St. Peter's
Church of England Primary School

# Religion and World Views Disciplinary Knowledge Organisers
## (NatRE Alignment)

These disciplinary knowledge organisers are grounded in the NatRE Religion and Worldviews approach, which defines high-quality RE as an education in religion and worldviews, rather than instruction into a particular belief system.

Pupils are introduced to three different ways of understanding:

- Beliefs (theology),
- Big questions (philosophy), and
- How beliefs are lived out (social sciences).

This helps children ask questions, explain ideas, notice similarities and differences, and understand that religions and worldviews are diverse, complex and shaped by real people's lives.

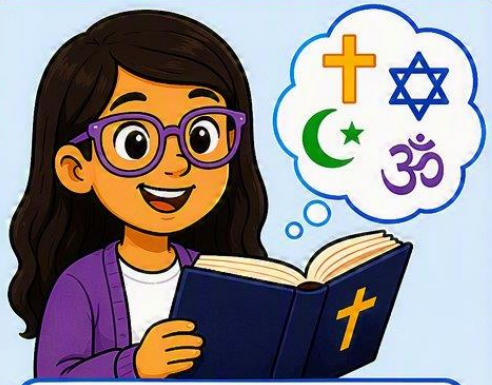
In line with NatRE guidance, learning begins with people, their experiences and the world around them. Children are supported to talk, listen, reflect, and use evidence as they explore beliefs, meaning and practice. Over time, children develop confidence in discussing religious and non-religious worldviews with curiosity, respect and openness.

By focusing on understanding, interpretation, diversity and context, these organisers support children to make increasingly thoughtful sense of religion and worldviews as they move through the school. This reflects NatRE's emphasis on progression, respectful dialogue and helping children grow as careful, reflective and informed learners.

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# THREE WAYS OF UNDERSTANDING

## THEOLOGIAN
### STUDIES BELIEFS



Theologians study **beliefs** about life, God, the world and what matters.

## PHILOSOPHER
### ASKS BIG QUESTIONS



Philosophers **ask** and **think** about big questions about life, the world and what is right or wrong.

## SOCIAL SCIENTIST
### STUDIES LIVING TOGETHER



Social scientists study how people **live together**, their communities and how beliefs shape society.

**Theologian =** *"What do people believe?"*

**Philosopher =** *"What big questions can we ask?"*

**Social Scientist =** *"How do people live out their beliefs?"*

KS1

# Religion and World Views: Exploring Beliefs and Big Questions

## Beliefs – What do people believe and why does it matter?

**Theologians think and talk about:**

- Where beliefs come from.
- How beliefs can change over time.
- How different beliefs are the same or different.
- How beliefs help people understand the world and other people.

**How theologians do this:**

- **Listen** to and explore stories from special books (sacred texts).
- **Think** carefully about where stories come from and why they matter.
- **Notice** that people can believe similar things in different ways.
- **Notice** that beliefs can change over time.
- **Look** at how beliefs affect what people do and how they live their lives.

## BIG questions – How do people think about big questions?

**Philosophers think and talk about:**

- Big questions about life, the world and being alive.
- What things mean and how we know things.
- Whether ideas make sense or not.
- What is right and wrong, and what is good or bad.

**How philosophers do this:**

- **Ask** thoughtful questions.
- **Listen** carefully to different ideas.
- **Talk** about their own ideas and explain their thinking.
- **Notice** that people can think differently about the same question.
- **Think** about how beliefs help people decide how to behave.

## Living Together – How do people live out their beliefs?

**Social scientists think and talk about:**

- How people believe different things.
- How people show their beliefs in different ways, such as through clothes, food, celebrations and prayers.
- How what people believe helps make them who they are.
- How beliefs can affect families, schools and communities.

**How social scientists do this:**

- **Look** for signs of beliefs in everyday life.
- **Notice** that people do things in similar and different ways.
- **Listen** to people's stories about what matters to them.
- **Look** at how beliefs help people live together and care for others.

Lower KS2

# Religion and World Views: Exploring Beliefs and Big Questions

## Beliefs - What do people believe and why does it matter?

**Theologians think and talk about:**

- Where beliefs come from, such as stories, teachings and scared books.
- How beliefs have changed over time and why this might happen.
- How different beliefs are linked, and how they are similar or different.
- How beliefs shape the way believers see the world and other people.

**How theologians do this:**

- **Read**, listen to and explore stories and texts from religions and worldviews.
- **Think** about what these stories and texts mean, not just what they say.
- **Ask** questions about where ideas come from and who wrote them.
- **Consider** if sources are reliable, and why different people may understand them differently.
- **Notice** similarities and differences within and between religions and worldviews.
- **Think** about how beliefs have changed over time.
- **Look** at how beliefs influence what people do, how they live their lives and how they treat others.

## BIG questions - How do people think about big questions?

**Philosophers think and talk about:**

- Big questions about knowledge, meaning, truth and life.
- Whether particular beliefs or moral teachings make sense, and why.
- Ideas about right and wrong, and why people may disagree.
- The difference between truth, belief, opinion and doubt.
- Why people can give different answers to the same big question.

**How philosophers do this:**

- **Ask** thoughtful questions about big ideas.
- **Think** carefully before answering, rather than guessing.
- **Listen** to different ideas and points of view.
- **Give reasons** for what they think, using examples to **explain** their ideas.
- **Discuss** whether ideas make sense and explain why they agree or disagree.
- **Recognise** that people can think differently, and that more than one answer can be possible.

## Living Together - How do people live out their beliefs?

**Social scientists think and talk about:**

- How people's beliefs influence their everyday choices and behaviour.
- How people practise their beliefs in similar and different ways, even within the same religion.
- How religion and belief are diverse and lived differently by individuals and communities.
- How beliefs help people feel a sense of identity and belonging.
- How beliefs shape families, communities and society, using local and national examples.

**How social scientists do this:**

**Look** for evidence of beliefs in everyday life, such as actions, traditions and celebrations.

**Notice** similarities and differences in how people live out their beliefs.

listen to people's experiences and stories.

**Look** at what happens in communities, such as charity work, festivals or community events.

**Use** local and national examples to see how belief shapes identity and belonging.

**Think** about how beliefs affect people's choices and how communities work together.

Upper KS2

# Religion and World Views: Exploring Beliefs and Big Questions

## Theologians study BELIEFS - What do people believe and why does it matter?

### Theologians think and talk about:

- How beliefs are shaped by historical, cultural and textual contexts.
- The similarities and differences between beliefs, within and between worldviews.
- How religious texts are understood and interpreted in different ways by different believers.
- How reliable religious sources are, recognising complexity in authorship, purpose and genre.
- How core beliefs influence how people see the world, themselves and others.

### How theologians do this:

- **Examine** religious texts carefully, considering when, why and by whom they were written.
- **Interpret** stories and teachings, recognising symbolism, meaning and different possible viewpoints.
- **Evaluate** the reliability of sources, thinking about authorship, purpose, genre and historical context.
- **Compare** similarities and differences within and between religions and worldviews.
- **Analyse** how beliefs have changed over time and why these changes may have happened.
- **Explain** how beliefs influence behaviour and practice, linking belief to actions and ways of life.

## Philosophers think about BIG QUESTIONS - How do people think about big questions?

### Philosophers think and talk about:

- Philosophical questions about knowledge, morality, meaning and existence.
- Whether arguments and ideas are logical, and how evidence can support or challenge them.
- Truth claims based on faith, and why these can be complex to examine using logic alone.
- Different philosophical viewpoints, including religious and non-religious perspectives.
- Why conversations about belief and worldview can be complex and sometimes controversial.

### How philosophers do this:

- **Analyse** philosophical arguments, breaking them down into clear ideas and claims.
- **Evaluate** whether arguments are logical, using reasons and evidence to support or challenge ideas.
- **Compare** different viewpoints, recognising similarities and differences between perspectives.
- **Question** truth claims, thinking carefully about evidence, belief and reasoning.
- **Justify** their own views, using clear explanations and examples.
- **Recognise** complexity and disagreement, understanding that people may reach different conclusions.

## Social Scientists study LIVING TOGETHER - How do people live out their beliefs?

### Social scientists think and talk about:

- How beliefs influence choices at individual, community and societal levels.
- Similarities and differences in lived experience across religious and non-religious worldviews.
- How belief shapes identity and belonging, locally, nationally and globally.
- Different forms of lived religion and belief, including traditions, actions and community life.
- How social, cultural and historical contexts shape belief and practice.

### How social scientists do this:

- **Examine** how beliefs influence people's choices and behaviour, in everyday life and society.
- **Compare** similarities and differences in how beliefs are lived within and across worldviews.
- Use local, national and global examples to **explore** lived religion and belief.
- **Analyse** different types of evidence, including observations, stories, traditions and data.
- **Evaluate** the reliability of evidence, recognising its strengths and limitations.
- **Explain** how historical, social and cultural contexts help shape belief and practice.