

RE Curriculum Long Term Planning

		Term 1	Term 2	Term 3
Year 7	Big Idea	<p>Christianity</p> <p>How did religion develop over time? What are the key beliefs, teachings and practices in Christianity?</p>	<p>Judaism</p> <p>What are the key beliefs, teachings and practices in Judaism?</p>	<p>Islam</p> <p>What are the key beliefs, teachings and practices in Islam?</p>
	Key knowledge and skills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key events in religious history, including Christianity's spread and denominations. Core Christian beliefs, teachings of Jesus, the Bible, and rituals. • Understand early religions like animism and their influence on later faiths. • How context shaped religions, including social and political factors. • Assess key figures' impact, especially Jesus and the apostles. • Link historical events to changes in beliefs, practices, and structures. • Compare Christianity's development with other world religions over time. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Judaism's history, beliefs, key figures, and major events. • Understand core beliefs, including God's oneness, the covenant, and the Torah. • Jewish practices, such as Shabbat, kosher laws, and festivals. • Examine key figures' roles, like Moses and Abraham, in shaping Judaism. • Judaism's context, its ties to other religions, and its influence on Christianity and Islam. • Recognise how practices shape identity and Jewish community life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explore core Islamic beliefs: Tawhid, Prophets, Qur'an, Five Pillars. • Study Prophet Muhammad's teachings and the role of the Qur'an and Hadith. • Understand key practices: prayer, fasting, charity, pilgrimage, and faith declaration. • Examine religious roles and festivals, including mosques, imams, Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha. • Explore Islam's influence on other religions and its impact on identity and community. • Compare Islamic beliefs with Judaism and Christianity.
	End Point	<p>Explain how Christianity developed over time and identify key events that influenced its growth.</p> <p>Discuss the major beliefs, teachings, and practices in Christianity and how they influence Christians and how they have evolved over time. Compare and contrast</p>	<p>Identify the key beliefs, teachings, and practices in Judaism and explain their significance in Jewish life. Discuss how Jewish practices, such as Shabbat and festivals, contribute to Jewish identity and community. Compare and contrast Jewish</p>	<p>Identify and explain the key beliefs, teachings, and practices in Islam, focusing on the Five Pillars and their significance. Discuss the role of Islamic teachings in shaping the moral and spiritual lives of Muslims. Compare and contrast Islamic beliefs with those of other world religions, particularly Judaism and Christianity.</p>



		different Christian denominations e.g., Catholicism and Protestantism.	beliefs with those of other world religions, particularly Christianity and Islam.				
Year 8	Big Idea	Christianity How did religion develop over time? What are the key beliefs, teachings and practices in Christianity?	Judaism What are the key beliefs, teachings and practices in Judaism?	Islam What are the key beliefs, teachings and practices in Islam?	Hinduism What are the key beliefs, teachings and practices in Hinduism?	Buddhism What are the key beliefs, teachings and practices in Buddhism?	Sikhism What are the key beliefs, teachings and practices in Sikhism?
	Key Knowledge and skills	Key events in religious history, including Christianity's spread and denominations. Core Christian beliefs, teachings of Jesus, the Bible, and rituals. Understand early religions like animism and their influence on later faiths. How context shaped religions, including social and political factors. Assess key figures' impact, especially Jesus and the apostles.	Judaism's history, beliefs, key figures, and major events. Understand core beliefs, including God's oneness, the covenant, and the Torah. Jewish practices, such as Shabbat, kosher laws, and festivals. Examine key figures' roles, like Moses and Abraham, in shaping Judaism. Judaism's context, its ties to other religions, and its influence on Christianity and Islam.	Explore core Islamic beliefs: Tawhid, Prophets, Qur'an, Five Pillars. Study Prophet Muhammad's teachings and the role of the Qur'an and Hadith. Understand key practices: prayer, fasting, charity, pilgrimage, and faith declaration. Examine religious roles and festivals, including mosques, imams, Eid al-Fitr and Eid al-Adha. Explore Islam's influence on other religions and its	Exploring Core Beliefs: Pupils study Brahman as the ultimate reality and how the Trimurti (Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva) express its attributes, using structured writing to explain theological concepts. Practices and Worship: Pupils learn about the significance of mandirs and puja in Hindu spirituality and community life, supported by reflective writing tasks.	Life and Teachings of the Buddha: Pupils explore Siddhartha Gautama's journey to enlightenment and the significance of his teachings. Core Beliefs and Practices: Pupils study the Four Noble Truths, the Eightfold Path, and concepts like karma, samsara, and nirvana alongside practices such as meditation, mindfulness, and worship. Festivals and Community: Pupils learn about Buddhist festivals like Vesak and	Foundations of Sikhism: Pupils explore the life of Guru Nanak and the significance of the Ten Gurus in shaping Sikh beliefs and values. Core Beliefs and Symbols: Pupils learn about Waheguru (the One God) and the Five Ks as expressions of Sikh identity and commitment. Practices and Community Life: Pupils study key practices such as seva (selfless service), worship in the gurdwara, and langar (communal kitchen).



	<p>Link historical events to changes in beliefs, practices, and structures. Compare Christianity's development with other world religions over time.</p>	<p>Recognise how practices shape identity and Jewish community life.</p>	<p>impact on identity and community. Compare Islamic beliefs with Judaism and Christianity.</p>	<p>Women and Social Norms: The role of women in Hinduism is examined through historical and modern lenses, considering the impact of cultural and societal expectations. History, Diaspora, and Festivals: Pupils investigate the spread of Hinduism to Britain, the effects of colonisation, and the importance of festivals like Diwali and Holi in shaping identity and community.</p>	<p>their role in spiritual and communal life. Ethics and Comparison: Pupils analyse how Buddhist teachings influence ethical decision-making and compare Buddhist views on life and morality with other world religions.</p>	
End Point	<p>Explain how Christianity developed over time and identify key events that influenced its growth. Discuss the major beliefs, teachings, and practices in Christianity and how they influence</p>	<p>Identify the key beliefs, teachings, and practices in Judaism and explain their significance in Jewish life. Discuss how Jewish practices, such as Shabbat and festivals, contribute to Jewish identity and</p>	<p>Identify and explain the key beliefs, teachings, and practices in Islam, focusing on the Five Pillars and their significance. Discuss the role of Islamic teachings in shaping the moral and spiritual lives of Muslims. Compare</p>	<p>Pupils can identify and explain the key beliefs, teachings, and practices in Hinduism, focusing on concepts such as Brahman, the Trimurti, and puja. Discuss the role of women in Hinduism and how it has evolved over</p>	<p>Pupils can identify and explain the key beliefs, teachings, and practices in Buddhism, focusing on the Four Noble Truths and the Eightfold Path. Evaluate the role of meditation and mindfulness in Buddhist practice.</p>	<p>Pupils can identify and explain the key beliefs, teachings, and practices in Sikhism, focusing on the concept of Waheguru and the Five Ks. Discuss the significance of seva and langar in Sikhism and their impact on equality and social</p>



	Christians and how they have evolved over time. Compare and contrast different Christian denominations e.g., Catholicism and Protestantism.	community. Compare and contrast Jewish beliefs with those of other world religions, particularly Christianity and Islam.	and contrast Islamic beliefs with those of other world religions, particularly Judaism and Christianity.	time. Evaluate the impact of colonisation on Hindu beliefs and practices. Compare Hindu beliefs with those of other world religions, focusing on similarities and differences.	Compare Buddhist beliefs and practices with those of other world religions, focusing on the concept of ethical living.	cohesion. Compare Sikh beliefs and practices with those of other world religions, particularly in their emphasis on service and equality.
Year 9	Big Idea	Philosophy and Ethics Pupils explore how philosophy and ethics help us understand right and wrong, shape our values, and guide our decisions.		Crime and Justice Pupils investigate the concept of justice, the reasons for punishment, and the fairness of the justice system		Human Rights Pupils explore key human rights and their application in real-world contexts, including education, religious freedom, LGBTQ+ rights, and protection from discrimination.
	Key Knowledge and skills	Pupils will: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define key philosophical and ethical terms such as ethics, moral compass, values, utilitarianism, and deontology. Apply ethical theories to real-life dilemmas including cheating, finding a lost wallet, and the trolley problem. Reflect on personal values and moral development using structured writing tasks and visual tools like the moral compass template. Use ABC Oracy to construct reasoned arguments, challenge perspectives, and develop critical thinking. 		Pupil Will <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Define justice and its societal role. Learn the four aims of punishment: deterrence, reformation, protection, retribution. Explore causes of crime: poverty, psychological factors, peer pressure. Analyse nature vs nurture using case studies (Twins Study, Cuckoo’s Nest). Evaluate the death penalty through religious and ethical lenses. Examine bias and inequality in sentencing (e.g. white-collar crime, racial bias). Reflect on restorative justice and forgiveness. 		Pupils will Understand the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Human Rights Act. Explore protected characteristics and types of discrimination. Analyse case studies: Alan Turing, Fair Trade farmers, global education barriers. Reflect on inclusion, dignity, and equality through structured writing and discussion. Evaluate ethical trade and sustainability through Fair Trade principles. Consider how rights are upheld or challenged in the UK and globally.

	End Point	<p>Define and use key philosophical and ethical terms such as <i>ethics</i>, <i>values</i>, <i>moral compass</i>, and <i>consequentialism</i> confidently in discussion and writing.</p> <p>Apply ethical theories to real-life dilemmas (e.g. cheating, finding a wallet, the trolley problem) using structured reasoning.</p> <p>Reflect on their own moral development and beliefs through extended writing and oracy tasks.</p> <p>Recognise how philosophy helps us question our beliefs and understand others' perspectives.</p>	<p>Explain what justice means and why it matters in society. Describe the aims of punishment (deterrence, reformation, protection, retribution) and apply them to real-world examples. Identify causes of crime including poverty, upbringing, mental illness, and addiction, and explore how these impact individuals and communities. Analyse how data (e.g. Twins Study, Cooke's Nest) is used to understand criminal behaviour. Evaluate different types of punishment using religious teachings and ethical reasoning.</p>	<p>Explain the importance of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the Human Rights Act. Understand how democratic processes protect rights and promote fairness. Analyse case studies (e.g. Alan Turing, Fair Trade farmers, global development banks) to explore how rights are upheld or challenged. Evaluate the role and effectiveness of charities and NGOs in promoting human rights. Explore ethical trade and sustainability through Fair Trade products and global development.</p>
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