

Salford - RE Agreed Syllabus

What is the expected content for each key stage?

This outline of content for the Salford syllabus comes partly from the 'Non-Statutory National Framework for Religious Education (2004)' and partly from decisions made by Salford standing advisory council for religious education (SACRE) about the content for specific religions and the relationships between these religions.

This section is set out in such a way that the subject can be taught either thematically or religion by religion. A thematic example would be taking a cross-curricular theme such as the family or the environment as the focus for the unit, with a study of the views of different religions on these issues.

The information below is based on the idea that Judaism would be the non-Christian religion studied at Key Stage 1. However, schools can choose a different non-Christian religion and so should then be guided by the 'equivalent' content from the other information provided. For example, Judaism at Key Stage 1 may concentrate on the founders of the religion: so if studying Islam instead, for instance, the Key Stage 1 study would also focus on stories of its founder.

Key Stage 1

General principles of approaches to this key stage:

- Believing - what people believe about God, humanity and the natural world
- Story - how and why some stories are sacred and important in religion
- Celebrations - how and why celebrations are important in religion
- Symbols - how and why symbols express religious meaning
- Leaders and teachers - figures who have an influence on others locally, nationally and globally in religion
- Belonging - where and how people belong and why belonging is important
- Myself - who I am and my uniqueness as a person in a family and community

Christianity:

- Life of Jesus
- Christmas / Easter
- Places of Christian worship

Judaism:

- Abraham and Moses
- Shabbat / Hannukah / Pesach

Key Stage 2

General principles of approaches to this key stage:

- Beliefs and questions - how people's beliefs about God, the world and others impact on their lives
- Teachings and authority - what sacred texts and other sources say about God, the world and human life
- Worship, pilgrimage and sacred places - where, how and why people worship, including at particular sites
- Symbols and religious expression - how religious and spiritual ideas are expressed
- Inspirational people - figures from whom believers find inspiration
- Religion and the individual - what is expected of a person in following a religion or belief

- Religion, family and community - how religious families and communities practise their faith, and the contributions this makes to local life

Christianity:

- Teachings of Jesus
- Main beliefs
- Symbolism of cross
- Forms of worship
- Bible
- Inspirational Christians

Buddhism:

- Life and teachings of The Buddha
- Symbolism of Wheel

Hinduism:

- Divali and other festivals
- Reincarnation
- Pilgrimages
- Gandhi
- Some gods and goddesses

Islam:

- Life of Muhammad and the spread of Islam
- Ramadan
- Pillars of Islam
- Mosques
- Pilgrimages

Judaism:

- Features of synagogue
- Other Jewish festivals
- Main beliefs and practices
- Inspirational Jews

Sikhism:

- Guru Nanak
- Gurdwara
- Five Ks

Non-religious beliefs:

- Main beliefs of Humanists

General:

- Study how two or more of these religions respond to the journey of life and death - why some occasions are sacred to believers, and what people think about life after death
- Study how two or more of these religions respond to beliefs in action in the world - how religions and beliefs respond to global issues of human rights, fairness, social justice and the importance of the environment