

Milwards Primary School and Nursery – RE Knowledge Organiser

Class: Year 6 (Oak)

Main Disciplinary focus: Theology

Core Question: **Creation and science: conflicting or complementary?**

Curriculum Thread: Citizenship / outside environment (Step 5)

Religions: Christian, Humanism

Core Knowledge



Creation: Christian belief that humans are made in God's image, by God.

Theistic Evolution: Awareness of the relationship between the Genesis narratives and scientific explanations.

Scientific Theory: The Big Bang Theory.

Textual theology: consideration of the genre of Genesis.

Logic: Debates about whether some things can be proven.

Prior Knowledge

Year 1:

The creation stories within Christian and Muslim traditions.

Non-religious ideas about the origin of the universe.

Reasons why people look after the world.

Examples of how people look after the world.

Year 2:

We all live on a remarkable planet.

The Earth is complex and finely balanced to support life.

The beauty and balance of the Earth is reflected in many objects and creatures within nature.

Many religious people believe that there is a God who is ultimately responsible for creating the Earth and keeping it going.

Many Christians and Muslims praise and thank God for creation.

Many people – religious and non-religious – think that we should treat the Earth carefully.

Year 4:

Rabbi Allen and Dr Shiva are examples of Jewish and Hindu people putting their belief into action.

Many Jews, Christians and Muslims believe that the world belongs to God and humans are stewards (Jews and Christians) or khalifah – guardians (Muslims)

Hindu and Buddhists believe in ahimsa – not doing harm to any living thing.

For Sikh people, caring for the environment is one part of sewa – service.

Year 5:

People can study our responses to the environment using different disciplines.

Theology uses sacred text to help believers think about how to live their lives, including in response to the environment.

Environmental science uses hypotheses and experiments to show how our actions will affect the environment.

Most Muslims believe they are khalifah, or guardians of God's creation.

Many Christians believe they are stewards of God's creation. The seventh Guru, Guru Har Rai, taught Sikhs the importance of caring for the natural world.

Many Sikhs believe in daya (compassion).

Varying views about the existence of God: Ontological and Cosmological arguments as found in the work of St. Thomas Aquinas's Summa Theologiae.

Difference between knowledge, belief and opinions about God's existence.

Skills



1. Explain different sources of authority and the connections with beliefs.

2. Begin to discuss the reliability and authenticity of texts that are authoritative for a group of believers. Explain how events in history and society have influenced some religious and non-religious worldviews.

1. Explain connections between different beliefs being studied and link them to sources of authority using theological terms.

2. Explain the key theological similarities and differences between and within religions and worldviews.

Explain and discuss how beliefs shape the way people view the world in which they live and how they view others.

Fingertip Knowledge

Name of Religion: Christianity Name of followers: Christians Name for God: God Sacred Text: Bible Place of Worship: Church	Name of Religion: Islam Name of followers: Muslims Name for God: Allah Sacred Text: Qur'an Place of Worship: Mosque
Name of Religion: Hindu Dharma Name of followers: Hindu Name for God: Brahman Sacred Text: The Vedas Place of Worship: Mandir (Temple)	Name of Religion: Judaism Name of followers: Jews Name for God: G-d (written: YHWH usually say Adonai – Lord) Sacred Text: Torah Place of Worship: Synagogue
Name of Religion: Sikhi Name of followers: Sikhs Name for God: Waheguru Sacred Text: Guru Granth Sahib Place of Worship: Gurdwara	

Useful References



Essex Agreed Syllabus overview

Key Vocabulary



Big Bang Theory, Cosmology, Creation Theory, Evidence, Evolution, Genesis