



Year 5 Summer 1



Do religions change or stay the same ?

Muslim Worldviews, Sikh Worldviews, Christian Worldviews, Buddhist Worldviews

Questions:

- How has the religious landscape changed within the UK?
- How have Sikhi teachings on equality changed over time?
- How is the Sikhi worldview demonstrated within the local community?
- How has Islamic dress changed over time?
- What has helped spread Buddhism as a worldview?
- How diverse is Christianity?

Key Vocabulary:

- Theist: Someone who believes in God.
- Agnostic: Someone who doesn't know or isn't sure if there is a God or not.
- Atheist: Someone who does not believe in God.
- Census: An official count or survey of the population.
- Enlightenment: Movement in the 18th century which focuses on reason.

Changes



History



Human and Social Science



Knowledge Building Blocks:

- Religions change over time for a variety of reasons including significant events, influences from different people and power dynamics.
- Governments collect data about people's beliefs and worldviews as part of a census and this shows numerical changes. Social scientists try to interpret why these changes have happened and what they might mean for society as a whole.
- Religions and worldviews can have shared practices and values e.g. charity work or teachings on morality. Sikhi is a good example of this with its teachings on equality based on its founder, Guru Nanak, and the focus on the langar.
- People do not always change their views or practices, in spite of institutional changes to their religion or worldview.
- Religions may change and adapt as they interact with specific cultures. Buddhist traditions are a good example of this.
- Christian worldviews are very diverse and have been changed over centuries of historical change as well as the influence of geographical location and culture.