



Religious Education Knowledge Progression

At Worthington We Will Know.....

	Believing	Expressing	Living
Nursery	How do we celebrate when babies are born? What do we celebrate in Nursery?	What is special about Springtime?	What was Noah's Ark?
	The statutory requirement for religious education does not extend to nursery classes in maintained schools.		
	Vocabulary Special. Family, celebrate, baby	Vocabulary Grow, season, life, change	Vocabulary Noah, ark, animals, Bible, story
Reception	F2 Which People are special and why? F4 Which times are special and why?	F6 What is special about our world and why?	F3 which places are special and why?
	I can talk about people who are special to me I can name a celebration or festival - Christmas , Diwali, Hanukkah	I can order the creation story as part of a group I can give one example of how I can take care of my world	I know that churches have special meaning for Christians and Mosques have special meaning for Muslims I can talk about a place that is special to me and explain what makes it special
	Vocabulary Christmas Hanukkah Diwali	Vocabulary creation God mountain sea forest Christian	Vocabulary Church Mosque Christians Muslims
Year One	1.1 Who is a Christian and what do they believe? • Christian	1.6 How and why do we celebrate special and sacred times? • All religions	1.7 What does it mean to belong to a faith community? • Christian • Muslim • Jewish people
	<u>We will know:</u> Christians follow Christianity. Christians believe in God. Jesus is the son of God. The Bible the Christian holy and sacred book. The Bible tells stories which guides Christians on how to live their lives (beliefs). Jesus was born on Christmas day. At Christmas, Christians give and receive gifts.	<u>We will know:</u> All religions have festivals to celebrate sacred events in their religion. All religions have celebrations to mark other events such as baptisms. To know that Eid is a festival celebrated by Muslims. To know that Diwali is a festival celebrated by Sikhs.	<u>We will know:</u> We all belong to something – school, family, religion. Christians use symbols to show that they belong to Christianity. Muslims use symbols to show that they belong to Islam. Symbols used to show belonging to a religion have different meanings.

			I know how Muslims and Christians celebrate weddings.
	Vocabulary The New Testament, The Old Testament, God, Jesus, Son of God, Bible, Christian, Christianity, gifts, giving, Trinity, parables, miracles, story teller.	Vocabulary Christmas, Passover, Sedar, Diwali, Eid, Ramadan, Vaiskakhi, Judaism, Christian, Islam, Muslim, Sikh, Hindu, festivals	Vocabulary community, faith community, symbol, Christian, Christianity, Muslim, Islam, baptism, Christening, wedding, marriage
Year Two	1.2 Who is a Muslim and what do they believe? Muslim	1.5 What makes some places sacred? - Christian - Jewish people - Muslims	1.8 How should we care for the world, and why should it matter? All religions
	<u>We will know:</u> Muslims follow Islam. I Allah is the God Muslims follow. A Prophet is a leader for Muslims. Muhammad is a Prophet and is known for his kindness to all living things and animals. The Qur'an is Islam's holy and sacred book. There are Five Pillars of Islam.	<u>We will know:</u> Sacred means special In Islam, a mosque is a sacred place and Muslims go there to pray. Festivals, weddings and funerals can take place in a mosque. In Judaism, a synagogue is a sacred place and Jewish people go there to pray. The services in a synagogue are led by a rabbi. Churches are a sacred place to Christians. Sacred places allow people to be together, as well as celebrate and pray.	<u>We will know:</u> All religions believe that people are valuable and unique (special) The story of the Good Samaritan and explain how the story shows that Jesus wants Christian's look after and care for one another. Tzedekah is the Jewish idea of charitable giving to those who need help. Jewish people and Christians share the same beliefs about the creation of the world.
	Vocabulary <i>God, Allah, Muslim, Muhammad (PBUH), prophet, Islam, Qur'an, Shahada, Mosque</i>	Vocabulary <i>sacred, believers, church, mosque, synagogue, Sacred, Safe, Special, Holy, Synagogue, Ark, Torah, Tallit, Hanukah, church, altar, lecturn, pulpit, font</i>	Vocabulary Tzedekah, World, Unique, Valuable, Caring, Christians, Judaism, Charity, Jewish, Sukkot, Charity, Creation
Year Three	L2.2 Why is the Bible so important for Christians today? Christians	L2.5 Why are festivals important to religious communities? - Christians - Jewish people - Muslims	L2.7 What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today? Christian
	<u>We will know:</u>	<u>We will know:</u>	<u>We will know:</u>

	<u>We will know:</u> The bible is divided into books, chapters and verses, and arranged in two 'Testaments.' The Bible is a big best seller because it is an important book to millions of people. Christians use the Bible to help guide themselves and to learn about important things in life. Know more about the ways Christians think of God and see the world. similarities and differences between their own ideas about God and some Christian ideas.	Know that festivals like Easter and Christmas are celebrated by Christians. Know similarities and differences between festivals. Know about Jewish festivals, including Hannukah and Passover, involving the story of the Pesach, the 10 plagues and the Seder Plate. Know some of the religious and non-religious symbols of Easter. Know why there are different days that make up the festival - Palm Sunday, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday -and what those days are about.	Know how Christians show their beliefs in the home and in church, including the parable of the talents and the parable of the sower. Know how Christians make a difference in their local communities through charity. Know how and why different Christians use music in worship, looking at hymns Know why people stand up against injustice because of their religion, focussing on the 'Golden Rule'.
	Vocabulary God, Bible, Old Testament, New Testament, bible reference.	Vocabulary Easter, Hannukah, Passover/Pesach, plague, Seder plate, Palm Sunday, Good Friday, Maundy Thursday, symbols.	Vocabulary Hymn, choir, parable, community, worship, golden rule, sower, justice.
Year Four	L2.3 Why is Jesus inspiring to some people? Christians	L2.6 Why do some people think that life is like a journey and what significant experiences mark this? Christians and Hindus	L2.9 What can we learn from religions about deciding what is right and wrong? - Christians - Jewish - Non- religious responses
	<u>We will know:</u> <u>Knowledge</u> I know how to talk about heroes and inspiring people. I know about Fictional and 'real world' heroes and why do they inspire others.	<u>We will know:</u> Know that life is seen as a journey by some people. Journey is used as a metaphor for life. Compare ordinary everyday journeys to special journeys. Think about who is with them on their life journey.	<u>We will know:</u> The 10 commandments are found in the Torah and Old Testament A beatitude is a story with a moral. Humanists believe in spirituality without a god.

	I know how to make connections between the concept of inspiration and the teaching of Jesus. I Know the story of feeding 5000, one of Jesus' miracles. Make links between the story and the way Jesus was inspiring. I know the difference between a miracle and a magic trick. I know the parable of the two builders and the Unforgiving servant. I know what makes me happy. I know what a Beatitude (blessing) means to a Christian.	Life is made up of milestones- some of these are religious Christians practise Baptism to welcome people into the church family. Believer's Baptism is for adults and Infant Baptism is for babies and children. Jesus was baptised by John the Baptist. Hindus believe in Reincarnation, Dharma, Karma and Moksha. Understand why people choose to get married There are similarities and differences between Christian and Hindu wedding ceremonies.	
	Vocabulary <i>parable, beatitude, inspiring, miracle, sermon</i>	Vocabulary <i>Journey, milestone, Baptism, Bar and Bat Mitzvah, Sacred, ceremony, vows, reincarnation</i>	Vocabulary <i>Humanist, Commandments, Moral code, beatitude, golden rule</i>
Year Five	U2.1 Why do some people think God exists? Christians Non-religious (e.g. Humanist)	U2.4 If God is everywhere, why go to a place of worship? - Christians - Hindus Jewish people	U2.6 What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today? Muslims
	<u>We will know:</u> <u>How many people believe in God?</u> To be able to define the terms theist, atheist and agnostic: theist is someone who believe in God, atheists don't believe in God and agnostics are undecided.	<u>We will know:</u> <u>Why go to place of worship?</u> - To be able to say that Christians go to a church, Hindus go to a temple (Mandir) and Jews go to a Synagogue. - To be able to say what some similarities are (people attend for special	<u>We will know:</u> <u>What are the five pillars of Islam?</u> To know the first pillar of Islam is Shahadah - there is not god but Allah and Muhammed is the messenger of God.

	- To be able to express their own ideas about theism, atheism and agnosticism and use the vocabulary to define themselves. - To be able to give a reason why a Christian believes in God, a reason why an atheist does not and why some people are undecided. - To be able to explain what facts beliefs and opinions are: facts are true, opinions are a person's viewpoint and belief are what a person believes to be true. <u>What do Christians believe about how the world began? What other ideas are there?</u> - To be able to recount the Creation Story (that God created the world and everything on it in 6 days and on the 7th day he rested) - To compare with the Big Bang Theory (the scientific viewpoint that the Universe began as a single point billions of years ago and it has been expanding out ever since). - To be able to express their opinion on can someone be religious and still believe the Big Bang Theory.	celebrations as well as going regularly, they have decorative features, prayer books etc) - To compare the features of Anglican and Baptist churches: Anglican churches have 'Holy Communion' and a font whereas Baptist churches have a pool for baptisms. They both have rooms for children to learn and play and crosses (with no crucified Jesus) - To know that Hindu's place of worship is called the Mandir. - To be say that Puja is a worship ritual and be able to recall some of the items on a Puja tray (incense, bell, water and spoon, tilak pot, lamp, offerings). - To know that Passover is a Jewish celebration commemorating the Hebrew's liberation from slavery in Egypt. - To know that the Seder dish traditionally holds 6 items that each represent a part of the Passover story.	- To know the second pillar of Islam is Salah - which is the ritual of prayer. - To be able to say that the third pillar is Zakat – which means giving a proportion of their salary to charity. - To know the fourth pillar means Sawm/fasting and that this happens during the month of Ramadan. - To understand the fifth pillar is Hajj which means going on a pilgrimage to Mecca. Children may then use their knowledge of the five pillars to discuss how these impact a Muslim's daily life e.g. they may pray 5 times a day. They fast during Ramadan etc.
	Vocabulary Theist, Atheist, Agnostic, Humanist, almighty, Creator, Creation Story, Big Bang Theory	Vocabulary Worship, Christians, Hindus, artefacts, puja, Mandir, Judaism, Passover, Seder dish	Vocabulary Pillars, Shahadah, Salah, Zakat, Sawm, Hajj, Mecca, pilgrimage, fast
	Year Six U2.5 Is it better to express your belief in arts and architecture or in charity and generosity? - Christians - Muslims - Non-religious (e.g. Humanist)	U2.3 What do religions say to us when life gets hard? - Christians - Hindus Non-religious (e.g. Humanist)	U2.7 What matters most to Christians and Humanists. Christians Humanist

	<u>We will know:</u> - Christians use churches and cathedrals with stained glass, crosses and music to express beliefs about God. - Muslims use mosques, geometric patterns and Arabic calligraphy to express worship and respect for Allah. - Christians believe Jesus taught people to love others and help the poor. - Muslims believe giving to charity is a duty, and Zakat is one of the Five Pillars of Islam. - Religious buildings are important because they bring people together for worship and community. - Many religious believers think helping people through charity and generosity is a way of serving God. - Both art and architecture, and charity and generosity, are important ways that religions express beliefs and values.	<u>We will know:</u> - Christians believe in heaven and salvation, which can give comfort when someone dies. - Hindus believe in reincarnation, where the soul is reborn after death. - Hindus believe karma affects what happens in future lives through a person's actions. - Muslims and Christians believe people live one life and will face judgement by God after death. - Humanists do not usually believe in an afterlife and focus on making this life meaningful and good. - Funerals and religious rituals help people remember loved ones, express grief and find hope. - Religions and worldviews can help people cope with suffering, death and difficult times by offering comfort, guidance and beliefs about life after death	<u>We will know:</u> - Christians believe the two greatest commandments are to love God and to love your neighbour. - Christians use the teachings and example of Jesus to guide how they live their lives. - Humanists believe people should use reason, kindness and evidence to decide what is right and wrong. - Humanists do not usually believe in God, but they believe humans are responsible for making the world better. - Christians and Humanists both value kindness, honesty, forgiveness and helping other people. - Christians may show their beliefs through prayer, worship and charity, while Humanists may show their values through actions and concern for human welfare. - Different people decide what matters most in life based on their beliefs, values and experiences.
	Vocabulary sacred, architecture, generosity, spiritual, expression, mosque, Islam, church, Christianity architecture, worship	Vocabulary believing, resurrection, reincarnation, karma, punishment judgment, atonement, oblivion, heaven, legacy, memory, soul, Judaism, Hinduism, Buddhism, Sikhism, Christianity, Islam, Humanist	Vocabulary Humanist, value, slogan, impact, consequences, Justice, moral, moral dilemma, values, code for living

Believing – Religious beliefs, teaching sources; questions about meaning, purpose and truth.

Expressing – Religious and spiritual forms of expression; questions about identity and diversity.

Living – Religious practices and ways of living; questions about values and commitments.

