

RE Focused Timeline: Belief, Faith and Society Over the Last 3000 Years

Exploring how religion has shaped beliefs, communities, leaders and the world around us.



Judaism



Hinduism



Buddhism



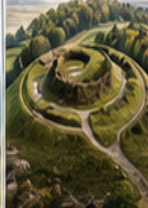
Christianity



Islam



Sikhism

DATES	c.1000–600 BCE	c.600–500 BCE	c.500 BCE–1 CE	0–300	313–410	500–899	900–1066	1066	1154–1216	1509–1603	1642–1649	1837–1901	1939–1945	1952–2022	2022–Today
Britain - Monarchs and Events	Britain inhabited by Celtic tribes with spiritual beliefs linked to nature 	Iron Age Britain; no written records 	Celtic Britain continues 	Roman Britain; local kings under Roman rule 	Emperor Constantine supports Christianity; Romans leave Britain 	Anglo-Saxon kingdoms; King Alfred the Great (871–899) 	Viking invasions; King Edward the Confessor 	William I (the Conqueror) becomes king after Norman invasion 	Henry II and King John; Magna Carta 	Henry VIII; Elizabeth I; English Reformation 	Charles I; English Civil War 	Queen Victoria; British Empire 	George VI; Second World War 	Elizabeth II; modern Britain 	Charles III; contemporary Britain 
World Religions: Beliefs & Origins	Judaism develops with key texts and prophets; Hindu beliefs and practices develop in South Asia 	Buddhism founded by Siddhartha Gautama (the Buddha) 	Jewish belief in one God strengthened; sacred texts become central 	Christianity begins after the life of Jesus. Early Christians worship secretly. Judaism already established. Hinduism and Buddhism practised in Asia. 	Christianity becomes legal in the Roman Empire. Churches and bishops begin to lead communities. 	Christianity spreads in England through monks. Islam begins (c.610). Buddhist and Hindu traditions continue in Asia. 	Christians build churches; Vikings have different beliefs. Judaism continues in Europe and the Middle East. 	Christians Church gains power in England. Cathedrals built to worship God. 	Church sometimes challenged kings. Religious leaders had authority. 	Christianity splits into Catholic and Protestant churches. Sikhism founded by Guru Nanak (c.1500). 	Arguments about religion and power lead to conflict. Freedom of belief becomes important. 	Christian missionaries travel worldwide. Britain meets people of many religions. 	Religions teach peace, hope and forgiveness during difficult times. 	All six major religions practised in the UK. Laws protect freedom of religion. 	Interfaith dialogue encourages understanding between religions. 
RE Focus Question	How do beliefs help communities understand the world? 	Why do founders matter in religions? 	How do sacred texts guide believers? 	Why might early Christians have needed courage? 	How does belief influence leadership? 	How do religions spread to new places? 	What happens when beliefs are different? 	Why are buildings important in worship? 	Who should have power: kings or religious leaders? 	Can people follow the same religion in different ways? 	Why might people fight over religion? 	How should people treat others with different beliefs? 	How can faith help people in hard times? 	Why is respect important in a diverse society? 	How can people of different faiths live well together? 



Six major religions. One world. Many ways to believe. Respect brings us together.

