

KHALSA PRIMARY SCHOOL: RE OVERVIEW

KHALSA PRIMARY SCHOOL: RE INTENT

The principle aim of Religious Education is to explore what people believe and what difference this makes to how they live, so that pupils can gain knowledge, understanding and skills needed to handle questions raised by religion and belief, reflecting on their own ideas and ways of living. The purpose of our school's Religious Education curriculum, therefore, is to enable them to be ready to live well in the wider world: the region, the nation, the global community. Diversity is not evident in the school's local community, so pupils must learn from seeing the wider regional and national pictures in order to understand our nation better.

Enrichment Opportunities in RE

At Khalsa Primary, we provide a wide range of enrichment opportunities for Religious Education (RE) through various school trips, visits, and activities. These experiences offer pupils the chance to deepen their understanding of different religions and cultures in an immersive way. We organise visits to places of worship, such as churches, synagogues and temples, allowing students to witness religious practices first hand and engage with members of those communities. Additionally, guest speakers and workshops led by religious leaders or scholars bring diverse perspectives into the classroom. These activities encourage students to explore key themes in RE beyond textbooks, fostering empathy, respect, and a broader understanding of the world's religious landscapes. Regular assemblies and celebrations of religious and non-religious festivals and events are also implemented alongside weekly R.E. lessons, which help to celebrate the diversity of the wider community in Slough, including their beliefs, traditions, culture, language and history.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
EYFS	What makes people special to me and others?	What is Christmas to me and others?	How do I and other people celebrate?	What is Easter to me and others?	What can I and other people learn from stories?	What makes places special to me and others?
	Christianity and other religions	Christianity	Other Religions	Christianity	Other Religions	Other Religions
	<p>Key Content: In this topic, children will explore the concept of special people in their lives, starting with their families and friends. Using photographs of family activities and stories like We will guide children in understanding the significance of family and friendship, while reflecting on values that are common across cultures and religions.</p> <p>Children learn about special celebrations of Diwali and Bandi Chor divas.</p>	<p>Key Content: In these lessons, children will explore the Christmas story, focusing on Jesus as a special baby, and the roles of Mary, Joseph, the shepherds, and the wise men. They bring in their baby pictures to talk about. These will be used to talk about how special they were to their parents and the role of their parents If Parents with a little baby may be invited to talk about how they care for their baby.</p> <p>A trip to a church will offer an opportunity to discuss similarities and differences between a church and a gurdwara.</p>	<p>Key Content: Children will explore cultural celebrations like New Year's, Lunar New Year. Using resources like party hats, animal printouts, and story scripts, they'll engage in activities such as creating decorations and acting out stories.</p>	<p>Key Content: In this unit, children explore signs of spring, using pictures and activities like creating tissue paper flowers and watching nature clips. They learn about life cycles, focusing on chicks and butterflies, and engage with the Christian celebration of Easter through various activities. This includes sequencing key moments of the Easter story, examining images of Jesus' life, and understanding symbols like Easter eggs and hot cross buns. The children also explore Christian traditions, such as the feeding of the 5000 and Jesus' resurrection.</p> <p>Using our text' Dinosaur lady, we have linked our History with RE where children have been introduced to places of worship and symbols for Christianity, Sikhism, Muslim and Hinduism.</p>	<p>Key Content: In this unit, children explore moral stories from different cultures and religions. They start with The Tortoise and the Hare, learning patience through a racetrack activity. They then move on to The Crocodile and the Priest, a Sikh story about wisdom, followed by Bilal and the Beautiful Butterfly, a Muslim story about kindness. The Gold-Giving Serpent, an Indian tale, teaches generosity with Play-Doh and food activities. Best Friends highlights friendship through an Asian story, and The Lost Sheep from the Christian tradition focuses on care and love using Bible verses and toys. Each story encourages empathy and moral reflection.</p>	<p>Key Content: In this unit, children explore the concept of special places, starting with their own homes and then moving on to different places of worship. They begin by discussing their homes with toys and building materials. They then explore special places for Christians, Muslims, and Jews, using pictures, explanations, and props like candles, a Kippah, and images of synagogues and mosques. Finally, they reflect on their own world, using role-play and art materials to explore the significance of places in their lives and the lives of others. Key themes include belonging, spirituality, and respect for different cultures and religions.</p> <p>They will explore similarities and differences of the places of the places of worship</p>
	Family, friends, special, love, share, kindness, helping, healing, story, compassion, respect, community.	Jesus, Mary, Joseph, Christmas, special, baby, mummy, daddy, shepherds, wise men, nativity, gifts, gold, frankincense, myrrh, story, carols, candle, staff, mask,	Celebration, New Year, Lunar New Year, Dragon, Festival, Tambourine, Water tray, Food colouring,	Spring, season, flowers, frog, butterfly, life cycle, Easter, Jesus, resurrection, cross, tomb, disciples, hot cross bun, Easter egg, church, celebration.	patience, wisdom, kindness, generosity, friendship, care, love, empathy, moral, reflection, sharing, trust, loyalty, treasure, forgiveness, Bible, journey,	home, special place, Christian, Muslim, Jew, mosque, synagogue, Kippah, Ark, Torah, prayer shawl, role play, belonging, spirituality, respect, community, faith,

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 1	What was our Guru's family tree like?	Does God want Christians to look after the world?	Who were the famous Sikhs in history	Why was Jesus welcomed like a king or celebrity by the crowds on Palm Sunday?	Why is the Guru Granth Sahib Ji important to Sikhs?	Who is God to the Jews?
	Sikhism	Christianity	Sikhism	Christianity	Sikhism	Judaism
	Key Content: Pupils begin by learning the names of the 10 Gurus and their correct order. They then explore the concept of a family tree and learn the names of family members. Pupils study the Guru's family tree, identifying key figures, and recall the names of the Guru's family members to deepen their understanding of Sikh heritage.	Key Content: Pupils will explore Christian beliefs about creation through <i>Wonderful Earth!</i> by Nick Butterworth and Mick Inkpen, sequencing events from Genesis 1. Creative activities will illustrate each day's creation, leading to the key question: <i>Does God want Christians to look after the world?</i> Pupils will sort positive and negative examples of how people treat the world, reflecting on how Christians might respond.	Key Content: Pupils begin by recalling famous Sikhs in history before learning about key figures such as Baba Deep Singh Ji, Banda Singh Bahadur, Mai Bhago, and Maharaja Ranjit Singh. They explore their contributions to Sikhism and history, deepening their understanding of their legacies and significance in shaping Sikh identity	Key Content: Pupils will explore how crowds' welcome special visitors before learning about Jesus' arrival on Palm Sunday. They will discuss whether he was welcomed as a king, celebrity, or ordinary person, comparing this to modern royal visits. Watching clips of Jerusalem today will show how Christians still celebrate this event. Pupils will create palm leaves with welcoming words and re-enact Jesus' arrival.	Key Content: Pupils begin by learning the meaning of Guru Granth Sahib Ji and its significance in Sikhism. They explore its history, understanding how it became the central scripture of Sikhism. They then learn how to show respect to Guru Granth Sahib Ji and its sacredness. Pupils visit Guru Granth Sahib Ji to experience its importance first-hand and study its key features, deepening their respect and understanding.	Key Content: Pupils will learn about key Jewish beliefs, including the belief in one God, the Covenant with the Jewish people, and the Torah as their holy book. They will also explore the Ten Commandments, which guide how Jews live to please God.
	Key Vocabulary: Guru's names, Nana, Pita, Mata, Chacha, Cousin, Grandson	Key vocabulary: Creation, Christians, environmental care, responsibility, reflection, wonder, creation story.	Key vocabulary: Baba Deep Singh, Banda Singh Bahadur, Mai Bhago, Maharaja Ranjit Singh	Key vocabulary: Palm Sunday, Jesus, king, celebrity, crowds, welcome, royal visit, Jerusalem, celebration, Messiah, palm leaves.	Key vocabulary: Guru Granth Sahib Ji, Gurbani, Shabads, Gurmukhi, Rumalla Sahib	Key vocabulary: Jews, Torah, Charter, Ten Commandments, Canaan, Rabbi, Abraham, Moses, Mount Sinai, Covenant.
Year 2	Theme: What contributions did the 1st - 5th Guru make to the world?	Is it possible to be kind to everyone all of the time?	What are the contributions of the 6th – 10th Guru to the world?	How important is it to Christians that Jesus came back to life after his crucifixion?	Theme: How Important are the 5Ks to Sikhs?	Is Shabbat important to Jewish children?
	Sikhism	Christianity	Sikhism	Christianity	Sikhism	Judaism
	Key Content: Pupils begin by learning about the contributions of the 1st Guru, followed by the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Gurus. They explore the key teachings, actions, and historical significance of each Guru, helping them understand how each contributed to the growth and development of Sikhism and its values.	Key Content: Pupils will learn about kindness through the story of The Good Samaritan and Jesus' teaching to love your neighbour. They will explore how to show kindness to others, even those they don't know, and learn from the story of Jesus healing the Paralyse Man. Through activities like role play and storyboarding, they will understand how to treat others with love and compassion.	Key Content: Pupils begin by learning about the contributions of the 6th Guru, followed by the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Gurus. They explore the significant teachings, actions, and events associated with each Guru, understanding how they shaped Sikhism and its values, and how their legacies continue to influence the Sikh community today.	Key Content: Pupils will learn that Christians believe Jesus died on the cross, was buried, and rose from the dead on Easter Sunday. They will explore the significance of this event as a symbol of hope and new life, as described by Mary Magdalene and the disciples in the New Testament. Pupils will understand how the resurrection is central to the Christian faith and its message of redemption and renewal.	Key Content: Pupils begin by learning the names of the 5 Ks and recalling what they are in English. They then explore the meaning of each of the 5 Ks and their significance in Sikhism. Pupils learn the use of each of the 5 Ks in daily life and practice wearing them, gaining a deeper understanding of their importance in Sikh identity and tradition.	Key Content: Pupils will learn about Shabbat, the Jewish day of rest, observed from sunset Friday to sunset Saturday. They will explore its roots in the Creation Story and the 10 commandments, which instruct to "Honor the Sabbath." The lesson will cover Shabbat rituals, including the special meal and ceremony in the home, and the significance of wearing a kippah during worship.
	Key vocabulary: Guru Nanak Dev Ji, Guru Angad Dev Ji, Bhai Lehna, Guru Amardas Ji, Guru Ramdas Ji, Bhai Jehta, Guru Arjun Dev Ji	Key vocabulary: Parable, Samaritan, Neighbour, Kindness, Love, Forgiveness, Helping, Compassion, Healing, Faith, Jesus, Storytelling, Friendship, Selflessness, Crowds, Miracle.	Key vocabulary: Guru Hargobind Sahib Ji, Guru Har Rai Sahib Ji, Guru Sahib Ji, Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji, Guru Gobiind Singh	Key vocabulary: Jesus, cross, death, tomb, resurrection, Easter, Mary Magdalene, disciples, New Testament, hope, new life, belief, risen, Christianit	Key vocabulary: Punj Kakkars, Kes, Kirpan, Kanga, Kachera, Kanga, Keski, Amrit, Uniform, Bana	Key vocabulary: Shabbat, Sabbath, Tenakh, Creation Story, God, 10 Commandments, honor, rest, synagogue, kippah, ceremony, sunset, home, worship, Moses, respect.

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 3	Would celebrating Diwali at home and in the community bring a feeling of belonging to a Hindu child?	Key Question: Has Christmas lost its true meaning?	Key Question: Could Jesus heal people? Were these miracles or is there some other explanation?	Key Question: What is 'good' about Good Friday? Religion: Christianity	Key Question: How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?	Would visiting the River Ganges feel special to a non-Hindu?
	Hinduism	Christianity	Christianity	Christianity	Hinduism	Hinduism
	Key Content: Pupils will learn about the story of Rama and Sita, focusing on the theme of Good vs Evil, and how Hindus celebrate this through Diwali. They will explore the worship of the goddess Lakshmi and the significance of Diwali in bringing prosperity. Pupils will experience Diwali traditions such as making Rangoli patterns, lighting lamps, and preparing sweets. They will discuss how these celebrations create a sense of belonging within their families.	Key Content: Pupils will explore Christmas items like Advent candles and Christmas cards to understand their meaning for Christians. They will learn that Christmas celebrates the birth of Jesus, God's Son, and explore key parts of the Christmas story, such as the shepherds, wise men, and gifts. Pupils will also visit a church or act out the nativity and reflect on the true meaning of Christmas for Christians, as well as create a class Christmas Tree.	Key Content: Pupils will learn about the Blind Man story (John 9:1-12) and discuss Jesus' healing abilities and miracles. They will explore whether miracles can happen outside natural rules and reflect on the Paralyse Man story (Mark 2:1-12). Pupils will consider if stories need to be true to be meaningful and why Jesus' miracles matter in Christianity.	Key Content: Pupils will learn about the Easter story, focusing on the Last Supper and the significance of bread and wine symbolizing Jesus' body and blood. They will discuss why Jesus chose to stay and not run away despite knowing His fate. Pupils will explore the events leading up to Jesus' crucifixion and reflect on the meaning of Good Friday. They will consider why Jesus died in this way and how His death relates to forgiveness and redemption.	Key Content: Pupils will learn that Hindus believe in one God, Brahman, who appears in many forms, such as Brahma, Vishnu, and Shiva. They will explore stories about gods like Ganesh and Lakshmi and how Hindus worship through Puja. Using an analogy of water and salt, pupils will understand Brahman's omnipresence. They will create deity cubes and reflect on how Brahman affects life for Hindus.	Key Content: Pupils will learn about the River Ganges' significance to Hindus, its role in purification rituals, and the belief that Brahman is in the water. They will explore why Hindus bathe in the river and make offerings. Pupils will also research holidays to India, including trips to Varanasi, and discuss why non-Hindus might visit the river.
	Key vocabulary: Rama, Sita Good vs Evil, Diwali, Lakshmi, Prosperity, Rangoli, Diva lamps Puja, Belonging	Key vocabulary: Christmas, Advent, Nativity, Jesus, Shepherds, Wise men, Star, Gifts, Christianity, Church, Celebration, Traditions.	Key vocabulary: Bible, Blind Man, miracle, Jesus, healing, nature, expectations, special ability, faith, story, meaningful, doctor, and God.	Key vocabulary: Last Supper, Crucifixion, Bread, Wine, Body, Blood, Good Friday, Forgiveness, Redemption, Communion, Maundy Thursday, Palm Sunday, Jesus.	Key vocabulary: Brahman, deity, Puja, omnipresent, Vishnu, Shiva, Brahma, Ganesh, Lakshmi, Tri-Murti, worship, salt, water, analogy.	Key vocabulary: River Ganges, Hindu, Pilgrims, Purification, Brahman, Sacred, Offerings, Rituals, Cleansing, Varanasi.
Year 4	How special is the relationship Jews have with God?	What is the most significant part of the Nativity story for Christians today?	How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them to do?	Is forgiveness always possible?	What is the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God?	Do people need to go to church to show they are Christians?
	Judaism	Christianity	Judaism	Christianity	Judaism	Christianity
	Key Content: Pupils will learn that Jews believe in one God who created the world and made a covenant with Abraham. They will explore the Ten Commandments and how Jews continue their relationship with God today through symbols like the Torah scroll, Ner Tamid, and mezuzah, which contains the Shema, a declaration of faith.	Key Content: Children will explore Christmas symbols like the angel, star, wise men, gifts, and manger, discussing their Christian meanings. They'll research and create posters on these symbols and visit a church to learn more. They will also explore the Christingle, with its orange representing the world, the candle as Jesus' light, and the ribbon for His blood.	Key Content: Children will learn about Jewish dietary rules (Kashrut) and how these guidelines show respect for God. They will explore the significance of the Passover Seder meal, which commemorates the Israelites' escape from slavery in Egypt. Through these practices, children will understand how following God's teachings is an important part of Jewish faith.	Key Content: Children will explore why Jesus had enemies and reflect on his responses to betrayal, focusing on forgiveness. They will study key Bible passages like The Lord's Prayer, Luke 6:27-36 (Love for enemies), and Matthew 18:21-35 (The unforgiving servant), discussing whether forgiveness is always possible.	Key Content: Pupils will learn about how Jews show their commitment to God through practices like the Ten Commandments, Shabbat, the Seder meal, and keeping kosher. They will explore rites of passage like Bar/Bat Mitzvahs, doing good deeds (Mitzvah), and the importance of charity, prayer, and caring for the environment.	Key Content: In this unit, children will explore Christian worship, focusing on the church, baptism, and the Eucharist. They will learn about different worship styles, such as lively Evangelical services and quiet Quaker worship. The importance of baptism and Communion will be discussed, along with why Christians attend church to feel closer to God and learn Jesus' teachings.
Key vocabulary: God, covenant, promise, Abraham, descendants, Isaac, Ten Commandments, Moses, Torah, synagogue.	Key vocabulary: Angel, star, wise men, gifts, manger, humble, Christingle, candle, ribbon, seasons, symbol, king, priest, light, blood.	Key vocabulary: Kosher, Kashrut, Passover, Seder, Exodus, Israelites, Slavery, Festival, Covenant, Seder Plate, Matzo, C	Key vocabulary: Jesus, enemies, arrest, forgiveness, betrayal, Judas, Peter, Lord's Prayer, love, anger, revenge, 70x7, cross, Temple.	Key vocabulary: Covenant, Ten Commandments, Shabbat, Seder, Kashrut, synagogue, Torah, Bar Mitzvah, Bat Mitzvah, Mitzvah,	Key vocabulary: Church, baptism, Eucharist, worship, Evangelical, Quaker, rites of passage.	

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Year 5	What is the best way for a Hindu to show commitment to God?	Is the Christmas story true?	How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?	Did God intend Jesus to be crucified and if so, was Jesus aware of this?	What is the best way for a Buddhist to show commitment to their beliefs?	What is the best way for a Buddhist to live a good life? Right Living and Intention?
	Hinduism	Christianity	Hinduism	Christianity	Buddhism	Buddhism
	Key Content: Pupils will learn that Hindus believe in Brahman as the eternal, formless God. They will explore key practices like Puja (worship with offerings), the Vedas (ancient holy books), and the Four Goals of life: Moksha (liberation), Dharma (duties), Artha (prosperity through work), and Karma (desire and passion for life).	Key Content: Pupils will learn that the Bible records key events in the life of Jesus through the Gospels, which were told and retold before being written down, so specific dates may not always be known. They will explore how festivals, like those celebrating Jesus’ birth, may not occur on the exact date of the event. Pupils will also learn that the Gospels agree on the main points of Jesus’ birth, with no significant disagreements.	Key Content: Pupils will learn that Hindus believe in a universal soul or God called Brahman, with a part of Brahman present in everyone, known as the <i>Atman</i> . They will explore the meaning of <i>Atman</i> as the eternal self or soul, which continues after death or becomes part of Brahman. Pupils will also learn about the <i>Trimurti</i> , the three main aspects of Brahman.	Key Content: Pupils will learn that Christians believe Jesus is the Son of God, sent to Earth to save humanity from sin and restore the relationship with God through his death and resurrection, a concept known as salvation. They will explore how Jesus predicted his death, warning his disciples of the suffering he would endure, as recorded in the Bible.	Key Content: Pupils will learn about the Three Jewels or Refuges in Buddhism, which many Buddhists value for guidance and support. They will explore the significance of the Buddha (the teacher), the Dharma (his teachings), and the Sangha (the community) in helping Buddhists navigate life’s challenges.	Key Content: Pupils will learn about the Buddha’s teachings on how to live a good life, focusing on the Noble Eightfold Path. They will explore the concepts of Right Living and Right Intention, which are part of the path to leading a moral and fulfilling life.
	Key vocabulary: Brahman, Puja, Vedas, Moksha, Dharma, Artha, and Karma.	Key vocabulary: Bible, Gospels, Jesus, events, festivals, birth of Jesus, retold, written down, dates, and agreement.	Key vocabulary: Brahman, Atman, universal soul, eternal self, soul, death, Trimurti, and aspects of Brahman.	Key vocabulary: Christians, Jesus, Son of God, salvation, humanity, sin, death, resurrection, predicted, disciples, suffering, and Bible.	Key vocabulary: Three Jewels, Refuges, Buddha, Dharma, Sangha, teacher, teachings, community, guidance, support, and life’s challenges.	Key vocabulary: Buddha, teachings, Noble Eightfold Path, Right Living, Right Intention, moral, fulfilling life, and path.
Year 6	What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God?	How significant is it that Mary was Jesus’ mother?	Is anything ever eternal?	Is Christianity still a strong religion 2000 years after Jesus was on Earth?	How is the Qur’an vital to Muslims today?	How are Buddhist teachings interpreted by believers?
	Islam	Christianity	Christianity	Christianity	Islam	Buddhism
	Key Content: Pupils will explore how Muslims show devotion to Allah through the Five Pillars of Islam. They will learn about Shahadah (declaration of faith), Salat (daily prayers), Zakat (charitable giving), Sawm (fasting during Ramadan), and Hajj (pilgrimage to Makkah). Each pillar reflects commitment to faith and key Islamic teachings.	Key Content: Pupils will learn that Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus as God’s Son and believe in the concept of <i>incarnation</i> —God becoming human. They will explore the story of the <i>Annunciation</i> , where the angel Gabriel told Mary she would give birth to Jesus, and how Mary willingly accepted. Pupils will also learn about different Christian views on the <i>virgin birth</i> , including its significance in showing Jesus as both human and divine.	Key Content: Pupils will learn that Christians believe God’s love is eternal and that forgiveness is always possible. They will explore Jesus’ teachings on heaven, where he describes it as a place prepared for believers. Pupils will also learn that Christians believe Jesus’ sacrifice allows forgiven sinners to enter heaven and live eternally in God’s love.	Key Content: Pupils will learn about Christian practices of preparation, including Lent, Shrove Tuesday, Ash Wednesday, and Advent. They will explore how Christian charities demonstrate Agape (selfless love) by helping others and learn that in some countries, Christians face persecution for their beliefs.	Key Content: Pupils will learn that Muslims believe the Qur’an is the actual word of Allah, revealed in Arabic, and treated with great respect. They will explore how many Muslims learn Arabic to understand it fully and how it is carefully handled, including being placed on a stand, wrapped in a cloth, and never put on the floor. Pupils will also learn that the Qur’an provides guidance on how to live, as Muslims believe life is a test observed by Allah.	Key Content: Pupils will learn that Buddhism has different groups with varying views on how to follow the faith, but all see life as a personal journey. They will explore the importance of the Buddha’s teachings and different paths to enlightenment, including living in a monastery or engaging with society to create positive change.
	Key vocabulary: Allah, Five Pillars of Islam, Shahadah, Salat, Zakat, Sawm, Hajj, declaration of faith, daily prayers, fasting, pilgrimage, commitment.	Key vocabulary: Christians, birth of Jesus, Son of God, incarnation, Annunciation, angel Gabriel, Mary, virgin birth, human, divine.	Key vocabulary: Christians, God’s love, eternal, forgiveness, heaven, believers, Jesus’ sacrifice, forgiven sinners, eternal life.	Key vocabulary: Christian practices, Lent, Shrove Tuesday, Ash Wednesday, Advent, Christian charities, Agape, selfless love, persecution, beliefs.	Key vocabulary: Qur’an, Allah, Arabic, respect, guidance, test, revealed, stand, cloth, handling, life as a test.	Key vocabulary: Buddhism, groups, views, faith, personal journey, Buddha, teachings, enlightenment, monastery, society, and positive change.

