Eppleton RE Progression document



		EYFS Religious Education – Understanding the World	
Three and Four-Year- Olds	Personal, Social and Emotional Development	Develop their sense of responsibility and membership of community.	Special times (festivals) & Special Music Christianity - Harvest Judaism - Hanukkah Hinduism - Diwali Advent: the Christmas story and the ways Christians
	Understanding the World	Continue to develop positive attitudes about the difference between people.	(e.g. singing carols in church) and other religious people celebrate around the world Special objects and music Christianity - different types of church music (e.g. carols) and baptismal objects (e.g. holy water) Hinduism - e.g. murtis (e.g. Rama and Sita), diva lamp, decorations and music Belonging Infant baptism - looking at Baptism celebrations around the world Weddings (religious rituals and promises/commitment shown through religious wedding ceremonies in different religions - e.g. Christianity, Hinduism & Judaism) Spring Special Times Shrove Tuesday Easter story - how Christians celebrate in church - e.g. Easter Garden Summer Special people (through religious stories)
			 Jesus as special to Christians: stories about Jesus - e.g. calming the storm, walking on water etc

Reception	Personal, Social and Emotional Development Understanding the World	 Think about the perspectives of others. 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 	do to look after it.
ELG	Personal, Social and Emotional Relationships Development	special times in different ways. • Show sensitivity to their own and others' needs.	Unit F2: Why is Christmas special for Christians? Talk about people who are special to them Say what makes their family and friends special to them Recall simply what happens at a traditional Christian festival
	Understanding Past and the World Present	 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. 	belief that God came to Earth as Jesus
	People and Communities		Unit F3: Why is Easter special for Christians? Recognise and retell stories connected with celebration of Easter Say why Easter is a special time for Christians Talk about ideas of new life in nature Recognise some symbols Christians use during Holy Week, e.g. palm leaves, cross, eggs, etc., and make connections with signs of new life in nature Talk about some ways Christians remember these stories at Easter Unit F4: Being special: where do we belong? Retell religious stories making connections with personal experiences Share and record occasions when things have happened in their lives that made them feel special Recall simply what happens at a traditional Christian infant baptism and dedication Recall simply what happens when a baby is welcomed into a

religion other than Christianity.
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Unit F5: Which places are special and why?
Talk about somewhere that is special to themselves, saying
why
Recognise that some religious people have places which have
special meaning for them
Talk about the things that are special and valued in a place of
worship
Begin to recognise that for Christians, Muslims or Jews,
these special things link to beliefs about God
Get to know and use appropriate words to talk about their
thoughts and feelings when visiting a church
Express a personal response to the natural world.
Unit F6: Which stories are special and why?
Talk about some religious stories
Recognise some religious words, e.g. about God
Identify some of their own feelings in the stories they hear
Identify a sacred text e.g. Bible, Torah
Talk about some of the things these stories teach believers
(for example, what Jesus teaches about being friends with
the friendless in the story of Zacchaeus; what Jesus' story
about the ten lepers teaches about saying 'thank you', and
why it is good to thank and be thanked; what the Chanukah
story teaches Jews about standing up for what is right),
etc.

Year group	Unit	Learning outcomes	Sticky Knowledge	Vocabulary
Reception	Unit F1: Why is the word 'God' special to Christians?	Make sense of belief Retell stories, talking about what they say about the world, God, human beings Understand the impact	To know that Christians believe God created the world Retell the story of creation	God, Christians, Creator, prayer, woship

Unit F2: Why is Christmas special for Christians?	Say how and when Christians like to thank their Creator Make connections Talk about things they find interesting, puzzling or wonderful and also about their own experiences and feelings about the world Think about the wonders of the natural world, expressing ideas and feelings Talk about what people do to mess up the world and what they do to look after it Make sense of belief Begin to recognise the word 'incarnation' as describing the belief that God came to Earth as Jesus Retell religious stories Understand the impact Recall simply what happens at a traditional Christian festival (Christmas) Make connections Talk about people who are special to them Say what makes their family and friends special to them Retell religious stories, making connections with	 Christians say thank you to God through prayers and songs To know that Christians believe that Jesus was the son of God To retell the story of the nativity To know that Christmas is a celebration of Jesus' birth To know that Christmas is a special time for Christians 	Incarnation, Christmas, God, Jesus, nativity, tradition
Unit F3: Why is Easter special for Christians?	Make sense of belief Recognise and retell stories connected with celebration of Easter Say why Easter is a special time for Christians Understand the impact Recognise some symbols Christians use during Holy Week, e.g. palm leaves, cross, eggs, etc., and make connections with signs of new life in nature Talk about some ways Christians remember these stories at Easter Make connections Talk about ideas of new life in nature	To know that Easter is a special time for Christians To know some ways that Christians celebrate Easter To know some ways that Christians celebrate Easter	Easter, new life, Holy Week,

Unit F5: Which places are special and	Make sense of belief	To know that some religious people have	
why?	Begin to recognise that for Christians, Muslims or	places which have special meaning for	
	Jews, these special things link to beliefs about	them	
	God	To know that Christians worship in a	
	Understand the impact	church	
	Recognise that some religious people have places		
	which have special meaning for them		
	Talk about the things that are special and valued		
	in a place of worship		
	Make connections		
	Talk about somewhere that is special to		
	themselves, saying why		
	Get to know and use appropriate words to talk		
	about their thoughts and feelings when visiting a		
	church		
	Express a personal response to the natural world		
Unit F6: Which stories are special and	Make sense of belief		
why?	Talk about some religious stories		
	Recognise some religious words, e.g. about God		
	Identify a sacred text e.g. Bible, Torah		
	Understand the impact		
	Talk about some of the things these stories		
	teach believers (for example, what Jesus teaches		
	about being friends with the friendless in the		
	story of Zacchaeus; what Jesus' story about the		
	ten lepers teaches about saying 'thank you', and		
	why it is good		
	to thank and be thanked; what the Chanukah		
	story teaches Jews about standing up for what is		
	right), etc		
	Make connections		
	Identify some of their own feelings in the stories		
	they hear		

Key Stage 1	Unit question	Learning outcomes	Sticky Knowledge	Vocabulary
	Unit 1.1 What do Christians believe God is like? [God]	Identify what a parable is Tell the story of the Lost Son from the Bible simply and recognise a link with the Christian idea of God as a forgiving Father Give clear, simple accounts of what the story means to Christians Understand the impact: Give at least two examples of a way in which Christians show their belief in God as loving and forgiving (e.g. by saying sorry, by seeing God as welcoming them back; by forgiving others) Give an example of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship (e.g. by saying sorry to God) Make connections: Think, talk and ask questions about whether they can learn anything from the story for themselves, exploring different ideas Give a reason for the ideas they	 Identify what a parable is Tell the story of the Lost Son Describe what the Lost Son means to Christians Give at least two examples of how Christians believe God as loving and forgiving Give an example of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship (e.g. by saying sorry to God) 	Jesus, parable, Gospel, God, prayer, forgiving

Unit 1.2 Who do Christians say made the world? [Creation]	Make sense of belief: Retell the story of creation from Genesis 1:1-2:3 simply Recognise that 'Creation' is the beginning of the 'big story' of the Bible Say what the story tells Christians about God, Creation and the world Understand the impact: Give at least one example of what Christians do to say 'thank you' to God for Creation Make connections: Think, talk and ask questions about living in an amazing world Give a reason for the ideas they have and the connections they make between the Jewish/Christian Creation story and the world they live in	•	Describe the story of creation Recognise that 'Creation' is the beginning of the 'big story' of the Bible Say what the story tells Christians about God, Creation and the world Give at least one example of what Christians do to say 'thank you' to God for Creation	Creation, Genesis, Christians, God, thank you,
Unit 1.3 Why does Christmas matter to Christians? [Incarnation]	Make sense of belief: Recognise that stories of Jesus' life come from the Gospels	•	Recognise that stories of Jesus' life come from the Gospels	Incarnation, festival, Christmas, Magi
	Give a clear, simple account of the story of Jesus' birth and why Jesus is important for Christians	•	Describe the story of Jesus' birth and say why it's important to Christians	 wise people, shepherds, Gospel story, Bible
	Understand the impact: Give examples of ways in which Christians use the story of the Nativity	•	Describe how the Nativity stories guides their beliefs and actions	

	to guide their beliefs and actions at Christmas Make connections: Think, talk and ask questions about Christmas for people who are Christians and for people who are not Decide what they personally have to be thankful for, giving a reason for their ideas.		
Unit 1.4 What is the 'god news' Christians say Jest brings? [Gospel]		 Describe some stories from the Gospels Identify that Gospel means 'good news' Describe what these texts mean to Christians Recognise that Jesus gives instructions to people about how to behave 	Good news, Gospel, Bible, forgiveness, peace (in our hearts?), values
	Understand the impact: Give at least two examples of ways in which Christians follow the teachings studied about forgiveness and peace, and bringing good news to the friendless Give at least two examples of how Christians put these beliefs into practice in the Church community and	 Give at least two examples of ways in which Christians follow the teachings of Jesus Give at least two examples of how Christians put these beliefs into practice 	

Unit 1 5 Why does Easter	their own lives (for example: charity, confession) Make connections: Think, talk and ask questions about whether Jesus' 'good news' is only good news for Christians, or if there are things for anyone to Make sense of belief:	Recognise that Incarnation	Idalia Wasik
Unit 1.5 Why does Easter matter to Christians? [Salvation]	Recognise that Incarnation and Salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible Tell stories of Holy Week and Easter from the Bible and recognise a link with the idea of Salvation (Jesus rescuing people) Understand the impact: Give at least three examples of how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus' death and resurrection in church worship at Easter Make connections: Think, talk and ask questions about whether the story of Easter only has something to say to Christians, or if it has anything to say to pupils about sadness, hope or heaven, exploring	 Recognise that Incarnation and Salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible Describe stories of Holy Week and Easter and link with Salvation Identify that Salvation is Jesus rescuing people Give at least three examples of how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus' death and resurrection in church worship at Easter 	Holy Week, Easter, rising from death, heaven, belief, Salvation

	different ideas and giving a good reason for their ideas.		
Unit 1.6 Who is Muslim and how do they live? [God/Tawhid/ibadah/iman] [double unit]	Make sense of belief: Recognise the words of the Shahadah and that it is very important for Muslims Identify some of the key Muslim beliefs about God found in the Shahadah and the 99 names of Allah, and give a simple description of what some of them mean Give examples of how stories about the Prophet show what Muslims believe about Muhammad Understand the impact: Give examples of how Muslims use the Shahadah to show what matters to them Give examples of how Muslims use stories about the Prophet to guide their beliefs and actions (e.g. care for creation, fast in Ramadan) Give examples of how Muslims put their beliefs about prayer into action Make connections: Think, talk about and ask questions	 Recognise the words of the Shahadah and that it is very important for Muslims Identify some of the key Muslim beliefs about God found in the Shahadah Identify the 99 names of Allah, and give a simple description of what some of them mean Give examples of how stories about the Prophet show what Muslims believe about Muhammad Give examples of how Muslims use the Shahadah to show what matters to them Give examples of how Muslims use stories about the Prophet to guide their beliefs and actions 	God/Allah, Tawhid, ibadah, iman, shahadah, Qur'an, Prophet
	about Muslim beliefs and ways of living		

this 1.7 Who is Towish and	Talk about what they think is good for Muslims about prayer, respect, celebration and self-control, giving a good reason for their ideas Give a good reason for their ideas about whether prayer, respect, celebration and self-control have something to say to them too.	Descenies the words of the	Tauriah
Unit 1.7 Who is Jewish and how do they live? [God/Torah/the People] [double unit]	Make sense of belief: Recognise the words of the Shema as a Jewish prayer Retell simply some stories used in Jewish celebrations (e.g. Chanukah) Give examples of how the stories used in celebrations (e.g. Shabbat, Chanukah) remind Jews about what God is like Understand the impact: Give examples of how Jewish people celebrate special times (e.g. Shabbat, Sukkot, Chanukah) Make links between Jewish ideas of God found in the stories and how people live Give an example of how some Jewish people might remember God in different ways (e.g. mezuzah, on Shabbat)	 Recognise the words of the Shema as a Jewish prayer Describe simply some stories used in Jewish celebrations Give examples of how Jewish people celebrate special times Give an example of how some Jewish people might remember God in different ways 	Jewish, Shabbat, Torah, festival, Pesach, Hanukkah

	Make connections: Talk about what they think is good about reflecting, thanking, praising and remembering for Jewish people, giving a good reason for their ideas Give a good reason for their ideas about whether reflecting, thanking, praising and remembering have something to say to them too.		
Unit 1.8 What makes some places sacred to believers?	Make sense of belief: Recognise that there are special places where people go to worship, and talk about what people do there Identify at least three objects used in worship in two religions and give a simple account of how they are used and something about what they mean Identify a belief about worship and a belief about God, connecting these beliefs simply to a place of worship Understand the impact: Give examples of stories, objects, symbols and actions used in churches, mosques and/or synagogues which show what people believe Give simple examples of how people worship at a church, mosque or synagogue	 Recognise that there are special places for worship Describe what people do in the places of worship Identify and describe at least three objects used in worship in two religions Give examples of stories, objects, symbols and actions used in churches, mosques and/or synagogues which show what people believe Give simple examples of how people worship at a church, mosque or synagogue 	Mosque, Synagogue, church, worship, sacred building, community

	Talk about why some people like to belong to a sacred building or a community Make connections: Think, talk and ask good questions about what happens in a church, synagogue or mosque, saying what they think about these questions, giving good reasons for their ideas Talk about what makes some places special to people, and what the difference is between religious and non-religious special places.		
Unit 1.9 How should we care for others and the world and why does it matter?	Make sense of belief: Identify a story or text that says something about each person being unique and valuable Give an example of a key belief some people find in one of these stories (e.g. that God loves all people) Give a clear, simple account of what Genesis 1 tells Christians and Jews about the natural world Understand the impact: Give an example of how people show that they care for others (e.g. by giving to charity), making a link to one of the stories	 Identify a story or text that says something about each person being unique and valuable Give an example of a key belief some people find in one of these stories Describe what Genesis 1 tells Christians and Jews about the natural world Give an example of how people show that they care for others 	Values, care, kindness, sharing, following God, The Golden Rule, Scripture/sacred words, charity

		Give examples of how Christians and Jews can show care for the natural earth Say why Christians and Jews might look after the natural world	•	Give examples of how Christians and Jews can show care for the natural earth	
		Make connections:			
		Think, talk and ask questions about what difference believing in God makes to how people treat each other and the natural world Give good reasons why everyone (religious and non-religious) should care for others and look after the natural world.	•	Say why Christians and Jews might look after the natural world	
Uni	it: 1.10 What does it mean	Make sense of beliefs:	•	Recognise that loving	God, creation,
	pelong to a faith community?	Recognise that loving others is important in lots of communities Say simply what Jesus and one other religious leader taught about loving other people Understand the impact:	•	others is important in lots of communities Say simply what Jesus and one other religious leader taught about loving other people	care for the earth, Christians, Jewish people, envirconment
		Give an account of what happens at a traditional Christian and Jewish or Muslim welcome ceremony, and suggest what the actions and symbols mean Identify at least two ways people show they love each other and belong to each other when they get married (Christian and/or Jewish and non-religious)	•	Describe what happens at a traditional Christian and Jewish or Muslim welcome ceremony suggest what the actions and symbols mean at the ceremony	

		Make connections: Give examples of ways in which people express their identity and belonging within faith communities and other communities, responding sensitively to differences Talk about what they think is good about being in a community, for people in faith communities and for themselves, giving a good reason for their ideas.	Identify at least two ways people show they love each other	
Lower Key stage 2	Unit question	Learning outcomes	Sticky Knowledge	Vocabulary
	Unit L2.1 What do Christians learn from the creation story? [Creation]	Make sense of belief: Place the concepts of God and Creation on a timeline of the Bible's 'big story' Make clear links between Genesis 1 and what Christians believe about God and Creation Recognise that the story of 'the Fall' in Genesis 3 gives an explanation of why things go wrong in the world Understand the impact: Describe what Christians do because they believe God is Creator (e.g. follow God, wonder at how amazing God's	 Order the concepts of God and Creation on a timeline Recognise that the story of 'the Fall' explains why things go wrong in the world Describe what Christians do because they believe God is Creator Describe how and why Christians might pray to God, say sorry and ask for forgiveness 	God, Creation, Genesis 1, Creator, forgiveness,

	creation is; care for the Earth - some specific ways) Describe how and why Christians might pray to God, say sorry and ask for forgiveness Make connections: Ask questions and suggest answers about what might be important in the Creation story for Christians and for non- Christians living today.		
Unit L2.2 What is it like for someone to follow God? [People of God]	Make sense of belief: Make clear links between the story of Noah and the idea of covenant Understand the impact: Make simple links between promises in the story of Noah and promises that Christians make at a wedding ceremony Make connections: Make links between the story of Noah and how we live in school and the wider world.	 Describe the story of Noah and the idea of covenant To identify promises that Chritians make at a wedding ceremony 	Noah, covenant, promises, wedding ceremony, how we live
Unit L2.3 What is the 'Trinity' and why is it important for Christians? [God/Incarnation]	Make sense of belief: Recognise what a 'Gospel' is and give an example of the kinds of stories it contains	 Recognise what a 'Gospel' is and give an example of the kinds of stories it contains Give examples of what these texts (about baptism 	God as Father, Jesus as Son of God, The Holy Spirit, Trinity, Christian belief,

	Offer suggestions about what texts about baptism and Trinity mean Give examples of what these texts mean to some Christians today Understand the impact: Describe how Christians show their beliefs about God the Trinity in worship in different ways (in baptism and prayer, for example) and in the way they live	and Trinity mean) mean to some Christians today Describe how Christians worship in different ways linked to baptism	Baptism, prayer and worship
	Make connections: Make links between some Bible texts studied and the idea of God in Christianity, expressing clearly some ideas of their own about what Christians believe God is like.		
Unit L2.4 What kind of world did Jesus want? [Gospel]	Make sense of belief: Identify texts that come from a Gospel, which tells the story of the life and teaching of Jesus Make clear links between the calling of the first disciples and how Christians today try to follow Jesus and be 'fishers of people' Suggest ideas and then find out about what Jesus' actions towards outcasts mean for a Christian	 Identify where texts come from that tell stories of Jesus' life and teachings Identify how the disciples were first called Show how Christians today try to follow Jesus Identify what outcast are and how Jesus treated them Give examples of how Christians treat other people today 	Gospel, Love for God, devotion, charity, disciples, outcasts

	Understand the impact: Give examples of how Christians try to show love for all, including how Christian leaders try to follow Jesus' teaching in different ways Make connections: Make links between the importance of love in the Bible stories studied and life in the world today, giving a good reason for their ideas.		
Unit L2.5 Why do Chr call the day Jesus died Friday'? [Salvation	'Good Recognise the word 'Salvation', and that	 Clarify the word Salvation' Identify how Chritians believed Jesus 'saved' them Identify why Holy Week is important to Christians Identify how Christians mark Easter events in communities 	Holy Week, Good Friday, Easter, Resurrection, Salvation, Gospel
	Understand the impact: Make simple links between the Gospel accounts and how Christians mark the Easter events in their communities Describe how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus in worship in different ways		

	Make connections: Raise thoughtful questions and suggest some answers about why Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday', giving good reasons for their suggestions.		
Unit L2.6 For Christians, what was the impact of Pentecost? [Kingdom of God]	Make sense of belief: Make clear links between the story of Pentecost and Christian beliefs about the 'kingdom of God' on Earth Offer informed suggestions about what the events of Pentecost in Acts 2 might mean Give examples of what Pentecost means to some Christians now Understand the impact: Make simple links between the description of Pentecost in Acts 2, the Holy Spirit, the kingdom of God, and how Christians live now Describe how Christians show their beliefs about the Holy Spirit in worship	 Identify how Pentecost is linked woth the 'kingdom of God' on Earth Give examples of what Pentecost means to Christians Describe how Christians show their beliefs about the Holy Spirit in worship 	Pentecost, Trinity, Holy Spirit, Kingdom of God, following God, life after this life
	Make connections: Make links between ideas about the kingdom of God in the Bible and what people believe about following God today, giving good reasons for their ideas.		

Unit L2.7 What do Hindus believe that God is like? [Brahman/atman]	Make sense of belief: Identify some Hindu deities and say how they help Hindus describe God Make clear links between some stories (e.g. Svetaketu, Ganesh, Diwali) and what Hindus believe about God Offer informed suggestions about what Hindu murtis express about God Understand the impact: Make simple links between beliefs about God and how Hindus live (e.g. choosing a deity and worshiping at a home shrine; celebrating Diwali) Identify some different ways in which Hindus worship	 Identify some Hindu deities and say how they help Hindus describe God Read stories showing what Hindus believe about God (e.g. Svetaketu, Ganesh, Diwali) Identify some different ways in which Hindus worship Identify the Hindu idea of having a 'spark' and what it means 	Brahman, Brahma, Shiva, Vishnu, atman, deities, worship, Aum, Om, Trimurti, Diwali
	Make connections: Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good to think about the cycle of create/preserve/destroy in the world today Make links between the Hindu idea of everyone having a 'spark' of God in them and ideas about the value of people in the world today, giving good reasons for their ideas.		
Unit L2.8 What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today? [Dharma]	Understand the impact: Describe how Hindus show their faith within their families in Britain today (e.g. home puja)	Describe how Hindus show their faith within their families and	Hindu dharma, Puja, Arti, gods and goddesses, festivals, rituals

	Describe how Hindus show their faith within their faith communities in Britain today (e.g. arti and bhajans at the mandir; in festivals such as Diwali) Identify some different ways in which Hindus show their faith (e.g. between different communities in Britain, or between Britain and parts of India) Make sense of belief:	communities in Britain today Identify some different ways in which Hindus show their faith Identify the terms dharma, Sanatan Dharma and Hinduism and say what they mean	
	Identify the terms dharma, Sanatan Dharma and Hinduism and say what they mean Make links between Hindu practices and the idea that Hinduism is a whole 'way of life' (dharma)		
	Make connections: Raise questions and suggest answers about what is good about being a Hindu in Britain today, and whether taking part in family and community rituals is a good thing for individuals and society, giving good reasons for their ideas.		
Unit L2.9 How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim? [Ibadah]	Make sense of belief: Identify some beliefs about God in Islam, expressed in Surah 1 Make clear links between beliefs about God and ibadah (e.g. how God is worth worshiping: how Muslims submit to God)	Identify some beliefs about God in Islam, expressed in Surah 1 Identify and describe examples of ibadah Identify a range of ways Muslims worship	Muslims and Islam, Ibadah, submission to Allah, Prophethood,

	Understand the impact: Give examples of ibadah (worship) in Islam (e.g. prayer, fasting, celebrating) and describe what they involve. Make links between Muslim beliefs about God and a range of ways in which Muslims worship (e.g. in prayer and fasting, as a family and as a community, at home and in the mosque)	Identify the idea of living in harmony with the Creator and others	Salah, Qur'an, night of Power
	Make connections: Raise guestions and suggest answers		
	about the value of submission and self- control to Muslims, and whether there are benefits for people who are not		
	Muslims Make links between the Muslim idea of		
	living in harmony with the Creator and the need for all people to live in harmony with each other in the world		
	today, giving good reasons for their ideas.		
Unit L2.10 How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jews? [God/Torah/the People]	Make sense of belief: Identify some Jewish beliefs about God, sin and forgiveness and describe what they mean	 Identify and describe some Jewish beliefs about God, sin and forgiveness Identify the meaning of Exodus story 	Sin, forgiveness, God, Exodus, worship, personal
	Make clear links between the story of the Exodus and Jewish beliefs about	Describe how Jews show their beliefs through worship	reflection,

Unit L2.11 How and why do people mark the significant events of life?	Make sense of belief: Identify some beliefs about love, commitment and promises in two	Identify and describe beliefs about love, commitment and promises in two religious traditions	Christians, Christianity, baptism,
	and look forward to the future Make links with the value of personal reflection, saying sorry, being forgiven, being grateful, seeking freedom and justice in the world today, including pupils' own lives, and giving good reasons for their ideas.		
	Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good for Jews and everyone else to remember the past		
	Make connections:		
	Understand the impact: Make simple links between Jewish beliefs about God and his people and how Jews live (e.g. through celebrating forgiveness, salvation and freedom at festivals) Describe how Jews show their beliefs through worship in festivals, both at home and in wider communities		
	God and his relationship with the Jewish people Offer informed suggestions about the meaning of the Exodus story for Jews today		

religious traditions and describe what Describe what happens in marriage, ceremonies of commitment they mean promises, Identify some differences Offer informed suggestions about the Jewish, in how people celebrate meaning and importance of ceremonies Judaism, Bar commitment of commitment for religious and non-Mitzvah, Bat religious people today Mitzvah. Commitment, Understand the impact: love. Describe what happens in ceremonies of commitment (e.g. baptism, sacred thread, marriage) and say what these rituals mean Make simple links between beliefs about love and commitment and how people in at least two religious traditions live (e.g. through celebrating forgiveness, salvation and freedom at festivals) Identify some differences in how people celebrate commitment (e.g. different practices of marriage, or Christian baptism) Make connections: Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good for everyone to see life as a journey, and to mark the milestones Make links between ideas of love, commitment and promises in religious and non-religious ceremonies

	Give good reasons why they think ceremonies of commitment are or are not valuable today.	Thut's amabalis s	
Unit L2.12 How and why do people try to make the world of better place?	Make sense of belief: Identify some beliefs about why the world is not always a good place (e.g. Christian ideas of sin) Make links between religious beliefs and teachings and why people try to live and make the world a better place Understand the impact:	 Identify some beliefs about why the world is not always a good place Identify ways in which people try to make the world a better place today Identify reasons why the world is not always a good 	Community harmony, tradition, charity, Tikkun Olam (Jewish), Zakah (Muslim), Sewa (Sikh)
	Make simple links between teachings about how to live and ways in which people try to make the world a better place (e.g. tikkun olam and the charity Tzedek) Describe some examples of how people try to live (e.g. individuals and organisations) Identify some differences in how people put their beliefs into action	place	
	Make connections: Raise questions and suggest answers about why the world is not always a good place, and what are the best ways of making it better Make links between some commands for living from religious traditions, non-		

Upper Key stage 2	Unit questions	religious worldviews and pupils' own ideas Express their own ideas about the best ways to make the world a better place, making links with religious ideas studied, giving good reasons for their views Learning outcomes	Stick knowledge	Vocabulary
	Unit U2.1 What does it mean for Christians to believe that God is holy and loving? [God]	Make sense of belief: Identify some different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately Explain connections between biblical texts and Christian ideas of God, using theological terms Understand the impact: Make clear connections between Bible texts studied and what Christians believe about God; for example, through how cathedrals are designed Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship Make connections: Weigh up how biblical ideas and teachings about God as holy and loving	Identify some different types of biblical texts (Gospels, Letters, Psalms etc) Explain connections between biblical texts and Christian ideas of God Identify what Christians believe in God and how this links with Bible texts Identify how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship Identify biblical ideas and teachings about God and how it might effect our world today	A loving God, A holy God, Belief in God - theism, Belief in action, worship, Trinity, divine, divine being, holy, holiness, Cathedral, 'to the glory of God,' Justice, Mercy, Humanist, Forgiveness,

	might make a difference in the world today, developing insights of their own.		
Unit U2.2 Creation and science: conflicting or complementary? [Creation]	Make sense of belief: Identify what type of text some Christians say Genesis 1 is, and its purpose Taking account of the context, suggest what Genesis 1 might mean, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret it, showing awareness of different interpretations Understand the impact: Make clear connections between Genesis 1 and Christian belief about God as Creator Show understanding of why many Christians find science and faith go together	 Identify the purpose and text-type of Genesis 1 Describe what Genesis 1 might mean Identify how Christians interpret Genesis 1 Identify why many Christians find science and faith go together Identify key ideas from Genesis 1 and how they're helpful and inspiring 	Creation story, evolution, the Big Bang, scientific knowledge and theory, God as designer and maker
	Make connections: Identify key ideas arising from their study of Genesis 1 and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses Weigh up how far the Genesis 1 creation narrative is in conflict, or is complementary, with a scientific		

	account, giving good reasons for their views.		
Unit U2.3 Why do Christians believe that Jesus is the Messiah? [Incarnation]	Make sense of belief: Explain the place of Incarnation and Messiah within the 'big story' of the Bible Identify Gospel and prophecy texts, using technical terms Explain connections between biblical texts, Incarnation and Messiah, using theological terms Understand the impact: Show how Christians put their beliefs about Jesus' Incarnation into practice in different ways in celebrating Christmas Comment on how the idea that Jesus is the Messiah makes sense in the wider story of the Bible Make connections: Weigh up how far the idea of Jesus as the 'Messiah' - a Saviour from God - is important in the world today and, if it is true, what difference that might make in people's lives, giving good reasons for their answers.	 Identify and explain the place of Incarnation and Messiah within the Bible Identify Gospel and prophecy texts, using technical terms Identify ways in which Christians put their beliefs about Jesus' Incarnation into practice Identify how Jesus is the Messiah makes sense in the whole Bible (include both Old Testament and New Testament) 	Messiah, Incarnation, prophecy, New Testament, Old Testament,

Unit U2.4 How do Christians decide how to live? 'What would Jesus do?' [Gospel	Make sense of belief: Identify features of Gospel texts (for example, teachings, parable, narrative) Taking account of the context, suggest meanings of Gospel texts studied, and compare their own ideas with ways in which Christians interpret biblical texts Understand the impact: Make clear connections between Gospel texts, Jesus' 'good news', and how Christians live in the Christian community and in their individual lives Make connections: Make connections: Make connections between Christian teachings (e.g. about peace, forgiveness, healing) and the issues, problems and opportunities in the world today, including their own lives Articulate their own responses to the issues studied, recognising different	 Identify features of Gospel texts Identify how Christians interpret studied Bible texts. Describe how Christians live linking Gospel texts and 'good news' 	Gospel, role model, inspiration, disciple, Christian values, ethics,
Unit 112 5 Mb at da Chailetiana	points of view.	Tolontify and avalain how	Caluation
Unit U2.5 What do Christians believe Jesus did to 'save' people? [Salvation]	Make sense of belief: Outline the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining how Incarnation and Salvation fit within it Explain what Christians mean when they say that Jesus' death was a sacrifice	 Identify and explain how Incarnation and Salvation fits in the 'big story' Explain what Christians mean when they say that Jesus' death was a sacrifice 	Salvation, sacrifice, crucifixion, Holy Communion, ritual, remembrance

	Understand the impact: Make clear connections between the Christian belief in Jesus' death as a sacrifice and how Christians celebrate Holy Communion/Lord's Supper Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways Make connections: Weigh up the value and impact of ideas of sacrifice in their own lives and the world today Articulate their own responses to the idea of sacrifice, recognising different points of view.	Describe Holy Communion/Lord's Supper Describe how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways	
Unit U2.6 For Christians, what kind of king was Jesus? [Kingdom of God]	Make sense of belief: Explain connections between biblical texts and the concept of the kingdom of God Consider different possible meanings for the biblical texts studied, showing awareness of different interpretations Understand the impact: Make clear connections between belief in the kingdom of God and how Christians put their beliefs into practice	 Explain connections between biblical texts and the concept of the kingdom of God Identify different possible meanings for the biblical texts studied Identify how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways 	Kingdom of God, king,

	Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways Make connections: Relate the Christian 'kingdom of God' model (i.e. loving others, serving the needy) to issues, problems and opportunities in the world today Articulate their own responses to the idea of the importance of love and service in the world today.	Describe how the Christian 'kingdom of God' model links to the world today The world today The world today	
Unit U2.7 Why do Hindus try to be good? [Karma/dharma/samsara/moksha]	Make sense of belief: Identify and explain Hindu beliefs, e.g. dharma, karma, samsara, moksha, using technical terms accurately Give meanings for the story of the man in the well and explain how it relates to Hindu beliefs about samsara, moksha, etc. Understand the impact:	 Identify and explain Hindu beliefs Explain the story of the man in the well Identify Hindu beliefs about dharma, karma, samsara and moksha Identify the four Hindu 	Hindu dharma, Karma, Moksha, reincarnation, Samsara, Atman
	Make clear connections between Hindu beliefs about dharma, karma, samsara and moksha and ways in which Hindus live Connect the four Hindu aims of life and the four stages of life with beliefs about dharma, karma, moksha, etc.	aims and stages of life	

	Give evidence and examples to show how Hindus put their beliefs into practice in different ways Make connections: Make connections between Hindu beliefs studied (e.g. karma and dharma), and explain how and why they are important to Hindus Reflect on and articulate what impact belief in karma and dharma might have on individuals and the world, recognising different points of view.	Talantific and avalage Medicalina	The dall City
Unit U2.8 What does to be a Muslim in Brita [Tawhid/Iman/Iba	nin today? Identify and explain Muslim beliefs	 Identify and explain Muslim beliefs about God, the Prophet* and the Holy Qur'an Describe ways in which Muslim sources of authority guide Muslim living Identify how Muslims put their beliefs into practice 	Ibadah, Five Pillars, prophet, Qur'an, submission, obedience, authority Revelation, guidance, respect, Allah, tawhid, belonging, community, oneness of Allah, 5 pillars of Islam, identity.

Unit U2.9 Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people? [God/Torah]	Make sense of belief: Identify and explain Jewish beliefs about God Give examples of some texts that say what God is like and explain how Jewish people interpret them Understand the impact: Make clear connections between Jewish beliefs about the Torah and how they use and treat it	 Identify and explain Jewish beliefs about God Give examples of texts that say what God is like Identify Jewish beliefs about eh Torah and how its used and treated. Identify how Jewish people put beliefs into practice 	orthodox Synagogues, Progressive Synagogues, Synagogues, Jewish, Jew, Judaism, tallith (Prayer shawl), Kippah (Prayer cap), 'Jewish identity' Torah, Hashem (The Name), Yom Kippur, Shema,
	Give evidence and examples to show how Muslims put their beliefs into practice in different ways Make connections: Make connections between Muslim beliefs studied and Muslim ways of living in Britain/ Sunderland today Consider and weigh up the value of e.g. submission, obedience, generosity, selfcontrol and worship in the lives of Muslims today and articulate responses on how far they are valuable to people who are not Muslims Reflect on and articulate what it is like to be a Muslim in Britain today, giving good reasons for their views.		

	Make clear connections between Jewish commandments and how Jews live (e.g. in relation to kosher laws) Give evidence and examples to show how Jewish people put their beliefs into practice in different ways (e.g. some differences between Orthodox and Progressive Jewish practice) Make connections: Make connections between Jewish beliefs studied and explain how and why they are important to Jewish people today Consider and weigh up the value of e.g. tradition, ritual, community, study and worship in the lives of Jews today, and articulate responses on how far they are valuable to people who are not Jewish.		mezuzah, Sefer Torah, Kosher, tefillin
Unit U2.10 What matters most to Humanists and Christians?	Make sense of belief: Identify and explain beliefs about why people are good and bad (e.g. Christian and Humanist) Make links with sources of authority that tell people how to be good (e.g. Christian ideas of 'being made in the image of God' but 'fallen', and Humanists saying people can be 'good without God')	 Identify and explain beliefs about why people are good and bad Identify ideas about being good and how people live 	Humanist, Atheist, Agnostic, 'Good without God', values, moral autonomy (hard!)

	Understand the impact: Make clear connections between Christian and Humanist ideas about being good and how people live Suggest reasons why it might be helpful to follow a moral code and why it might be difficult, offering different points of view		
	Make connections:		
	Raise important questions and suggest answers about how and why people should be good Make connections between the values studied and their own lives, and their importance in the world today, giving good reasons for their views.		
Unit U2.11 Why do some people believe in God and some people not?	Make sense of belief: Define the terms 'theist', 'atheist' and 'agnostic' and give examples of statements that reflect these beliefs Identify and explain what religious and non-religious people believe about God, saying where they get their ideas from Give examples of reasons why people do or do not believe in God	 Define the terms 'theist', 'atheist' and 'agnostic' and give examples of statements that reflect these beliefs Identify and explain what religious and non-religious people believe about God, 	Atheist, Agnostic, Theist, conscience, arguments for atheism/God, creation and evolution, science and religion
	Understand the impact:	identify reasons why people do or do not believe in God	J

	Make clear connections between what people believe about God and the impact of this belief on how they live Give evidence and examples to show how Christians sometimes disagree about what God is like (e.g. some differences in interpreting Genesis) Make connections: Reflect on and articulate some ways in which believing in God is valuable in the lives of believers, and ways it can be challenging Consider and weigh up different views on theism, agnosticism and atheism, expressing insights of their own about why people believe in God or not Make connections between belief and behaviour in their own lives, in the light of their learning.	identify how Christians sometimes disagree about what God is like	
Unit U2.12 How does faith help people when life gets hard?	Make sense of belief: Describe at least three examples of ways in which religions guide people in how to respond to good and hard times in life Identify beliefs about life after death in at least two religious traditions, comparing and explaining similarities and differences	 Describe at least three examples of ways in which religions guide people in how to respond to good and hard times in life Identify beliefs about life after death in at least two religious traditions, Identify how people respond to challenges in life 	Resilience, life after death, soul, comfort, resurrection, moksha, heaven/paradise

Understand the impact:

Make clear connections between what people believe about God and how they respond to challenges in life (e.g. suffering, bereavement)

Give examples of ways in which beliefs about resurrection/
judgement/heaven/karma/reincarnation make a difference to how someone lives

 Identify ways in which beliefs about resurrection/ judgement/ heaven/karma/reincarnation make a difference to how someone lives

Make connections:

Interpret a range of artistic expressions of afterlife, offering and explaining different ways of understanding these
Offer a reasoned response to the unit question, with evidence and example, expressing insights of their own