



Religious Education Progression of Knowledge and Skills

		Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
Nursery	Personal, Social and Emotional Development	Develop their sense of responsibility and membership of a community.					
	Understanding the world	Continue to develop positive attitudes about the differences between people.					
Reception	Personal, social and Emotional Development	• See themselves as a valuable individual. • Think about the perspectives of others.					
	Understanding the world	• Talk about members of their immediate family and community. • Name and describe people who are familiar to them. • Understand that some places are special to members of their community. • Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways. • Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society. • Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling. • Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences					
		Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6



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Year 1	PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT CHRISTIANS BELIEVE: • God created the universe. • The Earth and everything in it are important to God. • God has a unique relationship with human beings as their Creator and Sustainer. • Humans should care for the world because it belongs to God.	PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT: • Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in Bethlehem. • The Bible points out that his birth showed that he was extraordinary (for example, he is worshipped as a king, in Matthew) and that he came to bring good news (for example, to the poor, in Luke). • Christians celebrate Jesus' birth; Advent for Christians is a time of getting ready for Jesus' coming.	Core knowledge The Christian concept of incarnation: God becoming man or literally being "made flesh". Christians believe Jesus was fully human and fully God, therefore sinless (unable to do wrong) so this would impact on how he would be in relation with people around him who were perhaps not liked, outcasts, or law-breakers.	PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT: • Easter is very important in the 'big story' of the Bible. • Christians believe Jesus rose again, giving people hope of a new life.	Core knowledge • The Jewish Holy books (Tenakh) contain core beliefs and stories including the Creation Story in which God creates the world in six days and rests on the seventh – the Sabbath. As the Jewish weeks start on a Sunday, Saturday is the 7th day, the day of rest – Shabbat. • The law books attributed to Moses include the 10 commandments – one of these is to 'Honour the Sabbath'. • Shabbat (Sabbath) is celebrated both in the home and the synagogue and the main requirement is that no work should be attempted from sunset on Friday until sunset on Saturday. • The start of Shabbat is marked with a special meal and ceremony in the home. • When worshipping, Jews wear a skull cap called a kippah. This is	Core Knowledge <u>Rosh Hashanah</u> is also known as the Head of the Year; it is celebrated on the first and second days of the seventh month, Tishri, and is the Jewish New Year festival. Rosh Hashanah, itself, has several meanings including: • Commemorating the anniversary of the creation otherwise known as the birthday of the universe. • Being called the day of judgement and the day of remembrance by rabbis (Jewish teachers) It is day of prayer, a time to ask for help in the year ahead and a time to remember the power of God whom they believe created the universe <u>Yom Kippur</u> Yom Kippur known as the Day of Atonement, follows 10 days after Rosh Hashanah. These ten days from Rosh Hashanah to Yom Kippur are known as the High Holy Days and are days of repentance. Yom Kippur remembers the day Moses asked God to
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					usually worn by men as a sign of respect to God.	forgive the people of Israel for their sins
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Year 2	The learning is based on Jesus summing up the 10 commandments from the Old Testament into two commandments. <i>“Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind and with all your strength.’ The second is this: ‘Love your neighbour as yourself.’ There is no commandment greater than these.”</i> Mark 12:30-31 Jesus then gave examples of parables and miracles to help people around him understand this.	PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT: • Christians believe Jesus brings good news for all people. • For Christians, this good news includes being loved by God, and being forgiven for bad things. • Christians believe Jesus is a friend to the poor and friendless. • Christians believe Jesus’ teachings make people think hard about how to live and show them the right way	The focus of this enquiry is the Story of Passover and how it is commemorated today. The Jews were captive in Egypt when Moses became their leader, he was inspired to lead the people out of slavery and would lead them to a ‘promised land’. However, their exit from Egypt was not straightforward as the Pharaoh (Egyptian leader) refused to let them go The Jewish scriptures say that 10 plagues were sent upon the Egyptians one at a time until they were finally able to leave. The last plague saw the Angel of Death killing the firstborn of every Egyptian family including the Pharaoh. However, the angel ‘passed over’ the Jewish houses, hence the name Passover. Pesach (Passover) commemorations include a Seder meal – a meal with symbolic	• Christians believe in God, and that they find out about God in the Bible. • Christians believe God is loving, kind, fair and forgiving, and also Lord and King. • Some stories show these Christian beliefs. • Christians worship God and try to live in ways that please him.	This enquiry looks at views about God, the Covenant, 10 commandments, the Shema and the Mezuzah Abraham and Moses are key figures in this enquiry <u>Abraham</u> Abraham is often known as the Father of Judaism. Jews believe that it was Abraham’s faith in God that led to him being chosen by God <u>Moses</u> Moses was chosen by God to lead his people out of Egypt to the ‘promised land’. The ten commandments were given to Moses to help make the covenant stronger – now people would know what God wanted them to do. The Mezuzah and Shema – a way for Jews to remember the covenant	This enquiry focusses on the Bar/Bat Mitzvah initiation ceremonies performed at the Synagogue. The Tu B’Shevat ceremony and Mitzvah day are also considered. <u>The Synagogue</u> The main place for community worship is the synagogue. A synagogue is the centre of the community as well as a place to meet, worship and pray <u>Bar/Bat Mitzvah</u> The Jewish initiation ceremony is called Bar Mitzvah for a boy or Bat Mitzvah for a girl. <u>Tu B’Shevat</u> Jews believe that God created the world and everything in it, the environment is therefore something Jews should look after. One festival which commemorates this is Tu B’Shevat, the New Year for Trees.
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Year 3	Hindus believe in Brahman as the one true God who is formless, limitless, all-inclusive, and eternal. The Vedas are the sacred scriptures of a Hinduism. - This enquiry looks at the festival of Divali, which is the Story of Rama and Sita, as well as how it is celebrated. - Divali is an extremely popular Hindu festival which happens at the start of winter. It celebrates the story of the Ramayana which describes the events leading up to the return of Rama to his kingdom after fourteen years in exile. It is a classic story of good defeating evil. - The festival is celebrated on many levels. It is symbolically that the lighting of small	PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT: - Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. - Christians believe The Father creates; he sends the Son who saves his people; the Son sends the Holy Spirit to his followers. - Christians find that understanding God is challenging; people spend their whole lives learning more and more about God. - Christians really want to try to understand God better and so try to describe God using symbols, similes and metaphors, in song, story, poems and art. - Christians worship God as Trinity. It is a huge idea to grasp and Christians have created art to help to express this belief. - Christians believe the Holy Spirit is	PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT CHRISTIANS BELIEVE: - God the Creator cares for the creation, including human beings. - As human beings are part of God's good creation, they do best when they listen to God. - The Bible shows that God wants to help people to be close to him — he keeps his relationship with them, gives them guidelines on good ways to live (such as the Ten Commandments). [Building block from EYFS: Christians believe God made our wonderful world and so we should look after it.]	PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT: - Christians see Holy Week as the culmination of Jesus' earthly life, leading to his death and resurrection. - The various events of Holy Week, such as the Last Supper, were important in showing the disciples what Jesus came to earth to do. - Christians today trust that Jesus really did rise from the dead, and so is still alive today. - Christians remember and celebrate Jesus' last week, death and resurrection	- Hindus believe in a universal soul or God called Brahman. Brahman takes on many forms that some Hindus worship as deities in their own right. Brahman, the supreme spirit, basically underpins and permeates everything. Hindus believe that there is a part of Brahman in everyone and this is called the Atman. - Hindus are comfortable with using images and objects (often called murtis) to portray God. Hindus do not <i>worship</i> these but worship Brahman <i>through</i> them. Hindus are free to worship God in a variety of colourful forms.	This enquiry concentrates on Hindu beliefs about the River Ganges and some of the practices which occur there. The River Ganges is considered to be sacred and spiritually pure for Hindus although in reality it is not a clean river. Because of the purifying nature of the river, Hindus believe that any rituals performed on the banks of the Ganges or in its water will wash away impurity. <i>The Puranas</i> (ancient Hindu scriptures) say that taking a dip in the sacred river 'bestows heavenly blessings'. Many Hindus believe that bathing here will help them spiritually. It is also a place where the dead are cremated – Many Hindus believe that this will help them in their next life
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	lamps signals moving from darkness to light or from ignorance to knowledge • A ceremony dedicated to the Goddess of Wealth, Lakshmi, may be carried out too. Money is given to charity; gifts are exchanged, and a family feast is held.	God's power at work in the world and in their lives today, enabling them to follow Jesus.				
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Year 4	This enquiry takes a deeper look at the <u>Story of Abraham</u> and the covenant with God. The near sacrifice of Isaac can be explored in more depth here – why was God testing Abraham? How did Abraham respond? <u>Moses and the Ten Commandments</u> The Ten Commandments were given to Moses by God – they are named as 1. I am the Lord your God. 2. You shall have no other gods before Me. You shall not make for yourself an idol. 3. You shall not take the name of God in vain. 4. Remember and observe the Sabbath and keep it holy. 5. Honour your father and mother. 6. You shall not murder. 7. You shall not commit adultery. 8. You shall not steal.	PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT: • The Old Testament tells the story of a particular group of people, the children of Israel known as the People of God – and their relationship with God. • The People of God try to live in the way God wants, following his commands and worshipping him. • They believe he promises to stay with them and Bible stories show how God keeps his promises	This enquiry focusses on food rules and the stories behind the establishment of Kashrut. This is the Jewish code concerning the suitability of food. Food permitted to eat is Kosher (meaning ‘fit’ or ‘proper’). <u>The Seder Meal</u> The Passover festival commemorates the escape from slavery in Egypt. A Seder ritual is held on the first two evenings of Pesach in the home. The family sits around the table where in the middle is the Seder plate which is divided up into sections each holding a different type of food representing part of the Exodus story. The parts include • A roasted lamb bone with most of the meat removed. • A hard-boiled egg • Grated horseradish • "Charoset" - a paste made of	PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT: • Christians believe Jesus challenges everyone about how to live – he sets the example for loving God and your neighbour, putting others first. • Jesus shows love and forgiveness to unlikely people. • Christians try to be like Jesus – they want to know him better and better. • Christians try to put his teaching and example into practice in lots of ways, from church worship to social justice.	This enquiry brings together all the other enquiries which show how commitment is a key part of the Jewish faith. The beliefs behind the practices are in the Jewish Scriptures- <u>Tenakh</u> The Tenakh is made up of the Torah (Law), Nevi'im (Prophets), Ketuvim (Writings). It is written in Hebrew. The first five books are the Torah: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. Jewish belief is that the Torah was given to Moses by God. The teachings of the Torah influence all Jewish life as Jews are required to follow the 613 mitzvot (commandments or laws) which were expanded from the original 10 Commandments given to Moses. These contain instructions on worship as well as for many areas of daily life. Focus on Mitzvoth – the belief in doing good deeds and helping others. Look modern ways for Jews to express this	PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT: Christians believe that Jesus inaugurated the ‘Kingdom of God’ – i.e. Jesus’ whole life was a demonstration of his belief that God is King, not just in heaven but here and now (‘Your kingdom come, your will be done on earth as it is in heaven’). Christians believe Jesus is still alive, and rules in their hearts and lives by the Holy Spirit, if they let him. Christians believe that after Jesus returned to be with God the Father, he sent the Holy Spirit at Pentecost to help the Church to make Jesus’ invisible Kingdom visible by living lives that reflect the love of God. Christians celebrate Pentecost as the beginning of the Church.
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	9. You shall not bear false witness. 10. You shall not covet/desire your neighbour's wife or house. <u>The Synagogue</u> The main place for community worship is the synagogue. A synagogue is the centre of the community as well as a place to meet, worship and pray.		apples, pears, nuts and wine • A vegetable, such as an onion or potato • Bitter herbs • Matzah (unleavened bread) Wine and Saltwater also play a part		through Mitzvah day, the website will give examples of activities planned for Mitzvah day (in November) each year	
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Year 5	The 5 Key Sikh beliefs • God is in everything (Sikhs see God as an energy source rather than as a physical entity) • It is a Sikh's duty to serve others (sewa) • All people should be treated as equals • Sikhs should share what they can with others • Sikhs should earn their living honestly <u>Langar</u> The Langar is an important concept in Sikhism as it was started by Guru Nanak, founder of Sikhism. Everyone, regardless of rank or wealth, sits and eats freely provided and freshly produced vegetarian food and non-alcoholic drink together as equals	PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT: • Jesus was Jewish. • Christians believe Jesus is God in the flesh. • They believe that his birth, life, death and resurrection were part of a longer plan by God to restore the relationship between humans and God. • The Old Testament talks about a 'rescuer' or 'anointed one' — a messiah. Some texts talk about what this 'messiah' would be like. • Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled these expectations, and that he is the Messiah. (Jewish people do not think Jesus is the Messiah.) • Christians see Jesus as their Saviour (See Salvation).	Sikhs still respect and learn from traditional stories like those provided in the enquiry 1) Guru Nanak and the Jasmine Flower 2) Bhai Lalo and Malik Bhago - equality and honesty. 3) Vaisakhi - Birth of the Khalsa 4) Guru Nanak and the Cobra <u>The Guru Granth Sahib</u> The tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, said that there would be no other living Gurus after him so Sikhs should look to their holy scriptures for guidance instead. The Guru Granth Sahib is treated as the living Guru of the Sikhs. It contains poems and hymns about the nature of God. It stresses the importance of meditation as well as laying down guidance on ethics and morality. Uniquely it contains writings from people of other faiths too as it recognises that wisdom can come from many different places.	PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT: • Christians read the 'big story' of the Bible as pointing out the need for God to save people. This salvation includes the ongoing restoration of humans' relationship with God. • The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection. • The New Testament says that Jesus' death was somehow 'for us'. • Christians interpret this in a variety of ways: for example, as a sacrifice for sin; as a victory over sin, death and the devil; paying the punishment as a substitute for everyone's sins; rescuing the lost and leading them to God; leading from darkness to light. • Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through the service of Holy Communion (also called the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist or the Mass). • Christians believe that Jesus calls them to sacrifice their own needs to the needs of others,	Sikh core beliefs include the need to treat people as equals and share with others <u>Sewa</u> Sewa is the belief in selfless service to the community and is an important part of worship. Examples of Sewa include helping in the Langar or looking after the gurdwara (the Sikh place of worship) and giving money or other kinds of help to people in need. <u>Joining the Khalsa/Amrit Ceremony</u> The Amrit ceremony involves the drinking of Amrit in the presence of 5 Khalsa Sikhs as well as the Guru Granth Sahib. Promises are made including • You shall never remove any hair from any part of thy body • You shall not use tobacco, alcohol or any other intoxicants • You shall not eat the meat of an animal slaughtered the Muslim way	PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT: • Christians believe God is omnipotent, omniscient and eternal, and that this means God is worth worshipping. • Christians believe God is both holy and loving, and Christians have to balance ideas of God being angered by sin and injustice (see Fall) but also loving, forgiving, and full of grace. • Christians do not all agree about what God is like, but try to follow his path, as they see it in the Bible or through Church teaching. • Christians believe getting to know God is like getting to know a person rather than learning information.
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				and some are prepared to die for others and for their faith.	You shall not commit adultery. The novice is required to wear the physical symbols of a Khalsa at all times (the 5K's)	
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Year 6	This enquiry considers the 5 pillars which are central to Muslim life and Worship. The five pillars are 1. The Shahadah is a statement which is repeated many times a day 'There is one God, Allah, and Muhammad is his prophet' 2. Salat - prayer, 5 times a day 3. Zakat - Giving 2.5% annual savings to charity 4. Fasting – sawm. This commemorates the giving of the Quran to Muhammad by Angel Gabriel. The fast lasts a month and is during daylight hours 5. Hajj – Pilgrimage to Makkah	PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT: • The good news is not just about setting an example for good behaviour and challenging bad behaviour: it is that Jesus offers a way to heal the damage done by human sin. • Christians see that Jesus' teachings and example cut across expectations — the Sermon on the Mount is an example of this, where Jesus' values favour serving the weak and vulnerable, not making people comfortable. • Christians believe that they should bring this good news to life in the world in different ways, within their church family, in their personal lives, with family, with their neighbours, in the local, national and global community	PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT: • Jesus told many parables about the Kingdom of God. These suggest that God's rule has begun, through the life, teaching and example of Jesus, and subsequently through the lives of Christians who live in obedience to God. • The Kingdom is compared to a feast where all are invited to join in. Not everyone chooses to do so. • Many Christians try to extend the Kingdom of God by challenging unjust social structures in their locality and in the world	PUPILS WILL KNOW THAT: • Christians read the 'big story' of the Bible as pointing out the need for God to save people. This salvation includes the ongoing restoration of humans' relationship with God. • The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection. • Belief in Jesus' resurrection confirms to Christians that Jesus is the incarnate Son of God, but also that death is not the end. • This belief gives Christians hope for life with God, starting now and continuing in a new life (heaven).	Part 1 Akhirah - Life after death Muslims believe that when you die there is a judgment day. Allah, who is perfect justice, will decide on your next step after looking at the evidence collected during your life Part 2 Jihad is defined as a personal struggle against evil. Muslims define Jihad in different ways, for some it is an individual daily struggle to do the right thing, to avoid evil and temptation. For some other Muslims jihad can be taken to mean literally fighting against a perceived enemy or evil. This has led some Muslims to take extreme action and even die for their faith as well as kill others in the belief that this action will lead them straight to paradise. <u>Just War</u> A Just war is one that might be acceptable to fight <u>Holy War</u> A Holy war has religion as the driving force – usually to defend it from attackers
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