

88How we can promote inclusion in RE.

Vocabulary

RE contains complex language and, often, explicit teaching of vocabulary threaded through a topic.

RE will often require a lot of pictures for diverse language (including language within Christianity), as well as support with extensive oral rehearsal. Some things that help all children are I say/you say/we say, chunking words for pronunciation, utilising a vocabulary wall/board and word banks.

Key vocabulary should be displayed in your class. You can then refer to the vocabulary on your working walls when you are teaching in context.

Use picture and word banks of key vocabulary.

Teaching and Learning

Videos and stories are also extremely helpful and more accessible for most children, and there are lots of resources for RE based videos on Youtube and BBC Bitesize that make the language of RE accessible.

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/z7hs34j> KS2

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zxnygk7> KS1

Allow for ample thinking time and time to discuss anything talked about. Use Think, Pair, Share with open questions often.

Independent Work

Think carefully about the design of any resources that you use and ensure it meets the individual needs of learners with SEND, such as an increased text size or an accessible font.

Sometimes an recorded task is not required, and class and talk partner discussion is enough. Take pictures and write a blurb of the learning objectives that children can stick in their books. This is particularly useful for visitors and visits, but can also be extremely useful for SEND and LA children.

Utilise physical tasks with tangible outcomes such as making stained glass windows, drawing and creating symbols etc. Some ideas could be:

Overview of School's RE Plan 2025-26 (from RE Agreed Syllabus for Devon and Torbay Schools and Academies)

Religion	Overarching concept	Practical activities
Judaism	Shabbat as a 'palace in time' (Rabbi Abraham Joshua Heschel, 1907–1972) For the Jewish person, Shabbat is an oasis of peace and a time of delight.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Choose white from a selection of colours, using PECS where appropriate. Create a new, fresh feeling to the room by tidying together. Dress as the Shabbat bride and welcome her. Smell spices to symbolise the end of Shabbat. Pour grape juice into a cup and let it overflow, to mark the end of the week.
Islam	Remembrance of God's name (<i>dhikr</i>) In Sufi terms, repetition of God's name is a way of stepping out of this world to become closer to God.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Write their own name or make a mark in paint on a folded piece of paper and create a reflection. Touch and rub Islamic plaques that have raised Arabic letters. Use gold paint to decorate a word that is special in their lives. Listen to Arabic devotional music – <i>nasheeds</i>. Stick the name 'Allah' onto paper plates and decorate with special gold paper.
Hinduism	Aum For the Hindu, 'aum' is a sacred word, first heard when the world was created.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Record sounds that the class makes and identify who is making what sound. Listen to the Gayatri Mantra and add musical effects with an ocean drum and shakers. Trace the aum symbol and decorate with sequins, glitter and pictures of Hindu people. Choose a favourite aum from a selection from www.himalayanacademy.com Film or take photographs of the natural world outside and look at this with <i>aarti</i> or other devotional music playing.

Buddhism	Change and impermanence <i>Anicca</i> (impermanence) is a central teaching in Buddhism.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Carry a statue of the Buddha around the school and find peaceful places to photograph him. Float water-lilies (see page 14). Make a collection of flowers, leaves and natural objects and see how they change over a few weeks. Recognise themselves from photographs, or look at baby pictures where appropriate. Respond to a change in the classroom with acceptance.
Sikhism	Loving all The devotional and loving attitude towards God (<i>bhakti</i>) shown by Guru Nanak is also reflected in his love for humanity.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Listen to Sikh kirtan (sacred hymns from the Guru Granth Sahib) while looking at a slideshow of images of the Gurus. Make a Guru Nanak garland out of tinsel with a picture of him. Take photographs of people showing kindness and love around the school. Stick the Ik Onkar symbol onto a picture of Guru Nanak that has been cut up, reassembled, stuck down and coloured. Collage together lots of pictures of people's faces around the face of Guru Nanak.
Christianity	Light of the world Jesus said, during the Sermon on the Mount, 'You are the light of the world' (Matthew 5:13–14) and this reflects the commitment and love of those who work with pupils with special needs.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Crayon white onto a piece of paper, and then black on top. Scratch into the crayon to reveal the white. Take a picture of a baby or Jesus, where appropriate, and use yellow felt-tips and glitter to make the picture look very special. Stick card together to make a cross and take photographs of it in the sunshine. Draw round each other, with support, using the light of the whiteboard projector, and cut out a silhouette using black paper. Choose from a selection of backgrounds, e.g. a snowy scene or a beach, and stick on the silhouette. Listen and move to Christian choral music, e.g. Vivaldi's <i>Gloria</i>.

<https://www.natre.org.uk/uploads/Member%20Resources/NATRE%20Resources/Primary%201000/SEND%20RE.pdf>

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	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
YR/1/2	1.7 Who is Jewish and how do they live? (I) See Spring 2	1.10 What does it mean to belong to a faith or belief community? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslims belong to the religion of Islam. Jews belong to the religion of Judaism. Not all people belong to a religion. 	1.1 What do Christians believe God is like? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe in God. Christians believe the <i>Bible</i> is the word of God. A <i>parable</i> is a story that teaches a lesson. Christians believe they should show forgiveness. 	1.7 Who is Jewish and how do they live? (II) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Hanukkah</i> is a Jewish festival. The <i>Shema</i> is a special Jewish prayer. <i>Shabbat</i> is a holy day for Jews. Jews believe there is only one God. The <i>Tanakh</i> is the Jewish Hebrew Bible. Jews believe the People of Israel were chosen by God. 	1.2 Who do Christians say made the world? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe God made the world, the heavens and the universe. The story of Creation is told in the book of <i>Genesis</i>. Christians have lots of different ways to thank God for creating the earth. 	1.9 How should we care for the world and for others, and why does it matter? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charity is an important part of religion for many people. The Bible has lots of parables that teach Christians to look after each other. Most religions have a <i>Golden Rule</i>.
Y3/4	L2.7 What do Hindus believe God is like? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 'Aum' was the very first sound which created the universe. Brahman is invisible but in everything. There is more than one deity in the Hindu religion. For Hindus, death and destruction is a necessary part of life. 	L2.3 What is the 'Trinity' and why is it important for Christians? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe God is three things: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Christians believe Jesus was God come to earth to rescue humanity. Christians believe God the Father is the 	L2.8 What does it mean to be Hindu in Britain today? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hindus believe there is no separation between religious, social and moral duties. The Hindu way of life is called 'dharma'. Understand that <i>murtis</i>, a <i>puja</i> tray and <i>Aum</i> symbols are common in a Hindu home. Hindus show their 	L2.5 Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Salvation</i> is part of the Christian belief that Jesus came to save people. The four main days of Holy Week are Palm Sunday, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday. Christians believe Good Friday marks the beginning of humans' salvation and forgiveness of their sins. 	L2.9 How do festivals and worship show what matters to Muslims? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Chapter 1 of <i>Surah</i> identifies Islamic beliefs about Allah. A <i>Mosque</i> is an Islamic place of prayer, teaching, community and support. The five pillars of Islam are <i>Shahadah</i>, <i>Zakat</i>, <i>Sawm</i>, <i>Salah</i> and <i>Hajj</i>. Muslims believe 	L2.10 How do festivals and worship show what matters to Jews? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The <i>Talmud</i> teaches that Jews should say thank you 100 times a day. <i>Yom Kippur</i> is a day for of fasting and praying for forgiveness. <i>Passover/Pesach</i> celebrates the story of Exodus. After their escape from Egypt, Jews believe they were given the Ten

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hindus believe all living beings are sacred and special. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> creator of the earth. Christians believe God the Son is the savior of mankind. Christians believe God the Holy Spirit is the presence of God in everything. 	<p>faith in many ways, name three from visiting temple, making offerings, prayer, hymns/songs, sharing and receiving prashad, iconography etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Diwali and Holi are two important Hindu festivals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Fall represents a separation of humans from God, and Jesus' death restored the relationship between God and Man. Easter is the most important festival in the Christian calendar. 	<p>there are many benefits of fasting during Ramadan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Muslims celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr at the end of the month of Ramadan. 	<p>Commandments.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Rosh Hashanah</i> is the Jewish New Year. It is a time to look at your deeds from the past year.
Y5	<p>U2.3 Why do Christians believe Jesus was the Messiah?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A Messiah is a saviour sent from God. Christians believe that Jesus was God incarnated. Christians believe Jesus was prophesied in the Books of Isaiah and Micah. The Gospel of Matthew is where Jesus is described as the Messiah for Christians. 	<p>U2.9 Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jewish people believe in one God as described in the <i>Shema</i>, found in the <i>Torah</i>. The <i>Torah</i> overlaps with the Christian Bible. A <i>Sefer Torah</i> is produced, covered and treated specially for use in a <i>Synagogue</i>. The story of Creation in the <i>Torah</i> is a basis for <i>Shabbat</i> and 	<p>U2.1 What does it mean if Christians believe God is holy and loving?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe God is loving. Christians believe God is <i>holy</i>. Medieval Christians built cathedrals 'to the glory of God'. Unlike <i>Islam</i> and <i>Judaism</i>, Christians use the arts to depict God as holy and loving. Christians believe God is holy and loving because of what is explained to them in the 	<p>U2.8 What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are three major denominations of Islam in the UK. The five pillars of Islam have a daily affect on the lives of Muslims. Zakah/Charity is important for Muslims. Muslims go on hajj and submit to Allah. <i>Sunnah</i> is the body of traditions and practices of the Islamic prophet Muhammad and, a model for Muslims to follow. 	<p>L2.12 How and why do people try and make the world a better place?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Religions recognise the world is not always a good place. Religions provide guidance on making the world a better place. There are examples in every religion of how to make the world better. Non-religious people also strive to make the world a better place. Humanists use 	<p>U2.11 What does it mean to be a Humanist in Britain today?</p> <p>Curriculum Objectives yet to be confirmed by DfE.</p>

Y6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe there is evidence throughout the story of Christmas that Jesus is the Messiah. 	<i>Rosh Hashanah.</i> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Ten Commandments, which define Jewish teachings on morality, are found in the <i>Torah</i>. 	Bible.	Eid-ul-Fitr	the Golden Rule to guide their way of living.	World Humanist Day
	U2.7 Why do Hindus want to be good? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Karma</i> is the law of cause and effect. <i>Samsara</i> is the cycle of life, death and rebirth. <i>Moksha</i> is the liberation from Samsara. Truthfulness and non-violence are key Hindu values. Hindus believe all living things have an eternal self and deserve to be treated well. 	U2.4 Christians and how to live: 'What would Jesus do?' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most Christians try to use Jesus' words as 'foundations for living'. <i>Prayer</i> is one of the foundations for living for Christians. <i>Justice</i> is one of the foundations for living for Christians. <i>Illness and healing</i> is one of the foundations for living for Christians. <i>Turning enemies to friends</i> is one of the foundations for living for Christians. 	U2.2 Creation and Science: conflicting or complimentary? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Some people see Science and Religion as conflicting. Some people see Science and Religion as complementary. Some people believe the universe began with the Big Bang. Some people believe the universe began as is written in Genesis 1 in the literal sense. 	U2.6 For Christians, what kind of king is Jesus? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus used parables to explain what the kingdom of God was like. <i>The Great Banquet</i> and <i>The Unforgiving Son</i> are two parables told by Jesus. Jesus taught that forgiving people is at the heart of God's Kingdom. Christians believe The Kingdom of God is wherever God rules, and not a geographical place. Christian charities follow Jesus' teaching to try and make the world a better place. 	U2.10 What matters most to Humanists and Christians? (Why do some people believe in God and some people not?) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Atheists</i> do not believe in the existence of a God or Gods. <i>Theists</i> believe in the existence of God or Gods. <i>Theologians</i> try and prove the existence of a God or Gods. <i>Philosophers</i> try to answer big questions, and use reason to figure out if there is a God or Gods. <i>Psychologists</i> study the mind and how people think and feel. 	U2.8 What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are three major denominations of Islam in the UK. The five pillars of Islam have a daily affect on the lives of Muslims. Zakah/Charity is important for Muslims. Muslims go on hajj to submit to Allah. <i>Sunnah</i> is the body of traditions and practices of the Islamic prophet Muhammad and, a model for Muslims to follow.
	Diwali					

