



*RE Vocabulary
Progression*



USE OF VOCABULARY IN RE

During every RE lesson there is always a recap of previously taught vocabulary to check for understanding. Following this any new vocabulary is explicitly taught (introduced, modelled and revisited) throughout the specific lesson or periodically throughout the topic being covered. New Vocabulary is always displayed on slides of the lesson PowerPoint. All vocabulary taught is in line content from the Hartlepool SACRE document.

Using both **substantive** and **disciplinary** vocabulary in RE is essential for developing pupils' understanding of the subject. Substantive vocabulary helps pupils learn the key concepts, beliefs, and practices that are central to different religions and worldviews, giving them the language to describe and explain what people believe and do. Disciplinary vocabulary, on the other hand, supports pupils in thinking and talking like theologians, philosophers, and social scientists. It enables them to analyse, interpret, and evaluate religious and non-religious ideas critically. Together, these types of vocabulary help pupils build deeper knowledge, make meaningful connections, and communicate their understanding with accuracy and confidence.

Please note that children do not need to remember all of the substantive vocabulary but that much of this vocabulary will be important in helping them to develop their understanding of the complex computing concepts



PROGRESSION OF VOCABULARY IN RE

EYFS	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
<p>In the Early Years, children begin to develop their RE vocabulary through simple, familiar words linked to their own experiences. They learn basic terms such as <i>special, celebration, family, and belonging</i>, often connected to stories, festivals, and routines in their daily lives. Vocabulary is introduced through play, storytelling, and discussion, helping children recognise that people have different beliefs and ways of celebrating. The focus is on understanding feelings and values rather than abstract religious concepts.</p>	<p>As children move into Key Stage 1, their RE vocabulary becomes more specific and descriptive. They begin to use words related to particular religions, such as <i>church, Mandir, Bible, prayer, and God</i>. Through stories and simple comparisons, they start to understand that different faiths have unique practices and symbols. Vocabulary learning is supported by visual aids, artefacts, and visits, helping children connect words to real-life contexts. They begin to express their own ideas about <i>belief</i> and <i>belonging</i> using this growing vocabulary.</p>	<p>In Lower Key Stage 2, children's RE vocabulary expands to include more abstract and conceptual terms. They begin to use words like <i>worship, faith, pilgrimage, sacred, and community</i> with greater understanding. Pupils start to explore similarities and differences between religions and reflect on moral and spiritual questions. They use vocabulary to explain <i>beliefs, rituals, and values</i>, showing an increasing ability to discuss and compare ideas thoughtfully. Their language becomes more precise and reflective, supporting deeper discussion and reasoning.</p>	<p>By Upper Key Stage 2, children use a wide range of RE vocabulary confidently and accurately. They can discuss complex ideas using terms such as <i>symbolism, interpretation, diversity, ethics, and philosophy</i>. Pupils are able to analyse and evaluate religious and non-religious worldviews, using vocabulary to express nuanced opinions and respectful debate. Their understanding of language moves beyond description to interpretation and critical thinking, preparing them for the more analytical approach to RE in secondary school.</p>

CHRISTIANITY



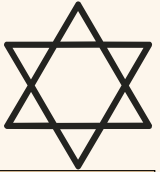
Disciplinary Vocabulary	Substantive vocabulary					
EY						
<p>special, love, care, family, friend, celebration, story, kindness, thank you, help, share, happy, sad</p>	EY	KS1	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> bible Christian God church spire steeple stained glass bell tower altar pew font vicar worship prayer baptism harvest Christmas nativity Bethlehem Mary Joseph Jesus baby angel gold frankincense myrrh wise men creation Easter cross new life 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christian Bible New and Old Testament father prayer Advent Christingle presents incarnation sin Gabriel belonging Godparents creator community Worship Pulpit lectern Palm Sunday The last supper Jerusalem palm Leaf crucifixion Holy Week Maundy Thursday Good Friday St Hild nun abbess monastery 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Holy Spirit disciples Lent Judas tomb temple guard 10 Commandments Protestant Roman Catholic 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> gospel parable wisdom authority moral Noah Abraham Moses Jonah serve Pentecost apostles fruits of the Spirit denominations temptation sacrifice agape- sacrificial love Mary Magdalene Ash Wednesday fasting almsgiving penance sacrifice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> resurrection Trinity diversity harmony salvation reconciliation forgiveness eternal Life atone repent confess eucharist sacrament passover supper bread blood body covenant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> sanctification redemption regeneration Sabbath Day saint scripture predestination Mark Luke John cathedral
LKS2	<p>Religion, Belief, Worship, Prayer, God, Holy book, Festival, Symbol, Respect, Caring, Belonging, Community, promise, creation, world, orgiveness, kindness, rules, leader,</p>					
UKS2	<p>Faith, sacred, ritual, pilgrimage, tradition, value, morality, diversity, charity, compassion, equality, justice, creation, responsibility, respect, diversity, peace, harmony, reflection, meditation</p>					

HINDUISM



Disciplinary Vocabulary	Substantive vocabulary					
EY						
special, love, care, family, friend, celebration, story, kindness, thank you, help, share, happy, sad	EY	KS1	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindu • Mandir (temple) • Diwali • diva lamp • Rama and Sita • Raksha Bandhan • Vishu • brother • sister (Nursery only) 					
Religion, Belief, Worship, Prayer, God, Holy book, Festival, Symbol, Respect, Caring, Belonging, Community, promise, creation, world, orgiveness, kindness, rules, leader,						
LKS2						
UKS2						

JUDAISM



Disciplinary Vocabulary	Substantive vocabulary					
EY						
special, love, care, family, friend, celebration, story, kindness, thank you, help, share, happy, sad	EY	KS1	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
KS1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Torah • Jew • synagogue • challah • kiddush cup • siddur • shabbat • sabbath • Hanukkah • menorah • mezuzah • Moses (Reception only) 					
LKS2						
UKS2						

SIKHISM



Disciplinary Vocabulary	Substantive vocabulary					
EY						
	EY	KS1	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
KS1						
LKS2						
Faith, sacred, ritual, pilgrimage, tradition, value, morality, diversity, charity, compassion, equality, justice, creation, responsibility, respect, diversity, peace, harmony, reflection, meditation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guru • Sikh • Guru Granth • Sahib • Gurdwara • Guru Nanak • Baisakhi • commitment • khanda • 5Ks • sewa (service) • waheguru • mool • mantra • nirgun • sargun 					
UKS2						

ISLAM



Disciplinary Vocabulary	Substantive vocabulary					
EY						
	EY	KS1	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
KS1					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Muslim • Islam • Allah (God) • creator • prophet Muhammad 	
LKS2					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mosque • Qur'an • Wisdom • authority • rules 	
UKS2					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5 Pillars of Islam • revelation • Jibril • Night of Power (Laylat Ul-Qadr) • ramadan • prayer • pilgrimage • Mecca • Hajj • Ka'ba • fasting 	
<p>Interpretation, stewardship, justice, forgiveness, identity denomination, revelation, covenant, salvation, enlightenment, reincarnation, tolerance, empathy, symbolism, interfaith, prejudice</p>						