

Religious Education Curriculum Progression

Purpose: Religious education contributes dynamically to children and young people’s education in schools by provoking challenging questions about meaning and purpose in life, beliefs about God, ultimate reality, issues of right and wrong and what it means to be human. In RE they learn about and from religions and worldviews in local, national and global contexts, to discover, explore and consider different answers to these questions. They learn to weigh up the value of wisdom from different sources, to develop and express their insights in response, and to agree or disagree respectfully. Teaching therefore should equip pupils with systematic knowledge and understanding of a range of religions and worldviews, enabling them to develop their ideas, values and identities. It should develop in pupils an aptitude for dialogue so that they can participate positively in our society with its diverse religions and worldviews. Pupils should gain and deploy the skills needed to understand, interpret and evaluate texts, sources of wisdom and authority and other evidence. They learn to articulate clearly and coherently their personal beliefs, ideas, values and experiences while respecting the right of others to differ.

Opportunities	KS1		KS2			
	Year 1	Year 2	Year3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Breadth of Study	Christianity, Judaism and Humanism		Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism and Humanism			
	<p>Christianity (God and Creation) What do Christians believe about God?</p> <p>Christianity (Incarnation) What do Christians believe about Jesus?</p>	<p>Christianity (Gospel) What do Christians believe about love?</p> <p>Christianity (Salvation) What do Christians believe about salvation?</p> <p>Judaism (Torah)</p>	<p>Christianity (God and Incarnation) What do Christians believe about God and Incarnation?</p> <p>Judaism (God and the Covenant) What do Jewish people believe about God and the Covenant?</p>	<p>Hinduism (Dharma / Deity / Atman) What do Hindus believe about Dharma? What do Hindus believe about Deity? What do Hindus believe about Atman?</p> <p>Christianity (Salvation) What do Christians believe about Salvation?</p>	<p>Christianity (God and Incarnation) What do Christians believe about God and Incarnation?</p> <p>Judaism (God and the Covenant) What do Jewish people believe about God and the Covenant?</p>	<p>Hinduism (Dharma / Deity / Atman) What do Hindus believe about Dharma? What do Hindus believe about Deity? What do Hindus believe about Atman?</p> <p>Christianity (Salvation) What do Christians believe about Salvation?</p>

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	<p>Judaism</p> <p>(God and the Covenant)</p> <p>What do Jewish people believe about God and the covenant?</p>	<p>What do Jewish people believe about Torah?</p> <p>Humanism</p> <p>What is a Humanist? What do Humanists believe?</p>	<p>Judaism</p> <p>(Torah)</p> <p>What do Jewish people believe about Torah?</p> <p>Islam</p> <p>(Islam and Iman)</p> <p>What do Muslims believe about Islam and Iman?</p>	<p>Christianity</p> <p>(Gospel)</p> <p>What do Christians believe about love and Agape?</p> <p>Humanism</p> <p>What is a Humanist? What do Humanists believe?</p>	<p>Judaism</p> <p>(Torah)</p> <p>What do Jewish people believe about Torah?</p> <p>Islam</p> <p>(Islam and Iman)</p> <p>What do Muslims believe about submission to Allah?</p>	<p>Christianity</p> <p>(Gospel)</p> <p>What do Christians believe about love and Agape?</p> <p>Humanism</p> <p>What is a Humanist? What do Humanists believe?</p>
Knowledge and Understanding	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	<p>God and Creation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians find out about what God is like and how he wants people to live from the Bible. There is a story in the Bible which Christians believe expresses their key beliefs about creation. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> God created the universe. The story is called the six days of 	<p>Gospel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus taught that people should be loving, kind and forgiving to everyone because this is what God is like. Recall the story of the Unmerciful Servant Matthew 18:23-34, linking it to forgiveness in the Lord's Prayer Matthew 6:5-15 including (a) Peter's question, "How many times should I forgive?" (b) the events of the parable, (c) understand that, just as Christians believe that God forgives them, Jesus 	<p>God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe the Bible talks about what God is like and his relationship with people who believe in Him. Christians will describe one God as Father (parent), Son and Holy Spirit. The Trinity. Recall what happens in both Infant Baptism and Believers' Baptism. Water is used. The person baptising usually says "I baptise you in the name of the Father, and the son, and the Holy spirit." The person is welcomed into the Christian Church. Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response 	<p>Dharma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall stories of the exile, return and reign of Rama from the Hindu book: The Ramayana and understand how they teach a) respect for Parents, b) keeping promises, c) doing the right thing even when it's hard, and from his reign d) using power with care and responsibility towards those with less power, know that Hindus think these are important guidelines for right-living. Understand when Hindus light lamps to celebrate Divali they remember that God guides us in life the way 	<p>God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that "God is love" (1 John 4.8) – compassionate, all knowing (omniscient), everywhere (almighty), pure, set apart (holy). Christians believe that it matters what people do. When people treat others badly (sin) it makes God upset and angry. Christians believe the Bible talks about what God is like and his relationship with people who believe in him. Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into what Christians believe about God. 	<p>Dharma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the term "Hinduism" is a Western term for people who lived in Northern India, who shared the Vedas and ancient Sanskrit writings of India. Followers prefer the term "Sanatan Dharma", which mean 'eternal truths' (i.e. basic teachings which have always been true and always will be). Know the Holi festival celebrates Spring, community and equality, reminding Hindus to respect the natural

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	<p>creation and describes what God did as the world was created.</p> <p>– The last thing that God created was humans.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that God expects humans to care for His world because it belongs to God. Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into what Christians believe about God. 	<p>wants them to forgive everyone (d) that Christians are reminded about these things every time they pray the Lord's prayer.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reflect on the implications of this story for Christians and for themselves today. Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into this story, e.g. 'Why did Jesus tell this story and other parables?' <p>Salvation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the Christian Holy book is called the Bible, and that it is divided into two parts – Old Testament (which Christians share with Judaism – Jesus was a Jew) and New Testament. Recall stories from the Bible associated with the last eight days of Jesus' life, including (a) his entry into Jerusalem, (b) the Last Supper, (c) his arrest, (d) crucifixion and (e) resurrection. Recognise the order of the key events in the Biblical narrative. Identify these stories with the religion of Christianity, who are 	<p>to their enquiry into what Christians believe about God.</p> <p>Incarnation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall stories from the Bible of Jesus miracles – what do they say about Jesus? e.g. that Jesus calmed a storm – he had power over the forces of nature Mark 4.35-41, healing Jairus' daughter – that he had power over death (Luke 8. 40-56). Understand what Christians believe this and other stories from the Bible say about who Jesus is – that only God can do things like this. Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God. Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into the accounts of these miracles and what Christians say about who Jesus is. <p>God and The Covenant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> God first made his covenant agreement with Abraham. God promises he would be the father of a great nation, the Jewish people, who will live in the land of Canaan. Recall the story of the giving of the 10 commandments to Moses: The people of Israel are enslaved in Egypt; God sends 10 plagues; the Pharaoh releases the Jews; this hasty departure is known as the exodus; the Jews spent 40 years as nomads; Moses went up Mt Sinai to 	<p>lamps light up darkness, to help us see our way.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know Dharma means 'right-living' and that the Hindu faith is called the 'Hindu Dharma' <p>Deity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that Hindu holy books describe Rama AND Krishna as special people called Avatars. These are believed by Hindus to be God, in human form and that God can choose to be born as an Avatar, in any time and place, when the world needs God's help or example. Know that Hindus believe that they can also worship God in other divine forms (or deities) alongside the Avatars, such as a loving mother (Devi), Lakshmi, popularly worshipped at Divali. <p>Atman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise a form of Hindu worship (called puja) using a special tray called 'a puja thali' with a small sacred flame, a bell, flower petals, incense and water to help them not be distracted by anything else they may see, hear, smell or touch around them, to make it a special time. Know and be able to use the following terms accurately 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognize that Christians use evidence to support their belief in God. Understand God loves His creation, and everything is created in harmony. Humans have a duty to care for God's creation. They are the stewards of creation. Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into the evidence Christians use to support their belief in God and the concept of stewardship. <p>Incarnation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the nativity is found in two gospels: Matthew (ch 1-2) and Luke (ch 1-2) Understand that the two accounts are told from different viewpoints (Mary and Joseph's) Reflect on why there may be different accounts. The Bible account of the virgin birth supports the Christian belief that Jesus is both human and divine. Some Christians understand this symbolically and others literally. The nativity of Jesus concerns the incarnation of Jesus: literally "become flesh". Incarnation is the belief that Jesus Christ is fully human and fully God. Identify how the belief that Jesus is "God is with us" helps a Christian in daily life. Christians pray because they believe that Jesus is with them to listen and to help. 	<p>world and its seasons. Also recall the Holika story, who died using her powers to try and kill Prahlad, a believer in God, and understand how this reminds Hindus to use their gifts to help not hurt others, the principle of ahimsa.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know the Hindu word for 'action' is 'karma which means everything we do will have consequences. This is the 'Law of Karma'. Following the Dharma will produce beneficial results. <p>Deity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that thousands of years ago, Hindu books called the Vedas described many ways of thinking about God with special names, images and stories to help Hindus remember and understand about God. Hindus pray to God by any of these names and ways. Recall the story of Shiva and the Ganges. Understand that Hindus believe that whilst the natural world is all from within God and so is to be treated as special, the Ganges is a holy river to visit and Shiva is
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	<p>Gabriel’s message to Mary – that her baby is God’s son, (c) his humble birth, (d) visited by shepherds –ordinary people – and the Magi.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify these stories with the religion of Christianity, whose members are collectively called Christians and know that these stories are from the Bible. Recognise the order of the key events in the Biblical narrative. Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into the Christmas story. <p>God and The Covenant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that Jews believe in one God who created the universe. Know basic elements of the story found in Genesis: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – God made the world from nothing – God Makes everything in the 	<p>collectively called Christians and know that they are from the Bible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that Christians believe that because Jesus died, they can be forgiven by God. Understand that Christians believe that Jesus rose from the dead, giving hope of a new life. Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into the Easter story. <p>The Torah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that the Torah means ‘teaching’ is the most important part of Jewish scriptures. Know that it contains the first 5 books of the Hebrew Bible. It teaches Jews what God is like and how they should live their lives. One day a week Jews observe the Sabbath: they rest, have a meal on Friday evening with their family. Jews believe that bringing the family together once a week when no one works is important. Understand how special the Torah is for Jews: 	<p>receive from God the 10 commandments and other commandments which were the rules Jews had to live by.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that the Jews made an agreement or covenant with God: If Jews agree to obey His commandments; the Jews would be His Chosen people. Know that Jews celebrate the exodus at the week-long Passover festival; at the Seder meal Jews re-tell the story of the Exodus using symbolic food. The festival recalls this as a key event in their history because it shows: (a) God was at work in the events of history (b) they have been chosen to have a special relationship with God. Understand that Jews believe there is one God who should be placed above all else. The Shema, which expresses these key beliefs, is placed on the doorpost of Jewish houses in a Mezezah. Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the story of Moses and the giving of the 10 commandments. Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information. <p>Torah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the Shabbat Jews attend the synagogue, where they worship God. Doing this develops a sense of community. 	<p>and confidently: Mandir, shrine, puja, murti, prasad and arti.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that Hindus have a special place at home for performing puja once a day. Understand that Puja helps Hindus be quiet enough to ‘hear’ God guiding them from within and to know Hindus can perform Puja at home or in a place of worship called a Mandir. Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the Hindu belief in Dharma, deity and Atman. Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information. <p>Salvation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that Christians refer to Jesus as ‘the Saviour’ or as ‘my Saviour’. Explain the Christian Salvation story and that it makes four main claims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – God created a perfect world – Humanity went wrong – To save humanity, God had a salvation plan – God enters into the world as Jesus Christ who saves humanity Recall the key features of the story of Zacchaeus: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Understand the context of the story; Zacchaeus is an outcast because he is seen as a greedy, corrupt traitor. Now 	<p>God and The Covenant</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that Jews have coming of age ceremonies: Bar and Bat Mitzvah (for boys and girls, respectively). These are important because it marks the time when people become responsible for following the Torah. Know that Abraham is called one of the fathers of Judaism Know the story of Abraham who Jews believe was the first person to believe in one God: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Abraham was rich and lived in Ur; the people worshipped many gods – God speaks to Abraham and tells him to leave his home with 3 promises: a relationship with God, numerous descendants and land – but Sara is barren – with no scriptures or traditions, he puts his faith in God Understand that, for Jews, the covenant that began with Abraham is an important belief of a two-way relationship. Jews put their faith in God (not blind faith – Abraham often questions God) and God gives his blessings to Abraham and his descendants. Know that Yom Kippur is the holiest day in the Jewish calendar. This period starts with Rosh Hashannah and ends ten days later with Yom Kippur. It is during this time of fasting that Jews show how sorry they are, and attend the synagogue as often as they can, listening to the Torah; for asking for forgiveness from those who they have wronged, forgive those who have wronged them and ask G-d to forgive them; saying, “And for all these, God of forgiveness, forgive 	<p>a special and particularly powerful form of God to worship.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Hinduism teaches that there is one Supreme Being/Person, Brahman. Brahman is everywhere and everything that exists lives in Brahman all the time. Nothing would exist if Brahman was not in it. Recognise the symbol often associated with Hinduism: Aum. The sound is sacred and is a way of describing Brahman. <p>Atman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall the Hindu greeting Namaste and its meaning: ‘I respect you’, because Hindus believe the same God is inside every heart and must be treated as one world-family. Hindus believe in Reincarnation: the belief that when a body dies their atman (“soul”) may move onto another being. In the Bhagavad Gita this is likened to someone changing dirty clothes for clean ones. Similarly, the Atman casts off its worn-out body for a new one. (Bhagavad Gita 2:22).
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	<p>world, including plants and animals – Man is the last to be made – Man is made last and is given responsibility to care for the world God has created</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that the Jewish name for God is Adonai which mean ‘Lord’. Jews use the name with great respect, never carelessly. Sometimes Jews write the words as God because of its sacredness. • Be able to recognise the Star of David as a symbol of Judaism, which represents the 6 days of creation found in Genesis. • Know that Jews live all over the world, but Israel is considered very special as it was promised to Abraham and his descendants by God. • Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the story of creation. • Attempt to support their answers using 	<p>the Torah is read every week in the synagogue, the end of one cycle is celebrated in Simchat Torah.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the Jewish teachings on the Torah. • Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information <p>Humanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be familiar with the terms ‘Humanist’ and ‘atheist’. • Know that of utmost importance for a Humanist is what human beings have achieved and can achieve as individuals and together to improve life for everyone and look after the world. • Know that many Humanists are ‘atheists’; they do not believe in a deity or deities. • Recognise the ‘happy human’ logo • Know how a Humanist family might celebrate the birth of a child 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The reading of the Torah is central to the service: during the service there will be readings from the Torah. • In the synagogue the Torah (Sefer Torah) is written on parchment, which are written by hand with a special ink. The importance of the scrolls is shown by the way they are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Never touched by human hands- a special pointer is used – Each scroll has a mantle (cover) – Once they have been used, they are returned to the Ark – There is an ever-burning lamp outside the Ark to show God is always present • Know that some Jews wear Tephilin (or Tefillin), which are two straps with boxes on and contain small pieces of parchment from Torah, on the forehead to remind Jews they must love God with their mind and on their arm facing the heart to remind Jews they must love God with all their heart. • Know the Torah is written in Hebrew. • Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the importance and respect Jews give to the Torah. • Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information. <p>Islam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Know that Islam means “Submission (to the will of 	<p>he is sorry. He wants to make up for his bad deeds and live a better life. – Understand the message of this and other stories from the Bible – that Christians believe Jesus came to forgive and rescue everyone. No one is too bad – or too good.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recall the story of Jesus’ death on the cross. Understand that Christians believe that because Jesus died, they can be forgiven by God. <p>Gospel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians try to be like Jesus and obey his teachings in the things that they think and do. • Recall the story of the Good Samaritan Luke 10.25-37. Man attacked on dangerous road; left without anything – even clothes; he is seen by a Priest and Levite (respected members of community); Samaritan stops and helps Jew; uses expensive oils; places man on donkey while he walks; taken to inn and pays for stay. • Know the context for the story: how the story came to be told – Jesus is asked how to inherit eternal life? Love God and your neighbour as yourself; Jesus is asked who is my neighbour? • Understand background to the story; Samaritans and Jews are enemies (at the end 	<p>us, pardon us, and grant us atonement”.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand how Jews celebrate the Shabbat and why it is considered the most important festival: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Timing of Shabbat, no work, but study, rest and leisure – Time to celebrate belief in one God as creator – Central rituals: Kiddush, lighting candles, wine shared, and bread cut – Attendance at Synagogue and opening of Ark – Dietary rules including kosher and trefah and separation of meat and milk. • Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the concept of a covenant with God. • Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information. <p>Torah</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recall that Jewish scriptures are called the Tenakh, which are made up of 3 sections: Torah, Nevi’ism and Ketuvim. The word Tenakh, is made up of these 3 types of writing. • Know that the Torah is the most important because it tells Jews what God is like and how they should live. • Know that the teachings in the Torah are summed up in the Shema, which is kept on the doorpost of Jewish homes. It says “Hear O Israel, the Lord our God, the Lord is one ...” 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Atman persists and is reborn many times. This continual cycle is called Samsara. • The type of life an Atman moves onto depends on its previous one. This is determined by the Law of Karma. • The end of Samsara is called Moksha. The soul breaks out of reincarnation and joins with Brahman • Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the Hindu belief in Dharma, Deity and Atman. • Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information. <p>Salvation</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the use of the word ‘atonement’ in Christianity as referring to the forgiving or pardoning of sin through the death and resurrection of Jesus. • Know that ‘atonement’ originally meant “at-one-ment”, which means being “at one” or harmony, with someone. • Know that Christians emphasize that Jesus is the Saviour of the world and through his death
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	<p>reasons and/or information.</p>	<p>and/or the naming of a baby.</p>	<p>Allah)” and the word Muslims means someone who has willingly submitted themselves to Allah.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the two main beliefs of Islam as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the belief in only one God, and the belief that Muhammad is the Messenger of God Understand that praying 5 times a day, which is prescribed in the Qur’an, is one way Muslims submit to the will of Allah. They do this by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Being constantly reminded of Allah throughout the day, reminds them for what is important in their life and helps them straying from the path The sujud position (prostration) reflects Muslim submission as a physical act. Salah can take place anywhere, as God created everything Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to what they have learnt about the Islamic belief in submitting to the will of Allah and the practice of Salah. Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information <p>Iman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that Muslims believe that Muhammad had many revelations over 22 years. Understand that Islam teaches that Muhammad told many others what the revelations 	<p>of the story the person asking the question cannot even say the word ‘Samaritan’, the people who walked by had good reason (muggers still around; might be a trap; he might be dead anyway (cleansing process); road called ‘red road’ for good reason.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> How does this and other teachings of Jesus display disinterested love (agape) being shown to all: freely given; generous; selfless; self-sacrificing? Support their attempt to answer the relevant questions they raise in response to their enquiry into the Good Samaritan parable using reasons and information to support their views. <p>Humanism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Be familiar with the concepts ‘material world’ and ‘secular’. Know that ‘secular’ means ‘concerned with the material world’ and ‘not concerned with religion’. Be able to tell another person what is meant by ‘Humanist’ and ‘atheist’. Have had the opportunity to talk with members of a Humanist family. Know that Humanists look for truth as it is known and accessible through science, reason and the experience of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that there is also a collection of writings called the Talmud. These contain the teaching of rabbis over many years. It gives more details about how to put the rules found in the Torah into practice. Understand the meaning of Simchat Torah: a ceremony at the end of Sukkot, when the final part of Deuteronomy and the first part of Genesis is read to show that the reading of the Torah never stops. It reminds Jews that it is important to study and obey the Law throughout their lives. Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the idea of being able to put into practice the teachings of the Torah. Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information <p>Islam</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understand that the Qur’an is the original and most basic source of God’s Law, but Hadith provide Muslims with the practical interpretations of how to apply the Qur’an to everyday life. Muslims believe Muhammad received instructions from Gabriel and so these are as valid as those in the Qur’an. Know that humans have the role of Khalifah, trustees of Allah’s creation. All things belong to Allah. Muslims have always studied nature for signs and wonders of Allah Understand that the practices of Zakat (giving) and Saum (fasting 	<p>the sins of humanity have been forgiven.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians use a range of theories and metaphors to explain how this reconciliation works. A common approach in Western Christianity is that: – Humans have not lived in the way God intended – they have sinned <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Having broken God’s Law, humans should have been punished. (Romans 6:23 Jesus is without sin He sacrifices himself in the place of humanity Because Jesus is without sin, he ‘pays the price’ which should have been paid by humanity’. (Galatians 3.13) Reflect on and appraise the view that Easter celebrates Jesus dying to take the punishment (atonement)/ pay the debt of sin (redemption) so that people can be forgiven by God and live in relationship with Him. Know that Christians believe that Jesus rose again and that faith in him will give eternal life to the believer. <p>Gospel</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall what Jesus said about selfless,
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					<p>Iman</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Know the Muslim belief that Muhammad is the final Prophet. ● Know the names of Prophets that lived before Muhammad who are named in the Qur'an, including: Adam, Abraham, Moses and Jesus. According to the Qur'an these prophets taught essentially the same religion (din) (from Adam to Muhammad). know that all the Prophets before Muhammad were given the same message. Muslims do not criticise the prophets of other religions, because of this. Muslims show great respect to these by adding the phrase, 'peace be upon them'. They also show great respect to the sacred texts of other religions; such as gospels and Torah. ● Know the Muslim belief that humans have a tendency to forget, ignore or tamper with, God's clear message. ● Understand that the Muslims believe the Qur'an is (a) the word of God not a human creation, (b) is the authentic version of the revelations to Muhammad in word, rhythm (it is poetic) and so must be read in Arabic, (c) the most comprehensive and final book of knowledge and instruction to believers. ● Know that Islam means "Submission (to the will of Allah)" and the word Muslims means someone who has willingly submitted themselves to Allah. ● Understand the Muslim belief that humans have not followed God's 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Be familiar with the term 'agnostic' and its two related meanings – 1) a person who holds that nothing is known or can be known about anything beyond the material world and 2) a person who does not know whether a god, gods or anything beyond the material world exists. They should know that some Humanists are agnostic. ● Be able to say why Humanism is a life stance but not a religion. ● Know how secular Humanists regard life and death. They should know that the focus of their attention is on what can be achieved during this life in this world and that they hold that death is the end of life. ● Know how Humanists might celebrate marriage or conduct an event to mark the death of someone close to them. Be able to say how these differ from a religious ceremony and why. ● Be able to name two prominent Humanist scientists of the modern period and say something about their lives and contribution to our understanding of the
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Religious Education Curriculum Progression

	Understand values Reflect	Understand values Reflect	Understand values Reflect	Understand values Reflect	Understand values Reflect	Understand values Reflect
Conceptual Vocabulary	<p>God and Creation</p> <p>God, Holy, Bible, Christian, Jew, Jewish, Old Testament, New Testament, Tanakh, Creation, Adam, Eve, Garden of Eden, Harvest, Forgiven, Forgiveness, Psalm, King David, Leprosy, Pray, Prayer, Almighty, All Powerful, Elijah, Miracle</p> <p>Incarnation</p> <p>Jesus, Son of God, King, Immanuel, Christian, Christmas, Gabriel, Mary, Joseph, Shepherds, Magi, Baptism, Father, Son, Holy Spirit, Trinity, Paralysed, Forgiveness, Incarnation</p>	<p>Gospel</p> <p>Agape, Unconditional, Sacrificial, Love, Kind, Disciples, Parable, Mercy, Unmerciful, Forgive, Unforgiving, Lord’s Prayer, Miracle, Christ, Lord, Messiah, Son of God, Selfish, Unselfish, Charity</p> <p>Salvation</p> <p>Bible, Christians, Faith, Important, Belief, Book, Pages, Verses, Chapter, Cross, New Life, Resurrection, Symbol, Good Friday, Easter, Palm Sunday, Crucifix, Crucifixion, Last Supper, Humble, Serve, Gethsemane, Peter, Betrayal, Mocked, Holy Week</p>	<p>God</p> <p>Bible, God, God’s Word, Old Testament, New Testament, Parable, Father, Son, Holy Spirit, Trinity, Baptism, Commitment, Church, Denomination, Baptist, Catholic, Anglican, Church of England, Methodist, Font, Altar, Communion Rail, Lectern, Pulpit, Christening, Dedication, Infant Baptism, Believer’s Baptism</p> <p>Incarnation</p> <p>Christ, Lord, Son of God, Messiah, Jesus, Baptism, Pray, Healing, Miracle, Paralysed, Transformed, Transfiguration, Moses, Elijah, Tanakh, Old and New Testament</p>	<p>Dharma</p> <p>Dharma, Right Living, Respecting Life, Honouring Natural World, Exile, Rama, Hindu, The Ramayana, Divali, Faith, Hindu Dharma, Hindi</p> <p>Deity</p> <p>Deity, Brahman, Deva, Devi, Avatar, Krishna, Lakshmi</p> <p>Atman</p> <p>Atman, The Divine Within, Puja, Puja Thali, Incense, Mandir, Shrine, Murti, Prasad, Arti</p> <p>Salvation</p>	<p>God</p> <p>God, Bible, Compassionate, Omniscient, Omnipresent, Almighty, Holy, All Powerful, Sin, Set Apart, Fair, Unfair, Judgement, Forgiveness, Creation, Steward, Stewardship, Living Lightly</p> <p>Incarnation</p> <p>Gospel, Virgin, Incarnation, Became Flesh, Nicene Creed, Miracles, Immanuel</p> <p>God and the Covenant</p> <p>Covenant, Abraham, Judaism, G-d, Barren, Descendants, Sacrifice, Circumcision, Brit Milah,</p>	<p>Dharma</p> <p>Dharma, Rama, Hindu, The Ramayana, Divali, Hindu Dharma, Right Living</p> <p>Deity</p> <p>Deity, Brahman, Deva, Devi, Avatar, Rama, Krishna, Deity, Lakshmi</p> <p>Atman</p> <p>Puja, Puja Thali, Incense, Mandir, Shrine, Murti, Prasad, Arti</p> <p>Salvation</p> <p>Elicitation, Atonement, Forgiveness, Pardoning, Resurrection, Death, Christ, Lord, Master, Son</p>

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	<p>God and the Covenant</p> <p>Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, Fasting, Synagogue, Torah, G-d, Forgiveness, Pardon, Atonement, Shofar, Sukkot, Lulav, Etrog, Moses, Manna, Bar Mitzvah, Bat Mitzvah, Commandment, Covenant, Kippah, Tallit, Yad, Scroll, Star of David, Judaism, King Solomon, Wisdom, Proverbs</p>	<p>Torah</p> <p>Law, Torah, Moses, Simchat Torah, Scroll, Tablets, Commandments, Mezuzah, Challah, Kippah, Tallit, Shabbat, Day of Rest, Yad, Synagogue, Chupah, Ketubah, Mazel Tov</p> <p>Humanism</p> <p>Atheist, Agnostic, Humanist, Church, Synagogue, Mosque, Wedding, Dedication, Baptism, Registry Office, Happy Human, Reciprocity</p>	<p>God and the Covenant</p> <p>G-d, Abraham, Covenant, Chosen People, Jews, Jewish, Hebrew Bible, Plagues, Exodus, Passover, Pesah, Seder Meal, Anti-Semitism, Ten Commandments, Matzah, Tanakh, Temple, Wailing Wall, Solomon</p> <p>Torah</p> <p>Synagogue, Jewish, Worship, Torah, Rabbi, Sefer Torah, Mantle, Ark, Hebrew, Scroll, Prayer Book, Scribe, Shabbat, Tanakh, Navi, Ketuvim, Talmud, Mishnah, Aramaic, Scriptures, Holy, Shema</p> <p>Islam</p> <p>Islam, Submission, Muslims, Qur'an, Ka'bah, Qiblah, Makkah, Wudhu, Wuzu, Allah,</p>	<p>Christianity, Christ, Cross, Relationship, God, Forgiveness, Good Friday, Sins, Herod, Pilate, Crucifixion, Salvation, Fall, Humanity, Creation, Lent, Temptation, Shrove Tuesday, Ash Wednesday, Devil, Holy Week, Easter, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, Triumphal Entry, Palm Sunday, Zacchaeus, Prodigal Son, Patient, Unforgiving</p> <p>Gospel</p> <p>Samaria, Samaritan, Jewish, Israel, Jericho, Jerusalem, Priest, Levite, Agape, Gospel, Love, Good News, Neighbour, Unconditional, Selfless, Sacrificial, Selfishness, Widow, Temple, Mean, Generous, Compassion, Miracle</p> <p>Humanism</p>	<p>Mohel, Covenant, Ceremony, Initiation, Bar Mitzvah, Bat Mitzvah, Torah, Kippah, Tallit, Yad, Torah Scroll, Synagogue, Aliyah, Shabbat, Challah Loaves, Mezuzah, Kosher, Parve, Blessing, Forgiveness, Pardon, Atonement, Rosh, Hashannah, Yom Kippur, Shofar</p> <p>Torah</p> <p>Jewish, Scriptures, Tenakh, Torah, Nevi'ism, Ketuvim, Talmud, Shema, Navi, Mishnah, Hebrew, Aramaic, Rabbi, Simchat Torah, Sukkot, Law, Synagogue, Mezuzah, Levaya, Shiva, Yahrzeit</p> <p>Islam and Iman</p> <p>Sawm, Qur'an, Sunna, Muslim, Prophet Muhammad PBUH, Ramadan, Allah, Id-ul-Fitr, Zakat, Zakah, Khalifah, Trustee, Hadith, Charity, Bilal,</p>	<p>of God, Son of Man, Emmanuel, Christian, Saviour, Sacrifice, Cross, Sin, Easter, Redemption, Last Supper, Good Friday, Celebration, Eucharist, Palm Sunday, Disciples, Condemned, Communion, Trinity, Liturgy, Creed, Prayer, Praise, Scripture, Bible, The Lord's Prayer, Baptism, Sacrament, Symbolism, Redeemed</p> <p>Gospel</p> <p>Agape, Love, Selfless, Sacrificial, Unconditional, Storge, Philia, Eros, Beatitudes, Blessed, Saviour, Revenge, Reconciliation, Sin, Forgiveness, Moral Choices, Talents, Secular</p> <p>Humanism</p> <p>Humanism, Humanist, Agnostic, Atheist, British Humanist Association (BHA), Registrar</p>
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Religious Education Curriculum Progression

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<p>Key Skills</p> <p>Milestones</p>	<p>Understanding beliefs and teachings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe some of the teachings of Christianity, Judaism and Humanism. Describe some of the main festivals or celebrations of Christianity and Judaism. <p>Understanding practices and lifestyles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise, name and describe some Christian and Jewish artefacts, places and practices. <p>Understand how beliefs are conveyed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name some Christian, Jewish and Humanist symbols. Explain the meaning of some Christian, Jewish and Humanist symbols. 	<p>Understanding beliefs and teachings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the key teachings and beliefs of Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism and Humanism. Refer to religious figures and holy writings to explain answers (i.e. Mohammad, Moses, The Quran, The Bible) <p>Understanding practices and lifestyles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify religious artefacts and explain how and why they are used. Describe religious buildings and explain how they are used. Explain some of the religious and non-religious practices of both clerics (i.e. minister, iman, rabbi) and individuals. 	<p>Understanding beliefs and teachings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how some teachings and beliefs are shared between religions and non-religions (i.e. Judaism, Islam and Christianity share some key teachings and beliefs) Explain how religious and non-religious beliefs shape the lives of individuals and communities. <p>Understanding practices and lifestyles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain the practices and lifestyles involved in belonging to a faith or non-faith community. Compare and contrast the lifestyles of different faith and non-faith groups and give reasons why some within the same faith or non-faith may adopt different lifestyles. Show the understanding of the role of a spiritual leader. 			

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	<p>Understand values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify how they have to make their own choices in life. ● Explain how actions affect others. ● Show an understanding of the term ‘morals’. <p>Reflection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify the things that are important in their own lives and compare these to religious and non-religious beliefs. ● Relate emotions to some of the experiences of religious and non-religious figures studied (i.e. Moses, David, Jesus) ● Ask questions about puzzling aspects of life. 	<p>Understand how beliefs are conveyed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify religious symbolism in literature and the arts. <p>Understand values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain how beliefs about right and wrong affect people’s behaviour. ● Describe how some of the values held by communities or individuals affect behaviour and actions. ● Discuss and give opinions on stories involving moral dilemmas. <p>Reflection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Show an understanding that personal experiences and feelings influence attitudes and actions. ● Give some reasons why religious and non-religious figures may have acted as they did. ● Ask questions that have no universally agreed answers. 	<p>Understand how beliefs are conveyed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain some of the different ways that individuals show their beliefs. <p>Understand values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain why different religious or non-religious communities or individuals may have a different view of what is right and wrong. ● Show an awareness of morals and right and wrong beyond rules (i.e. wanting to act in a certain way despite rules). ● Express their own values and remain respectful of those with different values. <p>Reflection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognise and express feelings about their own identities. Relate these to religious and non-religious beliefs or teachings. ● Explain their own ideas about the answers to big questions. ● Explain why their own answers to big questions may differ from those of others.
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Religious Education Curriculum Progression

<h1 style="margin: 0;">BAD</h1> <h2 style="margin: 0;">Assessment</h2>	<p>Understanding beliefs and teachings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe some of the main festivals, celebrations and teachings of a religion. <p>Basic – With the support of a teacher, some of the main festivals, celebrations and teachings of Christianity and Judaism are explored.</p> <p>Advancing – Generally, some of the main festivals, celebrations and teachings of Christianity and Judaism are described.</p> <p>Deep – The main festivals, celebrations and teachings of Christianity and Judaism are described and explained with some interesting detail.</p> <p>Understanding practices and lifestyles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise, name and describe some Christian and Jewish artefacts, places and practices. <p>Basic – During structured activities, some Christian and Jewish artefacts, places and practices are explored.</p> <p>Advancing – There is a growing knowledge of some religious artefacts, places and practices, and some are chosen and described.</p> <p>Deep – There is an in-depth understanding of some religious artefacts, places and practices which are described in interesting and accurate detail.</p>	<p>Understanding beliefs and teachings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Present the key teachings and beliefs of Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism and Humanism. <p>Basic – When encouraged, some good examples of the key teachings and beliefs of Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism or Humanism are given.</p> <p>Advancing – Generally, some key teachings and beliefs of Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism or Humanism are selected and presented with some reference to religious or non-religious figures.</p> <p>Deep – Key teachings, and how they relate to religious or non-religious figures, are presented with interesting detail and explanations.</p> <p>Understanding practices and lifestyles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify religious artefacts and buildings explain how and why they are used. <p>Basic – There are some good examples of the identification and naming of religious artefacts and buildings. With encouragement, there is some explanation of how and why they are used.</p> <p>Advancing – Generally, religious artefacts and buildings are identified and how and why they are used explained with some detail.</p>	<p>Understanding beliefs and teachings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how some teachings and beliefs are shared between religions and non-religions (i.e. Judaism, Islam and Christianity share some key teachings and beliefs) <p>Basic – With support, some good examples are provided for, how beliefs are shared between religions and non-religions.</p> <p>Advancing – Generally, beliefs that are shared between religions and non-religions are identified and explained.</p> <p>Deep – Beliefs that are shared between religions and non-religions are identified and any variations to a general belief are analysed and explained.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain how religious beliefs shape the lives of individuals and communities. <p>Basic – When encouraged, some examples are provided for how religious and non-religious beliefs shaped the lives of individuals and communities.</p> <p>Advancing – Good examples, with some interesting detail, are provided for, how religious and non-religious beliefs shape the lives of individuals and communities.</p> <p>Deep – Well-chosen and very well-explained details are provided for how a wide range of religious and non-religious beliefs shape the lives of individuals and communities and how there may be some variation to practices between them.</p>
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Religious Education Curriculum Progression

	<p>Understand how beliefs are conveyed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Name some Christian, Jewish and Humanist symbols. <p>Basic – With the support of a teacher, the names of meanings of some Christian, Jewish and Humanist symbols are explored.</p> <p>Advancing – Some Christian, Jewish and Humanist symbols are selected, named and their meanings described.</p> <p>Deep – Some Christian, Jewish and Humanist symbols are named and described with interesting and accurate detail.</p> <p>Understand values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify how they have to make their own choices in life. <p>Basic – During structured discussions, there is some exploration of how they must make choices in life.</p> <p>Advancing – There is a growing understanding that they must make choices in life and some good examples of this are described.</p> <p>Deep – There is a good understanding that they must make choices in life, including</p>	<p>Deep – Religious artefacts and buildings are identified rapidly, and detailed and interesting explanations of how and why they are used are provided.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain some of the religious and non-religious practices of both clerics (i.e. minister, iman, rabbi) and individuals. <p>Basic – When encouraged, some good examples of explanations of the religious and non-religious practices of clerics and individuals given.</p> <p>Advancing – Generally, good explanations of the religious practices of clerics and individuals are given with some interesting detail.</p> <p>Deep – Well-thought out explanations, along with telling examples, of the religious or non-religious practices of clerics and individuals are given.</p> <p>Understand how beliefs are conveyed</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify religious symbolism in literature and the arts. <p>Basic – With support, religious symbolism in literature and the arts is explored.</p> <p>Advancing – There is a growing recognition of, and some examples provided for, the use of religious symbolism in literature and the arts.</p>	<p>Understanding practices and lifestyles</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compare and contrast the lifestyles of different faith and non-faith groups and give reasons why some within the same faith or non-faith may adopt different lifestyles. <p>Basic – With support, lifestyles of different faith and non-faith groups are compared and contrasted.</p> <p>Advancing – Good examples of similarities and differences in the lifestyles of different faith and non-faith groups are identified and described.</p> <p>Deep – Well-chosen and detailed examples are provided for similarities and differences in the lifestyles of different faith and non-faith groups.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Show the understanding of the role of a spiritual leader. <p>Basic – There is some awareness of the role of a spiritual leader.</p> <p>Advancing – There is some interesting exploration and recognition of aspects of the role of a spiritual leader.</p> <p>Deep – There is a good understanding of, and excellent examples provided for, the wide and varied role of a spiritual leader.</p> <p>Understand how beliefs are conveyed</p>
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	<p>some that are very difficult. Good examples are provided and described well.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain how actions affect others. <p>Basic – There is some awareness of how actions affect others.</p> <p>Advancing – There is a growing understanding that actions affect others in a variety of ways, some of which can be explained.</p> <p>Deep – There is a good understanding that actions affect others in a wide variety of ways, which are explained with interesting examples and details.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Show an understanding of the term ‘morals’. <p>Basic – During structured discussions the term ‘morals’ is explored.</p> <p>Advancing – There is a growing use of the term ‘morals’ when discussing behaviour and decisions.</p> <p>Deep – There is a good understanding of the term ‘morals’ and many good examples of how it can be applied to familiar situations are provided.</p> <p>Reflection</p>	<p>Deep – Good, well-explained examples of religious symbolism in literature and the arts are given in a wide range of contexts.</p> <p>Understand values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain how beliefs about right and wrong affect people’s behaviour. <p>Basic – There are some good examples of explanations of how beliefs affect people’s behaviour.</p> <p>Advancing – Generally, good explanations are provided for how beliefs affect people’s behaviour in a range of contexts.</p> <p>Deep – Well-considered and detailed explanations are provided for how beliefs affect people’s behaviour in a range of contexts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Discuss and give opinions on stories involving moral dilemmas. <p>Basic – The term ‘moral dilemma’ is experienced during discussions.</p> <p>Advancing – There is a growing understanding of, and examples provided for, instances where there has been a moral dilemma.</p> <p>Deep – Apt, and very well-described instances provided for situations involving moral dilemmas.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain some of the different ways that individuals show their beliefs. <p>Basic – There is some awareness of the different ways that individuals show their beliefs.</p> <p>Advancing – There is a growing awareness of, and some good examples provided for, the different ways that individuals show their beliefs.</p> <p>Deep – There is a very good awareness of, and some excellent and detailed examples provided for, the different ways that individuals show their beliefs.</p> <p>Understand values</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Explain why different religious communities or individuals may have a different view of what is right and wrong. <p>Basic – There are some good examples that show some understanding that different religious communities may have different views of what is right and wrong.</p> <p>Advancing – There is a growing understanding demonstrated by good examples of, and explanations for, different views of what is right and wrong.</p> <p>Deep – There is an excellent understanding, demonstrated by well-chosen examples of, and detailed explanations for, different views of what is right and wrong.</p>
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Identify the things that are important in their own lives and compare these to religious and non-religious beliefs. <p>Basic – During structured discussions, important aspects of their own life and how this compares to religious and non-religious beliefs are explored.</p> <p>Advancing – There is a growing understanding and some good explanation of how important aspects of their own life compares to religious and non-religious beliefs.</p> <p>Deep – Aspects of their own life are chosen and compared to religious and non-religious beliefs from Christianity, Judaism and Humanism.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Relate emotions to some of the experiences of religious and non-religious figures studied (i.e. Moses, David, Jesus) <p>Basic – With the support of a teacher, emotions are explored and links pointed out to the experiences of some of the religious and non-religious figures.</p> <p>Advancing – There is a growing ability to explain how emotions relate to some of the experiences of religious figures.</p> <p>Deep – Emotions are related very well to some of the experiences of religious figures and described in some interesting detail.</p>	<p>Reflection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Show an understanding that personal experiences and feelings influence attitudes and actions. <p>Basic – During structured discussions, there is some exploration of how personal experiences and feelings influence attitudes and actions.</p> <p>Advancing – There is a growing awareness of, and good examples provided for, personal experiences and feelings and how they influence attitudes and actions.</p> <p>Deep – Good, well-explained examples of personal experiences and feelings, and how they influence attitudes and actions, are given in a wide range of contexts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Give some reasons why religious and non-religious figures may have acted as they did. <p>Basic – When encouraged, some reasons why religious and non-religious figures may have acted as they did are given.</p> <p>Advancing – Generally, good attempts to explain why religious and non-religious figures may have acted as they did, relating reasons to some of the teachings of a religion or worldview, are made.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Show an awareness of morals and right and wrong beyond rules (i.e. wanting to act in a certain way despite rules). <p>Basic – There is some exploration of the need to act according to a belief of right and wrong even in the absence of rules.</p> <p>Advancing – There is a growing understanding of the need to act in a morally right way, even in the absence of rules or regulation.</p> <p>Deep – The word ‘integrity’ and how this applies to one’s own decisions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Express their own values and remain respectful of those with different values. <p>Basic – With support, personal values are explored.</p> <p>Advancing – There are some good examples of articulation of personal values and a respect of those with different values.</p> <p>Deep – Personal values are becoming well developed and explained. There is a high degree of respect for those with different values.</p> <p>Reflection</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Recognise and express feelings about their own identities. Relate these to religious beliefs or teachings.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions about puzzling aspects of life. <p>Basic – During structured discussions, some questions about puzzling aspects of life are explored.</p> <p>Advancing – During discussions, some questions are raised and opinions given about some puzzling aspects of life.</p> <p>Deep – During discussions, well-considered questions are raised and opinions given and justified about some puzzling aspects of life.</p>		<p>Deep – Carefully reasoned and well-explained examples, that refer to the teachings of a religion or worldview, describe why religious or non-religious figures may have acted as they did.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions that have no universally agreed answers. <p>Basic – When encouraged, some questions that have no universally agreed answers are explored.</p> <p>Advancing – Generally, some good questions that have no universally agreed answers are asked and explored with enthusiasm.</p> <p>Deep – Some well-considered questions that have no universally agreed answers are asked and explored in depth.</p>		<p>Basic – In structured discussions the concept of identity is explored and related to religious beliefs and teachings.</p> <p>Advancing – There are some good examples of explanations of the concept of identify and how this related to religious beliefs or teachings.</p> <p>Deep – Well-chosen and apt, detailed examples are provided for the concept of identify and how this related to religious beliefs or teachings.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Explain ideas about some answers to big questions and why answers may differ between individuals. <p>Basic – There are some good examples of exploration of some answers to big questions and why answers may differ between individuals.</p> <p>Advancing – There is a growing understanding demonstrated with well-explained descriptions, of some answers to big questions, and how answers may differ between individuals.</p> <p>Deep – Detailed, in-depth research provides excellent examples and detailed descriptions of different answers to big questions between individuals.</p>	
<p>POP Tasks</p>	<p>God and Creation</p> <p>Draw a picture of one of the ‘Lost and Found’ parables. Give it a title and a short explanation</p>	<p>Gospel</p> <p>Draw a picture of someone showing Agape love and explain what difference this</p>	<p>God</p> <p>Compare and contrast two different types of church. What is the same and what is different about baptism? What other similarities and</p>	<p>Dharma and Deity</p> <p>Write a diary entry of a Hindu person and how they live in a normal week, showing how they practice Dharma.</p>	<p>God</p> <p>Write a diary entry for someone who “Lives Lightly” – a day in the life of...</p>	<p>Dharma</p> <p>Compare the rules from the Ramayana with the Ten Commandments from the Bible/Torah. What are the</p>

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<p>of how it shows what God is like for Christians.</p> <p>Incarnation</p> <p>Children to show, in their own words and picture(s), what the Trinity is. Can they show God as Father, Son and Holy Spirit?</p> <p>God and the Covenant</p> <p>Using the story of how King David was chosen, can the children explain what it means to be beautiful on the inside? Why is this more important than outward appearances?</p>	<p>belief makes to people's lives.</p> <p>Salvation</p> <p>Draw or paint a Triptych (three pictures) showing the Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus. Can the children remember what these words mean to enable them to draw the Triptych?</p> <p>Torah</p> <p>Children label a diagram of a Jewish temple.</p> <p>http://www.amvsomerset.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/10/1-6-KS1-torah-Lesson-4-Inside-the-synagogue-sheet.pdf</p> <p>Explain why Jewish people celebrate Shabbat?</p>	<p>differences are there – the buildings, the décor and decorations, the pattern of worship and what is said/done in the services?</p> <p>Incarnation</p> <p>Design your own stained glass window showing who Christians believe Jesus is.</p> <p>God and the Covenant</p> <p>Provide photographs of key places in Israel that are important to the Jewish people. Can pupils name them and say why they matter to Jewish people today? The answers could be written on post it notes and, with the pictures, turned into a display on the wall. Children could record this in their books with copies of the pictures.</p> <p>Torah</p>	<p>Atman</p> <p>Produce a guide for someone visiting a mandir for the first time explaining what happens there and including all the key terms.</p> <p>Salvation</p> <p>Show children the picture of the cross filling the gap, and ask if they can explain the picture. Can they also explain why Christians call Jesus 'my saviour'? Going deeper – Ask children to explain how belief in the cross might help a Christian who is feeling guilty about doing something wrong.</p> <p>http://www.amvsomerset.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2018/12/2.4-Lower-KS2-Salvation-Lesson-2-why-is-Good-Friday-good-sheet.pdf</p>	<p>Can you explain what this has to do with Christian values and beliefs?</p> <p>Incarnation</p> <p>Create a Venn Diagram showing why Christians believe Jesus is both God and man. In one circle, all the evidence from the Bible that shows he was human, in the other circle, all the evidence showing he was divine. Should there be an intersection? If so, what would go in it?</p> <p>God and the Covenant</p> <p>Choose one of the Jewish festivals or special times (Circumcision, Bar/Bat Mitzvah, Shabbat, Keeping Kosher, Rosh Hashannah, Yom Kippur). Explain what Jewish people do during this time, why they do it</p>	<p>similarities? What are the differences?</p> <p>Deity</p> <p>Choose and research one of the Hindu deities. Write a report about them, including their "back story" and what aspect of Brahman do they demonstrate.</p> <p>Atman</p> <p>Write a set of instructions on how to perform Hindu worship or Puja in your home.</p> <p>Salvation</p> <p>Make your own comic strip version of the Easter story for a younger child (Year 1 or 2). Include the significance of the Last Supper, Crucifixion and the Resurrection for Christians.</p>
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