



# Cambridge Park Academy

Character - Preparation - Achievement

## Religious Education

### Functional Curriculum

#### Stages 4-10

#### Curriculum Intent

Our vision for Religious Education (RE) is to support every child in developing a sense of identity, belonging, and understanding of the diverse world around them. Our RE curriculum is designed to be accessible, meaningful, and relevant to pupils with a wide range of learning needs and communication styles. It promotes curiosity, empathy, respect and self-awareness.

RE at our school enables pupils to

- **Explore beliefs and experiences** from both religious and non-religious perspectives, using multi-sensory resources, storytelling and real-life characters to make learning relatable.
- **Develop a sense of self and belonging**, by recognising how beliefs, practices, and values shape the lives of others, while affirming and valuing pupils' own identities and experiences.
- **Encounter the world through diverse lenses**, with an emphasis on understanding others rather than persuading or promoting any single belief system.
- **Express ideas and feelings confidently**, using a wide range of communication strategies including symbols, visual prompts and supported language structures.
- **Build moral awareness and emotional literacy**, learning how people make decisions about right and wrong, and how communities show care, respect and fairness.

#### Developmental Stages and Ages

Stage 4 5 years <small>(The bridge from the foundation curriculum to the formal curriculum)</small>	Stage 5 5-6 years	Stage 6 6-7 years	Stage 7 & 8 7-9 years	Stage 9 & 10 9-11 years
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#### Long Term Plan

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
<b>Identity and Belonging</b> Case Study Focus Rabinder - Diversity in the Gurdwara Community. Substantive Knowledge Focus LGBTQ within the Sikh Community. Disciplinary Knowledge Focus Human and Social Science and Theology	<b>Identity and Belonging</b> Case Study Focus Rachel - Diversity in non-religious Communities. Substantive Knowledge Focus LGBTQ within the wider Community. Disciplinary Knowledge Focus Human and Social Science and Theology	<b>Life Journey</b> Rabinder - Sikh Birth - Life - Death rites of passage celebrations etc. Disciplinary Knowledge Focus Human and Social Science	<b>Life Journey</b> Rachel Non-religious Birth - Life - Death rites of passage celebrations etc. Non - religious celebrations e.g. births, birthdays, weddings how do these compare to religious celebrations? Disciplinary Knowledge Focus Human and Social Science	<b>Values and Morality</b> Case Study Focus Sandeep Jahal - how do they use their art to demonstrate their faith? Beliefs in a cause etc Substantive Knowledge Disciplinary Knowledge Philosophy	<b>Values and Morality</b> Case Study Focus Marcus Rashford What charitable work do they do and why? Do they work with religious organisations? Campaigns etc Substantive Knowledge Disciplinary Knowledge Philosophy



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Substantive Knowledge					
Term	Autumn 1				
Key Topic	<u>Identity and Belonging</u>				
	<p>Pupils will explore the theme of identity and belonging through the lived experiences of a young Sikh boy named Rabinder. Pupils will explore what it means to be part of the Sikh community, highlighting key beliefs, practices, and symbols that shape Sikh identity. Pupils will learn about the importance of the 5 Ks, the role of the Gurdwara, and the significance of community service through the tradition of Langar. By following Rabinder, pupils will develop a deeper understanding of how faith influences daily life, values, and a sense of belonging. Pupils will be able to reflect on their own identity and the communities they are part of, encouraging empathy, respect, and thoughtful discussion about diversity and commitment in today's world.</p>				
	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6	Stage 7&8	Stage 9&10
Knowledge	<p><b>Sikhism is a religion.</b> Sikhism teaches about one God and the importance of living honestly, helping others, and respecting all people.</p> <p><b>Sikhs belong to a special community called the Sikh community.</b> Sikhs often come together in a Gurdwara (Sikh place of worship) where they pray, sing hymns, and share food.</p> <p><b>Belonging means being part of a group where people share beliefs and values.</b> In the Sikh community, belonging means sharing values like kindness, equality, and service to others, which help people feel connected and supported.</p>	<p><b>Sikhism is a religion followed by millions worldwide.</b> People from countries like India, the UK, Canada, and the USA follow Sikhism and celebrate festivals like Vaisakhi.</p> <p><b>Sikhs belong to a community with shared beliefs and practices.</b> Sikhs practice prayer, meditation, and community service, which brings them together around common values.</p> <p><b>Sikhs show their identity through the 5 Ks, they always wear these to show they are part of the Sikh community - Kesh, Kangha, Kara, Kachera, Kirpan</b></p> <p><b>The Gurdwara is a special place for worship and community.</b> In the Gurdwara, Sikhs listen to hymns, pray together, and share Langar (free community meals) to show equality and service.</p> <p><b>Symbols and the Gurdwara help Sikhs feel they belong.</b> Seeing others wear the 5 Ks and gathering at the Gurdwara gives Sikhs a sense of connection and belonging to their faith and community.</p>	<p><b>Sikhism is a faith with beliefs that guide how Sikhs live.</b> Sikhs believe in one God and follow teachings from their holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib, which helps them live honest and compassionate lives.</p> <p><b>Sikhism teaches values like equality, service (seva), and honesty.</b> Sikhs volunteer to help others through seva, such as cooking in the Langar or helping in their community without expecting anything in return.</p> <p><b>The Langar (community kitchen) shows caring, sharing, and belonging.</b> In the Langar, everyone sits together to share a free meal regardless of their background, showing that all people are equal and welcome.</p> <p><b>Sikh festivals like Vaisakhi celebrate community and identity.</b> Vaisakhi marks the Sikh New Year and the founding of the Khalsa, where Sikhs gather to pray, sing, and celebrate their faith together.</p> <p><b>Sikh communities include diverse people, including LGBTQ+ individuals.</b> Many Sikh communities welcome LGBTQ+</p>	<p><b>Sikhism is a religion with beliefs that shape how Sikhs live and see themselves.</b> Sikhs see themselves as part of a larger family of believers who follow the teachings of the Gurus, guiding them to be honest, kind, and humble every day.</p> <p><b>Belonging to the Sikh community influences a Sikh's daily life and choices.</b> Sikhs may pray multiple times a day, wear the 5 Ks, and make choices based on Sikh values like helping others and being truthful, avoiding alcohol and tobacco, following a vegetarian diet, volunteering, preparing food for the langar.</p> <p><b>There are different views about LGBTQ+ identities within the Sikh community.</b> Some Sikhs may have traditional beliefs about gender and sexuality, while others advocate for full acceptance and inclusion of LGBTQ+ individuals in all community aspects.</p> <p><b>Sikh teachings promote respect, inclusion, and love for all people.</b> Sikhs are taught to treat everyone with dignity, serve others selflessly, and welcome people from all backgrounds without discrimination.</p>	<p><b>Sikhism teaches about identity, belonging, and respect.</b> Sikhs learn that everyone is equal and should be treated with kindness, which helps build a strong sense of belonging in their community.</p> <p><b>Sikh values like equality and respect shape how Sikhs relate to others.</b> Sikhs treat all people fairly, regardless of their background, and often volunteer to help those in need as an expression of respect and care.</p> <p><b>Different religions and worldviews have beliefs about identity and belonging.</b> Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, and Humanism each have their own teachings about who people are and how they fit into their communities.</p> <p><b>Faith communities, including Sikhism, address identity and LGBTQ+ inclusion in diverse societies.</b> Some Sikh groups work to welcome LGBTQ+ members and encourage acceptance, while others hold more traditional views.</p> <p><b>There are varied opinions within Sikh communities about LGBTQ+ inclusion.</b></p>



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			<p>members, emphasizing respect and acceptance as part of their values of equality and love.</p>		<p>Some Sikh families fully support LGBTQ+ rights, while others may find it challenging due to cultural or religious beliefs.</p> <p><b>People can have their own views about identity, belonging, and LGBTQ+ inclusion.</b></p> <p>Within any community, individuals might agree or disagree on how to understand and support LGBTQ+ people, reflecting personal experiences and beliefs.</p>
<p><b>Key Vocab</b></p>	<p>Sikhism, Sikh, Belonging, Community, Faith, Identity, Rabinder (character name)          The 5 Ks - Kesh (uncut hair), Kara (steel bracelet), Kanga (wooden comb), Kachera (special undergarment), Kirpan (ceremonial sword)          Gurdwara (Sikh place of worship), Langar (community kitchen), Seva (selfless service), Vaisakhi (Sikh festival), Equality, Commitment, Respect, Inclusion, Diversity, LGBTQ+, Beliefs, Values, Culture, Tradition, Multicultural, Non-religious worldview, Faith community, Symbol, Reflection, Acceptance</p>				



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Substantive Knowledge					
Autumn 2					
Identity and Belonging					
<p><i>Pupils will explore the theme of identity and belonging within a non-religious community, following a character named Rachel. Pupils will learn how people who do not follow a religion—such as Humanists—find meaning, purpose, and community through shared values like kindness, fairness, and respect. The unit will also introduce the LGBTQ+ community as an important part of the wider society, helping pupils understand how identity can include aspects such as gender and sexuality, and how these intersect with ideas of inclusion and belonging. Pupils will reflect on their own identities and values, consider what makes them feel they belong, and explore how we can all help create communities that are respectful, accepting, and inclusive of everyone, regardless of belief or background. Pupils will aim to develop empathy, open-mindedness, and a deeper understanding of the diversity within both religious and non-religious worldviews.</i></p>					
	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6	Stage 7&8	Stage 9&10
<b>Knowledge</b>	<p><b>Not everyone belongs to a religion.</b> <i>Some people identify as atheist, agnostic, or humanist, meaning they do not follow a specific religion.</i></p> <p><b>People can have values, communities, and identities without being religious.</b> <i>Humanists believe in kindness, fairness, and using reason, and they often join groups or communities that share these values.</i></p> <p><b>Kindness and helping others are important values for many non-religious people.</b> <i>Many non-religious people volunteer at charities or support causes like environmental protection because they believe in doing good.</i></p> <p><b>Belonging means being part of groups that are important to us.</b> <i>Someone might feel they belong to a family, a friendship group, a sports team, or a local community group that shares their interests and values.</i></p>	<p><b>Humanism is a non-religious worldview.</b> <i>Humanists do not follow a god or religious texts but focus on human reason and ethics to guide their lives.</i></p> <p><b>Humanists believe in living good lives through reason, empathy, and shared values.</b> <i>Humanists use logic and compassion to make decisions, such as helping others or standing up for fairness.</i></p> <p><b>People often find identity through shared values, not just religion.</b> <i>Someone might identify as a humanist because they care deeply about equality and kindness, even if they don't follow a religion.</i></p> <p><b>Everyone has the right to be treated equally and with respect.</b> <i>Humanists believe that all people, regardless of background or beliefs, deserve fairness and dignity in society.</i></p>	<p><b>Not everyone follows a religion, but many live meaningful, value-driven lives.</b> <i>Some people find purpose through friendships, creativity, or helping others, even if they don't belong to a religious group.</i></p> <p><b>Identity includes gender, beliefs, background, and sexuality.</b> <i>A person's identity might include being a woman, believing in kindness, coming from a particular culture, and identifying as bisexual.</i></p> <p><b>LGBTQ+ describes different identities that are part of who some people are.</b> <i>LGBTQ+ includes people who may be lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer, or have other identities related to gender and sexuality.</i></p> <p><b>People find belonging in inclusive and respectful communities.</b> <i>Someone might feel they belong in a school club, a family, or an online group where everyone is accepted and respected for who they are.</i></p>	<p><b>Humanist values include reason, compassion, and human rights.</b> <i>Humanists use logical thinking to solve problems, show kindness to others, and support equal rights for everyone.</i></p> <p><b>Standing up for others, including LGBTQ+ people, is important.</b> <i>This could mean defending a classmate who is being bullied for their identity or speaking out for equal treatment.</i></p> <p><b>Everyone deserves to be accepted for who they are.</b> <i>People should be welcomed and valued whether they are different in gender, sexuality, culture, or beliefs.</i></p> <p><b>Non-religious and LGBTQ+ people may face challenges, so inclusion matters.</b> <i>Sometimes non-religious or LGBTQ+ individuals might feel left out or misunderstood, so creating supportive environments helps everyone feel safe and respected.</i></p>	<p><b>People find identity and belonging through both religious and non-religious ways.</b> <i>Someone might feel connected through their faith, like Sikhism, or through shared humanist values and friendships.</i></p> <p><b>People with different beliefs and identities can live together respectfully.</b> <i>Neighbours, classmates, or coworkers may have different religions, sexualities, or cultures but still treat each other with kindness and respect.</i></p> <p><b>Society can be more inclusive of everyone, no matter their belief, gender, or sexuality.</b> <i>Schools, workplaces, and communities can celebrate diversity by allowing people to express who they are safely and openly.</i></p> <p><b>Everyone can share their own views on identity and belonging to help create inclusion.</b> <i>In class discussions, students can talk about their experiences and listen to others to understand different perspectives and build respect.</i></p>
<b>Key Vocab</b>	<p>Identity, belonging, non-religious, community, Humanism, Humanist, values, empathy, fairness, kindness, reason, inclusion, equality, acceptance, respect, diversity, LGBTQ+, gender, sexuality, Pride, rights, freedom, worldview, belief, commitment, support, understanding, celebration, choice, family, friendship, individuality, expression, challenge, voice, safe space, ally, reflection, compassion</p>				



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Substantive Knowledge					
Term	Spring 1				
Key Topic	<u>Life Journey</u> <i>This unit explores Sikhism through the theme of life's journey, using the character of Rabinder to guide pupils through key stages and beliefs in a Sikh's life. Pupils will learn about important Sikh ceremonies, values, and practices such as Naam Karan (naming ceremony), Amrit Sanskar (initiation), marriage, and funeral rites. Pupils will develop a deeper understanding of how faith shape's identity, community, and life choices. The unit encourages reflection on similarities and differences between life journeys in different faiths, promoting empathy, respect, and a broader spiritual awareness.</i>				
	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6	Stage 7&8	Stage 9&10
Knowledge	<p><b>Sikhism is a religion and Sikhs believe in one God.</b> <i>Sikhs believe in Waheguru, the one God who is loving, formless, and present everywhere.</i></p> <p><b>Sikh naming ceremony is called Naam Karan.</b> <i>At Naam Karan, the baby's name is chosen by opening the Guru Granth Sahib (holy book) and picking the first word on the page to guide the child's identity.</i></p> <p><b>Sikh families celebrate special moments like birthdays and other celebrations.</b> <i>Families may celebrate birthdays with prayers, sharing food, and gatherings at home or in the Gurdwara.</i></p> <p><b>Sikhs worship in a special place called a Gurdwara.</b> <i>In the Gurdwara, Sikhs listen to hymns, read from the Guru Granth Sahib, and share Langar, the free community meal.</i></p>	<p><b>Sikh birth ceremonies like Naam Karan and early life celebrations are important in Sikhism.</b> <i>During Naam Karan, a baby's name is chosen by opening the Guru Granth Sahib randomly and selecting the first word on the page. Families celebrate with prayers and community gatherings.</i></p> <p><b>Sikh wedding ceremonies show the significance of marriage in Sikh life.</b> <i>The Anand Karaj ceremony takes place in a Gurdwara, where the couple walks around the Guru Granth Sahib four times, symbolizing their journey together in faith and life.</i></p> <p><b>Sikhism has simple ideas about death and remembrance.</b> <i>Sikhs believe in the cycle of reincarnation and that the soul moves on after death. Funerals include prayers and hymns to help the soul find peace.</i></p> <p><b>Sikhs celebrate festivals such as Vaisakhi and come together as a community.</b> <i>Vaisakhi marks the Sikh New Year and the creation of the Khalsa. Sikhs gather at Gurdwaras for prayer, music, and sharing Langar.</i></p> <p><b>Sikh ceremonies mark important life stages.</b> <i>Naming, marriage, and funeral</i></p>	<p><b>Sikh rites of passage include birth (Naam Karan), initiation (Amrit Sanskar), marriage, and death rites.</b> <i>Naam Karan is the naming ceremony, Amrit Sanskar is the initiation ceremony where Sikhs join the Khalsa, marriage is celebrated through the Anand Karaj, and death rites include prayers to guide the soul.</i></p> <p><b>These ceremonies have special meanings and are important in Sikh life.</b> <i>Each ceremony marks a key moment in a Sikh's life, reinforcing faith, community bonds, and spiritual growth.</i></p> <p><b>Rabinder's experiences show what these rites mean to him and his community.</b> <i>Rabinder might describe how his Amrit Sanskar ceremony helped him feel connected to Sikh identity and community values.</i></p> <p><b>Key Sikh celebrations like Vaisakhi and Gurburabs are important festivals for Sikhs.</b> <i>Vaisakhi celebrates the founding of the Khalsa, while Gurburabs honor the birthdays of the Sikh Gurus with prayer, music, and communal meals.</i></p> <p><b>Sikhs mark the end of life with special rites and remember those who have died.</b> <i>Funerals include reading from the Guru Granth Sahib and singing hymns to help the</i></p>	<p><b>Sikh rites of passage include birth (Naam Karan), initiation (Amrit Sanskar), marriage, and death rites.</b> <i>At Naam Karan, a baby is named by randomly opening the Guru Granth Sahib. Amrit Sanskar is the ceremony where Sikhs join the Khalsa by drinking sweetened water stirred with a sword. Marriage ceremonies involve walking around the Guru Granth Sahib four times, and death rites include prayers to support the soul's journey.</i></p> <p><b>Sikhs believe in reincarnation and liberation, which shape their ideas about life, death, and the afterlife.</b> <i>Sikhs believe that the soul is reborn until it achieves liberation (Mukti) through living a good life and remembering God.</i></p> <p><b>Sikh celebrations and community gatherings have social and spiritual importance.</b> <i>During Vaisakhi, Sikhs not only celebrate the new year but also strengthen community bonds by sharing Langar and attending prayers together.</i></p> <p><b>Sikhs have beliefs and practices about life and death that guide how they live.</b> <i>Knowing life is a cycle encourages Sikhs to live honestly, serve others, and remain humble to prepare for the soul's journey after death.</i></p>	<p><b>Sikh rites of passage shape personal identity and community belonging.</b> <i>Going through the Amrit Sanskar ceremony connects Sikhs to the Khalsa community and strengthens their sense of belonging and identity.</i></p> <p><b>Sikh teachings guide life's journey through birth, initiation, marriage, and death rites.</b> <i>The teachings of the Gurus encourage Sikhs to live honestly and compassionately, reflected in ceremonies like Naam Karan for birth and Anand Karaj for marriage.</i></p> <p><b>Sikh beliefs influence life choices and how people respond to death.</b> <i>Belief in reincarnation encourages Sikhs to live morally and accept death as part of a soul's journey rather than an end.</i></p> <p><b>Sikh life ceremonies and celebrations have similarities and differences.</b> <i>Both birth and marriage ceremonies involve prayers and community gathering, but marriage includes specific rituals like walking around the Guru Granth Sahib.</i></p> <p><b>There are important discussions about rites of passage in Sikhism, including modern changes and cultural meaning.</b> <i>Some Sikh families adapt traditional ceremonies to fit modern life, like choosing</i></p>



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		<i>ceremonies help Sikhs mark key moments and connect with their faith and community.</i>	<i>soul find peace, while families gather to remember the person's life and values.</i>		<i>less formal celebrations or including LGBTQ+ members in rites.</i>
<b>Key Vocab</b>	Waheguru, Sikhism, Gurdwara, Guru Granth Sahib, Khanda, 5 Ks, Naam Karan, Amrit Sanskar, Anand Karaj, Langar, Vaisakhi, Gurburab, Seva, Sangat, Mukti, Reincarnation, Hukam, Rites of Passage, Ceremony, Birth, Marriage, Death, Celebration, Prayer, Initiation, Community, Equality, Service, Respect, Tradition, Festival, Pilgrimage				

	<b>Substantive Knowledge</b>
<b>Term</b>	<b>Spring 2</b>
<b>Key Topic</b>	<b><u>Life Journey</u></b>



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<p>Pupils will explore the universal human experience of life's journey, including significant milestones such as birth, celebrations, marriage, and death through a non-religious perspective. Pupils explore and reflect on how different people—whether religious or non-religious find meaning in these important life events. Through a variety of stories, activities, and discussions, pupils will consider the ways communities come together to celebrate, remember, and support each other during these key moments.</p>					
	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6	Stage 7&8	Stage 9&10
Knowledge	<p><b>People are born, have celebrations, and say goodbye when someone dies.</b>  <i>Even without religious beliefs, families may hold parties for births and birthdays and gatherings to remember loved ones after they die.</i></p> <p><b>Birthdays are special and often celebrated with family and friends.</b>  <i>People might have a cake, give presents, and spend time together to celebrate someone's birthday.</i></p> <p><b>Families celebrate important moments in different ways.</b>  <i>Some families might have a picnic, others might go out for a meal, or simply spend quality time together.</i></p> <p><b>Celebrations can make us feel happy.</b>  <i>Singing "Happy Birthday," sharing food, and playing games can bring joy and a sense of togetherness.</i></p> <p><b>Funerals can make us feel sad.</b>  <i>Saying goodbye to someone we love can be difficult, and funerals give people a chance to express their feelings and support each other.</i></p>	<p><b>Families and communities celebrate births, birthdays, and other events in different ways.</b>  <i>Some families throw big parties, others have small gatherings or meaningful rituals like planting a tree to mark a birth.</i></p> <p><b>People have different traditions for marking life events like funerals and memorials.</b>  <i>Some might hold a formal funeral, others might have a simple gathering or create a memory book to honour the person who died.</i></p> <p><b>Celebrations and rituals help people share feelings and memories.</b>  <i>Singing songs, telling stories, or lighting candles at celebrations or memorials helps people connect emotionally and remember special moments.</i></p> <p><b>Everyone has their own experiences of celebrations and times of loss.</b>  <i>Some may find comfort in large gatherings, while others prefer quiet reflection or private remembrance.</i></p>	<p><b>Life celebrations like naming ceremonies, weddings, and anniversaries have special meanings.</b>  <i>A naming ceremony might welcome a new baby into the family, weddings celebrate the commitment between two people, and anniversaries remember important milestones together.</i></p> <p><b>Different cultures and people mark the end of life with funerals and remembrance activities.</b>  <i>Some might have a traditional funeral service, others may hold a memorial walk or plant a tree in memory of the person who has died.</i></p> <p><b>Life events help people feel connected to their family and community.</b>  <i>Celebrating birthdays or weddings often brings family and friends together, strengthening relationships and shared memories.</i></p> <p><b>People can feel happy during celebrations and sad during grief, and others can show support.</b>  <i>At celebrations, people share joy through laughter and gifts; during times of loss, friends and family may offer hugs, kind words, or simply listen.</i></p>	<p><b>Birth, coming of age, marriage, and death are marked in many different ways in cultures and beliefs, including non-religious ones.</b>  <i>Some families might celebrate a baby's arrival with a party, a teenager's coming of age with a special ceremony, weddings with a formal event, and funerals with either religious or secular gatherings.</i></p> <p><b>Celebrations and funerals have different meanings in different traditions.</b>  <i>A funeral in one culture might focus on mourning and prayer, while another might celebrate the person's life with music and storytelling.</i></p> <p><b>Ceremonies and rituals help people feel who they are and belong to a community.</b>  <i>A graduation ceremony can help students feel proud of their achievements and connected to their school community.</i></p> <p><b>It is important to be kind and respectful because people experience life events in different ways.</b>  <i>Some may find comfort in talking about their feelings after a loss, while others may prefer quiet reflection; both responses deserve understanding and respect.</i></p>	<p><b>Life's milestones and ceremonies help people find meaning and cope with change.</b>  <i>Graduations mark moving on to a new stage in life, helping people feel proud and ready for change; funerals help families say goodbye and begin healing.</i></p> <p><b>Memory, storytelling, and symbols are important in celebrations and mourning.</b>  <i>Sharing stories about a loved one at a memorial or using symbols like candles and flowers helps people remember and honour important moments.</i></p> <p><b>People's personal beliefs affect how they respond to birth, marriage, and death.</b>  <i>Some might see birth as a spiritual blessing, marriage as a sacred bond, and death as a transition, while others may view these events in secular or personal ways.</i></p> <p><b>Rituals raise important questions about wellbeing and community.</b>  <i>Ceremonies often encourage people to think about their role in supporting others, the meaning of life, and how communities can help during difficult times.</i></p>
Key Vocab	<p>Birth, Naming ceremony, Celebration, Birthday, Wedding, Marriage, Anniversary, Funeral, Memorial, Life journey, Rite of passage, Ceremony, Tradition, Community, Family, Support, Memory, Grief, Loss, Feelings, Respect, Empathy, Culture, Symbol, Storytelling, Coping, Identity, Milestone, coming of age, Gathering, Tribute</p>				

Substantive Knowledge



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Term	Summer 1				
Key Topic	<u>Values and Morality</u>				
	<p>Pupils will explore values and morality looking at Sikh artist Sandeep Johal. Pupils will examine how Johal uses her vibrant artwork to express core Sikh beliefs such as equality, service (Seva), and faith in one God (Waheguru). Through studying her art, pupils will reflect on how personal and religious values influence choices and actions. Pupils are to consider their own values and how these guide their behaviour, while fostering respect for different faiths and cultures. Engaging with Johal's work provides a unique opportunity to explore the connection between creativity, identity, and morality in a meaningful and accessible way.</p>				
	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6	Stage 7&8	Stage 9&10
Knowledge	<p><b>People show what is important to them through pictures and colours.</b> A Sikh artist might use the colour orange, which symbolizes courage and sacrifice, or include images of the Khanda symbol to express faith and identity.</p> <p><b>Sikh symbols in art represent special beliefs for Sikh people.</b> The Khanda (double-edged sword) in artwork represents divine knowledge and the balance between spiritual and worldly duties.</p> <p><b>Kindness, fairness, and sharing are important values.</b> Artwork showing people sharing food or helping others reflects Sikh teachings about seva (selfless service) and equality.</p> <p><b>Pictures that show caring and helping others can express feelings.</b> A painting of people working together in the Langar (community kitchen) expresses compassion and community spirit.</p>	<p><b>Sandeep Johal uses bright colours and symbols to show Sikh values like equality and kindness.</b> Johal might use vibrant oranges and blues alongside symbols like the Khanda to highlight courage and unity in his paintings.</p> <p><b>Sikh ideas about helping others, called Seva, are shown in Sikh artwork.</b> Artwork may depict people cooking and serving food in the Langar, illustrating the Sikh practice of selfless service.</p> <p><b>Values like equality, kindness, and helping others are important for how people live and treat each other.</b> These values encourage Sikhs to treat everyone fairly and support those in need, both in their communities and beyond.</p> <p><b>People can create artwork inspired by values such as friendship and fairness.</b> Students might draw scenes of friends sharing or helping each other to express these important values visually.</p>	<p><b>Sikh beliefs in one God, Waheguru, and equality are shown in Sandeep Johal's art.</b> Johal might use a single light or symbol in his paintings to represent Waheguru's presence everywhere, and images of people standing together to show equality.</p> <p><b>Seva means selfless service and helps guide how people make good choices.</b> Johal's art might show community members volunteering in the Langar, reflecting the Sikh value of helping others without expecting anything in return.</p> <p><b>Johal's art helps people understand Sikh values and identity.</b> His paintings can include Sikh symbols and scenes of communal harmony to teach viewers about Sikh beliefs and culture.</p> <p><b>People's own values influence how they act.</b> Someone who values kindness may choose to help friends in need or stand up for fairness in their school or community.</p>	<p><b>Sandeep Johal's art shows Sikh teachings about equality, community, and faith.</b> Johal's paintings might depict people from different backgrounds sharing a meal together, symbolizing Sikh beliefs in equality and community spirit.</p> <p><b>Art can be used to express ideas and tell stories in different cultures.</b> A painting might tell the story of a festival like Vaisakhi or illustrate moral lessons common across cultures, such as kindness or bravery.</p> <p><b>Sikh values in Johal's art can be compared with values from people's own lives or other traditions.</b> Students can compare Johal's focus on equality with similar values in their own family or other religions like Christianity or Humanism.</p> <p><b>Creativity helps people live out their beliefs and values every day.</b> Making art, music, or writing can help people express what they believe in and share important messages about kindness and fairness.</p>	<p><b>Johal's art helps people learn more about the Sikh faith.</b> His paintings often include Sikh symbols and stories, helping viewers understand Sikh beliefs and practices like the importance of community and equality.</p> <p><b>Sikh moral values connect to big ideas about fairness and respect.</b> The value of equality in Sikhism teaches that everyone should be treated fairly, no matter their background or identity.</p> <p><b>Art and religion together shape how people and communities understand who they are.</b> Art in Sikhism, like Johal's work, expresses religious stories and values, helping Sikhs feel connected to their faith and community identity.</p>
Key Vocab	Sikhism, Waheguru, Equality, Seva, Morality, Values, Kindness, Fairness, Community, Faith, Service, Identity, Symbol, Khanda, Creativity, Art, Expression, Culture, Respect, Friendship, Selfless, Belief, Storytelling, Social justice, Colour, Emotion, Inspiration				

### Substantive Knowledge



# Cambridge Park Academy

Character - Preparation - Achievement

Term	Summer 2				
Key Topic	<u>Values and Morality</u>				
	<i>Pupils will explore the theme of charity and kindness, looking at Marcus Rashford, a non-religious campaigner from the UK. Pupils will learn about how Marcus used his voice and actions to bring about change and help vulnerable children in his community. Pupils will reflect on the values of fairness, compassion, and standing up for others, and to consider how they can make a positive difference in their own lives. Pupils will develop an understanding of charity as a shared human value.</i>				
	Stage 4	Stage 5	Stage 6	Stage 7&8	Stage 9&10
<b>Knowledge</b>	<p><b>Charity means helping others who need support.</b> <i>Charity can include giving food to those who are hungry or raising money for people who need medical care.</i></p> <p><b>People can be kind and help others in their own lives.</b> <i>Helping a friend with their homework or listening to someone who feels sad are ways to show kindness every day.</i></p> <p><b>Helping others can make us feel good and is important.</b> <i>Volunteering at a local shelter or donating clothes can give us a sense of happiness and make a positive difference.</i></p> <p><b>Marcus Rashford does charity work to help people.</b> <i>Marcus Rashford campaigns to provide free meals for children in need and raises awareness about poverty.</i></p>	<p><b>Marcus Rashford helps children who do not have enough food.</b> <i>He worked with the government to provide free school meals to children during holidays, so they don't go hungry.</i></p> <p><b>Kindness and fairness are important when helping others.</b> <i>Treating everyone equally and listening to their needs helps make sure help is given in a fair and caring way.</i></p> <p><b>People can show kindness and support in many ways in their community.</b> <i>Helping elderly neighbours with shopping, volunteering at local charities, or simply offering a friendly smile are all ways to show kindness.</i></p> <p><b>Everyone has times when they have helped or been helped by others.</b> <i>A child might have helped a friend learn to read, or been comforted by family when feeling sad.</i></p>	<p><b>Marcus Rashford's charity work helps people in need.</b> <i>Rashford's campaigns have helped provide meals and support to families struggling with food poverty.</i></p> <p><b>Fairness, compassion, and standing up for others are important values.</b> <i>Treating people equally, showing kindness, and speaking out against unfairness are ways these values are shown in everyday life.</i></p> <p><b>Charity can make a positive difference in society.</b> <i>Charities that provide food banks or shelters help reduce poverty and improve community wellbeing.</i></p> <p><b>People can take action to help others in their own community.</b> <i>Organising a food drive at school or volunteering at a local charity are ways to make a positive impact.</i></p>	<p><b>Marcus Rashford's campaign helps reduce child poverty in the UK.</b> <i>His efforts led to the government providing free meals for children during school holidays to ensure they don't go hungry.</i></p> <p><b>Values like justice and empathy make people want to help others.</b> <i>Feeling sorry for someone who is struggling and believing everyone deserves fairness motivates people to volunteer or donate.</i></p> <p><b>There are many different charities in the UK that help in different ways.</b> <i>Some charities provide food banks, others support homeless people, and some help animals or the environment.</i></p> <p><b>Everyone has responsibilities and can help make things fair and kind.</b> <i>Students can include others in games, speak kindly to classmates, and stand up against bullying to create a fair environment.</i></p>	<p><b>Individuals and communities help promote social justice and charity, like Marcus Rashford does.</b> <i>Marcus Rashford uses his platform to campaign for free school meals, while community groups organize food drives and fundraisers to support local families.</i></p> <p><b>People living in poverty face challenges that charity work tries to help with.</b> <i>Families may struggle to afford enough food, warm clothing, or safe housing, so charities provide meals, clothing donations, and shelter.</i></p> <p><b>Activism and advocacy are important for creating social change.</b> <i>Activists write to government leaders or organize peaceful protests to raise awareness about issues like child poverty or climate change.</i></p> <p><b>Fairness and kindness help people make a positive impact in their communities.</b> <i>Treating everyone equally and offering help without expecting anything back encourages a stronger, more supportive community.</i></p>
<b>Key Vocab</b>	Charity, Kindness, Compassion, Fairness, Helping, Support, Campaign, Food poverty, Community, Activism, Justice, Empathy, Social change, Vulnerable, Advocate, Inspire, Change, Equality, Sharing, Responsibility, Generosity, Volunteer, Fundraising, Impact, Voice				


## Disciplinary Knowledge



# Cambridge Park Academy

Character - Preparation - Achievement

In Religious Education (RE), disciplinary knowledge is the understanding of how we learn about religion and worldviews — not just what people believe and do, but how we explore, question, and interpret those beliefs and practices. It helps pupils think about how we know what we know, and how people make sense of their beliefs and experiences.

Stage 4	Strands	Stage 5	Stage 6	Stage 7&8	Stage 9&10
<p><b>Understanding Ourselves and Others</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Begin to talk about their own feelings, likes, and dislikes, and recognise that others may feel differently.</li> <li>Show increasing awareness of how actions affect others,</li> <li>Begin to understand the importance of kindness, sharing.</li> <li>Describe special times, people, and celebrations in their own lives.</li> <li>Begin to show curiosity about the beliefs and traditions of others.</li> <li>Begin to understand that people belong to different families, cultures, and faith groups,</li> <li>Begin to value differences in beliefs, appearances, and ways of life.</li> <li>Recognise some religious and cultural symbols (e.g. a cross, a mosque, candles)</li> <li>Begin to talk about why symbols are important to some people.</li> <li>Children can name people in their lives who help them stay safe and healthy</li> <li>Begin to understand the need for personal hygiene, good eating habits, and rest.</li> <li>Begin to talk about things that cause worry</li> <li>Know how to make simple safe choices at home and school.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Theology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pupils will identify key religious beliefs and symbols.</li> <li>Pupils will begin to understand what religious people believe about God, the world, and how to live.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Questions</u></p> <p>What do people believe about God in this religion?</p> <p>Why do people tell stories about their faith?</p> <p>What does this symbol mean to believers?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pupils will describe important religious teachings and stories and explain their meanings.</li> <li>Pupils will explore how beliefs influence how people live and make choices.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Questions</u></p> <p>What does this religious story teach us about how to live?</p> <p>How do believers show their faith in everyday life?</p> <p>Why is this teaching important to people who follow this religion?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pupils will explain some core religious beliefs and ideas from different faiths.</li> <li>Pupils will make connections between beliefs, teachings, and practices.</li> <li>Pupils will reflect on how beliefs can shape people's values and actions</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Questions</u></p> <p>How do different religions describe God or ultimate reality?</p> <p>How do beliefs influence the way people behave?</p> <p>Can one religious belief be understood in different ways?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pupils will analyse religious beliefs and teachings and consider different interpretations within a tradition.</li> <li>Pupils will evaluate how theological ideas influence individuals and communities.</li> <li>Pupils will compare beliefs across religions thoughtfully</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Questions</u></p> <p>How do religious teachings explain the purpose of life?</p> <p>What are some different interpretations of a key religious idea?</p> <p>How do beliefs affect the way communities live together?</p>	
	<p><b>Sociology</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pupils will describe how religious people celebrate important events.</li> <li>Pupils will identify how religion influences people's lives and communities.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Questions</u></p> <p>What do people do during this festival or ceremony?</p> <p>How does religion help people in their community?</p> <p>Why do people come together to celebrate?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pupils will explore different religious practices and rituals and their social meanings.</li> <li>Pupils will explain how religion helps people feel part of a community.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Questions</u></p> <p>What is the meaning of this religious ritual?</p> <p>How does being part of a religious group help people?</p> <p>How do people in this community show kindness and support?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pupils will investigate how religious groups organise their lives and support one another.</li> <li>Pupils will compare religious communities and how they live out their beliefs socially.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Questions</u></p> <p>How do religious communities organise their lives?</p> <p>What are some similarities and differences between these religious groups?</p> <p>How does religion affect people's identity and sense of belonging?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pupils will analyse the impact of religion on culture and society.</li> <li>Pupils will examine issues such as identity, belonging, and diversity within religious communities.</li> <li>Pupils will reflect on how social factors influence religious beliefs and practices.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Questions</u></p> <p>How does religion influence culture and society?</p> <p>What challenges do religious communities face today?</p> <p>How does religion promote respect for diversity?</p>	



# Cambridge Park Academy

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	<p><b>Philosophy</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pupils will discuss basic moral questions, such as “What is kindness?” or “Why should we share?”</li> <li>Pupils will express their ideas about right and wrong.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Questions</u></p> <p>Why should we help other people?          What is right and wrong?          How do you decide what is fair?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pupils will explore questions about meaning, such as “What makes life special?”</li> <li>Pupils will consider different answers to moral questions and ideas about how to live.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Questions</u></p> <p>What makes life special?          Why do people believe in different things?          How should we treat others?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pupils will reflect on big questions about life, death, and purpose.</li> <li>Pupils will examine different viewpoints on moral dilemmas and ethical choices.</li> <li>Pupils will develop reasoned arguments about values and beliefs.</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Questions</u></p> <p>What happens after we die?          How do people decide what is good or bad?          Can there be more than one right answer to a moral question?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pupils will analyse philosophical questions relating to existence, ethics, and belief.</li> <li>Pupils will debate complex moral issues and reflect critically on their own and others’ viewpoints.</li> <li>Pupils will evaluate how beliefs shape people’s understanding of the world and behaviour</li> </ul> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Questions</u></p> <p>Why do people believe or not believe in God?          What responsibilities do we have to each other?          How do our beliefs shape the way we live?</p>
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