

**Key Vocabulary for RE and Worldviews**

	Autumn 1	Autum 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
EYFS	<p>Assembly God Pray prayer Amen Church Worship Jesus Special Unique Individual Values Rights</p>	<p>Birthday Gift/present Celebration Decoration Thank you Wedding Christmas, Easter, Harvest Diwali, Ramadan, Eid Chinese New Year Jewish Sukkot, Hanukkah, Rosh Hashanah Journey Christmas Key people in the story: Jesus, Mary, Joseph, Angel, Shepherds, Kings/Wise men Nativity Animals' names – sheep/donkey/camel</p>	<p>Church Worship Pray Service Names and roles of visitors from local church/place of worship Festival names Parish The name of your school's Parish church Sukkot Sukkah</p>	<p>Jesus God's son Miracle Easter Communion Remember Resurrection/came alive again Spring new life blossom, daffodils, frogspawn, birds' eggs etc. cross tomb Good Friday Easter Sunday Resurrection hot cross buns &amp; Easter eggs Qur'an Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) Laylat al-Qadr</p>	<p>Special Precious Artefact Collection Memory</p>	<p>Planet World Plastic Future Citizens Impact Damage Spoil Problem Creation Creator Gifts Care Responsibility Alive Special Unique Animal names etc.</p>

<p>Year 1</p>	<p><b>Create</b> – the act of making something  <b>Creation</b> – something that is made; Christians believe that the world is God’s creation  <b>Creator</b> – a person who creates; Christians believe God is the Creator  <b>Provide</b> – giving something that someone needs  <b>Share</b> – giving to others  <b>Worship</b> – giving your time and attention to something, often used to mean singing or praying to God.  <b>Donate</b> – to give for free  <b>Food Bank</b> – a place where people can go to be given food for free  <b>Thankful / Grateful</b> – saying thank you or appreciating what someone has done for you.  <b>Harvest</b> – a time when people are grateful for the food that they have  <b>Sukkot</b> – the Jewish festival of the harvest</p>	<p><b>Nativity</b> – the occasion of Jesus’ birth  <b>Incarnation</b> – in flesh the concept of God coming to earth as Jesus, God’s Son, who is both fully God and fully human.  <b>Angel</b> – a messenger from God.  <b>Magi</b>, also called wise men, who made a journey by following a miraculous guiding star to Bethlehem, where they worshipped the infant Jesus as the king of the Jews.  <b>Community</b> – a group of people who share things in common (beliefs, location, support network, etc).  <b>Worship</b> – giving your time and attention to something, often used to mean singing or praying to God.  <b>Worship</b> was the response of the wise men when they saw Jesus.</p>	<p><b>Torah</b> – lit. ‘the Law’, but also the name of the Holy book for Jews  <b>Scroll</b> – a long roll of paper  <b>G_d</b> – (see above*) God, the Creator of everything. <b>Moses</b> one of the first leaders of the Jewish people, to whom God gave the Ten Commandments. There are stories about Moses in the Torah.  <b>Ten Commandments</b> the ten rules given by God as a sign of the covenant promise he made with his people, the Jews.  <b>Mitzvot</b> the Hebrew word for rule or commandment  <b>Synagogue</b> the building where Jewish people go to worship God  <b>Ark</b> the special cupboard where the Torah is kept in the synagogue  <b>Tallit</b> prayer shawl, worn over the shoulders, often by Jewish men  <b>Kippot</b> (kippah – plural) ‘dome’, a small dome-shaped hat, worn out of respect for God’s presence  <b>Simchat Torah</b> a joyful festival ‘rejoicing with the Torah’ marking the end of the yearly cycle of Torah readings.</p>	<p><b>Jesus</b> – believed by Christians to be the Son of God. <b>Christians</b> – followers of Jesus  <b>divine</b> – like God  <b>ordinary</b> – an everyday event  <b>extraordinary</b> – a very special event, the opposite of ordinary  <b>Salvation</b> – the Christian belief that Jesus’ death and resurrection have rescued Christians (from the effects of sin)  <b>lifetime</b> – the length of a human life  <b>miracle</b> – an event that is supernatural and can’t be easily explained  <b>disciple</b> – the special name for people who followed Jesus; Jesus had 12 disciples  <b>parable</b> – a story with a hidden meaning, often told by Jesus to teach people something important  <b>community</b> – a group of people who share a common purpose e.g. a school community</p>	<p><b>Allah</b> – the Muslim name for God  <b>Islam</b> – the religion of Muslims  <b>Muslims</b> – followers of the religion of Islam, lit. ‘submitter to God’ •  <b>‘salaam’</b> – an Arabic word, meaning ‘peace’  <b>Prophet</b> – a messenger from God  <b>Muhammad</b> (PBUH)– the Final Prophet of Islam •  <b>PBUH</b> – ‘peace be upon him’, words spoken by Muslims as a mark of respect after a Prophet’s name  <b>Qur’an</b> – lit ‘recitation’; the Holy Book of Islam: words of Allah revealed to Muhammad and written down  <b>Arabic</b> – the language that the Qur’an is written in &amp; spoken in many Muslim countries  <b>Jibreel</b> – the Arabic name for Angel Gabriel, who gave the words of Allah  <b>Respect</b> – to treat something or someone as if it is special or important  <b>Submission</b> – to give way to, or bow down to [in this case, to Allah]  <b>Zakah/Zakat</b> – one of the Five Pillars (duties) of Islam, ‘charity’, or giving to others.</p>	<p><b>Fable</b> – a story that contains a moral, helping people know what’s right and wrong  <b>Parable</b> – a story [told by Jesus] that has a hidden meaning  <b>Moral</b> – relating to what is right and wrong  <b>Message</b> – the big idea within a story  <b>Community</b> – a group of people who have a shared interest  <b>Christians</b> – followers of Jesus, who read the Bible  <b>Muslims</b> – followers of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh), who read the Qur’an  <b>Jewish</b> – people of the Torah  <b>Non-religious</b> – people who don’t believe in a God or following a religion  <b>Hanukkah</b> – the Jewish festival of Light, celebrated in Winter  <b>Purim</b> – a Jewish festival in late Winter / early Spring.</p>
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<p>Year 2</p>	<p><b>Creator</b> – someone who makes something; Christians believe God created everything</p> <p><b>Adjective</b> – a word used to describe what something or someone is like e.g., kind, powerful, loving, caring, etc</p> <p><b>Shepherd</b> – someone who looks after sheep</p>	<p><b>worship</b> – the act of giving to God in prayer, money, time, acts of service etc. <b>place of worship</b> – a building where people go to worship God.</p> <p>Christians go to a church</p> <p><b>‘church’</b> – the building where Christians go to worship God</p> <p><b>‘Church’ – the worldwide Christian community</b></p> <p><b>service</b> – a time of worship, a bit like an assembly; for Christians, often on a Sunday</p> <p><b>service</b> – something that is done to help another person</p> <p><b>Bible</b> – the holy book for Christians, containing stories about Jesus, God the Creator, and God’s relationship with people</p> <p><b>Greatest Commandment</b> – Jesus told his followers that they should ‘Love God’ and ‘Love Others’</p> <p><b>Sermon</b> – a special talk (a bit like a lesson), usually about some verses from the Bible</p>	<p><b>Rest</b> – a break from work <b>Weekend</b> – the days that come at the end of the week, when there is no school!</p> <p><b>Shabbat</b> – the day of rest for Jewish people. Sabbath is another word people use</p> <p><b>Shalom</b> – lit. ‘peace’ Jewish people wish each other ‘Shabbat Shalom’ on Shabbat</p> <p><b>Challah</b> – special plaited bread for Shabbat, there are usually 2 loaves</p> <p><b>Havdalah</b> – the ceremony which marks the end of Shabbat, on Saturday night.</p> <p><b>Kippah</b> – a small cap, often worn by Jewish men and boys</p> <p><b>Creation</b> – the first story in the Torah, when God made the world (and rested on the 7th day)</p> <p><b>Spice box</b> – a small box containing spices to help remember the sweet smell of Shabbat</p>	<p><b>Rescue</b> – the act of being saved from something that might cause harm.</p> <p><b>Forgiveness</b> – the decision to no longer feel angry at someone who has hurt you</p> <p><b>Disciple</b> – one of the 12 special friends of Jesus, who followed Jesus, listened to his teachings and tried to be like him</p> <p><b>Saviour</b> – one of the names that Christians have for Jesus (Jesus in Hebrew is ‘Yeshua’, lit. ‘he saves’)</p> <p><b>Crucifixion</b> – the death of Jesus on a cross</p> <p><b>Resurrection</b> – God bringing Jesus back from death to life.</p> <p><b>Salvation</b> – the Christian belief that Jesus’ death and resurrection have rescued Christians (from the effects of sin)</p>	<p><b>Allah</b> – the Muslim name for God, in Arabic</p> <p><b>Islam</b> – the religion of Muslims, which focuses on the worship of Allah and the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)</p> <p><b>Muslim</b> – a follower of the religion of Islam, lit. ‘submitter to God’</p> <p><b>prayer</b> – connecting with God, often using words</p> <p><b>Arabic</b> – the language that is spoken in many Muslim countries, which is used in Muslim worship</p> <p><b>salah</b> – the Muslim word for prayer</p> <p><b>worship</b> – giving your time and attention to something, which for Muslims, often means praying to Allah</p> <p><b>wudu</b> – the special way that Muslims wash before prayers</p> <p>Makkah – the Holy City of Islam</p> <p><b>Mosque / ‘masjid’</b> – the place of worship for Muslims (lit. ‘house of prostration’)</p>	<p><b>Community</b> people who have a shared interest.</p> <p><b>Christians</b> followers of Jesus, who read the Bible</p> <p><b>Muslims</b> – followers of the Prophet Muhammad pbuh,</p> <p><b>Jewish</b> people of the Torah, following the commandments.</p> <p><b>Non-religious people</b> who don’t believe in a God or following a religion</p> <p><b>Sikh / Sikhi</b> followers of the Gurus</p> <p><b>worship</b> the act of giving your time &amp; attention to someone or something;</p> <p><b>service</b> something that is done to help others.</p> <p><b>charity</b> an organisation that helps and gives to people in different ways</p> <p><b>volunteer</b> someone offering to help without payment or reward.</p> <p><b>langar</b> a community meal prepared by Sikhs.</p> <p><b>gurdwara</b> the place of worship for Sikhs.</p> <p><b>seva / sewa</b> the act of selfless service, in Sikhism &amp; Hinduism</p> <p><b>Vand chako</b> the duty of giving for Sikhs</p> <p><b>Dana</b> generosity (Buddhism &amp; Hinduism)</p> <p><b>metta</b> loving-kindness (Buddhism)</p> <p><b>widow</b> – a woman whose husband has died.</p>
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<p>Year 3</p>	<p><b>Creativity</b> – the act of being creative  <b>Holy Week</b> – the week from Palm Sunday to Easter Sunday</p> <p><b>Crucifix</b> - represents the death of Jesus.</p> <p><b>Cross</b> – represents the death of Jesus, but also refers to the resurrection (Jesus is not on the cross)</p> <p><b>The Nativity</b> – the occasion of Jesus’ birth.</p> <p><b>Annunciation</b> – the news given to Mary by Angel Gabriel that she would have a baby, God’s Son.</p> <p><b>Incarnation</b> – (lit. in-carnate = in flesh) the concept of God coming to earth as Jesus, God’s Son, who is both fully God and fully human.</p>	<p><b>Old Testament</b> – the first part of the Bible, covering the time before the birth of Jesus. Many of these stories are also shared by Jewish people.  <b>New Testament</b> – the second part of the Bible containing the stories about Jesus and his teaching (in the Gospels), the history of the Early Church and many letters written by its leaders (esp. Paul) to churches across the known world.  <b>Sin</b> – choosing to go against the will and laws of God. Christians believe <b>sin</b> has <b>consequences</b> that must be paid for and that Jesus did this once and for all through his death on the cross.  <b>Rescue</b> – the act of being saved from something that might cause harm.  <b>Saviour</b> – one of the names that Christians have for Jesus (lit. rescuer)</p>	<p><b>Covenant</b> – a formal agreement between two ‘parties’  <b>Mitzvot</b> – the Hebrew word for ‘commandment’, a rule  <b>Ten Commandments</b> – the ten mitzvot - rules for living for Jewish people.  <b>Torah</b> – ‘the Law’ or ‘teachings’, but also the name of the Holy book.  <b>Rite of passage</b>– a special time to mark a stage in life  <b>Bar/Bat Mitzvah</b> – Son / Daughter of the commandments.  <b>Shema</b> – words from the book of Deuteronomy- honour God with all their ‘hearts, minds, soul and strength’  <b>Tefillin</b> – small black boxes containing the Shema.  <b>Mezuzah</b> (pl. mezuzot) – lit. ‘doorpost’ a small box containing the Shema  <b>Ketubah</b> – a Jewish marriage contract  <b>Huppah</b> – the canopy under which Jewish couples are married.  <b>Promised Land’</b> – the land of Israel.  <b>Pesach</b> (Passover) – a Jewish Springtime festival, <b>Exodus</b>, God rescuing the Israelites from slavery in Egypt  <b>Seder</b> symbolic meal part of the celebration of Pesach.  <b>Sukkot</b> – a Jewish harvest festival.  <b>Sukkah</b> – a temporary shelter.  <b>Shabbat</b> – the day of rest for Jewish people.  <b>Shalom</b> – a Hebrew word meaning ‘peace’; a state of complete wholeness and wellbeing</p>	<p><b>Forgiveness</b> – the decision to no longer feel angry at someone who has hurt you.  <b>Disciple</b> – one of the 12 special friends of Jesus, who followed Jesus, listened to his teachings and tried to be like him  <b>Resurrection</b> – God bringing Jesus back from death to life; the act of being brought back to life  <b>Gospel</b> – lit. ‘Good News’. The Gospels are the 4 books in the New Testament written by eye witnesses to Jesus’ life; the concept of ‘Gospel’ is the message of ‘good news’ that Jesus brings.  <b>Miracle</b> – a supernatural event that can’t be easily explained. People believed only God could do miracles • Denial / Deny – Peter’s refusal to recognise that he knew Jesus  <b>Restoration</b> – something being put right / back to how it was, better than it was before  <b>Gentiles</b> – people who are not Jewish.</p>	<p><b>Qu’ran-</b> the Muslim holy scriptures  <b>Allah-</b> the Arabic term for God  <b>Mosque-</b> a place of worship for Muslims  <b>Adhan-</b> call to prayer  <b>Tawhid-</b> the oneness of God  <b>Ummah-</b> the worldwide Muslim community  <b>Community-</b> a group of people who share things in common such as beliefs  <b>Salah-</b> an Arabic term meaning prayer  <b>Shahada -</b> Muslim declaration of belief that ‘There is only one God and Prophet Muhammed is his messenger’ – this is whispered into the ear of newborn babies  <b>Adhan-</b> call to prayer  <b>Prophet Muhammad-</b> (peace be upon him- pbuh)- believed by most Muslims to be the last and final messenger sent by God.</p>	<p><b>Creativity</b> – using your imagination to make something  <b>Concept</b> – a big idea  <b>Creative Arts</b> – the collective noun for all forms of creativity  <b>Calligraphy</b> – decorative writing, often using a special pen or brush.  <b>Geometric</b> – shapes arranged in a regular pattern, mathematically.  <b>Ka’aba</b> – the Black Stone in Makkah  <b>Makkah</b> – the Holiest City for Muslims.  <b>Kiswah</b> – the embroidered cloth that covers the Ka’aba  <b>Shema</b> first prayer in the Torah, Jewish people should honour G_d with all their ‘hearts, minds, soul and strength’  <b>Mezuzah</b> (pl. mezuzot) – lit. ‘doorpost’ a small box containing the Shema.  <b>Hora</b> – a Jewish wedding dance  <b>Ramayana</b> – the epic tale of Rama and Sita from Hinduism, told at Divali through dance  <b>Divali</b> – the Hindu festival of Lights  <b>Vaisakhi</b> – the birthday of the Khalsa, the Sikh community.  <b>Khanda-</b> the symbol of the Sikh faith made up of a double-edged sword, 2 kirpans and a circle  <b>Nishan Sahib-</b> the orange flag with the Khanda symbol, flown outside every Gurdwara. It is considered to be sacred</p>
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<p>Year 4</p>	<p><b>Salvation</b> – the Christian belief that Jesus’ death and resurrection have rescued Christians and mended the broken relationship between God and humankind.</p> <p><b>Saviour</b> – one of the names that Christians have for Jesus (lit. rescuer)</p> <p><b>Covenant</b> – a special agreement between two or more people, which often includes promise, and establishes how a relationship will work. Ancient covenants often involve the stronger party protecting the weaker</p> <p><b>Sign</b> – a physical object or event that confirms the presence of (in this case) the covenant</p> <p><b>Seal</b> – the completion of the covenant</p> <p><b>Promised Land</b> – the homeland that God promised to his people, the Israelites, and their descendants</p> <p><b>Descendants</b> – the generations that follow.</p> <p><b>Blessing</b> – God’s favour and protection; ‘being a blessing’ to others means sharing your blessing with others.</p> <p><b>Communion</b> – (also called The Lord’s Supper or the Eucharist) the sharing of bread and wine as part of Christian worship, just</p>	<p><b>Kingdom</b> – a place where a king or queen rules</p> <p><b>Citizen</b> – a person who is part of a state, nation or kingdom</p> <p><b>Kingdom (for Christians)</b> – the rule of God on earth, which began with the coming of Jesus and will be fully established at the end of time, when Jesus returns to earth to rule as King. Christians follow Jesus’ teachings to live as citizens of God’s Kingdom in the world today.</p> <p><b>Incarnation</b> – the belief that God became a human being in the person of Jesus Christ</p> <p><b>Good News</b> (‘Gospel’ in Greek) – the Christian message that the coming of God in the person of Jesus is good news for all people</p> <p><b>Response</b> – the Christian teaching that God’s love should elicit a response from those whom he loves – this may be a change in attitude, understanding or action</p> <p><b>Sovereign</b> – a ruler or monarch</p>	<p><b>Sikhi</b>- the preferred term used by Sikhs to denote their faith; it means ‘to learn’ or ‘disciple’. (It’s pronounced ‘Sick-i’)</p> <p><b>Guru</b>- spiritual teacher; lit. means ‘darkness destroyer’</p> <p><b>Guru Nanak Ji</b>- the founder of the Sikhi faith and the first of the ten Sikh Gurus.</p> <p><b>Guru Granth Sahib Ji</b>- the central religious scriptures of Sikhi, regarded by Sikhs as the final Guru.</p> <p><b>Il Onkar</b> – the oneness of God</p> <p><b>Waheguru</b>- the name most widely used by Sikhs for God- it means ‘wondrous enlightener’</p> <p><b>Naam Japna</b>- remembering God; naam means ‘name’ Japna means to remember</p> <p><b>Equality</b> – everyone being equal,</p> <p><b>Gurdwara</b>- religious place of worship for Sikhs; means ‘home of the Guru’</p> <p><b>Langar</b> – the community kitchen in a Gurdwara</p> <p><b>Five Ks</b>: Kesh (uncut hair); Kangha (a comb); Kirpan (a sword); Kara (a bracelet); Kachera (short trousers)</p> <p><b>Khalsa</b> – the Sikh community, of baptised Sikhs</p> <p><b>Vaisakhi</b> – the birthday of the Khalsa</p> <p><b>Amrit</b>- a syrup considered by Sikhs to be divine, and which they drink at religious observances including baptism.</p> <p><b>Kara Prashad</b>- a sweet food offering given to everyone in the prayer hall. The same amount is offered to everyone to show that everyone is equal.</p> <p><b>Khanda</b>- the symbol of the Sikh faith made up of a double-edged sword, 2 kirpans and a circle</p>	<p><b>Salvation</b> – the Christian belief that Jesus’ death and resurrection have rescued Christians and mended the broken relationship between God and humankind.</p> <p><b>Saviour</b> – one of the names that Christians have for Jesus.</p> <p><b>Communion</b> – (also called The Lord’s Supper or the Eucharist) the sharing of bread and wine as part of Christian worship, just as Jesus did during the Last Supper; the word communion means ‘togetherness’</p> <p><b>Eucharist</b> – a more traditional word for the communion service, based on the Greek word eucharistia which means ‘thanksgiving’</p> <p><b>Sacrifice</b> – surrendering a life as an offering to pay for sin; the act of giving up something valuable for the sake of something of even greater value</p> <p><b>Passover</b> – the Jewish festival of Freedom, commemorating the Exodus from Egypt and their release from slavery to the Egyptians. God had commanded his people to remember these events every year.</p> <p><b>Seder</b> – the special name for the plate and symbolic</p>	<p><b>Baptism (christening)</b> – an initiation (joining) ceremony most often for babies, as a sign of welcome into the Christian community</p> <p><b>Believers’ baptism</b> – a Christian initiation (joining) ceremony marking a person’s commitment to follow Jesus, involving water (often by <b>full immersion</b>)</p> <p><b>The Golden Rule</b> – a universally recognised statement: ‘Treat others as you would wish to be treated’, which for Humanists is expanded with ‘...in their situation.’</p> <p><b>Natural</b> – not made by human beings, part of our World.</p> <p><b>Evolution</b> – a scientific process which occurs naturally in living things, causing them to adapt to their environment or gradually to change.</p> <p><b>The Big Bang</b> – the scientific explanation for how the Universe started</p> <p><b>worldview</b> – the way that someone views the world, which might include religious and/or nonreligious perspectives</p> <p><b>Humanism</b> – a structured non-religious worldview which focuses on the one life Humanists believe we have, on being happy and making others</p>	<p><b>Religious people</b> – people who believe in God or gods</p> <p><b>Non-religious people</b> – people who don’t believe that there is a god</p> <p><b>Humanist</b> – a non-religious person who believes in the importance of happiness for all, and looks to science and reason to understand the world together with empathy and compassion to live an ethical, and meaningful life</p> <p><b>Ummah</b> – Muslim community</p> <p><b>Zakah</b> – giving to charity, one of the Five Pillars (duties) of Islam</p> <p><b>Islamseva / sewa</b> – the act of selfless service, in Sikhi and Hindu</p> <p><b>Dharma</b>, the duty to give.</p> <p><b>service</b> – something that is done to help another person</p> <p><b>charity</b> – an organisation that helps and gives to people in different ways</p> <p><b>volunteer</b> (noun &amp; verb!) – (n.) someone who volunteers, offering to help without payment or reward; (v.) the act of being a volunteer</p> <p><b>langar</b> – a community meal prepared by Sikhs to share with anyone who needs food</p> <p><b>gurdwara</b> – the place of worship for Sikhs</p> <p><b>Vand chako</b> – the duty of giving for Sikhs</p> <p><b>Dana</b> – generosity (Buddhism &amp; Hinduism) <b>metta</b> – loving-kindness (Buddhism)</p>
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	<p>as Jesus did during the Last Supper; the word <b>communion</b> means <b>'togetherness'</b></p>		<p><b>Nishan Sahib</b>- the orange flag with the Khanda symbol, flown outside every Gurdwara. It is considered to be sacred</p> <p><b>Mool Mantar</b>- the Sikh statement of belief (creed). It is the opening lines of the Guru Granth Sahib Ji. The first line is 'Il Onkar'- the oneness of God.</p>	<p>food items that Jewish people use during the celebration of Passover.</p> <p><b>Altar</b> – the special table in a church where communion is laid out</p> <p><b>Covenant</b> – a special agreement between two or more people, which often includes promises</p> <p><b>Sacrament</b> – a religious practice that is especially important or significant, 'holy'.</p>	<p>happy, and on the freedom to choose how to live as long as it doesn't hurt others.</p> <p><b>Evidence</b> – scientific proof</p> <p><b>Atheist</b> – someone who believes there is no god</p> <p><b>Milestones</b> – ways of marking stages in life such as birth or marriage</p> <p><b>Celebrant</b> – someone who conducts a ceremony, in this unit, a Humanist celebrant</p> <p><b>Bar/Bat Mitzvah</b> – a Jewish rite of passage marking the start of adult life for Jewish young people</p> <p><b>Godparents</b> – adults who make promises to support Christian parents in bringing up their children</p> <p><b>Empathy</b> – the ability to understand and share someone else's feelings of point of view</p> <p><b>Happy Human</b> – the symbol of Humanism</p>	
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<p>Year 5</p>	<p><b>Creation</b> – the very beginning of life on Earth (&amp; in the Universe), which Christians believe was made by God. God said that in the beginning it was ‘very good’. The account in the Bible can also be found in the Torah and Qur’an.</p> <p><b>‘The Fall’</b> – the Christian belief that the choices made by Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden had consequences and broke the relationship between God, humankind and the natural world.</p> <p><b>Evolution</b> – a scientific theory proposed by Charles Darwin about the origins of life.</p> <p><b>Theory</b> – an idea that needs to be tested / proved</p> <p><b>Fact</b> – something that has been proved • Big Bang – the theory that the universe began through expansion from a single point</p>	<p><b>Old Testament</b> – the first part of the Bible.  <b>New Testament</b> – the second part of the Bible containing the stories about Jesus and his teaching (in the <b>Gospels</b>),  <b>Sin</b> – choosing to go against the will and laws of God  <b>Free will</b> – the Christian belief that God gave humankind the ability to choose for themselves what is right and good – or not – including to believe in him.  <b>Rescue</b> – the act of being saved from something that might cause harm.  <b>Saviour</b> – one of the names that Christians have for Jesus. He is also called <b>Messiah</b>, which also means ‘rescuer’ or ‘anointed one’;  <b>salvation</b> – the act of rescuing someone  <b>Atonement</b> the act of paying for sins with a sacrifice, which brings reconciliation  <b>Reconciliation</b> – ‘making up’, the mending of a broken relationship  <b>Resurrection</b> – God bringing Jesus back from death to life.  <b>Prophecy</b> – a message from God, many prophecies are about Jesus, the <b>Messiah</b>  <b>Testimony</b> – a personal eye-witness account;  <b>Concept definitions:</b>  <b>Creation</b> – the very beginning of life on Earth.  <b>‘The Fall’</b> – the Christian belief that the choices made by Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden had consequences and broke the relationship between God,</p>	<p><b>Mezuzah</b> (pl. mezuzot) – lit. ‘doorpost’ a small box containing the Shema, affixed to all doorposts in Jewish homes .  <b>Mitzvot</b> – the Hebrew word for ‘commandment’, a rule  <b>Ten Commandments</b> – the ten mitzvot that are the basis of rules for living for Jewish people  <b>Torah</b> – lit. ‘the Law’ or ‘teaching’, but also the name of the Holy book for Jews.  <b>Shema</b> – words from the book of Deuteronomy which are the first prayer in the Torah and speak about how Jewish people should honour God with all their ‘hearts, minds, soul and strength’  <b>Tefillin</b> – small black boxes containing the Shema &amp; other key scriptures, which some Jewish men &amp; boys wear on their foreheads and arms. The wearing of tefillin is considered a mitzvot from the Shema for some Jews.  <b>Tallit</b> – a blue and white shawl, often worn for prayer.  <b>Kippah</b> – small skull cap, Sometimes called a yarmulke.  <b>Synagogue</b> – the place of worship for Jewish people; it has three names: <b>Bet HaTefillah</b> – House of Prayer; <b>Bet HaMidrash</b> – House of Study; <b>Bet HaKnesset</b> – House of Gathering  <b>Rosh Hasanah</b> – Jewish New Year, which happens 10 days before....  <b>Yom Kippur</b>, the Day of Atonement – the holiest day of the year for Jewish people.  <b>Fasting</b> – going without food for a period of time  <b>Repentance</b> – being sorry about a wrong action and being determined not to do it again; deliberately</p>	<p><b>Holy Spirit</b> – the 3rd person of the <b>Trinity</b>  <b>Pentecost</b> – Christian festival, celebrated on the last Sunday of May, remembering the sending the Holy Spirit to the disciples in Jerusalem. Sometimes described as the Church’s birth-day  <b>Church</b> – <b>the global, worldwide Church</b> established by Jesus himself  <b>Early Church</b> – the first organised groups of followers of Jesus, as seen in the <b>Acts of the Apostles</b> and addressed in the Letters of the New Testament  <b>Inaugurate</b> – to begin something for the first time. <b>Worship</b> – giving your time and attention to something, often used to mean singing or praying to God, but also through serving others • <b>Dwell</b> – [ref. to the Holy Spirit] to live with; to linger, or ‘sit’ with • <b>Baptism</b> (christening) – an initiation (joining) ceremony for babies, as a sign of welcome into the Christian community  <b>Believers’ baptism</b> – a Christian initiation (joining) ceremony marking a person’s commitment to follow Jesus, involving water (often by full immersion)</p>	<p><b>Allah</b>- the Arabic term for God  <b>Tawhid</b>- the oneness of God  <b>Hadith</b>- the words of prophet <b>Muhammad</b>  <b>Salah</b>- prayer  <b>Wudu</b>- (pron. wuzhu**) ablution, the ritual cleaning of the body before worship  <b>Ummah</b> – the Muslim community  <b>Shahadah</b> –‘There is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his messenger’;  <b>Salah</b> – prayer (which includes ritual washing, wudu)  <b>Sawm</b> (Fasting) – <b>Ramadan</b>  <b>Zakah</b> (giving to charity)  <b>Hajj</b> (Pilgrimage)  <b>Raqib</b> – the angel who sits on the right shoulder of a Muslim &amp; records all good deeds <b>Atib</b> – the angels who sits on the left shoulder &amp; records bad deeds.  <b>Aqueqah</b>- the Islamic tradition of the sacrifice of an animal as a way of giving thanks to Allah on the occasion of a child’s birth  <b>Eid-ul-Fitr</b> – the festival to mark the end of <b>Ramadan</b>, the month of fasting <b>Eid-ul-Adha</b> – the festival to mark the end of the annual pilgrimage of Hajj</p>	<p><b>Humanist</b> – a non-religious person whose life is centred on the beliefs that we have one life to live, which should focus on finding meaning through human happiness and treating others as they would wish to be treated.</p> <p><b>Theology</b> – the study of ideas about God.</p> <p><b>Buddhist</b> – a person who follows the teachings of Lord Buddha, who was a wise teacher, not a god.</p> <p><b>Afterlife</b> – the life that follows the current physical life on earth. Non-religious people do not believe in an afterlife.</p> <p><b>Sociology</b> – the study of society (how people live)</p>
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Year 6	<p><b>Sanatana Dharma</b> (Hinduism) the eternal truth &amp; teachings</p> <p><b>Sanatani(s)</b> follower(s) of Sanatana Dharma, also known as Hindu(s)</p> <p><b>Brahman</b> the name that Hindus have for God.</p> <p><b>Manifestation</b> a revelation / representation of Brahman, showing different aspects / <b>attributes</b> of Brahman's character</p> <p><b>Supreme Being</b> another name for Brahman, who is part of every living thing</p> <p><b>Deities / Devas</b> – ‘gods’ and ‘goddesses’ within Sanatan Dharma.</p> <p><b>Murti</b> an image or representation of a deity</p> <p><b>Trimurti</b> the three main deities: Brahma, Vishnu &amp; Shiva.</p> <p><b>Brahma</b> the deity that represents and controls the power of creation / birth</p> <p><b>Vishnu</b> the deity that represents and controls the power of <b>preservation</b> / life</p> <p><b>Shiva</b> the deity that represents and controls the power of destruction/ death.</p> <p><b>Consort</b> a companion / ‘wife’</p> <p><b>Tridevi</b> the three main female deities, consorts of Brahma, Vishnu &amp; Shiva.</p> <p><b>Saraswati</b> a female deity, the consort of Brahma (she also has avatars!)</p>	<p><b>Prophet</b> – a messenger from God who speaks God’s words to the people.</p> <p><b>Prophecy</b> – a message from God. Sometimes these are about events that have not happened yet. Christians believe that in the Bible, many prophecies in the <b>Old Testament</b> are about Jesus.</p> <p><b>Messiah</b> – one of the names that Christians have for Jesus (<i>‘Anointed One’ or rescuer</i>). There is a different understanding of this concept for Jewish people, who are still waiting for the Messiah to come.</p> <p><b>Fulfilment</b> – the moment when a prophecy is finally complete; Christians believe that Jesus is the <b>fulfilment</b> of many O.T. prophecies</p> <p><b>Passover</b> – the event from the book of Exodus, where God saved the Israelites from the final plague (of death) through the blood of a lamb which marked the doorposts of their houses when the plague passed over them. These events are remembered by Jewish people at Passover (Pesach) every year. Unleavened bread (with no yeast) and wine are key components of the Passover.</p> <p><b>Manna</b> – bread (<i>lit. ‘What is it?’</i>) that God provided for his people in the desert [Exodus 16:11-15]</p> <p><b>Sacrifice</b> – surrendering a life as an offering to pay for sin; the act of giving up something valuable for the sake of</p>	<p><b>Trinity</b> – the Christian belief that God can be known as three distinct persons (Father, Son and Holy Spirit), yet God is still one. They sometimes call this a ‘mystery’!</p> <p><b>God the Father</b> is the first person of the Trinity (linking to Christian beliefs in God as CREATOR and parent)</p> <p><b>God the Son</b> is the second person of the Trinity (relates to the person of Jesus, linking to <b>INCARNATION &amp; SALVATION</b>)</p> <p><b>God the Holy Spirit</b> is the third person of the Trinity (linking to <b>KINGDOM</b>, the work of God in the world through the lives of Christians).</p> <p><b>John the Baptist</b> – was Jesus’ cousin (son of Elizabeth &amp; Zechariah), born about 6 months before Jesus’ birth.</p> <p><b>Baptism</b> (christening) – an initiation (joining) ceremony for babies, as a sign of welcome into the Christian community</p> <p><b>Believers’ baptism</b> – a Christian initiation (joining) ceremony marking a person’s commitment to follow Jesus, involving water (often by full immersion)</p> <p><b>Liturgy</b> – a set of words spoken as part of a Christian service, such as a baptism</p> <p><b>Unity</b> – being together in heart and mind</p> <p><b>In communion’</b> – being in a united, equal relationship together</p>	<p><b>Justice</b> – making things fair, acting in a way that is morally right</p> <p><b>Mercy</b> – acting with compassion and kindness; showing forgiveness when punishment might be expected</p> <p><b>Humility</b> – not proud</p> <p><b>Reconcile / reconciliation</b> – restoring friendly relations with someone.</p>	<p><b>Siddhartha Gautama</b> – the wealthy prince who became...</p> <p><b>Buddha</b> – the founder of the Buddhist religion;</p> <p><b>‘Buddha’ means ‘awakened one’ or ‘enlightened one’</b></p> <p><b>Nirvana</b> (Enlightenment) – a state of perfect <b>wisdom</b> and <b>compassion</b>, where the being has escaped the cycle of samsara</p> <p><b>Samsara</b> – the cycle of birth and rebirth, which can only be escaped by enlightenment</p> <p><b>Meditation</b> – the practice of focussing the mind, ‘right concentration’</p> <p><b>Shrine</b> – a place where a Buddha statue is located</p> <p><b>Dhamma</b> – the teachings of Buddha</p> <p><b>Four Noble Truths</b> – realities about suffering and their solutions, these are... <b>Dukkha</b> – suffering</p> <p><b>Samudaya</b> – the desires that cause suffering e.g. greed</p> <p><b>Nirodha</b> – the end of suffering</p> <p><b>Magga</b> – the way to bring the end, the Eightfold Path</p> <p><b>Noble Eightfold Path</b> – eight ways to live that lead to <b>Nirvana</b>, and bring an end to suffering and the endless cycle of samsara</p> <p><b>Wheel of Dharma</b> – another way of</p>	<p><b>Religious people</b> – people who believe in God or gods</p> <p><b>Non-religious people</b> – people who don’t believe that there is a god</p> <p><b>Humanist</b> – a non-religious person who believes that human happiness and well-being are the most important things in life</p> <p><b>Creed</b> – an articulation of a set of core beliefs shared by a community</p> <p><b>Shema</b> – words from the book of Deuteronomy which are the first prayer in the Torah and speak about how Jewish people should honour God with all their ‘hearts, minds, soul and strength’</p> <p><b>Shahadah</b> – the Muslim statement of belief, that Allah is One and Muhammad is his Messenger; it’s expected that the baby’s father whispers the Shahadah into a new born baby’s ears</p> <p><b>Adhan</b> – Muslim call to prayer, which contains the Shahadah</p> <p><b>Ihsaan</b> – faith in deed and action</p> <p><b>Ummah</b> – Muslim community</p> <p><b>Mool Mantar</b> – the Sikh creed, which focuses on the concept of <b>Il Onkar (Waheguru is One)</b></p> <p><b>Legacy</b> – something that is left behind as a gift to those who come after</p> <p><b>Abrahamic faiths</b> – Christianity, Judaism and Islam; these three traditions all</p>
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<p><b>Lakshmi</b> the consort of Vishnu (she also has avatars!)</p> <p><b>Parvati</b> the consort of Shiva (she also has avatars!)</p> <p><b>Om/Aum</b> the sound that was made at the creation of the Universe</p> <p><b>Mantra</b>/chant a short, sacred text or prayer, repeated many times</p> <p><b>Atman</b> (soul) a spark of life from Brahman, present in every living thing.</p> <p><b>Avatar</b> an incarnation of a deity i.e. the form that the deity takes in order to come to earth, sometimes human e.g. <b>Rama</b> is an avatar of Vishnu <b>Ganesha</b> deity with an elephant head, son of Shiva and Parvati</p> <p><b>Purusharthas, Vedas, Upanishads, Smriti, Ramayana, Mahabharata, Purana</b> sacred writings</p> <p><b>Mandir</b> place of worship</p> <p><b>Puja</b> a ceremony of worship, which involves all the senses.</p> <p><b>Shrine</b> a place in the home or the mandir where deities are worshipped</p> <p><b>Pilgrimage</b> a journey to visit a sacred or special place.</p> <p><b>Ganges River</b> a place of pilgrimage for Sanatanis</p> <p><b>Holi</b> spring time festival of colour, featuring the deity <b>Lord Krishna</b></p> <p><b>Diwali (Divali)</b> a new year festival of light, featuring the female deity <b>Lakshmi</b>,</p>	<p>something of even greater value</p> <p><b>Resurrection</b> – God bringing Jesus back from death to life. This means that Christians can have hope for the future and be with God after they die.</p> <p><b>Sin</b> – choosing to go against the will and laws of God. Christians believe sin has consequences that must be paid for and that Jesus did this once and for all through his death on the cross.</p> <p><b>Salvation</b> – the Christian belief that Jesus’ death and resurrection have <b>rescued</b> Christians from the effects of ‘the Fall’ and mended the broken relationship between God and humankind.</p> <p><b>‘I AM’</b> – the name that God gave to himself when talking to Moses in the Burning Bush</p>			<p>representing the Eightfold Path, and the symbol of the Buddhist religion</p> <p><b>Rebirth</b> – being born again, into a different being.</p> <p><b>Dhamma</b> – Buddhist teachings</p> <p><b>Sangha</b> – the Buddhist community</p> <p><b>Triple Gems</b> – three treasures for Buddhists: the <b>Buddha, Dhamma &amp; the Sangha</b></p>	<p>share their roots in the person of Abraham (Ibrahim), with whom God (Allah) made a covenant.</p> <p><b>Worldview</b> – a person’s way of viewing the world, which may include several different influences</p> <p><b>Personal knowledge</b> – an understanding of your own worldview, which is influenced by who you are, the things that you believe, and the way that you live</p>
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	<p>and <b>Rama and Sita</b></p> <p><b>Vegetarian</b> someone who doesn't eat meat</p> <p><b>Offering</b> something that is given freely, in this context, presented to a deity.</p> <p><b>Mala</b> beads that help Sanatanis focus on praying, sometimes with a <b>mantra</b>.</p>					
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