

R.E. Progression

Y E A R 1	Autumn 1 What is Sikhism and where did it come from? (Founder/Guru Nanak Gurburab festival Nov/Dec)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know what Sikhs believe about God - Understand what does Guru means. - Understand what it means to be equal and why this is important in Sikhism - Know that there were 10 human Gurus - Know that Guru Nanak was the first Guru - Know that Guru Granth Sahib was the last of the Gurus - Understand Guru Nanak's life and teachings that all people are equal - Celebrate Guru Nanak's birthday Guru Har Gobind - Know the story of the Guru celebrated at Diwali - Know that Sikhs believe in one God – symbolised by the Ik Onkar symbol – who created all things
	Autumn 2- Unit 1.2: Who do Christians say made the world? (Creation) Unit 1.1: What do Christians believe God is like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Give at least one example of what Christians do to say 'thank you' to God for Creation - 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. - 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 - Give examples of ways 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) - 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 have and the connections they make.
	Spring 1 and 2- Unit 1.7: Who is Jewish and how do they live? (God/Torah/People) (Spring 1 term outcome: 5-10 min assm about Judaism.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - 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)

Y E A		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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.
	Summer 1 – Unit 1.10: What does it mean to belong to a faith community?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognise that loving others is important in lots of communities - Say simply what Jesus and one other religious leader taught about loving other people - 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) - 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.
	Summer 2 – Unit 1.9: How should we care for others and the world, and why does it matter? (C/I/S/No Religion)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 tells Christians and Jews about the natural world - 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 - 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 - 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.
Y E A	Autumn 1- Unit 1.4: What is the 'good news' Christians believe Jesus brings? (Gospel)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tell stories from the Bible and recognise a link with the concept of 'Gospel' or 'good news' - Give clear, simple accounts of what Bible texts (such as the story of Matthew the tax collector) mean to Christians - Recognise that Jesus gives instructions to people about how to behave - 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 their own lives (for example: charity, confession) - Think, talk and ask questions about whether Jesus' 'good news' is only good news for Christians, or if there are things for anyone to learn about how to live, giving a good reason for their ideas
	Autumn 2- Unit 1.3: Why does Christmas matter to Christians? (Incarnation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognise that stories of Jesus' life come from the Gospels - Give a clear, simple account of the story of Jesus' birth and why Jesus is important for Christians

R 2	(Outcome- 5-10 min assm – symbolism/religious link in Christmas traditions. See unit content notes.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Give examples of ways in which Christians use the story of the Nativity to guide their beliefs and actions at Christmas - 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
	Spring 1- Unit 1.6 Part 1: Who is a Muslim and how do they live? (God/Tawhid/ibadah/iman)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Give examples of how Muslims use the Shahadah to show what matters to them - Give a good reason for their ideas about whether prayer, respect, celebration and self-control have something to say to them too
	Spring 2- Unit 1.5: Why does Easter matter to Christians? (Salvation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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) - Give at least three examples of how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus' death and resurrection in church worship at Easter - 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 different ideas and giving a good reason for their ideas.
	Summer 1 – Unit 1.6 Part 2: Who is a Muslim and how do they live? (God/Tawhid/ibadah/iman)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Think, talk about and ask questions about Muslim beliefs and ways of living - Talk about what they think is good for Muslims about prayer, respect, celebration and self-control, giving a good reason for their ideas
	Summer 2 - Unit 1.8: What makes some places sacred to believers? (C/M)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - 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 - Talk about why some people like to belong to a sacred building or a community - 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.

Y E A R 3	Autumn 1– What does it mean to be Sikh in Britain today? (Dharma/core values/5 K's)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know how the lives of Sikhs show they follow rules in their lives - Understand how Sikhs worship and what it means to them. - Know that the Gurus and the Guru Granth Sahib teach Sikhs how to live - Know what Dharma is. - Understand that Sikhs follow three important rules: - work honestly - share food with the needy - remember God - Know that the Gurus showed how to put teachings into practice in their lives - Is familiar with the story of Guru Gobind Singh and the Water Carrier, Bhai Ghanaya Sikh Life - Compare Sikh worship at home and in the Gurdwara - Know that Sikhs share and show that everyone is equal in the Gurdwara - Understand the symbolism of the 5Ks in Sikh dress.
	Autumn 2- Unit L2.8: What does it mean to be Hindu in Britain today? (Dharma)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Describe how Hindus show their faith within their families in Britain today (e.g. home puja) - 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) - 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) - 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.
	Spring 1 – Unit L2.3: What is the 'Trinity' and why is it important to Christians? (God/incarnation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognise what a 'Gospel' is and give an example of the kinds of stories it contains - Offer suggestions about what texts about baptism and Trinity mean - Give examples of what these texts mean to some Christians today - 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 - 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.

	<p>Spring 2 – Unit L2.5: Why do Christians call the day Jesus died ‘Good Friday’? (Salvation)</p> <p>Unit L2.6: For Christians what is the impact of Pentecost? (Kingdom of God)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognise the word ‘Salvation’, and that Christians believe Jesus came to ‘save’ or ‘rescue’ people, e.g. by showing them how to live - Offer informed suggestions about what the events of Holy Week mean to Christians - Give examples of what Christians say about the importance of the events of Holy Week - 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 - Raise thoughtful questions and suggest some answers about why Christians call the day Jesus died ‘Good Friday’, giving good reasons for their suggestions. - 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 - 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 - 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.
	<p>Summer 1 – Unit L2.7: What do Hindus believe God is like? (Brahman/atman.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - 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 - 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 prayer
	<p>Summer 2 – (Outcome 5-10 min assm about Hinduism) Unit L2.12: How and why do people try to make the world a better place? (C/H/S/No religion)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - 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 - 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

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make links between some commands for living from religious traditions, non-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.
Y E A R 4	Autumn 1- Unit L2.9: How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim? (Ibadah)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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) - 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) - Raise questions 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.
	Autumn 2- Unit L2.1: What do Christians learn from the creation story? (Creation/Fall) L2.2: What is it like for someone to follow God? (People of God)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Describe what Christians do because they believe God is Creator (e.g. follow God, wonder at how amazing God's creation is; care for the Earth – some specific ways) - Describe how and why Christians might pray to God, say sorry and ask for forgiveness - Ask questions and suggest answers about what might be important in the Creation story for Christians and for non-Christians living today. - Make clear links between the story of Noah and the idea of covenant - Make simple links between promises in the story of Noah and promises that Christians make at a wedding ceremony - Make links between the story of Noah and how we live in school and the wider world.
	Spring 1- Unit L2.10: How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jewish people? (God/Torah/People/the Land) Passover/Shavuot	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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) - 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) - Raise questions 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.

	<p>Spring 2- How do Sikhs use festivals and celebrations to commemorate historical events? (Vaisakhi 13th/14th April) (Outcome assm about Vaisakhi.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know of special celebrations –Vaisakhi - Know why Guru Gobind Singh was important - Know the significance of the Amrit Ceremony - Know that Guru Gobind Singh was the last human Guru - Understand the significance of the celebration of Vaisakhi - Know how Sikhs celebrate Vaisakhi - Know the story of how the Khalsa was established - Understand the 5 Ks and Sikh names - Know how Sikhs become a Khalsa Sikh - Know what the Amrit ceremony is and of the obligations accepted with Amrit
	<p>Summer 1 – Unit L2.4: What kind of world did Jesus want? (Gospel)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Give examples of how Christians try to show love for all, including how Christian leaders try to follow Jesus’ teaching in different ways - 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
	<p>Summer 2 – Unit L2.11: How and why do people mark the significant events of life? (C/M/I/S/No religion)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify some beliefs about love, commitment and promises in two religious traditions and describe what they mean - Offer informed suggestions about the meaning and importance of ceremonies of commitment for religious and non-religious people today - 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) - 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
	<p>Autumn 1 - Why do Buddhists want to be good? (Enlightenment/Dharma/Four noble Truths/Noble Eight Fold Path.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know that Buddha is the perfect example of what people can become - Understand each step on the Noble Eightfold Path • symbols, e.g. the wheel and lotus. The Dharma (Buddhist teachings) - Recall the Buddhist values - Know the Four Noble Truths. - Recall the story of The Monkey King

Y E A R 5	<p>Outcome: 5-10 min assm about Buddhism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know that all Buddhists try to learn and practice the Dharma. This is the teaching and practice that leads to awakening be sympathetic and kind to others, including animals; give generously of time, food and abilities - Vaisakha Puja or Vesak/Wesak festival remembering the life, enlightenment and teaching of the Buddha
	<p>Autumn 2 – Unit U2.5: What do Christians believe Jesus did to ‘save’ people?</p> <p>U2.6: For Christians, what kind of King is Jesus? (Kingdom of God)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - 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 - 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. - 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 - Make clear connections between belief in the kingdom of God and how Christians put their beliefs into practice - Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways - 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
	<p>Spring 1 – Unit U2.7: Why do Hindus want to be good? (Karma/dharma/samsara/moksha.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - 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. - 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.
	<p>Spring 2 – Unit U2.3: Why do Christians believe Jesus was the Messiah? (Incarnation)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Show how Christians put their beliefs about Jesus’ Incarnation into practice in different ways in celebrating Christmas

Y E A R		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Comment on how the idea that Jesus is the Messiah makes sense in the wider story of the Bible - 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
	Summer 1 – Unit U2.1: What does it mean if Christians believe God is holy and loving?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify some different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately - Explain connections between biblical texts and Christian ideas of God, using theological terms - 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 - Weigh up how biblical ideas and teachings about God as holy and loving might make a difference in the world today, developing insights of their own.
	Summer 2 – U2.12: How does faith help when life gets hard?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - 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 - 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.
Y E A R	Autumn 1 - Unit U2.2: Creation and science: conflicting or complimentary? (Creation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - 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 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.
	Autumn 2 – Unit U2.11: Why do some people believe in God and some people not?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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') - 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 - Raise important questions and suggest answers about how and why people should be good

6	Do all faiths have a God? (Nirvana day 15 th Feb/cycle of rebirth and death.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make connections between the values studied and their own lives, and their importance in the world today, giving good reasons for their views - Know that the Buddha was a human being, not a God - Understand the Buddha's search for truth. - Know that Buddha means the 'awakened one'. He was a human being who 'woke up' from the 'sleep of confusion' and became aware of the truth. The Buddha became free of suffering and was able to help others to 'awaken themselves' - Outline the teachings of the Buddha - the Four Noble Truths. People should work at becoming kind, compassionate, generous, truthful, people should try not to hurt any living thing, take things that are not given and try to be honest and straightforward - Recall the story of Siddhartha and the Swan - Teaching- actions have consequences – Karma - Understand the concept of reincarnation – rebirth and death.
	Spring 1 – Unit U2.4: Christians and how to live: "What would Jesus do?"	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Make clear connections between Gospel texts, Jesus' 'good news', and how Christians live in the Christian community and in their individual lives - 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 points of view.
	Spring 2 – Unit U2.9: Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people? (God/Torah)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 - Make clear connections between Jewish beliefs about the Torah and how they use and treat it - 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 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.
	Summer 1 – Unit U2.8: What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today? (Tawhid/iman/ibadah)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify and explain Muslim beliefs about God, the Prophet* and the Holy Qur'an (e.g. Tawhid; Muhammad as the Messenger, Qur'an as the message) - Describe ways in which Muslim sources of authority guide Muslim living (e.g. Qur'an guidance on Five Pillars; Hajj practices follow example of the Prophet) - Make clear connections between Muslim beliefs and ibadah (e.g. Five Pillars, festivals, mosques, art) - Give evidence and examples to show how Muslims put their beliefs into practice in different ways

	Outcome Assm: 5-10 min about Ramadan and Id ul Fitr (SATs issues?)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Make connections between Muslim beliefs studied and Muslim ways of living in Britain/Cornwall today - Consider and weigh up the value of e.g. submission, obedience, generosity, self-control 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.
	Summer 2 – Unit U2.10: What matters most to Humanists and Christians?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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’) - 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 - 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.

RE Vocabulary					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>Sikhism - Sikh, Guru Nanak, Service, Langar, Share, Sikhism, Bhai, Guru Granth, Sahib, Gurdwara, Guru, Equal, Belief, Worship</p> <p>Christianity – genesis, bible, creation, God, Father, Christians, worship, Jesus, church</p> <p>Judaism – Shema, Jewish, prayer, celebration, Chanukah, Shabbat, Jews, Sukkot, mezuzah, torah, synagogue</p>	<p>Christianity – gospel, forgiveness, peace, confession, charity, nativity, Christmas, incarnation, salvation, holy, Easter, beliefs, heaven, symbols.</p> <p>Islam – Shahadah, muslim, beliefs, Allah, prophet, Muhammad, prayer, respect, mosque</p>	<p>Sikhism - Khanda, Unique, Diwali, Kaur, Equal, Guru Har gobind, Baisakhi, Dharma, Gurdwara, Kara, Kachera, Kirpan, Khalsa, Kesh and Kanga</p> <p>Hinduism – puja, faith, arti, bhajans, mandir, Diwali, Sanatan dharma, dharma, Svetaketu, Ganesh, deity, shrine</p> <p>Christianity – baptism, Trinity, holy spirit, father, son, salvation, community, Good Friday, Pentecost, sin, tradition</p>	<p>Sikhism - Khalsa, Amrit, Kirat Karna, Panj Pyares, Vand Chhakna, Sewa, Kesh Kara, Kangha, Kacchera, Kirpan</p> <p>Islam – Surah, ibadah, fasting, Ramadan, Eid, mosque, pillars, Sunni, Shia, Hajj, Shahada, Zakah, Sawm, Salah, ibahdah, worshipping, harmony</p> <p>Christianity – genesis, creator, creation, agnostic, atheist, Noah, covenant, ceremony, marriage, disciples, commitment</p>	<p>Buddhism – Buddha, Noble Eightfold Path, symbolism, wheel, lotus, dharma, values, Four Noble Truths, Wesak, festivals, Veisakha Puja, enlightenment</p> <p>Christianity - salvation, incarnation, sacrifice, Holy Communion, Lord’s Supper, kingdom, interpretation, incarnation, messiah, theological, prophecy, saviour, cathedral, resurrection, judgement, heaven, karma, reincarnation, afterlife</p>	<p>Christianity – genesis, humanist, atheist, literal, figurative, creation, morality, parable</p> <p>Buddhism – Buddha, awakened, enlightenment, Four Noble Truths, Karma, rebirth, death, reincarnation</p> <p>Judaism – Torah, commandments, kosher, orthodox, progressive, tradition, ritual, community, worship</p> <p>Islam – prophet, Holy Qur’an, Tawhid,</p>

				Hinduism- dharma, karma, samsara, moksha, karma	Muhammad, Hajj, Shahada, Zakah, Sawm, Salah, pillars, ibadah, submission, obedience
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St Day and Carharrack – RE long-term plan 2020-2025

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
EYFS	F4: Being special: where do we belong?	How and why do Hindus celebrate Diwali? F2: Why is Christmas special for Christians? ? Outcome: Nativity assm/dress rehearsal.	F1: Why is the word 'God' so important to Christians?	F3: Why is Easter special for Christians? (Salvation)	F6: Which stories are special and why?	F5: Which places are special and why? (Explore religious places Buddhist temples/Hindu Gurdwara/church)
Year 1	What is Sikhism and where did it come from? (Founder/Guru Nanak Gurburab festival Nov/Dec)	1.2: Who do Christians say made the world? (Creation) 1.1: What do Christians believe God is like?	1.7: Who is Jewish and how do they live? (God/Torah/People) (Spring 1 term outcome: 5-10 min assm about Judaism.)		1.10: What does it mean to belong to a faith community?	1.9: How should we care for others and the world, and why does it matter? (C/J/S/No Religion)
Year 2	1.4: What is the 'good news' Christians believe Jesus brings? (Gospel)	1.3: Why does Christmas matter to Christians? (Incarnation) (Outcome- 5-10 min assm – symbolism/religious link in Christmas traditions. See unit content notes.)	1.6: Who is a Muslim and how do they live? (God/Tawhid/ibadah/iman)	1.5: Why does Easter matter to Christians? (Salvation)	1.6 Part 2: Who is a Muslim and how do they live? (God/Tawhid/ibadah/iman)	1.8: What makes some places sacred to believers? (C/M)
Year 3	What does it mean to be Sikh in Britain today? (Dharma/Vaisakhi/core values/5 K's)	L2.8: What does it mean to be Hindu in Britain today? (Dharma)	L2.3: What is the 'Trinity' and why is it important to Christians? (God/incarnation)	L2.5: Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'? (Salvation) L2.6: For Christians what is the impact of Pentecost? (Kingdom of God)	L2.7: What do Hindus believe God is like? (Brahman/atman.)	(Outcome 5-10 min assm about Hinduism) L2.12: How and why do people try to make the world a better place? (C/H/S/No religion)

Year 4	L2.9: How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim? (Ibadah)	L2.1: What do Christians learn from the creation story? (Creation/Fall) L2.2: What is it like for someone to follow God? (People of God)	L2.10: How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jewish people? (God/Torah/People/the Land) Passover/Shavuot	How do Sikhs use festivals and celebrations to commemorate historical events? (Vaisakhi 13 th /14 th April) (Outcome assm about Vaisakhi.)	L2.4: What kind of world did Jesus want? (Gospel)	L2.11: How and why do people mark the significant events of life? (C/M/J/S/No religion)
Year 5	Why do Buddhists want to be good? (Enlightenment/Dharma/Four noble Truths/Noble Eight Fold Path.) Outcome: 5-10 min assm about Buddhism	U2.5: What do Christians believe Jesus did to 'save' people? U2.6: For Christians, what kind of King is Jesus? (Kingdom of God)	U2.7: Why do Hindus want to be good? (Karma/dharma/samsara /moksha.)	U2.3: Why do Christians believe Jesus was the Messiah? (Incarnation)	U2.1: What does it mean if Christians believe God is holy and loving?	U2.12: How does faith help when life gets hard?
Year 6	U2.2: Creation and science: conflicting or complimentary? (Creation)	U2.11: Why do some people believe in God and some people not? Do all faiths have a God? (Nirvana day 15 th Feb/cycle of rebirth and death.)	U2.4: Christians and how to live: "What would Jesus do?"	U2.9: Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people? (God/Torah)	U2.8: What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today? (Tawhid/iman/ibadah) Outcome Assm: 5-10 min about Ramadan and Id ul Fitr (SATs issues?)	U2.10: What matters most to Humanists and Christians?

Christianity	Judaism	Buddhism	Thematic- These units allow you to compare religions, you may wish to include alternative viewpoints such as religions not covered, atheism, agnosticism and humanism.
Hinduism	Islam	Sikhism	