

Progression of Skills in R.E

	Year 1 & 2	Year 3 & 4	Year 5 & 6
Generic Key Concepts Understand beliefs and teachings This concept involves understanding the key teachings of various religions.	EYFS Exploring key themes of religions Looking after things How do we care for others	Year 1 & 2 Describe some of the teachings of a religion. Describe some of the main festivals or celebrations of a religion.	Year 5 & 6 Explain how some teachings and beliefs are shared between religions. Explain how religious beliefs shape the lives of individuals and communities.
Understand practices and lifestyles This concept involves understanding the day to day lives and practices of various religions.	Talk about a practice from a religion. Express likes and dislikes	Year 3 & 4 Identify religious artefacts and explain how and why they are used. Describe religious buildings and explain how they are used. Explain some of the religious practices of both clerics and individuals.	Explain the practices and lifestyles involved in belonging to a faith community. Compare and contrast the lifestyles of different faith groups and give reasons why some within the same faith may adopt different lifestyles. Show an understanding of the role of a spiritual leader.
Understand how beliefs are conveyed This concept involves understanding how books, scriptures, readings and other important means of communication are used to convey beliefs.	Recognise some religious words and symbols.	Year 3 & 4 Identify religious symbolism in literature and the arts.	Explain some of the different ways that individuals show their beliefs.
Reflect This concept involves an	Talk about how they live	Year 5 & 6 Show an understanding that personal experiences and	Recognise and express feelings about their

<p>appreciation of how religion plays an important role in the lives of some people.</p>	<p>Talk about what is special to them Begin to say how they feel</p>	<p>and compare these to religious beliefs. Relate emotions to some of the experiences of religious figures studied.</p>	<p>feelings influence attitudes and actions. Give some reasons why religious figures may have acted as they did. Ask questions that have no universally agreed answers.</p>	<p>own identities. Relate these to religious beliefs or teachings. Explain their own ideas about the answers to ultimate questions. Explain why their own answers to ultimate questions may differ from those of others.</p>
<p>Understand values This concept involves an appreciation of how many people place values as an important aspect of their lives.</p>	<p>Talk about and make simple choices Show an awareness of how their actions can affect others Recognise some actions are hurtful to others</p>	<p>Identify how they have to make their own choices in life. Explain how actions affect others. Show an understanding of the term 'morals'</p>	<p>Explain how beliefs about right and wrong affect people's behaviour. Describe how some of the values held by communities or individuals affect behaviour and actions. Discuss and give opinions on stories involving moral dilemmas.</p>	<p>Explain why different religious communities or individuals may have a different view of what is right and wrong. Show an awareness of morals and right and wrong beyond rules (i.e. wanting to act in a certain way despite rules). Express their own values and remain respectful of those with different values.</p>

Progression of Knowledge in R.E					
	Year 1 & 2	Year 3 & 4	Year 5 & 6		
Understanding Christianity Knowledge building blocks by unit God	EYFS Starts in Y1 (in EYFS is taught through creation unit)	Christians believe in God and they can find out about God in the Bible. Christians believe God is loving, kind, fair and also Lord and King and there are some stories that show this (The Lost Son) Christians worship God and try to live in ways that please him	Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, son and Holy Spirit. Jesus the Son is seen by Christians as revealing what the Father is like. They believe he promises to stay with them and Bible stories show how God keeps his promises. 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 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 but also being loving, forgiving and full of grace. Christians believe God loves people so much that Jesus was born, lived, was crucified and rose again to show God's love. 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.	
	Creation and fall	The word God is a name. Christians believe God	God the Creator cares for the creation, including human	There is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the accounts of creation in Genesis and	

	<p>is the creator of the universe.</p> <p>Christians believe God made our wonderful world and so we should look after it.</p>	<p>is important to God. God has a unique relationship with human beings as their Creator</p> <p>Humans should thank God for our amazing world.</p>	<p>beings.</p> <p>As human beings are part of God's good creation, they do best when they listen to God.</p> <p>The Bible tells a story (in Genesis 3) about how humans spoiled their friendship with God (sometimes called 'the Fall').</p> <p>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), and offers forgiveness even when they keep on falling short.</p> <p>Christians show that they want to be close to God too, through obedience and worship, which includes saying sorry for falling short</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The People of God try to live</p>	<p>contemporary scientific accounts.</p> <p>There are many scientists throughout history and now who are Christians.</p> <p>The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator.</p>
<p>People of God (Starts in KS2)</p>				<p>The Old Testament pieces together the story of the people of God. As their circumstances change (for example, from being nomads (Abraham, Jacob) to being city dwellers (David)), they have to learn new ways of</p>

<p>Incarnation</p>	<p>Christians believe God came to Earth in human form as Jesus. Christians believe Jesus came to show that all people are precious and special to God.</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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. The Old Testament narrative explains that the People of God are meant to show the benefits of having a relationship with God and to attract all other nations to worshipping God. Christians believe that, through Jesus, all people can become the People of God.</p>	<p>following God. The story of Moses and the Exodus shows how God rescued his people from slavery in Egypt; Christians see this story as looking forward to how Jesus' death and resurrection also rescue people from slavery to sin. Christians apply this idea to living today by trying to serve God and to bring freedom to others: for example, loving others, caring for them, bringing health, food, justice, and telling the story of Jesus. Christians see the Christian Church as part of the ongoing story of the People of God, and try to live in a way that attracts others to God: for example, as salt and light in the world</p>
	<p>Christians believe God is one of the three persons of the Trinity: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit. Christians believe the Father creates; he sends the Son who saves his people; the Son sends the Holy Spirit to</p>	<p>Christians believe Jesus is one of the three persons of the Trinity: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit. Christians believe the Father creates; he sends the Son who saves his people; the Son sends the Holy Spirit to</p>	<p>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</p>	<p>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</p>

<p>Gospel- starts in KS1</p>		<p>Luke).</p> <p>Christians celebrate Jesus' birth, and Advent for Christians is a time for getting ready for Jesus' coming</p>	<p>his followers.</p> <p>Christians worship God as Trinity. It is a huge idea to grasp, and Christians have created art to help to express this belief.</p> <p>Christians believe the Holy Spirit is God's power at work in the world and in their lives today, enabling them to follow Jesus.</p>	<p>and God.</p> <p>The Old Testament talks about a 'rescuer' or 'anointed one' — a messiah. Some texts talk about what this 'messiah' would be like.</p> <p>Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled these expectations, and that he is the Messiah. (Jewish people do not think Jesus is the Messiah.)</p> <p>Christians see Jesus as their Saviour.</p>
	<p>Christians believe Jesus brings good news for all people.</p> <p>For Christians, this good news includes being loved by God, and being forgiven for bad things.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus is a friend to the poor and friendless.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus' teachings make people think hard about how to live and show them the right way</p>	<p>Christians believe Jesus challenges everyone about how to live — he sets the example for loving God and your neighbour, putting others first.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus challenges people who pretend to be good (hypocrisy) and shows love and forgiveness to unlikely people.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus' life shows what it means to love God (his Father) and love your neighbour.</p>	<p>Christians believe 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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Christians believe that Jesus' good news not only transforms lives now, but also points toward a restored, transformed life in the</p>	

			<p>Christians try to be like Jesus — they want to know him better and better.</p> <p>Christians try to put his teaching and example into practice in lots of ways, from church worship to social justice.</p>	<p>future.</p> <p>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</p>
<p>Salvation</p>	<p>Christians remember Jesus' last week at Easter.</p> <p>Jesus' name means 'He saves'.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus came to show God's love.</p> <p>Christians try to show love to others.</p>	<p>Easter is very important in the 'big story' of the Bible.</p> <p>Jesus showed that he was willing to forgive all people, even for putting him on the cross.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus builds a bridge between God and humans.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus rose from the dead, giving people hope of a new life</p>	<p>Christians see Holy Week as the culmination of Jesus' earthly life, leading to his death and resurrection.</p> <p>The various events of Holy Week, such as the Last Supper, were important in showing the disciples what Jesus came to earth to do.</p> <p>Christians today trust that Jesus really did rise from the dead, and so is still alive today.</p> <p>Christians remember and celebrate Jesus' last week, death and resurrection</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection.</p> <p>The New Testament says that Jesus' death was somehow 'for us'.</p> <p>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</p>
<p>Kingdom of God</p>			<p>Christians believe that Jesus inaugurated the 'Kingdom of God' — i.e. Jesus' whole life was a demonstration of his</p>	<p>• Jesus told many parables about the Kingdom of God. These suggest that God's rule has begun, through the life, teaching</p>

<p>Rotherham SACRE</p>	<p>Festivals and celebrations There are different types of celebrations People often celebrate</p>	<p>Judaism Jewish people believe in one God. Jewish people believe God</p>	<p>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, rules in their hearts and lives through 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. Staying connected to Jesus means that the fruit of the Spirit can grow in the lives of Christians</p>	<p>and example of Jesus, and subsequently through the lives of Christians who live in obedience to God. The parables suggest that there will be a future Kingdom, where God's reign will be complete. 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</p>
	<p>Islam There are 5 Pillars of Islam. Muslims believe that the 5 pillars make Islam like a strong building.</p>	<p>Hinduism The Mandir (Hindu temple) is an important places for Hindus</p>	<p>Islam There are 5 Pillars of Islam. Muslims believe that the 5 pillars make Islam like a strong building.</p>	

	<p>life events such as new babies, birthdays, weddings</p> <p>Christians often welcome a new baby with a baptism or blessing ceremony</p> <p>Muslim parents whisper the Shahadah, the statement of faith in Allah, into a baby's ear immediately after birth.</p> <p>In Sikh communities, girls have Kaur in their name – it means „Princess“. Boys have Singh in name (it means „Lion“)</p> <p>Sikh mums and dads choose a name for their child by opening the holy book, looking for the first letter at top of left hand page, putting amrit (sugar and water) on baby's tongue</p> <p>Hindus celebrate Diwali</p> <p>Jewish people</p>	<p>created the world and rested on the 7th day</p> <p>Jewish people celebrate Shabbat by sharing a meal and resting on the Saturday.</p> <p>Questions about creation cause people to wonder and are difficult to answer</p> <p>The synagogue is an important place in Jewish life and worship</p> <p>Holy books contain stories that are special to many people.</p> <p>Jewish people and Christians tell stories about Moses and he is an important character in the old Testament and Torah / Tenakh</p>	<p>The shrine is a collection of objects that show what matters most to a Hindu and many Hindus will have a shrine in their own home</p> <p>Hindus treat the images of gods and goddesses like very special guests who are respected, cared for, talked to, offered food and kept clean</p> <p>Hindus use a Puja tray in their worship (ringing of bell, making offering, touching, bowing to the image, using incense, receiving Prasad, caring for the image).</p> <p>Hindus celebrate Diwali (the five-day Festival of Lights, celebrated by millions of Hindus, Sikhs and Jains across the world)</p> <p>Diwali, is a festival of new beginnings and the triumph of good over evil, and light over darkness.</p> <p>Hindus believe that Lakshmi brings blessings and good</p>	<p>Shahadah“ is fundamental to the Islamic religion and is their declaration of faith:- “There is no God except Allah, Muhammad is the prophet of Allah” (The 1st pillar of the 5 pillars of Islam</p> <p>Prayer- ‘Salah’ is the second Pillar of Islam</p> <p>Alms giving: ‘Zakah’ is the third Pillar of Islam</p> <p>Fasting: ‘Sawm’ is the fourth Pillar of Islam</p> <p>Pilgrimage to Makkah: ‘Hajj’ is the fifth Pillar of Islam</p> <p>Muslims believe there were many other prophets before Muhammad (pbuh), who was the final prophet sent by Allah.</p> <p>The Mosque is a sacred place in Islamic life and worship</p> <p>Muslims are one of Britain’s religious communities, the second largest after Christians</p> <p>Muslim prayer uses body language to express belief</p>
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celebrate Hanukah

fortune

Hindu religious practices and beliefs are based on a set of Holy Scriptures (the Vedas).

Hindus believe in reincarnation (Hindu scriptures describe death as simply casting off one set of clothes and putting on a new one)

Hindus believe that the soul must obey the law of cause and effect called „Karma“. The body that a soul is reborn into depends on its „Karma“ how that soul acted in a previous life

A Hindu's spiritual journey follows a natural process of growing up.

Hindus say the first of the „Samskaras“ (sacraments) before a child's naming ceremony - a prayer for calmness is read

The Quran is a sacred book in Islam

Muslims follow the teachings in the Quran

The teachings of Islam include teachings about Ummah, Zakat and wealth and poverty.

Muslims give part of their income to help those less fortunate (Zakat)

Islamic relief works to help those less fortunate

Progression of vocab in R.E

New vocabulary should be introduced in a suitable context (for example, within units using relevant real objects, manipulatives, pictures etc) and explained precisely. High expectations of the specific language used are essential, with teachers modelling accurate vocabulary and expecting pupils' responses to include it in full sentences.

<p>Understanding Christianity</p>	<p>God, pray, Christian, baptism, charity, nativity, celebrate, Christmas, Bible Easter, Hosanna, Lent.</p>	<p>Creation, universe, Jesus, Bethlehem, worship, advent, forgiveness, ,</p>	<p>Commandments, sin, trinity, Holy Spirit, Holy Week, Last Supper, Good Friday, Easter Sunday, Maundy Thursday, crucifixion, resurrection, disciple, Pentecost</p>	<p>Omnipotent, eternal, proverb, messiah, prophecy, sacrifice, parable, freedom,</p>
<p>Rotherham SACRE 2016</p>	<p>Eid, Diwali, Festival, Chinese New year, Hanukah,</p>	<p>Jewish, Shabbat, Pesach (Passover), Synagogue, Torah, Tenakh Seder plate Kiddish Cup, Matzot, wedding, Shabbat, Challah, Mezuzah, bar mitzvah, bat mitzvah, baptism Peace Blessing Prayer Rest</p>	<p>Hindu, murti, shrine, puja, Bhagavad Gita, Om, Mandir, karma, prashad</p>	<p>Muslim, Islam, Mosque, Qur'an, five pillars, Allah Eid, Ramadan</p>