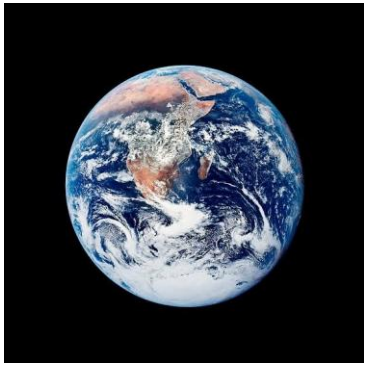
Religious Education

Year 6 – Thematic

What do religious and non-religious worldviews teach about caring for the Earth?

Key Vocabulary

Tu B'Shevat	Tu B'Shevat is the new year for trees in Judaism.
Khalifa	Khalifa in Islam means Steward and leadership.
stewardship	In Christianity, stewardship is the faithful management of everything God has trusted humans to look after.
Bhumi	The divine goddess of Earth in Hinduism.



Key Knowledge

- Islam teaches that people should appreciate and look after the world God created.
- In 2015, the Pope wrote a letter to leaders of the Catholic Church that focused very much on encouraging people to care for the environment.
- Tikkun olam means 'repairing the world' and bal taschit means 'you shall not destroy'. These are important ideas for Jewish people to live by.
- Hindus believe that the world is sacred because it was created by the supreme being, Brahman, who they also believe is present in everything.
- Nature is a source of joy and inspiration to Buddhists. Belief in a Creator God is not part of Buddhist teachings. Many Buddhists believe that all things in the world share a connection. No part of nature can survive on its own – every part depends on everything else.
- Caring for the environment and trying hard not to cause damage to it is a very important part of a Sikh's duty of sewa, which means 'service'.

Key Questions

What do different religions believe about how the world should be cared for?

How do people use religious texts/ sources of authority to respond to environmental issues?

What could happen to the planet if people do not care for it?

