

RE

Route map 2024/25

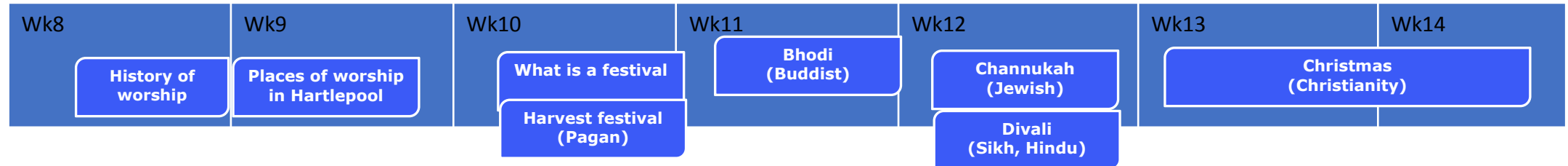
RE/SMSC Route Map

Wk1		Wk2		Wk3		Wk4		Wk5		Wk6		Wk7						
Beliefs and customs												Portfolio						
Half Term 21 Oct – 1 Nov																		
Wk8			Wk9			Wk10			Wk11			Wk12		Wk13		Wk14		
Beliefs and customs				Festivals and cultural events										Portfolio				
Christmas 23 Dec – 3 Jan																		
Wk15			Wk16			Wk17			Wk18			Wk19			Wk20		Wk21	
Kindness project												Portfolio						
Half Term 24 – 28 Feb																		
Wk22			Wk23			Wk24			Wk25			Wk26		Wk27				
Life in Britain- non religious beliefs												Portfolio						
Easter 14 Apr – 25 April (in BH)																		
Wk28			Wk29			Wk30			Wk31			Wk32		Wk33				
Artefacts of religious and non religious beliefs										Portfolio								
Half Term 26 – 30 May																		
Wk32			Wk33			Wk34			Wk35			Wk36		Wk37		Wk38		
Crime and punishment					Morality									Portfolio				

Half Term 1 – RE/SMSC

	Wk3 What is a belief	Wk4 What is a custom	Wk5 What is a religion	Wk6 Main religions of the UK	Wk7 Religion in the North East
KS3 5-6	As UKS2 and students will be able to link this to religion and to other organised groups.	As UKS2 and students will be able to link this to religion and other organised groups, and explain why customs exist. Students will be able to identify one custom (religious or non)	As UKS2 and students will be able to describe most features of organised religion including collective worship, and lifetime milestones.	Students will be able to compare the main points of the Christian religion with the main points of the Islam religion and draw similarities and differences.	Students will be able to identify that Judaism is a religion and state the main points of the Jewish religion.
Upper KS2 3-4	As LKS2 and students will be able to link the word faith and belief and give examples of these.	As LKS2 and students will be able to describe customs and identify where one originated.	Students will be able to link religion to beliefs, customs and describe some of the features of religions (church, temple mosques, bible, statues, baptism, marriage)	Students will be able to state that the two main religions in the UK are Christianity and Islam and outline the main features of both.	Students will be able to state that Hartlepool and Northumberland have similar religious populations but there are more Jewish people in Northumberland.
Lower KS2(1) 1-2	Students will be able to state that a belief is something that may not have any proof and give an example of a belief in general.	Students will be able to state that a custom is something that takes place in particular groups or places and carries on over a period of time.	Students will be able to state that it is a set of beliefs or practices, they may use the word god or gods, and state that some religions have places that followers of a religion go to.	Students will be able to name a religion and outline the main features of it.	Students will be able to state that Middlesbrough is the most religious town in the North East and identify the main religions present.

Half Term 2



KS3 5-6	Students will be able to state the main features of the Hindu faith and identify that Christian worship is more recent.	As UKS2 and students will be able to compare the main features of the faith of each place of worship.	As UKS2 and Identify the difference between a religious and non religious festival Name the main Christian holidays/celebration days in the UK.
Upper KS2 3-4	Students will be able to state that worship stemmed from the Hindu faith.	As LKS2 and Students will be able to identify the main features of the type of worship carried out.	As LKS2 and name two religions and one festival
Lower KS2(1) 1-2	Students will be able to describe the main features of a collective act of worship.	Students will be able to identify two places of worship and state which religion they belong to.	Students will be able to state that a festival is a celebration and that some religions have festivals to mark special occasions

Half Term 3

Wk15	Wk16	Wk17	Wk18	Wk19	Wk20	Wk21
What is kindness	Famous people who have displayed kindness	Difference between kindness and goodness		Saints and devils	Kindness project	

KS3 5-6	Identify the impact on the giver and receiver of kindness (experiment)	Link kindness to religion and state main teachings one of the religions and where kindness is a feature.	Explore what would happen if we did not have rules in society. Name 3 situations and devise a short case study for each.	Is anyone ever all bad or all good?		
Upper KS2 3-4	State why kindness is important	State / explain what impact these acts of kindness have had	State why following rules is important Name three places that impose rules What is the purpose of the rules?	Can good people do bad things?		
Lower KS2(1) 1-2	Describe kindness and give examples from real life	Sebbie Hall- famous for his acts of kindness Christiano Ronaldo – donated his winnings to a children’s charity Religious Prophet Muhammed Lord Buddha Dali Llama Jesus Mother Theresa	Definition of goodness – rule following etc Is it different to kindness and how	Where do the concepts of devils come from? What about saints?		

Half Term 4

	Wk22	Wk23	Wk24	Wk25	wk26	Wk27
	Being a citizen	Democracy in the UK		Respect and tolerance		Rule of Law
KS3 5-6	Attributes of a good citizen Where does religion fit in this	Democracy and its development in the UK Compare with a non democratic country Freedom to have beliefs		Respect for others Different is ok How to disagree		Laws in the UK Laws in other cultures
Upper KS2 3-4						
Lower 1-2						

Half Term 5

	Wk29	Wk29	Wk30	wk31
	Artefacts of religious and non religious beliefs			
KS3 5-6	Refresher of customs Religious customs Non religious customs and links (link back to voting and the freedom to hold beliefs also)	Intro to artefacts	Non religious artefacts	Link to next half term – fame and infamy
Upper KS2 3-4		Religious artefacts- what is an Idol	(e.g famous people’s belongings, cultural artefacts)	
Lower KS2(1) 1-2		Worship that includes artefacts		

Half Term 6

Wk32	Wk33	Wk34	Wk35	Wk36	wk37	Wk38
Crime and punishment			Morality and Morals			Truth or consequence

KS3 5-6	Seaton – Canoe man story	Continue	Is it wrong to commit a crime if there is no victim?	Is it a crime to lie?
Upper KS2 3-4	What sort of crimes result in prison sentences and why?	Examples	If you could commit and crime and get away with it, would you do it?	
	What is a crime? What is a consequence What is a punishment	Examples	If you could commit and crime and get away with it, would you do it?	
Lower KS2(1) 1-2	Seaton – Canoe man story	Continue	Is it wrong to commit a crime if there is no victim?	Is it a crime to lie?
	What sort of crimes result in prison sentences and why?	Examples	If you could commit and crime and get away with it, would you do it?	

Key vocabulary

	HT1&2	HT3	HT4	HT5	HT6
KS3	Compare		Ballot Polling station Parliament MP Prime minister Political party	Artefact Idol Culture Fame Infamy	Consequences Criminal responsibility
Upper KS2	Bible Qu'ran Scripture Baptism Marriage Confirmation Christening Funeral	Cannonise	Citizen Citizenship Democracy Vote Law		Morals Morality Corrupt
Lower KS2(1)	Religion Custom Idol Worship Faith Belief Islamic Christian Jewish Buddhist Hinduism Practice God Church Temple Mosque Pray Pagan Divali	Kindness Goodness Sainthood			Consequence Truth Result Crime Sentenced Jury Judge Punishment Serve Wrong Illegal Trial Court Victim Offence