



# Monkston Primary School

## RE Vocabulary Spine



Children with a rich, varied vocabulary succeed in their education and beyond; therefore, developing learners with excellent language skills is the cornerstone to our curriculum. We recognise that children's vocabulary requires context, so our vocabulary spine is closely aligned with our curriculum and is composed mainly of tier 2 and tier 3 vocabulary as outlined by their definitions below. Tier 1 vocabulary is developed through everyday talk and conversation, as well as in the pupils' home life. The table explains in which year group the word or terminology is introduced, but in most cases, the vocabulary will be revisited regularly as pupils move through the school. The list is by no means exhaustive; pupils will encounter many more tier 2 and tier 3 vocabulary in their lessons, but these are the words that we expect children to know by the time they leave Monkston.

- **Tier 1 Vocabulary** consists of high frequency words, most commonly used in spoken language, which do not typically have multiple meanings. These can be basic nouns such as 'house', 'dog', and 'phone', which learners come across in normal everyday conversation. In most cases, learners will have already acquired this basic level of language prior to starting school and they can continue to develop their tier 1 vocabulary on a day-to-day basis when communicating with their peers and teachers, in tandem with their formal learning.
- **Tier 2 vocabulary** is also high in frequency but is predominantly used in written language. Examples include words such as, 'analyse', 'context' and 'sufficient'. More complex, nuanced and academic in nature, Tier 2 vocabulary is not subject specific; it can have multiple meanings and requires a much higher degree of literacy for learners to comprehend.
- **Tier 3 vocabulary** is low frequency, subject-specific language that is used only in reference to particular concepts, topics and processes. Tier 3 language requires learners to possess a certain level of subject knowledge in order to understand the specific terminology in question: for example, 'hypotenuse', 'tectonic' or 'photosynthesis'. It is the language used by subject specialists when discussing their field, such as historians, artists, scientists, and engineers, and it is the specific vocabulary used in the classroom to teach these subjects.

## Key Stage 1

Year 1	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
	<b>Belonging</b>  belong community identity religion role symbol church Mosque Shabbat	<b>Gifts and Giving</b>  Christmas Nativity Eid Al-Fitr Eid Mubarak fasting Qu’ran Ramadan Zakat Al-Fitr	<b>Caring for Others</b>  Gurdwara Langar Langar hall Samaritan Bible Levite prophet sacred consequence	<b>Easter and Surprises</b>  Easter Christians Jesus resurrection disciple symbolise betray Holy communion crucify sins tomb eternal heaven hymns	<b>Places of Worship</b>  murti yantra Karma bimah ark font Synagogue worship	<b>Religion and Ritual</b>  rituals Salat Mosque Mecca gesture Puja shrine chalice
Year 2	Autumn		Spring		Summer	
	<b>Christianity</b>  charity Christian Gospel Holy Trinity parable permanent prayer	<b>Nature and God</b>  Creation story create reflection Harvest produce Sukkot/Sukkah Prince Siddhartha Prophet Muhammad	<b>Leaders, Teachers and Followers</b>  leader teacher follower Judaism miracles widow temple	<b>Rules and Routines</b>  Ten Commandments Jews sabbath Torah Muslims Punjabi Khalsa Sikhism  Humanism	<b>Places of Worship</b>  Gurdwara ablutions Buddhist temple enlightenment Buddhist Mala mantra Three Jewels (Buddhism)	<b>Judaism</b>  pilgrimage Rabbi ark Torah Hebrew Menorah fast Bar Mitzvah  Bat Mitzvah

**Lower Key Stage 2**

<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Autumn</b>		<b>Spring</b>		<b>Summer</b>	
	<b>Religious Scripture</b>	<b>The Nativity Story</b>	<b>Islam</b>	<b>Good Friday</b>	<b>Hinduism</b>	<b>Signs &amp; Symbols</b>
	holy Salah Shahadah Guru morals Yad	Nativity Nazareth pregnant Bethlehem Census inn manager saviour astrologer Jerusalem King Herod frankincense myrrh	Allah Five Pillars of Islam Hajj Ramadan	Last Supper sacrifice Pontius Pilate betray Mary Magdalene prayer	Trimurti Vishnu Brahma(n) Trivedi Mandir Shruti Vedas	significant Aum Chi Rho Diya Ichthus Khanda Lotus Rangoli Star and crescent Star of David Yin and Yang
<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Autumn</b>		<b>Spring</b>		<b>Summer</b>	
	<b>Faith Today</b>	<b>Christianity</b>	<b>The Bible</b>	<b>Food and Fasting</b>	<b>Pilgrimages</b>	<b>People of Faith</b>
	Sikhi Taoism agnostic atheist empathy enlightenment faith philosophy worldview	the trinity Old Testament pilgrimage Catholic Lent fasting New Testament	Revelation psalms parables proverbs prophecy	sustenance Kosher poultry Parve abstain sacrifice Sawm Diwali	pilgrimages Christianity Buddhism Hinduism holy sacred Islam Judaism Sikhism Guru	faith campaign inspire monastery overcome

Upper Key Stage 2

Year 5	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	<b>Worship</b>  Worth Puja Gurdwara Sikhi artefacts call to prayer Synagogue Islam Buddhism Judaism	<b>The True Meaning of Christmas</b>  gratitude sacrifice secular tradition commercialisation Holy Trinity incarnation vulnerability	<b>Hurt and Healing</b>  suffering enlightenment agnostic atheism Humanism philosophy	<b>Jesus the Healer</b>  divine extraordinary healer miracle blasphemy Sabbath centurion empathy resurrect Messiah	<b>Peace</b>  acts of peace conflict non-violence pacifism inner peace mindfulness symbols of peace community cohesion fair trade	<b>Commitment</b>  Bar Mitzvah Bat Mitzvah rituals Torah duty fasting Lent Ramadan sacrifice Sawm
Year 6	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
	<b>Creation Story</b> creation story Judeo-Christian Old Testament Abrahamic religions Brahma Trimurti Guru Granth Sahib world parents emergence	<b>Christmas Story</b> Nativity significant interpret compare Gospel literal metaphorical Advent symbolism St Matthew St Luke	<b>Crucifixion</b> Holy Week Passover disciple crucifixion resurrection ascension free will determinism morality God's plan atonement	<b>Eternity</b> soul Dharmic religions reincarnation emancipation Nirvana humanists	<b>Humanism</b> humanism secular atheism world view ethical rationality	<b>What Matters Most?</b> Dharma Karma Samsara Moksha Shabbat Orthodox Judaism Reform Judaism Shahada