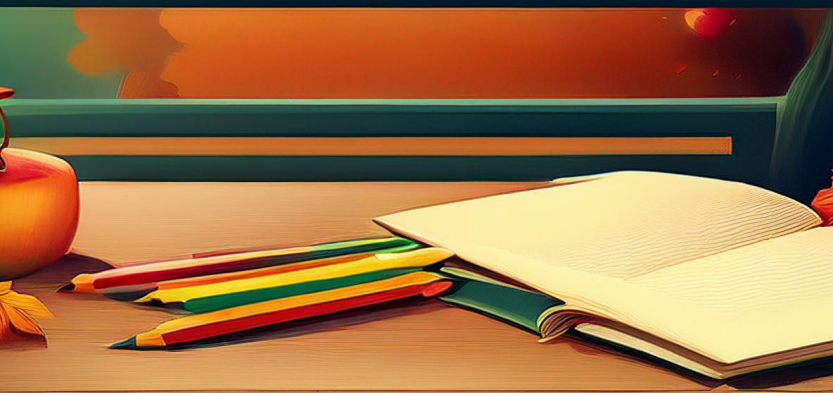


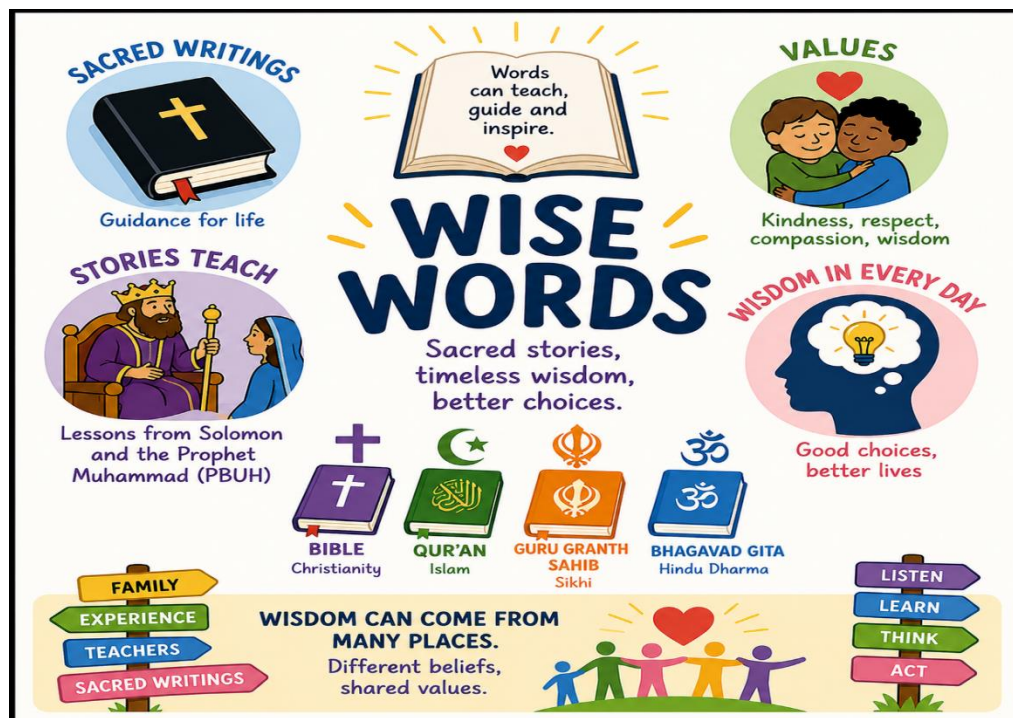
RE AUTUMN KNOWLEDGE ORGANISERS



Wise Words

What Are Wise Words?

This term, you will explore why some words are remembered for hundreds or even thousands of years. You will learn how **sacred writings** guide believers and teach important values. You will compare wisdom from Christianity, Islam, Sikhi and Hindu Dharma and think about whether sacred stories still have something to teach everyone today.



Word	Meaning
Wisdom	Using knowledge to make good decisions.
Sacred	Holy or very special.
Sacred Writing	A holy book that guides believers.
Guidance	Help or advice about how to live.
Worldview	A way of understanding life and the world.
Bible	The Christian holy book.
Qur'an	The Muslim holy book.
Parable	A story that teaches an important lesson.
Compassion	Showing kindness and care for others.
Values	Beliefs about what is important and how people should behave.

† Religious Education: Worldviews & Belief

A **worldview** is how people understand life, the world and what they believe is important.

In this unit you will explore:

- Why sacred writings are important.
- How stories can teach wisdom.
- How different religions learn from sacred texts.
- How values influence people's choices.
- Whether everyone can learn from sacred stories.

Big Question

Why are sacred writings important, and what can people learn from them today?

🌀 Making the Connection

Substantive Knowledge (Know)

- What wisdom means.
- What sacred writings are.
- The Bible and the Qur'an.
- Stories that teach important values.
- How sacred writings guide believers.

Disciplinary Knowledge (Think)

- Explain what stories teach.
- Compare different sacred writings.
- Find evidence in stories.
- Share and justify your own ideas.
- Respect different viewpoints.

† RE Anchor: Worldviews & Belief

People learn from different sources of wisdom. Sacred writings help many believers understand how to live, while others find guidance through family, experience and their own values.

Commitment

What is Commitment?

This term, you will explore what it means to commit to something and why commitment is important. You will learn how people show commitment through their beliefs, responsibilities and communities. You will also investigate important religious ceremonies, which we call rites of passage, and discover how they help people feel they belong.



Word	Meaning
Theist	Someone who believes in God.
Atheist	Someone who does not believe in God.
Agnostic	Someone who is unsure whether God exists.
Worldview	A way of understanding life and the world.
Revelation	An experience where God is believed to be revealed.
Design Argument	The idea that the world's design points to a creator.
Religious Experience	An event or experience believed to connect someone with God.
Evidence	Information used to support a belief or argument.
Faith	Trust or belief without complete proof.
Theodicy	An explanation for why a loving God allows suffering.

† Religious Education: Worldviews & Belief

A **worldview** is how people understand life, the world and what they believe is important.

In this unit you will explore:

- Why people make commitments.
- How beliefs influence choices and actions.
- How communities help people belong.
- How religious ceremonies show commitment.
- Why people stay true to their beliefs, even when life is difficult.

Big Question

What does it mean to commit to something and how do people of faith show commitment in their lives?

🌀 Making the Connection

Substantive Knowledge (Know)

- What commitment means.
- Responsibilities and belonging.
- Religious rites of passage.
- Identity and community.
- Examples of commitment in everyday life.

Disciplinary Knowledge (Think)

- Explain how commitment is shown.
- Compare different religious ceremonies.
- Use examples to support ideas.
- Reflect on different viewpoints.
- Explain why commitment is important.

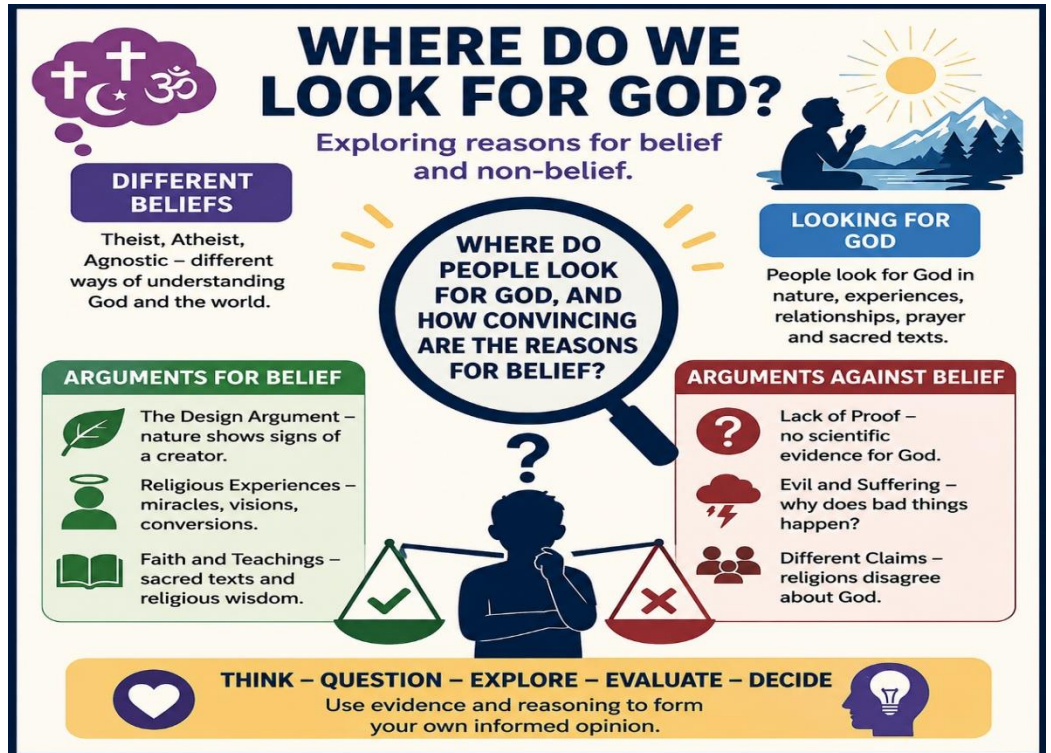
† RE Anchor: Worldviews & Belief

People's beliefs and values influence the promises they make, the communities they belong to and the way they choose to live their lives.

Where do we look for God?

Looking for God:

This term, you will explore different ideas about God and why people believe or do not believe in God. You will investigate the reasons people give for their beliefs, including experiences, nature and philosophical arguments. You will also consider whether these reasons are convincing and develop your own informed opinion using evidence and reasoning.



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† Religious Education: Worldviews & Belief

A **worldview** is how people understand life, the world and what they believe is true.

In this unit, you will explore:

- Religious and non-religious beliefs about God.
- Why people believe or do not believe in God.
- How people use evidence, experiences and reasoning.
- Different viewpoints about life's biggest questions.
- Respecting diversity within and between worldviews.

Big Question:

Where do people look for God, and how convincing are the reasons for belief?

🔗 Making the Connection

Substantive Knowledge (Know)

- Different beliefs about God.
- The Design Argument.
- Religious experiences.
- The problem of evil.
- Reasons for belief and non-belief.

Disciplinary Knowledge (Think)

- Explain different viewpoints.
- Compare arguments.
- Use evidence to support ideas.
- Evaluate strengths and weaknesses.
- Reach a justified conclusion.

† RE Anchor: Worldviews & Belief

People use different experiences, evidence and reasoning to decide what they believe about God and the world. Understanding different worldviews helps us think critically and respectfully about life's biggest questions.

Beliefs and practices

Looking at religious beliefs and practices:

This term, you will explore how **beliefs** shape the way people live. You will investigate how religious symbols, ideas about God, sacred writings and worship influence the daily lives of believers. You will compare different religions and worldviews, including Christianity, Islam, Hindu Dharma, Buddhism, Sikhi and Humanism. You will also consider whether beliefs are still important in modern Britain.



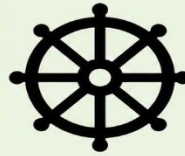
**CRUCIFIX
OR CROSS**
CHRISTIANITY

The cross represents Jesus's death and resurrection. The Christian holy book is the Bible.



**OM
(OR AUM)**
HINDU DHARMA

Aum is the holiest sound in Hinduism. The Hindu holy texts are the Vedas.



**WHEEL OF
DHARMA**
BUDDHISM

The wheel represents the teachings of Buddha and the eightfold path. The Buddhist holy text is the Tripitaka.



KHANDA
SIKHI

The Khanda includes a double-edged sword, a circle (Chakka) and two swords (Kirpans). It represents spiritual power, eternal love of God and commitment to truth. The Sikh holy text is the Guru Granth Sahib.



**THE STAR OF
DAVID**
JUDAISM

The six points represent God's holiness and the six days of creation. The Jewish holy text is the Torah.



**CRESCENT
MOON AND STAR**
ISLAM

The crescent and star represent Islam. The star symbolises the five Pillars of Islam. The Muslim holy book is the Qur'an.

Word	Meaning
Belief	Something a person accepts as true.
Worldview	A way of understanding life and the world.
Sacred	Holy or very special to believers.
Monotheism	Belief in one God.
Polytheism	Belief in many gods.
Scripture	A holy or sacred religious text.
Authority	A source of guidance that people trust and follow.
Prayer	Communicating with God or expressing beliefs.
Meditation	Quiet reflection to focus the mind and develop awareness.
Identity	How people see themselves and what is important to them.



Religious Education: Worldviews & Belief

A **worldview** is how people understand life, the world and what is important.

In this unit you will explore:

- Different **religious and non-religious worldviews**
- How **beliefs influence actions** and daily life
- Why people have different ideas about **God, authority and truth**
- How beliefs are expressed through **symbols, sacred writings and worship**
- The diversity of beliefs **within and between** religions

Big Question:

How do beliefs influence religious practices and everyday life?



Making the Connection

Substantive Knowledge (Know):

- Religious symbols
- Beliefs about God
- Sacred writings
- Prayer and worship
- How beliefs influence identity

Disciplinary Knowledge (Think):

- Explain how beliefs influence actions.
- Compare different worldviews.
- Use evidence from sacred writings.
- Evaluate different viewpoints respectfully.

RE Anchor: **Worldviews & Belief**

People's beliefs and worldviews shape how they understand the world, make decisions and live their lives.