# HIGH LITTLETON CHURCH OF ENGLAND PRIMARY SCHOOL RELIGIONS AND WORLDVIEWS PROGRESSION 2025-2026

|                     | K  | (S1  |  | KS  | 52  |   |  |  |  |
|---------------------|--|--|--|---|---|---|--|--|--|
|                     | Year 1   | Year 2   | Year 3   | Year 4  | Year 5  | Year 6  |  |  |  |
| Breadth of<br>Study | 1  | Christianity, Judaism and<br>Humanism  |  | Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism and Humanism   |   |   |  |  |  |
| ,                   | Christianity   | Christianity   | Christianity   | Hinduism  | Christianity  | Hinduism  |  |  |  |
|                     | What do Christians believe about God?  Christianity What do Christians believe about Jesus?  Judaism  What do Jewish | What do Christians believe about love?  Christianity  What do Christians believe about salvation?  Judaism  What do Jewish people believe about Torah?  Humanism | What do Christians believe about God and Incarnation?  Judaism  What do Jewish people believe about God and the Covenant?  Judaism  What do Jewish people believe about Torah? | What do Hindus believe about Dharma? What do Hindus believe about Deity? What do Hindus believe about Atman?  Christianity  What do Christians believe about Salvation?  Christianity  What do Christians believe about love and Agape?  Humanism | What do Christians believe about God and Incarnation?  Judaism  What do Jewish people believe about God and the Covenant?  Judaism  What do Jewish people believe about Torah?  Islam | What do Hindus believe about Dharma? What do Hindus believe about Deity? What do Hindus believe about Atman?  Christianity  What do Christians believe about Salvation?  Christianity  What do Christians believe about love and Agape?  Humanism |  |  |  |
|                     | people believe<br>about God and<br>the covenant?   | What is a<br>Humanist? What  | Islam  | What is a Humanist?<br>What do Humanists<br>believe?  | What do Muslims<br>believe about  | What is a Humanist?<br>What do Humanists<br>believe?  |  |  |  |

|               |  | do Humanists  | What do Muslims  |   | submission to   |   |
|---------------|--|---|--|---|---|---|
|               |  | believe?  | believe about Islam  |   | Allah?  |   |
|               |  | Delice ve.  | and Iman?  |   | , man.  |   |
|               |  |   | and imans  |   |   |   |
| <u> </u>      |  |   |  | T   |   | 1   |
| Knowledge and | Year 1                                 | Year 2  | Year 3   | Year 4  | Year 5  | Year 6  |
| Understanding |  | icui z  | l lear 5   | l car 4   | lear 5  | icai o  |
| Onderstanding | God and Creation                       | Gospel  | God  | Dharma  | God   | Dharma  |
|               |  | <ul> <li>Jesus taught that</li> </ul>                       | Christians believe the Bible                               | Recall stories of the exile,                    | Christians believe that "God is                                   | Know that the term                            |
|               | Christians find out                    | people should be  | talks about what God is like                               | return and reign of Rama                        | love" (1 John 4.8) –  | "Hinduism" is a                               |
|               | about what God is                      | loving, kind and  | and his relationship with                                  | from the Hindu book: The                        | compassionate, all knowing  | Western term for                              |
|               | like and how he                        | forgiving to everyone                                       | people who believe in Him.                                 | Ramayana and understand                         | (omniscient), everywhere at once                                  | people who lived in                           |
|               | wants people to                        | because this is what  | Christians will describe one                               | how they teach a) respect                       | (omnipresent), all powerful                                       | Northern India, who                           |
|               | live from the                          | God is like.  | God as Father (parent), Son                                | for Parents, b) keeping                         | (almighty), pure, set apart (holy).                               | shared the Vedas and                          |
|               | Bible.                                 | Recall the story of the                                     | and Holy Spirit. The Trinity.                              | promises, c) doing the right                    | Christians believe that it matters                                | ancient Sanskrit                              |
|               | There is a story in                    | Unmerciful Servant  | Recall what happens in both  Infant Panting and Palisyana' | thing even when it's hard,                      | what people do. When people                                       | writings of India.                            |
|               | the Bible which                        | Matthew 18:23-34,<br>linking it to                          | Infant Baptism and Believers' Baptism. Water is used. The  | and from his reign d) using power with care and | treat others badly (sin) it makes  God upset and angry.           | Followers prefer the term "Sanatan            |
|               | Christians believe                     | forgiveness in the  | person baptising usually says                              | responsibility towards                          | <ul> <li>Christians believe the Bible talks</li> </ul>            | Dharma", which mean                           |
|               | expresses their                        | Lord's Prayer Matthew                                       | "I baptise you in the name of                              | those with less power,                          | about what God is like and his                                    | 'eternal truths' (i.e.                        |
|               | key beliefs about                      | 6:5-15 including (a)  | the Father, and the son, and                               | know that Hindus think                          | relationship with people who                                      | basic teachings which                         |
|               | creation.                              | Peter's question, "How                                      | the Holy spirit." The person is                            | these are important                             | believe in him.   | have always been true                         |
|               |  | many times should I   | welcomed into the Christian                                | guidelines for right-living.                    | Raise and suggest answers to                                      | and always will be).                          |
|               | – God created the                      | forgive?" (b) the   | Church.  | Understand when Hindus                          | relevant questions in response                                    | Know the Holi festival                        |
|               | universe.                              | events of the parable,                                      | Raise and suggest answers to                               | light lamps to celebrate                        | to their enquiry into what  | celebrates Spring,                            |
|               |  | (c) understand that,  | relevant questions in                                      | Divali they remember that                       | Christians believe about God.                                     | community and                                 |
|               | – The story is                         | just as Christians  | response to their enquiry into                             | God guides us in life the                       | Recognize that Christians use                                     | equality, reminding                           |
|               | called the six days<br>of creation and | believe that God  | what Christians believe about                              | way lamps light up                              | evidence to support their belief                                  | Hindus to respect the                         |
|               | describes what                         | forgives them, Jesus  | God.   | darkness, to help us see                        | in God.   | natural world and its                         |
|               | God did as the                         | wants them to forgive                                       |  | our way.  | Understand God loves His  | seasons. Also recall                          |
|               | world was                              | everyone (d) that   |  | Know Dharma means                               | creation, and everything is                                       | the Holika story, who                         |
|               | created.                               | Christians are  | Incarnation  | 'right-living' and that the                     | created in harmony.   | died using her powers                         |
|               | Credicu.                               | reminded about these  | Recall stories from the Bible                              | Hindu faith is called the                       | Humans have a duty to care for                                    | to try and kill Prahlad,                      |
|               | – The last thing                       | things every time they                                      | of Jesus miracles – what do                                | 'Hindu Dharma'                                  | God's creation. They are the                                      | a believer in God, and                        |
|               | that God created                       | pray the Lord's prayer.                                     | they say about Jesus? e.g.                                 |   | stewards of creation.   | understand how this                           |
|               | was humans.                            | <ul> <li>Reflect on the<br/>implications of this</li> </ul> | that Jesus calmed a storm –                                |   | Raise and suggest answers to  relevant questions in response      | reminds Hindus to use their gifts to help not |
|               |  | story for Christians  | he had power over the forces                               | Deity   | relevant questions in response to their enquiry into the evidence | hurt others, the                              |
|               | Christians believe                     | and for themselves  | of nature Mark 4.35-41,                                    | Know that Hindu holy                            | Christians use to support their                                   | principle of ahimsa.                          |
|               | that God expects                       | today.  | healing Jairus' daughter –                                 | books describe Rama AND                         | belief in God and the concept of                                  | Know the Hindu word                           |
|               | humans to care                         | Raise and suggest   | that he had power over death                               | Krishna as special people                       | stewardship.  | for 'action' is 'karma                        |
|               | for His world                          | answers to relevant   | (Luke 8. 40-56).   | called Avatars. These are                       |   | which means                                   |
|               | because it                             | questions in response                                       | Understand what Christians                                 | believed by Hindus to be                        |   | everything we do will                         |
|               | belongs to God.                        |   | believe this and other stories                             | God, in human form and                          |   |   |

 Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into what Christians believe about God.

# Incarnation

- Christians find out about what Jesus is like and how he wants people to live from the Bible.
- Understand that Advent is the time before Christmas when Christians get ready for Jesus coming.
- Recall Bible stories associated with the birth of Jesus. Including (a) the meaning of his names Immanuel (God is with us) and Jesus (he saves), (b), the angel 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. Identify these

stories with the

religion of

Christianity,

to their enquiry into this story, e.g. 'Why did Jesus tell this story and other parables?'

### Salvation

- 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 collectively called Christians and know that they are from the Bible.
- Understand that Christians believe that because Jesus died, they can be forgiven by God.
- Understand that Christians believe that

- 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.

#### God and The Covenant

- 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 receive
   from God the 10
   commandments and other
   commandments which were
   the rules Jews had to live by.
- 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

- 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.

# Atman

- 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 and confidently: Mandir, shrine, puja, murti, prasad and arti.
- 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.

#### Incarnation

- 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.

#### God and The Covenant

- 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:

have consequences. This is the 'Law of Karma'. Following the Dharma will produce beneficial results.

## Deity

- 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 a special
   and particularly
   powerful form of God
   to worship.
- 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.

- 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.

# God and The Covenant

- Know that Jews believe in one God who created the universe.
- Know basic elements of the story found in Genesis:
  - God made the world from nothing
  - God Makes
     everything in the
     world, including
     plants and
     animals
  - Man is the lastto be madeMan is made
  - Man is made
     last and is given
     responsibility to
     care for the world
     God has created

- 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.

#### The Torah

- 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: the Torah is read every week in the synagogue, the end of one cycle is celebrated in Simchat Torah.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant

- 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.

#### Torah

- On the Shabbat Jews attend the synagogue, where they worship God. Doing this develops a sense of community.
- 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:

   Never touched by human hands- a special pointer is used
- Each scroll has a mantle (cover)

- 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.

#### Salvation

- Recognise that Christians refer to Jesus as 'the Saviour' or as 'my Saviour'.
- Humanity went wrongTo 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:
- Understand the context of the story; Zacchaeus is an outcast because he is seen as a greedy, corrupt traitor. Now 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.

- 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 us, pardon us, and grant us atonement".
- Understand how Jews celebrate the Shabbat and why it is considered the most important festival:
- Timing of Shabbat, no work,
   but study, rest and leisure
- Time to celebrate belief in one God as creator

 Recognise the symbol often associated with Hinduism: Aum. The sound is sacred and is a way of describing Brahman.

#### **Atman**

- 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).
- 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

- 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 reasons and/or information.

- questions in response to the Jewish teachings on the Torah.
- Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information

#### Humanism

- 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 and/or the naming of a baby.

- 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.

#### Islam

- Know that Islam means "Submission (to the will of Allah)" and the word Muslims means someone who has willingly submitted themselves to Allah.
- Identify the two main beliefs of Islam as:
- 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

 Recall the story of Jesus' death on the cross.
 Understand that Christians believe that because Jesus died, they can be forgiven by God.

# Gospel

- 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 of the story the person asking the question cannot even say the word 'Samaritan', the people who walked by had good

- 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.

#### Torah

- 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 ..."
- 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

- 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.

#### Salvation

- 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 the sins of humanity have been forgiven.
- 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

- the will of Allah. They do this by:
- 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

#### **Iman**

- Know that Muslims believe that Muhammad had many revelations over 22 years.
- Understand that Islam teaches that Muhammad told many others what the revelations were. They wrote down the Words that had been revealed to Muhammad. What they wrote formed a book – the holy Qur'an.
- Know that Muslims believe that the angel Gabriel was 'sent down' with God's holy book – the Mother of the Book. This was the book that

- reason (muggers still around; might be a trap; he might be dead anyway (cleansing process); road called 'red road' for good reason.
- 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.

### Humanism

- 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 human beings of the

- 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

#### Islam

- 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 during Ramadan) illustrate the concept of Khalifah:
  - Zakat (giving) is a duty (something you must do) not charity (something you might chose to do); it should be done anonymously, receiving no praise.

- intended they have sinned
- 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.

#### Gospel

- Recall what Jesus said about selfless, unconditional love in the Beatitudes (part of the Sermon on the Mount, Matthew 5.1-12 & 43-46).
- Give examples of what Christians are doing

- was shown to Muhammad. So the Qur'an is a copy of God's holy book.
- Understand that the Qur'an is treated with great respect by Muslims, including that it is often kept in a stand, kept above all other books, is sometimes wrapped in a cloth, a Muslim will wash their hands before touching the book.
- Know that God's message is known as the 'Straight Path' or the Shariah.
- 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
- Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information.

- ever-changing material world.
- Know that Humanists
   primarily make decisions
   about right and wrong
   based on what is perceived
   to bring justice, happiness
   and peace to individuals,
   communities and societies.
   They should know that
   Humanists do not believe
   that knowledge of right and
   wrong comes from a deity
   or deities or that good
   deeds or wrong-doing will
   be judged and/or punished
   by a god or gods.
- Be familiar with what the 'happy human' symbol means to Humanists.

- Saum (fasting during Ramadan) is an act of learning to appreciate all that God has provided.
- Know the story of Bilal and understand why this story is important to Muslims: Bilal is a black African slave; refuses to obey his master to attack one of Muhammad's followers who claimed that all people are equal; while imprisoned, waiting to be punished, he became a Muslim; close to death he was sold to Abu Bakr one of Muhammad's closest companions; Bilal was freed; Bilal became the first Muezzin (gave the first call to prayer at the first mosque in Medina and then at the Ka'aba). - Meaning: this story emphasises that people should be judged not by their position in society or race, but on their commitment to obey Allah's commands.
- That Allah alone is worthy of worship.
- Bilal exemplified his dedication to Allah, even risking his own life.
   He is a role model to Muslims.
- 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.
- Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information

#### lman

 Know the Muslim belief that Muhammad is the final Prophet.

- today to live out these beliefs.
- Jesus told his followers, "As I have loved you, so you must love one another."
   John 13.35.
- Give examples of the ways that the Christian Church shows the love of God both to its members and across society, in the UK and wider world today. E.g. visiting the sick, chaplains, hospices, food banks, rehabilitation of prisoners and addicts, helping the homeless, street pastors, promoting fair trade, aid work, education and working with youth.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into how Christians put the commandment to love into practice. How do these things set an example and cut across expectations?

## Humanism

 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

| lived be named in Adam, A Jesus, A Jesus, A these puthe sam Adam to all the P Muhamin same m criticise religion: Muslims these by 'peace I show greated show grea | ne names of Prophets that offere Muhammad who are in the Qur'an, including:  Abraham, Moses and According to the Qur'an rophets taught essentially be religion (din) (from the Muhammad). know that trophets before | 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 |
|--|---|---|
| named in Adam, A Jesus. A these ping the same Adam to all the P Muhami same in criticise religion: Muslims these by inpeace in showing the same of gospels in Know the Adam to | in the Qur'an, including: Abraham, Moses and According to the Qur'an rophets taught essentially te religion (din) (from to Muhammad). know that   | who does not know<br>whether a god, gods<br>or anything beyond<br>the material world  |
| Adam, A Jesus, A these pi the sam Adam to all the P Muhami same m criticise religions Muslims these by 'peace I show gr texts of gospels  • Know the humans forget, is   | Abraham, Moses and According to the Qur'an rophets taught essentially be religion (din) (from by Muhammad). know that   | whether a god, gods<br>or anything beyond<br>the material world   |
| Jesus. A these pr the sam Adam tr all the P Muhami same m criticise religion: Muslims these b; 'peace l show gr texts of gospels • Know tr humans forget, ii   | According to the Qur'an rophets taught essentially er religion (din) (from by Muhammad). know that  | or anything beyond<br>the material world  |
| these put the sam Adam to all the P Muhami same m criticise religion: Muslims these by 'peace I show gr texts of gospels  • Know the humans forget, in   | rophets taught essentially<br>be religion (din) (from<br>by Muhammad). know that  | the material world  |
| the sam Adam to all the P Muhami same m criticise religion: Muslims these bi 'peace l show gr texts of gospels • Know th humans forget, ii   | e religion (din) (from  Muhammad). know that  |   |
| Adam to all the P Muhami same m criticise religion: Muslims these by 'peace le show great texts of gospels  • Know th humans forget, i   | Muhammad). know that  | exists. They should   |
| all the P Muhami same m criticise religion: Muslims these by 'peace I show gr texts of gospels • Know th humans forget, ii   | ′ I   |   |
| Muhami same m criticise religions Muslims these by 'peace I show gr texts of gospels  • Know th humans forget, is  | rophets before  | know that some  |
| same m criticise religion: Muslims these by 'peace I show gr texts of gospels • Know th humans forget, i   |   | Humanists are   |
| criticise religions Muslims these by 'peace to show gr texts of gospels  Know th humans forget, in   | mad were given the  | agnostic.   |
| religions Muslims these by 'peace to show gr texts of gospels  Know th humans forget, in   | essage. Muslims do not  | <ul> <li>Be able to say why</li> </ul>  |
| Muslims these by 'peace it show gr texts of gospels  • Know th humans forget, i  | the prophets of other   | Humanism is a life  |
| these by 'peace is show greatest of gospels  Know the humans forget, is  | s, because of this.   | stance but not a  |
| figure of the shown graph graph of the shown graph graph graph of the shown graph graph graph graph graph g  | s show great respect to   | religion.   |
| figure of the shown graph graph of the shown graph graph graph of the shown graph graph graph graph graph g  | · ·   | Know how secular  |
| show gr<br>texts of<br>gospels<br>• Know th<br>humans<br>forget, i   | be upon them'. They also  | Humanists regard life   |
| texts of gospels  • Know th humans forget, i   | reat respect to the sacred  | and death. They   |
| gospels  ◆ Know the humans  forget, iv   | other religions; such as  | should know that the  |
| ◆ Know the humans forget, is   | and Torah.  | focus of their attention  |
| humans forget, i   | ne Muslim belief that   | is on what can be   |
| forget, i  | have a tendency to  | achieved during this  |
|  | gnore or tamper with,   | life in this world and  |
|  | lear message.   | that they hold that   |
|  | and that the Muslims  | death is the end of life.   |
|  |   | Know how Humanists  |
|  | not a human creation, (b)   | might celebrate   |
|  | uthentic version of the   | marriage or conduct   |
|  | ons to Muhammad in  | an event to mark the  |
|  | nythm (it is poetic) and so   | death of someone  |
|  | e read in Arabic, (c) the   | close to them. Be able  |
|  | imprehensive and final  | to say how these differ   |
|  | ·   | •   |
|  | knowledge and on to believers.  | from a religious  |
|  |   | <ul><li>ceremony and why.</li><li>Be able to name two</li></ul>   |
|  |   |   |
|  | ssion (to the will of Allah)"   | prominent Humanist  |
|  | word Muslims means  | scientists of the   |
|  | ne who has willingly  | modern period and   |
|  | ed themselves to Allah.   | say something about   |
|  | and the Muslim belief   | their lives and   |
|  | nans have not followed  | contribution to our   |
|  | nessage in the past   | understanding of the  |
| because  |   | world, e.g. Marie Curie,  |
| (hubris)   | e of over self-confidence   | _   |
| - forgot   | and so they   | Albert Einstein, Helen<br>Caldicott.  |

|           |   |   |   |   | – ignore it<br>– tamper with it           | <ul> <li>Know that the         Humanist perspective         informs music, song,         poetry, literature and         the visual arts and be         able to refer to at least         one example, e.g.         John Lennon's         Imagine.</li> <li>Be aware of the work         of the British Humanist         Association (BHA) in         promoting</li> </ul> |
|-----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|           |   |   |   |   |   | understanding of<br>Humanism.   |
| Threshold | Understand beliefs  |
| Concepts  | and teachings   |
|           | Understand<br>practices and<br>lifestyles   |
|           | Understand how<br>beliefs are<br>conveyed   |
|           | Understand values   |

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

| Pardon, Atonement,        | Day of Rest, Yad,    | God, Abraham,          | Shrove Tuesday, Ash      | Synagogue, Aliyah,                | Sunday, Disciples,                     |
|---------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------|--|
| Shofar, Sukkot, Lulav,    | Synagogue, Chupah,   | Covenant, Chosen       | Wednesday, Devil,        | Shabbat, Challah                  | Condemned,                             |
| Etrog, Moses, Manna,      | Ketubah, Mazel Tov   | People, Jews, Jewish,  | Holy Week, Easter,       | Loaves, Mezuzah,                  | Communion, Trinity,                    |
| Bar Mitzvah, Bat          |                      | Hebrew Bible,          | Maundy Thursday,         | Kosher, Parve,                    | Liturgy, Creed, Prayer,                |
| Mitzvah,                  | Humanism             | Plagues, Exodus,       | Good Friday,             | Blessing, Forgiveness,            | Praise, Scripture, Bible,              |
| Commandment,              | Atheist, Agnostic,   | Passover, Pesah,       | Triumphal Entry, Palm    | Pardon, Atonement,                | The Lord's Prayer,                     |
| Covenant, Kippah,         | Humanist, Church,    | Seder Meal,            | Sunday, Zacchaeus,       | Rosh, Hashannah, Yom              | Baptism, Sacrament,                    |
| Tallit, Yad, Scroll, Star | Synagogue, Mosque,   | Anti-Semitism, Ten     | Prodigal Son, Patient,   | Kippur, Shofar                    | Symbolism, Redeemed                    |
| of David, Judaism,        | Wedding, Dedication, | Commandments,          | Unforgiving              |                                   |  |
| King Solomon,             | Baptism, Registry    | Matzah, Tanakh,        |                          | Torah                             | Gospel                                 |
| Wisdom, Proverbs          | Office, Happy Human, | Temple, Wailing Wall,  | Gospel                   | Jewish, Scriptures,               | Agape, Love, Selfless,                 |
|                           | Reciprocity          | Solomon                | Samaria, Samaritan,      | Tenakh, Torah,                    | Sacrificial,                           |
|                           | Recipiodity          |                        | Jewish, Israel, Jericho, | Nevi'ism, Ketuvim,                | Unconditional, Storge,                 |
|                           |                      | Torah                  | Jerusalem, Priest,       | Talmud, Shema, Navi,              | Philia, Eros,                          |
|                           |                      | Synagogue, Jewish,     | Levite, Agape, Gospel,   | Mishnah, Hebrew,                  | Beatitudes, Blessed,                   |
|                           |                      | Worship, Torah, Rabbi, | Love, Good News,         | Aramaic, Rabbi,                   | Saviour, Revenge,                      |
|                           |                      | Sefer Torah, Mantle,   | Neighbour,               | Simchat Torah, Sukkot,            | Reconciliation, Sin,                   |
|                           |                      | Ark, Hebrew, Scroll,   | Unconditional,           | Law, Synagogue,                   | Forgiveness, Moral                     |
|                           |                      | Prayer Book, Scribe,   | Selfless, Sacrificial,   | Mezuzah, Levaya,                  | Choices, Talents,                      |
|                           |                      | Shabbat, Tanakh, Navi, | Selfishness, Widow,      | Shiva, Yahrzeit                   | Secular                                |
|                           |                      | Ketuvim, Talmud,       | Temple, Mean,            | ·                                 |  |
|                           |                      | Mishnah, Aramaic,      | Generous,                | Islam and Iman                    | umanism                                |
|                           |                      | Scriptures, Holy,      | Compassion, Miracle      | Carrier Ornivan Criman            |  |
|                           |                      | Shema                  |                          | Sawm, Qur'an, Sunna,              | Humanism, Humanist,                    |
|                           |                      |                        | Humanism                 | Muslim, Prophet<br>Muhammad PBUH, | Agnostic, Atheist,<br>British Humanist |
|                           |                      | Islam                  | Truth, Right, Wrong,     | Ramadan, Allah,                   | Association (BHA),                     |
|                           |                      | Islam, Submission,     | Humanist, Humanism,      | Id-ul-Fitr, Zakat, Zakah,         | · · ·                                  |
|                           |                      | Muslims, Qur'an,       | Agnostic, Atheist,       | Khalifah, Trustee,                | Registrar                              |
|                           |                      | Ka'bah, Qiblah,        | Secular, Reason          | Hadith, Charity, Bilal,           |  |
|                           |                      | Makkah, Wudhu,         | Seculai, Reason          | Mosque, Minaret,                  |  |
|                           |                      | Wuzu, Allah, Mosque,   |                          | Umaya, Abu Bakr,                  |  |
|                           |                      | Rak'ahs, Sujud,        |                          | Muezzin                           |  |
|                           |                      | Prostration, Salat,    |                          | WIUCZZIII                         |  |
|                           |                      | Prayer, Prayer Mat,    |                          |                                   |  |
|                           |                      | Trayer, Frayer Mat,    |                          |                                   |  |

|            |   | Shahadah, Kalimah, Muhammad, Messenger of God, Arabesque Iman Gabriel, Shariah, Prophet, Arabic |  |   |  |
|------------|---|---|--|---|--|
| Key Skills | Understanding beliefs and teachings   | Understanding be  | l<br>liefs and teachings   | Understanding be  | liefs and teachings  |
| Milestones | <ul> <li>Describe some of the teachings of<br/>Christianity, Judaism and Humanism.</li> <li>Describe some of the main festivals or<br/>celebrations of Christianity and Judaism.</li> </ul> | Christianity, Judaisr Hun  Refer to religious figuexplain answers (i.e.                         | achings and beliefs of<br>m, Islam, Hinduism and<br>nanism.<br>ures and holy writings to<br>Mohammad, Moses, The<br>The Bible) | shared between reli (i.e. Judaism, Islam some key tead  Explain how religited beliefs shape the I | eachings and beliefs are gions and non-religions and Christianity share things and beliefs)  ous and non-religious ives of individuals and munities. |
|            | Understanding practices and lifestyles  |   |  | Colli   | nuniues.   |
|            | <ul> <li>Recognise, name and describe some</li> <li>Christian and Jewish artefacts, places and practices.</li> </ul>  | Identify religious art  | ctices and lifestyles<br>refacts and explain how   |   | ctices and lifestyles  |
|            | Understand how beliefs are conveyed   | Describe religious bu   | hey are used.  uildings and explain how are used.  | in belonging to   | and lifestyles involved<br>a faith or non-faith<br>munity.   |
|            | <ul> <li>Name some Christian, Jewish and Humanist symbols.</li> <li>Explain the meaning of some Christian,</li> </ul>   | non-religious practi  | of the religious and<br>ices of both clerics (i.e.<br>abbi) and individuals.   | different faith and no<br>reasons why some v  | ntrast the lifestyles of<br>on-faith groups and give<br>within the same faith or<br>opt different lifestyles.  |
|            | Jewish and Humanist symbols.  | Understand how be   | eliefs are conveyed  |   | anding of the role of a<br>al leader.  |

|                   | <ul> <li>Understand values</li> <li>Identify how they have to make their own choices in life.</li> <li>Explain how actions affect others.</li> </ul>   | Identify religious symbolism in literature and the arts.  Understand values   | Understand how beliefs are conveyed     Explain some of the different ways that individuals show their beliefs.  |
|-------------------|--|---|--|
|                   | <ul> <li>Show an understanding of the term 'morals'.</li> <li>Reflection</li> <li>Identify the things that are important in their own lives and compare these to religious and non-religious beliefs.</li> <li>Relate emotions to some of the experiences of religious and non-religious figures studied (i.e. Moses, David, Jesus)</li> </ul> | <ul> <li>Explain how beliefs about right and wrong affect people's behaviour.</li> <li>Describe how some of the values held by communities or individuals affect behaviour and actions.</li> <li>Discuss and give opinions on stories involving moral dilemmas.</li> </ul> Reflection | <ul> <li>Understand values</li> <li>Explain why different religious or non-religious communities or individuals may have a different view of what is right and wrong.</li> <li>Show an awareness of morals and right and wrong beyond rules (i.e. wanting to act in a certain way despite rules).</li> <li>Express their own values and remain respectful of those with different values.</li> </ul> |
|                   | Ask questions about puzzling aspects of life.  | <ul> <li>Show an understanding that personal experiences and feelings influence attitudes and actions.</li> <li>Give some reasons why religious and non-religious figures may have acted as they did.</li> <li>Ask questions that have no universally agreed answers.</li> </ul>      | Reflection  • Recognise and express feelings about their   |
| BAD<br>Assessment | Understanding beliefs and teachings  | Understanding beliefs and teachings   | <ul> <li>Understanding beliefs and teachings</li> <li>Explain how some teachings and beliefs are shared between religions and non-religions (i.e.</li> </ul>   |

 Describe some of the main festivals, celebrations and teachings of a religion.

Basic – With the support of a teacher, some of the main festivals, celebrations and teachings of Christianity and Judaism are explored.

Advancing – Generally, some of the main festivals, celebrations and teachings of Christianity and Judaism are described.

Deep – The main festivals, celebrations and teachings of Christianity and Judaism are described and explained with some interesting detail.

# Understanding practices and lifestyles

 Recognise, name and describe some Christian and Jewish artefacts, places and practices.

Basic – During structured activities, some Christian and Jewish artefacts, places and practices are explored.

Advancing – There is a growing knowledge of some religious artefacts, places and practices, and some are chosen and described.

Deep – There is an in-depth understanding of some religious artefacts,

 Present the key teachings and beliefs of Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism and Humanism.

Basic – When encouraged, some good examples of the key teachings and beliefs of Christianity, Judaism, Islam, Hinduism or Humanism are given.

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.

Deep – Key teachings, and how they relate to religious or non-religious figures, are presented with interesting detail and explanations.

# **Understanding practices and lifestyles**

• Identify religious artefacts and buildings explain how and why they are used.

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.

Advancing – Generally, religious artefacts and buildings are identified and how and why they are used explained with some detail.

Judaism, Islam and Christianity share some key teachings and beliefs)

Basic – With support, some good examples are provided for, how beliefs are shared between religions and non-religions.

Advancing – Generally, beliefs that are shared between religions and non-religions are identified and explained.

Deep – Beliefs that are shared between religions and non-religions are identified and any variations to a general belief are analysed and explained.

• Explain how religious beliefs shape the lives of individuals and communities.

Basic – When encouraged, some examples are provided for how religious and non-religious beliefs shaped the lives of individuals and communities.

Advancing – Good examples, with some interesting detail, are provided for, how religious and non-religious beliefs shape the lives of individuals and communities.

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.

places and practices which are described in interesting and accurate detail.

# Understand how beliefs are conveyed

• Name some Christian, Jewish and Humanist symbols.

Basic – With the support of a teacher, the names of meanings of some Christian, Jewish and Humanist symbols are explored.

Advancing – Some Christian, Jewish and Humanist symbols are selected, named and their meanings described.

Deep – Some Christian, Jewish and Humanist symbols are named and described with interesting and accurate detail.

# **Understand values**

 Identify how they have to make their own choices in life.

Basic – During structured discussions, there is some exploration of how they must make choices in life.

Advancing – There is a growing understanding that they must make

Deep – Religious artefacts and buildings are identified rapidly, and detailed and interesting explanations of how and why they are used are provided.

 Explain some of the religious and non-religious practices of both clerics (i.e. minister, iman, rabbi) and individuals.

Basic – When encouraged, some good examples of explanations of the religious and non-religious practices of clerics and individuals given.

Advancing – Generally, good explanations of the religious practices of clerics and individuals are given with some interesting detail.

Deep – Well-though out explanations, along with telling examples, of the religious or non-religious practices of clerics and individuals are given.

# Understand how beliefs are conveyed

 Identify religious symbolism in literature and the arts.

Basic – With support, religious symbolism in literature and the arts is explored.

Advancing – There is a growing recognition of, and some examples provided for, the use

# Understanding practices and lifestyles

 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.

Basic – With support, lifestyles of different faith and non-faith groups are compared and contrasted.

Advancing – Good examples of similarities and differences in the lifestyles of different faith and non-faith groups are identified and described.

Deep – Well-chosen and detailed examples are provided for similarities and differences in the lifestyles of different faith and non-faith groups.

• Show the understanding of the role of a spiritual leader.

Basic – There is some awareness of the role of a spiritual leader.

Advancing – There is some interesting exploration and recognition of aspects of the role of a spiritual leader.

Deep – There is a good understanding of, and excellent examples provided for, the wide and varied role of a spiritual leader.

choices in life and some good examples of this are described.

Deep – There is a good understanding that they must make choices in life, including some that are very difficult. Good examples are provided and described well.

• Explain how actions affect others.

Basic – There is some awareness of how actions affect others.

Advancing – There is a growing understanding that actions affect others in a variety of ways, some of which can be explained.

Deep – There is a good understanding that actions affect others in a wide variety of ways, which are explained with interesting examples and details.

• Show an understanding of the term 'morals'.

Basic – During structured discussions the term 'morals' is explored.

Advancing – There is a growing use of the term 'morals' when discussing behaviour and decisions.

of religious symbolism in literature and the arts.

Deep – Good, well-explained examples of religious symbolism in literature and the arts are given in a wide range of contexts.

# Understand values

 Explain how beliefs about right and wrong affect people's behaviour.

Basic – There are some good examples of explanations of how beliefs affect people's behaviour.

Advancing – Generally, good explanations are provided for how beliefs affect people's behaviour in a range of contexts.

Deep – Well-considered and detailed explanations are provided for how beliefs affect people's behaviour in a range of contexts.

• Discuss and give opinions on stories involving moral dilemmas.

Basic – The term 'moral dilemma' is experienced during discussions.

Advancing – There is a growing understanding of, and examples provided

# Understand how beliefs are conveyed

• Explain some of the different ways that individuals show their beliefs.

Basic – There is some awareness of the different ways that individuals show their beliefs.

Advancing – There is a growing awareness of, and some good examples provided for, the different ways that individuals show their beliefs.

Deep – There is a very good awareness of, and some excellent and detailed examples provided for, the different ways that individuals show their beliefs.

## Understand values

 Explain why different religious communities or individuals may have a different view of what is right and wrong.

Basic – There are some good examples that show some understanding that different religious communities may have different views of what is right and wrong.

Advancing – There is a growing understanding demonstrated by good examples of, and explanations for, different views of what is right and wrong.

Deep – There is an excellent understanding, demonstrated by well-chosen examples of, and

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. for, instances where there has been a moral dilemma.

detailed explanations for, different views of what is right and wrong.

# Reflection

 Identify the things that are important in their own lives and compare these to religious and non-religious beliefs.

Basic – During structured discussions, important aspects of their own life and how this compares to religious and non-religious beliefs are explored.

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.

Deep – Aspects of their own life are chosen and compared to religious and non-religious beliefs from Christianity, Judaism an Humanism.

 Relate emotions to some of the experiences of religious and non-religious figures studied (i.e. Moses, David, Jesus)

Basic – With the support of a teacher, emotions are explored and links pointed

Deep – Apt, and very well-described instances provided for situations involving moral dilemmas.

## Reflection

 Show an understanding that personal experiences and feelings influence attitudes and actions.

Basic – During structured discussions, there is some exploration of how personal experiences and feelings influence attitudes and actions.

Advancing – There is a growing awareness of, and good examples provided for, personal experiences and feelings and how they influence attitudes and actions.

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.

 Give some reasons why religious and non-religious figures may have acted as they did.  Show an awareness of morals and right and wrong beyond rules (i.e. wanting to act in a certain way despite rules).

Basic – There is some exploration of the need to act according to a belief of right and wrong even in the absence of rules.

Advancing – There is a growing understanding of the need to act in a morally right way, even in the absence of rules or regulation.

Deep – The word 'integrity' and how this applies to one's own decisions.

• Express their own values and remain respectful of those with different values.

Basic – With support, personal values are explored.

Advancing – There are some good examples of articulation of personal values and a respect of those with different values.

Deep – Personal values are becoming well developed and explained. There is a high degree of respect for those with different values.

out to the experiences of some of the religious and non-religious figures.

Advancing – There is a growing ability to explain how emotions relate to some of the experiences of religious figures.

Deep – Emotions are related very well to some of the experiences of religious figures and described in some interesting detail.

Ask questions about puzzling aspects of life.

Basic – During structured discussions, some questions about puzzling aspects of life are explored.

Advancing – During discussions, some questions are raised and opinions given about some puzzling aspects of life.

Deep – During discussions, well-considered questions are raised and opinions given and justified about some puzzling aspects of life. Basic – When encouraged, some reasons why religious and non-religious figures may have acted as they did are given.

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.

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.

 Ask questions that have no universally agreed answers.

Basic – When encouraged, some questions that have no universally agreed answers are explored.

Advancing – Generally, some good questions that have no universally agreed answers are asked and explored with enthusiasm.

Deep – Some well-considered questions that have no universally agreed answers are asked and explored in depth.

# Reflection

 Recognise and express feelings about their own identities. Relate these to religious beliefs or teachings.

Basic – In structured discussions the concept of identity is explored and related to religious beliefs and teachings.

Advancing – There are some good examples of explanations of the concept of identify and how this related to religious beliefs or teachings.

Deep – Well-chosen and apt, detailed examples are provided for the concept of identify and how this related to religious beliefs or teachings.

 Explain ideas about some answers to big questions and why answers may differ between individuals.

Basic – There are some good examples of exploration of some answers to big questions and why answers may differ between individuals.

Advancing – There is a growing understanding demonstrated with well-explained descriptions, of some answers to big questions, and how answers may differ between individuals.

Deep – Detailed, in-depth research provides excellent examples and detailed descriptions of

|           |  |  |   |   | different answers to big individuals.  | questions between  |
|-----------|--|--|---|---|--|--|
| POP Tasks | God and Creation   | Gospel   | God   | Dharma and Deity  | God  | Dharma   |
|           | Draw a picture of one of the 'Lost and Found' parables. Give it a title and a short explanation of how it shows what God is like | Draw a picture of someone showing Agape love and explain what difference this belief makes to people's | Compare and contrast<br>two different types of<br>church. What is the<br>same and what is<br>different about<br>baptism? What other | Write a diary entry of a<br>Hindu person and how<br>they live in a normal<br>week, showing how<br>they practice Dharma. | Write a diary entry for someone who "Lives Lightly" – a day in the life of  Can you explain what | Compare the rules from the Ramayana with the Ten Commandments from the Bible/Torah. What are the similarities? |
|           | for Christians.  | lives.   | similarities and<br>differences are there –<br>the buildings, the décor   | Atman   | this has to do with Christian values and beliefs?  | What are the differences?  |
|           | Incarnation  | Salvation  | and decorations, the pattern of worship and   | Produce a guide for someone visiting a  |  | Deity  |
|           | Children to show, in their own words and picture(s), what the  | Draw or paint a Triptych (three pictures) showing the  | what is said/done in the services?  | mandir for the first<br>time explaining what<br>happens there and   | Incarnation Create a Venn  | Choose and research one of the Hindu   |
|           | Trinity is. Can they show God as Father, Son and Holy Spirit?  | Crucifixion, Resurrection and Ascension of Jesus.  | Incarnation   | including all the key terms.  | Diagram showing why Christians believe Jesus is both God and                                     | deities. Write a report<br>about them, including<br>their "back story" and                                     |
|           | God and the  | Can the children remember what these words mean to enable them to draw                                 | Design your own stained glass window showing who Christians believe Jesus is.   | Salvation Show children the   | man. In one circle, all<br>the evidence from the<br>Bible that shows he<br>was human, in the     | what aspect of Brahman do they demonstrate.  |
|           | Using the story of how King David was  | the Triptych?  Torah   | God and the Covenant  | picture of the cross<br>filling the gap, and ask<br>if they can explain the<br>picture. Can they also                   | other circle, all the evidence showing he was divine. Should there be an                         | Atman Write a set of   |
|           | chosen, can the children explain what it means to be beautiful on the  | Children label a<br>diagram of a Jewish<br>temple.   | Provide photographs of key places in Israel that are important to the   | explain why Christians call Jesus 'my saviour'? Going   | intersection? If so,<br>what would go in it?   | instructions on how to<br>perform Hindu worship<br>or Puja in your home.                                       |
|           | inside? Why is this  | http://www.amvsome<br>rset.org.uk/wp-conte   | Jewish people. Can pupils name them and say why they matter to  | deeper – Ask children<br>to explain how belief<br>in the cross might help   |  |  |

| more important than  | nt/uploads/2018/10/1- | Jewish people today?     | a Christian who is      | God and the             | Salvation                |
|----------------------|-----------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|
| outward appearances? | 6-KS1-torah-Lesson-4  | The answers could be     | feeling guilty about    | Covenant                |                          |
|                      | -Inside-the-synagogu  | written on post it notes | doing something         |                         | Make your own comic      |
|                      | e-sheet.pdf           | and, with the pictures,  | wrong.                  | Choose one of the       | strip version of the     |
|                      |                       | turned into a display on |                         | Jewish festivals or     | Easter story for a       |
|                      | Explain why Jewish    | the wall. Children could | http://www.amvsomers    | special times           | younger child (Year 1    |
|                      | people celebrate      | record this in their     | et.org.uk/wp-content/u  | (Circumcision, Bar/Bat  | or 2). Include the       |
|                      | Shabbat?              | books with copies of     | ploads/2018/12/2.4-Lo   | Mitzvah, Shabbat,       | significance of the Last |
|                      |                       | the pictures.            | wer-KS2-Salvation-Les   | Keeping Kosher, Rosh    | Supper, Crucifixion      |
|                      |                       |                          | son-2-why-is-Good-Fri   | Hashannah, Yom          | and the Resurrection     |
|                      | Humanism              |                          | day-good-sheet.pdf      | Kippur). Explain what   | for Christians.          |
|                      | Tramanism             |                          |                         | Jewish people do        |                          |
|                      | Design an invitation  | Torah                    |                         | during this time, why   |                          |
|                      | to a Humanist         | Children match up the    | Gospel                  | they do it and how this | Gospel                   |
|                      | celebration, either a | names for the different  | Созрег                  | shows they are          | Созрег                   |
|                      | baby being born, a    | parts of the Hebrew      | Children choose one     | different to others.    | Write a persuasive       |
|                      | wedding or a special  | Bible with their         | of the Bible stories    |                         | piece of writing,        |
|                      | birthday (coming of   | definitions.             | looked at in this unit. |                         | persuading people to     |
|                      | age – 18)             | http://www.akhlah.com/t  | Using this story, can   | Torah                   | seek reconciliation      |
|                      |                       | anach/                   | the children explain    | Make a Powerpoint or    | rather than revenge.     |
|                      |                       | <u>arraorii</u>          | what agape is and       | put together a written  | Can you include the      |
|                      |                       | http://www.jewfaq.org/t  | show how it was         | presentation showing    | other side of the        |
|                      |                       | <u>orah.htm</u>          | demonstrated?           | how Jewish people       | argument and give a      |
|                      |                       |                          |                         | demonstrate the         | reason why someone       |
|                      |                       |                          |                         | importance of the       | might want revenge,      |
|                      |                       | lala                     | Humanism                | Torah in their lives.   | but finish on            |
|                      |                       | Islam                    | Halliallisiii           | Focus on the way it is  | persuading them to be    |
|                      |                       | In your own words,       | Can you explain what    | celebrated and how      | reconciled?              |
|                      |                       | explain the importance   | a humanist is? How do   | they physically show    |                          |
|                      |                       | of the Shahadah.         | they decide what is     | how important it is to  |                          |
|                      |                       |                          | true? How do they       | them.                   | Humanism                 |
|                      |                       |                          | decide what is right or |                         | Hullianisin              |
|                      |                       |                          | wrong?                  |                         | Compare and Contrast     |
|                      |                       | lman                     |                         |                         | – Choose another faith   |
|                      |                       |                          |                         | Islam and Iman          | (Christian, Jewish,      |
|                      |                       |                          |                         |                         |                          |

|  | Complete the            | Write a short            | Islamic, Hindu) and     |
|--|-------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|
|  | connections activity.   | recount/biography        | draw up a compare       |
|  | Children write a few    | about 'Bilal – The First | and contrast grid – to  |
|  | words to explain how    | Muezzin'. Include why    | compare a Humanist      |
|  | the words from Islam    | he is so respected by    | with a person of        |
|  | are linked.             | Muslims.                 | another faith. Focus on |
|  | http://www.amvsomerse   |                          | how they live as well   |
|  | t.org.uk/wp-content/upl |                          | as what they believe.   |
|  | oads/2019/02/2.2-Allah  |                          |                         |
|  | s-Prohets-connection-a  |                          |                         |
|  | ctivity-1.pdf           |                          |                         |
|  |                         |                          |                         |