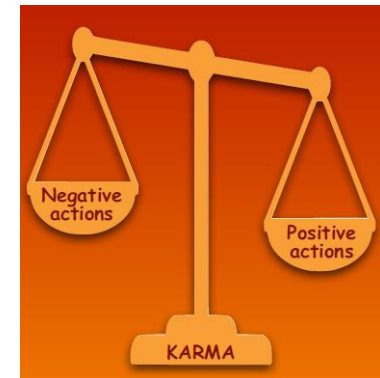
	they will achieve enlightenment. ● Know that to help people lead lives that will create 'good' karma, there are Five Moral Precepts. ● Know that moral relates to 'right' or 'wrong' behaviour. ● Know that a precept is a rule by which people think and behave. ○ Do not take what is not freely given. ○ Do not indulge the senses or desires ○ Do not consume drugs or alcohol ○ Do not speak untruly ○ Do not take the life of any living being ● Know that 'Taking life' means murdering anything that is alive. This precept refers to people and all animal life, including insects (but does not include plant life). The rule also includes not harming any living being. ● Know that if you take something that is not freely given, then you are stealing it. This rule means that you should never take anything that belongs to anyone else. ● Know that indulging your senses or desires warns people to refrain from doing things for their own pleasure only. It also means that people should not want what they cannot, or should not, have. ● Know that speaking untruly relates to lying or deceiving others with words or actions. Buddhism teaches that only by being honest will you create 'good' karma. ● Know that Buddhists believe that both drugs and alcohol can 'cloud the mind' and stop people from thinking clearly. They can affect a person's path to enlightenment. ● Know that Dukkha means suffering. The first Universal Truth teaches that suffering is an unavoidable part of life. ● Know that to help his followers understand suffering and guide them away from it, Buddha created the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path. ● Know that the Four Noble Truths are: ○ Dukkha is everywhere, all the time. ○ Dukkha is caused by greed and selfishness ○ Greed and selfishness can be ended. ○ The way to end greed and selfishness is to follow the Eightfold Path ● Know that Buddha taught his followers that in order to become enlightened, they should follow a Middle Way between these two extremes. ● Know that this Middle Way consists of eight parts, and is called the Eightfold Path:
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- **Right understanding:** You must understand the Four Noble Truths.
- **Right thought:** You must think carefully about the kind of life you lead.
- **Right speech:** Speak kindly and truthfully. Do not speak in ways that are hurtful to yourself or others.
- **Right action:** Make sure your behaviour is respectful of other people, and respect yourself.
- **Right livelihood:** Choose a job that does not harm other living beings.
- **Right effort:** Do your best to avoid bad things and instead do and encourage good things to happen.
- **Right self-awareness:** Have a clear view of your strengths, weaknesses, thoughts, beliefs and emotions.
- **Right meditation:** Practise focusing your mind to improve your awareness and calmness.

- Know the term Dharma Wheel.
- Know that there are many different meanings of the word 'dharma'; one of them is 'teachings'.
- Know that each of the eight sections in the wheel represents a different step of the Eightfold Path.
- Know that Buddhists believe that life is a cycle of life, death and rebirth that goes on and on.
Know that this cycle is called samsara.
- Know that a person can only break free of this continuous cycle when they achieve enlightenment.
- Know that rebirth is also referred to as reincarnation - the process of being born again in a different body.



- Know that Buddhists believe that, rather than a soul, each person has a life force, or energy.
- Know that this energy is made up of karma.
- Know that Karma is the sum of a person's actions during their life.
- Know that Buddhists believe that actions in your past lives affect your present life, and actions in your present life will affect your future lives.
- Know that if a person's actions are positive, this will bring them good karma.
- Know that if their actions are negative, this will bring them bad karma.
- Know that when a person dies, the karma that they have gathered during their life is passed on into their new form, and will affect what their next life is like.
- Know that Buddhists use the ideas of karma and rebirth to explain why some people are born into poverty and some are born into wealth; why some people live happy lives and others experience nothing but sorrow.
- Know that they do not believe in good or bad 'luck', but see this as a result of good or bad actions in a previous life.
- Know that Buddhists do not believe in a god.
- Know that they see Buddha as a man who once lived and became enlightened.
- Know that they worship him as a sign of respect and devotion to his teachings.
- Know that Buddhists believe that worship is important.
- Know that it helps them to transform their minds through positive action, so that they can break free of samsara.
- Know that Samsara is the continuous cycle of life, death and rebirth.
- Know that a Buddhist temple is a place of worship for Buddhists.
- Know that the style of the temples varies depending on what area of the world they are in, and what branch of Buddhism they belong to.
- Know that two of the most common kinds of temples are **pagodas** and **stupas**.
- Know that Pagodas can be found in China and Japan, where Buddhism is the main, or one of the main, religions.
- Know that Stupas are shrines that contain Buddhist objects, or even the remains of Buddhist monks or nuns.
- Know that Buddhists typically visit temples on full moon days (known as **poyas**) and festivals.
- Know that Buddhists may also visit a **vihara** (a Buddhist monastery).
- Know that these are open to people for study, meditation and worship.



- Know that all Buddhist temples have a statue of Buddha.
- Know that there are many different depictions of Buddha since no one is sure what he looked like.
- Know that the first statue of Buddha was not created until 400-500 years after his death.
- Know that the most important part of the temple is the shrine room, which contains one or more images of Buddha.
- Know that these are called **Buddharupas**.
- Know that they are always placed higher than the worshippers, to show respect for Buddha and his teachings
- Know that on entering the shrine room, Buddhists take off their shoes, and sit with
- their feet tucked under their body (it is considered rude to point the soles of the feet towards someone else).
- Know that it is not an essential part of a Buddhist's worship to go to a temple on a regular basis.
- Know that the most important Buddhist festival is Vesak.
- Know that **Vesak** is held on the first full moon in May, and commemorates Buddha's birth, enlightenment and death.
- Know that the tradition of 'bathing the Buddha' is carried out - scented water is poured over the shoulders of the statue, and the following sentences are chanted:
 - May I eliminate all evil thoughts
 - May I cultivate good deeds
 - May I help save all living beings
- Know that celebrations of Vesak vary from one country to another.
- Know that Buddhists try to carry out acts of kindness for those less fortunate than them too, such as making donations to charities.
- Know that there are many different styles of Buddhist temples, but they are all designed to represent the five elements of earth, water, fire, air and wisdom.



- Know that a mantra is a word or phrase that is repeated, or chanted, over and over.
- Know that for Buddhists, mantras can serve as a way of gaining spiritual transformation.
- The words of a mantra help Buddhists to meditate and can also be used to ward off evil spirits and misfortune.
- Know that mantras are often written down as well as being spoken or sung out loud.
- Know that prayer wheels are used, particularly in Tibetan Buddhism, as a way of reciting mantras.
- Know that for Buddhists, turning a prayer wheel is as good as repeating the mantra over and over.
- Know that prayer flags are squares of brightly coloured cloth which are inscribed with Buddhist symbols, prayers and mantras.
- Know that when these are placed outside, Buddhists believe that the wind carries the good messages across the land.
- Know that The Tripitaka is one of the most important Buddhist religious texts.
- Know that it has three main parts.
 - The first part contains rules for Buddhist monks and nuns. These are chanted on a regular basis to remind them of their duties.
 - The second part contains Buddha's teachings, recorded as sermons that he gave during his lifetime.
 - The third part is the most complex. It contains teachings about the nature of life, and the reasons for being.
- Know that meditation is one of the most important forms of Buddhist worship.



- Know that meditation involves both the body and mind and there are lots of different ways of meditating.
- Know that there are also many different symbols associated with Buddhism.
- Know that there are Eight Auspicious Symbols.
- Know that these help to remind Buddhists of the different aspects of Buddha's teachings.
- Know that auspicious means 'lucky' or 'successful'.





Dharma wheel

This symbolises Buddha's teachings, specifically the Eightfold Path.



Conch shell

This symbolises Buddha's teachings being heard and shared across the world.



Victory banner

This is a symbol of victory over greed, selfishness, fear, anger and hate.



Umbrella

This is a symbol of protection from harm. It represents the safety offered by Buddha and his teachings.



Treasure vase

This symbolises the value and power of Buddha's teachings.



Golden fish

This is a symbol of the happiness and freedom that can be achieved by following Buddha's teachings.



Endless knot

This is a symbol of peace and harmony. It represents all life on Earth being connected.



Lotus flower

This is a symbol of enlightenment. It reminds followers that something that begins in mud can grow into something beautiful.

Spring Term	Focus of Study: Stories of Hinduism.
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	● Know that Hinduism is the main religion in South Asia. ● Know that unlike most other religions Hinduism was not founded by one particular person. ● Know that Hinduism is a collection of points of view, rather than a rigid set of beliefs. ● Many Hindus believe that religion is about what you do, not what you believe. ● Know that reincarnation is an important Hindu belief. ● Know that they believe that after a soul dies it is born into a human, an animal or a plant. Hindus believe the soul passes through different lives depending on how it lived. ● Know that this is called Karma. ● Know that Hindus have four goals that denote their way of life: ○ Moksha - Finishing the cycle of reincarnation to unite with Brahman, the universal soul. This can be achieved through acquiring spiritual knowledge and working selflessly for society. ○ Dharma - Following the code of duties, rights, laws, conducts and virtues in your life. ○ Artha - Lawfully making material gains. ○ Karma - Living a pure life, gaining knowledge and showing devotion. ● Know that Hindu texts are classified into two groups. ● Shruti, meaning “what is heard”, spans most of the history of Hinduism. ● Know that the Vedas and Upanishads are two of the major Shruti scriptures. ● Know that Smriti, meaning “that which is remembered”, is considered less authoritative than Shruti. ● Know that Hindus believe in one God, a universal soul called Brahman. ● Know that Brahman (known as the creator) can take on many forms, including: ○ Vishnu: Vishnu is known as the preserver. ○ Shiva: Shiva is known as the destroyer. ○ Krishna: Krishna is known as the supreme deity and the eighth avatar of Vishnu. ○ Rama: Rama is the seventh avatar of Vishnu and is considered to be one of the most important. ● Know that most Hindus pray regularly to one of the gods or goddesses. ● Know that each of these forms personifies a different aspect of Brahman. ● Know that Hinduism grew from lots of different religions and ideas, embracing many different ancient traditions.

- Know that some of the oldest Hindu rituals, like bathing, worshipping goddesses and sacrifice, have been linked to the Indus Valley Civilisation. This civilisation developed around 2500BCE and declined around 1500BCE.
 - Know that since Hinduism can be linked to many ancient ideas and there is no commonly agreed set of teachings, it is hard to say when and where it first began.
 - Know that its complicated and unusual history means Hindus do not have a single scripture, like the Bible, the Qur'an or the Torah, to follow.
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- Know that Hindus believe Brahman is a universal soul that can take on many forms.
 - Know that Brahman has three main forms, Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.
 - Know that they are called the Trimurti.
 - Know that Krishna is the eighth avatar of Vishnu.
 - Know that He delivered a famous message known as the Baghavat Gita which asks people to act selflessly.
 - Know that Krishna features in several Hindu stories and poems, including 'Lord Krishna the Butter Thief', 'Lord Krishna and Kaliya the Snake' and 'Lord Krishna and Lord Brahma'.
 - Know that traditionally the cow in Hindu society was seen as a maternal figure or a caretaker.
 - Know that cows were a symbol of wealth and unselfish giving as Hindus relied on them to survive.
 - Know that they consumed their dairy products, tilled fields with them and used their dung as fertiliser and fuel.
 - Know that even Krishna helped to look after cows and enjoyed eating their butter.
 - Know a selection of Hindu stories and teachings.

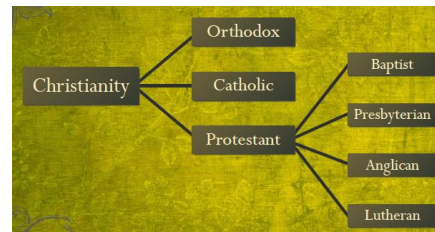
Summer Term	Focus of Study: Belief in our Community.
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	● Know the story of Charles Blondin is often used to describe the difference between belief and faith. ● Know that people who are not religious may have a different explanation of belief and faith. ● Know that members of religious communities say that having faith helps them make sense of life's 'big' questions. ● Know that Jewish boys have their Bar Mitzvah on their thirteenth birthday. ● Know that Jewish girls have their Bat Mitzvah on their thirteenth birthday. ● Know that when you have your Bar Mitzvah, it marks the start of becoming a woman or man! ● Know that Shabbat, which lasts from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday. It's a time for family. ● Know that Jews usually eat special bread called challah. ● Know that they sing a prayer called the Kiddush as a blessing ● Know that Jews only eat food which is Kosher. ● Know that Kosher means 'fit' or 'proper'. ● Know that lots of food is Kosher, including fruit, vegetables, bread, pasta, chicken, beef, lamb, some types of fish, milk and some types of cheese. ● Know that examples of non-Kosher food include meat from pigs, rabbits, squirrels, camels, kangaroos, or horses. ● Know that an atheist is someone who is not a member of any religion, and does not believe in any gods. ● Know that non-religious communities are not associated with any particular religion. ● Know that in the United Kingdom, some schools are associated with religious communities. ● Know that they are called faith schools. ● Know that there are all kinds of faith schools - Church of England, Catholic, Islamic, Jewish, Buddhist and Sikh. ● Know that In France, public schools are secular, which means they are non-religious. ● Know that in French schools, it is against the law for children to wear religious items such as crosses or headscarves. ● Know three terms for describing people who are not religious or of different faiths: ○ Worldly - not interested in religion

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">○ Infidel - unfaithful○ Kafir - concealer of the truth |
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Year 6

Autumn Term	Focus of Study: What is a Church?
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	● Know that all churches are different. Some are in adapted spaces, some are very temporary, 'makeshift' buildings. ● Know that Christianity didn't exist as an organised religion until after Jesus had died. ● Know that Jesus' disciples, or apostles, established Christianity as a religion after his death ● Know that a church is a building where people congregate and worship, but it is also a community of people who share the same beliefs. ● Know that Church buildings are usually built from local materials. ● Know that the artwork in churches might be similar to popular art forms and styles in the same area. ● Know that in very poor areas, or very hot climates, churches may congregate outside rather than in a building. ● Know that some countries have had Christianity for centuries, so the buildings may be very old. ● Know that in countries where Christianity has not been around for so long, the church buildings are much newer. ● Know that in many societies, men, women or both may cover their heads when worshipping. ● Know that different denominations of Christianity have different traditions, ceremonies and clothing. ● Know that denomination means "a recognized autonomous branch of the Christian Church." ● Know that heavily populated areas may have huge megachurches, where thousands of people can worship together. ● Know that in the United Kingdom, many churches like this were built in Medieval times and in the centuries after. ● Know that at the time the church was very powerful and central to daily life for virtually everyone. ● Know that these churches were bigger and grander than all other buildings around them, including royal palaces. ● Know that they had a powerful effect on people. ● Know that as well as being a place for Christians to meet, churches are designed to help them worship and focus on their thoughts. ● Know that a Church comprises of: ○ An altar where ceremonies are performed.

- An organ, and space for a choir or musicians to stand and perform.
- Beautiful decoration such as stained glass windows.
- Pews for the congregation to sit in.
- A pulpit or a lectern where people speak to the congregation and read from the Bible.
- Know that the elaborate, beautiful decoration makes people feel like they are in a special, important place.
- Know that it also reminds them of stories and teachings from the Bible.
- Know that there were an estimated 2.1 BILLION Christians globally in 2010.
- Know that Christianity was the world's largest religion. 31.7% of the global population were Christian.
- 186 countries were 'Christian' countries, where a majority of the population was Christian.
- 86% of people living in the Americas (both North and South) were Christian.
- Know that the global Christian church is split into branches.
- Know that Some of the main branches have many smaller denominations within them:



- Know that Anglicans are the largest denomination of Christians in the United Kingdom.
- Know that not all denominations are organised in the same way.
- Know that the Catholic church has a leader - a bit like a Prime Minister or a president who rules from Vatican City.
- Know that he leads Catholics around the world in prayer and makes important decisions on behalf of all Catholics.
- Know that the Anglican church doesn't have one leader who is in charge.
- Know that Anglican churches around the world are self governing; they make their own decisions.
- Know that the Archbishop of Canterbury is 'the first among equals' - he represents Anglican churches from all around the world.
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Spring Term	Focus of Study: Sikh Worship and Community.
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	● Know that Sikhism began in an area of India called the Punjab. ● Know that it was begun around the 15th century by a man named Guru Nanak. ● Know that the word 'guru' means 'teacher'. ● Know that Guru Nanak was born at a time when people in India were either Muslim or Hindu. ● Know that after Guru Nanak, there were nine other gurus who continued his work. ● Know that they each taught others about the Sikh way of life and developed the Sikh religion. ● Know that each guru chose someone to be guru when they died. ● Know that the gurus taught that religion is a way of life. ● Know that they believe in one God (whom they call Waheguru) who created all things, is in all things and who is eternal. ● Know that the name waheguru is made from three different punjabi words: ○ vahe - wondrous ○ gu - darkness ○ ru - light ● Know that put together, these words mean: 'The wondrous Lord who dispels the darkness of ignorance and bestows the light of truth, knowledge and enlightenment.' ● Know that Sikhs believe in reincarnation. ● Know that this means that when someone dies their soul will take another life form. ● Know that this cycle can go on and on until someone reaches mukti, when the continuous cycle of birth, life and death is broken, and they will be with God. ● Know that it is the aim of all Sikhs to reach mukti and they believe that their actions in life will affect whether the cycle of reincarnation will continue. ● Know that this is known as karma. ● Know that In order to achieve mukti, Sikhs believe that they must: ○ Worship and pray to the one true God ○ Earn a living at an honest job ○ Have no other idols ○ Remember God at all times

- Live a truthful and humble life
- Serve others
- Treat everyone as equals
- Know that a Sikh place of worship is called a gurdwara.
- Know that a gurdwara is any building in which the Sikh holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib, is kept.
- Know that a gurdwara is a place where Sikhs gather together to worship and learn about God, as well as being a place of community.
- Know that during worship at the gurdwara, Sikhs will sit on the floor and pray together, sing or read sections of the Guru Granth Sahib and give money offerings.
- Know that they make sure not to point their feet at the Guru Granth Sahib.

- Know that one definition of prayer is: 'the act of speaking to God'.
- Know that Sikhs pray for different reasons: sometimes to ask God for things; sometimes to give thanks to God; sometimes to help focus their minds on God.
- Know that Sikhs can pray in public or in private, at any time and in any place.
- Know that God is worshipped in abstract form.
- Know that this means that Sikhs do not use images or statues to pray to.
- Know that in Sikhism, there are set prayers to recite in the morning, evening, and before going to sleep.
- Know that Most Sikhs will get up early in the morning, between 3am and 6am, to pray.
- Know that this period of time is called Amrit Velá.
- Know that before they begin, there are certain preparations they must make.
 - First they bathe to clean themselves.
 - Then they get dressed and cover their heads.
 - They also must pray in a calm and quiet place where they can focus solely on God.

- Know that the morning prayers consist of the Five Banis - five hymns from the Guru Granth Sahib
- Know that they take around 50 minutes to recite.
- Know that in the evening, the hymn Rehras Sahib is recited.
- Know that this takes around 20 minutes.
- Know that finally, at bedtime, the hymn Sohila Sahib is recited,
- Know that this takes around 5 minutes.

- Know that the first of the Five Banis that are recited every morning begins with the Mool Mantar.
- Know that this is the first piece of text in the Guru Granth Sahib.

- Know that it puts into words the basis of Sikh beliefs, and is the religion's fundamental prayer.

There is only one God
Eternal Truth is His name
He is the creator
Without fear or hate
Immortal and without form
Beyond birth and death
He is the enlightener
Who can be reached by the mercy
and grace of the true guru.

- Know that the first line of the Mool Mantar states 'There is only one God'.
- Know that In the Punjabi language, this is written as 'Ik Onkar'.
- Know that the symbol for this line (which comes from how the line is written in Punjabi is displayed outside gurdwaras, at Sikh homes and on many other objects.



- Know that Sikhs also take time to meditate every day.
- Know that meditation involves focusing your mind on one thing and shutting out all distractions.
- Know that meditation is usually a part of Amrit Velá, but can also take place at other times of the day.
- Know that Sikhs often use prayer beads called mala to help them focus during meditation.
- Know that when a Sikh baby is born, there is a special ceremony that takes place at the gurdwara to name the baby.
- Know that this ceremony is called Naam Karan.
- Know that during the ceremony, the reader of the Guru Granth Sahib opens the holy book at a random page and reads the hymn on that page.
- Know that the first letter of the first word of the hymn will be the first letter of the child's name.
- Know that all Sikh names can be used for boys or girls.
- Know that if the baby is a boy, the word Singh (which means 'lion') will be added after the first name.
- Know that if the baby is a girl, the word Kaur (which means 'princess') is added after the first name.
- Know that when children get older (at least 14 years old) they can make the decision to join the Khalsa as adults.
- Know that the Khalsa is a special group of Sikhs that was created by the 10th guru, Guru Gobind Singh.
- Know that to become part of this group, a person has to confirm that they will dedicate their lives to

living as a Sikh.

- Know that not all Sikhs join the Khalsa, but anyone who is of an age that is old enough to understand what they are entering into may undertake the initiation, which is known as the Amrit ceremony.
- Know that in order to join the Khalsa as adults, Sikhs need to have and wear the five articles of faith, also known as the Five Ks:

The Kesh  Kesh is hair. Sikhs never cut their hair but grow it long as a commitment to their faith. They wear turbans to keep their hair tidy.	The Kanga  The kanga is a small comb which is worn under a turban. The comb not only helps to keep their long hair tidy but also acts as a reminder for a clean and orderly life.	The Kara  The kara is a metal bracelet. Its circular shape is a reminder that God has no beginning and no end. By being worn visibly on the wrist, it also helps remind Sikhs of their duties.
The Kaccha  A kaccha is a loose undergarment, a bit like boxer shorts, which are worn by Sikh men and women. The first kacchas were knee-length but today they tend to be shorter. Kacchas remind Sikhs to be modest and to always conduct themselves with dignity.	The Kirpan  The kirpan is a small dagger or sword. It is worn on a belt and is a reminder that Sikhs must always be ready to fight for their beliefs. This does not mean that they are violent but that they are ready to engage in a spiritual battle for what is right and true.	

- Know that once a person has gone through the Amrit ceremony and has joined the Khalsa, they must

	wear these five articles of faith all the time. ● Know that to prepare for the Amrit ceremony, the person must wash their hair, cover their heads and wear clean clothes. ● Know during the ceremony, they are told about the Sikh code of conduct and what will be expected of them when they become a member of the Khalsa brotherhood. ● Know that Hymns are read from the Sikh holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib. ● Know that a mixture of sugar and water is sprinkled on the eyes and hair of the person, and then they drink some too. ● Know that each then recites the Mool Mantar (the fundamentals of Sikhism). ● Know that the ceremony ends with the eating of the ceremonial karah parshad. ● Know that parshad is a sweet tasting food which has been blessed. ● Know it is made from semolina, sugar and ghee. ● Know that after worship, Sikhs gather together at the langar to share a meal together. ● Know that this is a communal kitchen attached to the gurdwara ● Know that this meal is free and open to everyone, regardless of their gender, colour, religion or social status. ● Know that the tradition of the langar began when Guru Nanak rejected the Hindu caste ● System. ● Know that people from different castes (social classes) were not allowed to eat together. ● Know that people from lower castes were often discriminated against simply because of the position they had been born into. ● Know that the practice of the langar highlights the Sikh belief that everyone is equal ● Know that all of the meals that are served are vegetarian. ● Know that this is because Sikhs know that people from other religions, such as Islam and Judaism, are forbidden from eating certain types of meat. ● Know that they keep all the meals vegetarian so that no one needs to be excluded. ● Know that Sikhs take it in turns to provide the food for the langar, to cook, serve and clear away. ● Know that it is considered an honour to serve other people in this way. ● Know that Sikhism teaches that people should think less about themselves, and more about others. ● Know that they should be prepared to give up some of their time, talents and energy to help others. ● Know that in Sikhism, the act of helping someone through 'selfless service' is called sewa. ● Know that Sewa is any act of kindness shown or help given to someone else, without expecting a reward
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or anything in return.

- Know that there are three different parts of sewa:

Taan

This is **physical** service.
An example would be
making food in the
langar, or helping to
clean the gurdwara.

Maan

This is **mental** service.
An example would be
studying the holy book
and teaching it to
others.

Dhan

This is **material** service.
An example would be
giving money to charity
or time to help people
in need.

Summer Term	Focus of Study: What happens when we die?
Objectives	Key knowledge and vocabulary
	● Know that everyone experiences loss at different times in their lives. ● Know that being 'bereaved' means losing a close friend, family member or loved one when they die. ● Know that people experience great sadness when they suffer a bereavement. ● Know that when a person dies, a number of things happen to the body: ○ The heart stops beating; blood stops circulating around the body. ○ Breathing stops completely. ○ The person loses consciousness, then all activity in the brain ceases. ● Know that sometimes, doctors can restore a person's heart beat, breathing or brain activity. ● Know that when they cannot, the person dies. ● Know that all living things eventually die. ● Know that death is a natural stage in the cycle of all life on Earth. ● Know that causes of death such as diseases, serious illnesses, accidents, or in the case of animals, being hunted are all types of 'external factor'. ● Know that all living things will eventually die of old age if their death is not first caused by an external factor. ● Know that the cells which make up every part of a plant or animal are constantly reproduced and replaced throughout the organism's lifetime. In old age, the rate at which these cells are replaced slows down, until the organs stop working properly. ● Know that the scientific term for death caused by ageing is 'cessation'. ● Know that when a person dies, the body begins to decompose. ● Know that this means that its various parts start to break down. Because of this, it is important to preserve the body or dispose of it. ● Know that in the United Kingdom, many people choose burial. ● Know that this means the body is placed in a coffin and buried in the ground, usually in a graveyard or memorial garden. ● Know that many people choose cremation. ● Know that this means the body of the person who has died is burned completely in a special furnace, until only ash remains. The ash may be kept in an urn, buried or scattered. ● Know that many people choose to donate some of their organs, or their whole body when they die. ● Know that the organs may be used in an operation to save another person's life.

- Know that scientists and doctors can use donated bodies to learn how to perform operations, to develop new surgery techniques and to find cures for diseases.
- Know that funeral traditions, or funeral rites, can vary depending on whether the person who has died was religious or not, and where in the world the funeral takes place.
- Know that at a Jewish or Christian funeral service, people may sing hymns, say prayers, speak about the person's life, read poems or passages from religious texts. They may also light candles or place flowers at the grave.
- Know three religious views on death:

Islam

Muslims believe that one day, on a day of Allah's choosing, people who have died will be raised from the dead and judged. Until this judgement day, Muslims remain in their graves. Those whose good deeds outweigh the bad go to paradise. Those who have committed many bad deeds will be punished in hell.

Judaism

While Jewish people believe that the soul is eternal, and there is a life after death, there is little written about it in Jewish religious texts. Some Jewish people may believe in a day of judgement, heaven and hell, or forms of reincarnation. Jewish people prefer to focus on good deeds and actions done during their lifetime.

Sikhism

Sikhs believe in reincarnation. By living a good life, trying to be loving and taking action to improve their own lives and the lives of others, they hope to free themselves from the cycle of rebirth and achieve 'mukti', which means liberation. Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism, taught that all those who live good lives, Sikhs and non-Sikhs, can achieve mukti and enter paradise.

- Know that the ways people behave when they are sad can vary a lot.
- Know that depending on the reason for feeling sad, people may also experience other emotions at the same time.
- Know that when a person experiences a bereavement it is important that they have strategies to help them deal with their feelings. Having ways to express feelings is an important strategy.
- Know that many people find it helpful to express their feelings through prayer or meditation.
- Know that they may choose to pray alone, with family and friends, with members of their community or with a religious leader from their community.
- Know that lots of people find it too difficult to express their feelings by talking to someone they know.
- Know that counselling can help with this.
- Know that many people find it helpful to express their feelings through art, by writing, painting, drawing or making music.
- Know that Edvard Munch was a Norwegian artist.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">● Know that in his paintings, Munch expressed strong emotions and explored ideas relating to loss, anxiety and fear.● Know that Dylan Thomas was a Welsh poet.● Know that many of his poems have similar themes: life, love and death.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">● Know that many aspects of funeral traditions are to do with remembering the person who has died.● Know that as a society, we consider it important to remember people who have died.● Know that we wear poppies, like those that grew in the fields where soldiers died during The Great War.● Know that an obituary is a notice of the death of a person.● Know that they are usually written in newspapers.● Know that obituaries describe the qualities and characteristics of the person, their achievements, their personal life and what other people said about them. |
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