

Core Knowledge

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).

Useful References

www.natre.org.uk/bqic-big-questions-big-answers

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.

Skills

Theology:

1. Describe different sources of authority and how they link with beliefs.

2. Describe a range of different interpretations of sources of authority and consider the reliability of these sources for a group of believers.

Describe how events in history and society have influenced some religious and non-religious worldviews.

1. Describe the connections between different beliefs being studied and link them to sources of authority

2. Describe some of the key theological similarities and differences between and within religions and worldviews.

Social Science:

1. Explain the different ways in which the terms ‘religion’ and ‘belief’ are used by followers from within a religion or worldview and those from outside it.

2. Show awareness that talking about religion and belief can be complex.

Explain some of the varying ways in which religions and beliefs are practised locally and nationally (both within and between religions/worldviews) with reference to at least two different religions/worldviews.

Explain how beliefs impact on and influence individual lives, communities and society, and how individuals, communities and society can also shape beliefs.

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

Key Vocabulary

Theology, environmental science, Natural science, Hypothesis, Experiment, Khalifah, Hadith, Steward, Guru Granth Sahib, Daya, guru