

## Curriculum map - RE

YEAR 8	AUTUMN 1	AUTUMN 2	SPRING 1	SPRING 2	SUMMER 1	SUMMER 2
TOPIC(s)	What can people learn from what Muslims believe about God?	What can people learn from what Muslims believe about God?	What can we learn from religious struggles for equality?	What can we learn from religious struggles for equality?	What is the difference between a prophet and a king?	What is the difference between a prophet and a king?
What students will know	The attributes and characteristics of Allah in Islamic theology, including concepts like Tawhid (the oneness of God) and the 99 Names of Allah.  The 5 Pillars of Islam, which are essential acts of worship and moral obligations for Muslims, including Shahada (declaration of faith), Salah (prayer), Zakat (charity), Sawm (fasting), and Hajj (pilgrimage).  The Prophets in Islam, including their roles as messengers and examples of righteous conduct, with particular emphasis on the	The Night of Power (Laylat al-Qadr) as a significant night in Islam, associated with the revelation of the Qur'an and its spiritual significance.  The circumstances surrounding the Revelation of the Qur'an to Prophet Muhammad, including the role of Angel Gabriel (Jibril) in delivering the divine message.  The role of the Mosque as a place of worship, community gatherings, and its significance in Islamic culture and history.  The Features of a Mosque, including its architectural elements,	The concept of Waheguru as the central belief in Sikhism, representing the formless, timeless, and all-pervading divine presence.  Guru Nanak, the founder of Sikhism, his life, teachings, and his role in shaping the Sikh faith.  Key events from the life of Guru Nanak, his spiritual experiences, and the principles he emphasized, such as the oneness of humanity and equality.  The succession of Gurus in Sikhism after Guru Nanak and their contributions to the development and preservation of Sikh teachings.  The Guru Granth Sahib, the sacred	The 5K's, which are the articles of faith in Sikhism, including Kesh (uncut hair), Kanga (comb), Kara (steel bracelet), Kachera (undergarment), and Kirpan (ceremonial dagger), and their significance in the Sikh identity.  The Gurdwara, the Sikh place of worship, and its central role in Sikh community life, as well as the significance of the Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib) in Amritsar, India.  The 13 Sikh teachings, including key principles such as the oneness of God, selfless service (Seva), and equality of	The life and beliefs of Abraham, including his role as a central figure in Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.  The stories of Isaac and Ishmael, the sons of Abraham, and their roles in their respective religious traditions.  The life of Moses, his upbringing in Pharaoh's court, his call to liberate the Israelites, and his leadership in the Exodus from Egypt.  The content and significance of the 10 Commandments, the moral and ethical principles that form the basis of Judeo-Christian ethics.	The Ark of the Covenant as a sacred artifact in the Hebrew Bible, its historical significance, and its role in the religious practices of ancient Israelites.  The Torah, including the central teachings and principles found in the Torah, the first five books of the Hebrew Bible, and its significance as the foundational scripture of Judaism.  The life of Jesus, his teachings, as recorded in the

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	significance of	and the purpose of	scripture of Sikhism,	all human beings, and		Bible and in Muslim
	Prophet Muhammad.	specific areas within	and its significance as	their importance in		traditions.
	About the Ourley the	the mosque for	the eternal Guru and repository of Sikh	Sikh philosophy.		
	About the Qur'an, the holy book of Islam, its	worship and	wisdom and hymns.	Sikh festivals,		
	organization, and its	community activities.	•	including Vaisakhi		
	central role in guiding			(celebrating the birth of		
	the lives of Muslims.			the Khalsa).		
				Gender roles in		
				Sikhism, including the		
				principle of gender equality and Sikh		
				teachings regarding		
				women's rights and		
				roles in religious and social life.		
	Ways of Knowing:	Ways of Knowing:	Ways of Knowing:	Ways of Knowing:	Ways of Knowing:	Ways of Knowing:
What students			D (1 // TI ) !		T	
will be able to	Empathy and Perspective-Taking:	Observation and Empathy:	Reflective Thinking: Contemplate the moral	Observation and Empathy:	Textual Analysis: Analyse texts to	Historical Exploration:
do	Develop empathy	Practice observation	and spiritual	Observation and	understand the stories	Explore the
	and a capacity to	and develop empathy	implications by	empathy for different	and teachings of	historical and
	understand diverse	for different cultural	reflecting on the	cultural and religious	Abraham, Moses, and the liberation of the	cultural context of
	religious perspectives.	and religious practices.	principles and teachings of Guru	practices through Sikh practices, festivals,	Israelites.	The Ark of the Covenant.
	рогоровачов.	Cross-Cultural	Nanak and the Guru	and gender roles.	Tordontoo.	Ooverlant.
	Ethical	Awareness:	Granth Sahib		Historical Context:	Critical Thinking:
	Consideration:	Foster cross-cultural awareness and an	Cross-Cultural	Cross-Cultural Awareness:	Explore the historical and cultural contexts in	Critical think about religious beliefs
	Develop an understanding of	appreciation for the	Awareness:	Appreciate the	which Abraham and	and their
	moral and ethical	diversity of religious	Foster cross-cultural	diversity of religious	Moses lived.	implications.
	values in a religious	practices around the	awareness and an	traditions and foster		
	context by exploring the ethical principles	world by learning about the Night of	appreciation for the diversity of religious	cross-cultural	Personal Knowledge:	Personal Knowledge:
	underlying the 5	Power and Islamic	traditions by exploring	awareness.	Cultural Understanding:	Milowieuge:
	Pillars of Islam.	traditions.	Sikh beliefs and	Personal Knowledge:	Identify cultural and	Reflection on
		D	practices.		religious contexts of	Spiritual Beliefs:
		Personal Knowledge:			Judaism, Christianity,	

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	Personal Knowledge:  Cultural Awareness: Increase cultural awareness and understanding of Islam as a global faith.  Respect for Diversity: Foster respect for cultural and religious diversity.  Identity and Belonging: Strengthen the sense of religious identity and belonging within the Muslim community.	Cultural Understanding: Studying the Night of Power, Mosques, and other Islamic practices will deepen students' understanding of Muslim culture and their religious beliefs.  Respect for Religious Diversity: Learning about different holy texts in Islam and their significance will promote respect for religious diversity and different sources of religious authority.	Personal Knowledge:  Identity and Belonging: Appreciate how a person's religious identity may affect their daily life in a new country by studying the 5Ks and the struggles of Sikh migrants who came to the UK.	Respect for Diversity: Respect gender equality and diverse perspectives on gender within religious contexts.	and Islam and links between them.  Reflection on Moral Principles: Consider the role of moral principles in their own lives and society.	Consider the role of spirituality in their own lives and the lives of others by reflecting on the teachings of the Torah, Bible, and Qur'an.
	Spiritual Exploration: Explore their own spiritual beliefs and questions by engaging with the concepts of Allah, Prophets, and the Qur'an.					
Assessment	10 Knowledge questions midpoint assessment	35-mark knowledge end of unit written assessment	10 Knowledge questions midpoint assessment	End of unit /30 written assessment	10 Knowledge questions midpoint assessment	End of unit /30 written assessment

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Beyond the classroom	"Muhammad: His Life Based on the Earliest Sources" by Martin Lings		"The Illustrated History of Sikhism: The Story of Sikh Gurus, Empire, and Modern Times" by Gurmeet Kaur		"Children of Abraham: Judaism, Christianity, Islam" by F. E. Peters	