



Religious Education Progression Map

<p>Essential knowledge for Religious Literacy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Knowledge of Christian texts and teachings • Knowledge of key aspects of world religions such as Judaism, Hinduism, Islam 	<p>Essential skills for Religious Literacy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ability to read and interpret religious texts • The ability to examine ways in which different world faiths respond to texts and teachings, and how they put their beliefs into action in diverse ways within the community and in the world. • The ability to evaluate, reflect on and connect the texts and concepts studied, relating it to personal experience
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The teaching of Religious Education should develop an understanding of religious beliefs and include opportunities for pupils to examine and evaluate connections between these ideas and the wider world. Specifically, in Christianity this should include an understanding of the biblical text and how to handle it, to an understanding of what this means for Christians within the Church and in Christian living.

	<u>EYFS</u>	<u>Key Stage 1</u>	<u>Lower Key Stage 2</u>	<u>Upper Key Stage 2</u>
Christianity				
God				
	The word God is a name.	Christians believe in God, and that they 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. Christians worship God and try to live in ways that please him	Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit (see Incarnation). Jesus the Son is seen by Christians as revealing what God 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 (see Fall) 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				
	Christians believe God is Creator of the universe. Christians believe God made our wonderful world and so we should look after it.	Pupils will know that Christians believe: God created the universe. The Earth and everything in it are important to God. God has a unique relationship with human beings as their Creator and Sustainer. Humans should care for the world because it belongs to God.	Pupils will know that Christians believe: God the Creator cares for the creation, including human beings. As human beings are part of God's good creation, they do best when they listen to God. The Bible tells a story (in Genesis 3) about how humans spoiled their friendship with God (sometimes called 'the Fall'). This means that humans cannot get close to God without God's help. 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. Christians show that they want to be close to God too, through obedience and worship, which includes saying sorry for falling short.	There is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the accounts of creation in Genesis and contemporary scientific accounts. These debates and controversies relate to the purpose and interpretation of the texts. For example, does reading Genesis as a poetic account conflict with scientific accounts? There are many scientists throughout history and now who are Christians. The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator.
People of God				
			The Old Testament tells the story of a particular group of people, the children of Israel — known as the People of God — and their relationship with God. The People of God try to live in the way God wants, following his commands and worshipping him. They believe he promises to stay with them and Bible stories show how God keeps his promises.	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 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

			<p>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>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>
Incarnation				
	<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 Luke). Christians celebrate Jesus' birth, and Advent for Christians is a time for getting ready for Jesus' coming.</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 his followers. Christians worship God as Trinity. It is a huge idea to grasp, and Christians have created art to help to express this belief. Christians believe the Holy Spirit is God's power at work in the world and in their lives today, enabling them to follow Jesus.</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 and God. The Old Testament talks about a 'rescuer' or 'anointed one' — a messiah. Some texts talk about what this 'messiah' would be like. Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled these expectations, and that he is the Messiah. (Jewish people do not think Jesus is the Messiah.) Christians see Jesus as their Saviour (see Salvation).</p>
Gospel				
		<p>Christians believe Jesus brings good news for all people. For Christians, this good news includes being loved by God, and being forgiven for bad things. Christians believe Jesus is a friend to the poor and friendless. Christians believe Jesus' teachings make people think hard about how to live and show them the right way.</p>	<p>Christians believe Jesus challenges everyone about how to live — he sets the example for loving God and your neighbour, putting others first. Christians believe Jesus challenges people who pretend to be good (hypocrisy) and shows love and forgiveness to unlikely people. Christians believe Jesus' life shows what it means to love God (his Father) and love your neighbour. Christians try to be like Jesus — they want to know him better and better. Christians try to put his teaching and example into practice in lots of ways, from church worship to social justice.</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. Christians see that Jesus' teachings and example cut across expectations — the Sermon on the Mount is an example of this, where Jesus' values favour serving the weak and vulnerable, not making people comfortable. Christians believe that Jesus' good news not only transforms lives now, but also points toward a restored, transformed life in the future. (See Salvation and Kingdom of God). 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>
Salvation				
	<p>Christians remember Jesus' last week at Easter. Jesus' name means 'He saves'. Christians believe Jesus came to show God's love. Christians try to show love to others.</p>	<p>Easter is very important in the 'big story' of the Bible. Jesus showed that he was willing to forgive all people, even for putting him on the cross. Christians believe Jesus builds a bridge between God and humans. 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. The various events of Holy Week, such as the Last Supper, were important in showing the disciples what Jesus came to earth to do. Christians today trust that Jesus really did rise from the dead, and so is still alive today. Christians remember and celebrate Jesus' last week, death and resurrection.</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. The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection. The New Testament says that Jesus' death was somehow 'for us'. Christians interpret this in a variety of ways: for example, as a sacrifice for sin; as a victory over sin, death and the devil; paying the punishment as a substitute for everyone's sins; rescuing the lost and leading them to God; leading from darkness to light, from slavery to freedom. Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through the service of Holy Communion (also called the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist or the Mass). Belief in Jesus' resurrection confirms to Christians that Jesus is the incarnate Son of God, but also that death is not the end. This belief gives Christians hope for life with God, starting now and continuing in a new life (heaven). Christians believe that Jesus calls them to sacrifice their own needs to the needs of others, and some are prepared to die for others and for their faith.</p>
Kingdom of God				

			<p>Christians believe that Jesus inaugurated the 'Kingdom of God' — i.e. Jesus' whole life was a demonstration of his belief that God is king, not just in heaven but here and now. ('Your kingdom come, your will be done on earth as it is in heaven'.)</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Christians celebrate Pentecost, as the beginning of the Church.</p> <p>Staying connected to Jesus means that the fruit of the Spirit can grow in the lives of Christians.</p>	<p>Jesus told many parables about the Kingdom of God. These suggest that God's rule has begun, through the life, teaching and example of Jesus, and subsequently through the lives of Christians who live in obedience to God.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Many Christians try to extend the Kingdom of God by challenging unjust social structures in their locality and in the world</p>
Key Vocabulary	<p>Christmas Easter Bible Church Jesus Religion Special books Special places Special stories Prayer</p>	<p>Christian, God, Creator, Christmas, Easter, Jesus, church, altar, font, Bible, gospel, Holy Spirit, baptism, Christening Religion, celebration, festival, symbol, thankful, faith, belief, wise sayings, rules for living, cooperation, belonging, worship, holiness, sacred. creation story.</p>	<p>Christian, Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, Harvest Festival, Messiah, liturgy, church, Gospel, Jesus, Holy Spirit God the Creator, Trinity, Heaven Religion, spiritual, commitment, values, prayer, pilgrim, pilgrimage, ritual, symbol, community, worship, devotion, belief, life after death, destiny, soul, inspiration, role-model</p>	<p>Christian, Jesus, Bible, Creation and Fall, Gospel, Letters of Saint Paul, Trinity, Incarnation, Holy Spirit, resurrection, Christmas, Holy Week, Easter, Pentecost, Eucharist, agape, advent, disciple Religion, harmony, respect, justice, faith, inter-faith, tolerance, moral values, religious plurality, moral codes, holiness, spiritual, inspiration, vision, symbol, community, commitment, values, sources of wisdom, spiritual, Golden Rule, charity, place of worship, sacred text, devotion, prayer, worship, compassion.</p>

Judaism Jewish Celebrations		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall and name religious festivals, objects and symbols Retell a story that lies behind a festival Suggest a meaning for an object used in the worship of the festival Ask questions about the meaning of the festival and listen to answers Respond to some of the experiences and emotions of festivals: e.g. joy, memory, community, faith, sensing God's presence. Express an idea of their own about why festivals and celebrations matter Give an example of a big day in their own lives and talk about what made it special 		
Key Vocabulary		<p>Celebration, festival, religion, Jewish, Hanukkah, Pesach, Shabbat, synagogue, Torah.</p>		
Judaism Places of worship		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recall and name key objects from a church and a synagogue Suggest a meaning for some Jewish and Christian symbols Recognise that holy buildings are connected to beliefs about worshipping God, and talk about the se connections Ask questions about what happens and why in holy buildings Recount their visit to a holy building, e.g by talking about photographs taken there. Express an idea of their own about why some people go to holy buildings Give an example of a sacred space that is out of doors, and talk about their own ideas of sacred spaces. 		

Key Vocabulary		Religion, Christian, Jewish, synagogue, church, symbol, ark, Torah, bimah, church, altar, font, Bible, worship, holiness, sacred, God.		
Hinduism			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe Hindu beliefs about the gods and goddesses • Show that they understand what happens at Hindu worship in the home or the mandir • Respond with thoughtful ideas of their own to the ways Hindus celebrate • Express some 'deeper meanings' of the festivals they study, giving reasons why particular rituals are important to Hindus • Explain similarities and differences between two Hindu festivals • Explain similarities and differences between a 'big day' they celebrate and Hindu festivities 	
Key Vocabulary			Religion, Hindu, murtis, gods and goddesses, karma, dharma, spiritual, festivals, ritual, symbol (including the Aum symbol), community, commitment, values.	
Islam				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe and make connections between different features of the Muslim religion discovering more about the Five Pillars in order to reflect thoughtfully on their ideas; • Describe and understand links between stories of the Prophets and the 5 Pillars, responding thoughtfully to beliefs and practices of Islam • Observe and understand varied examples of Islamic practice so that they can explain, with reasons, their meanings and significance to Muslims in our community; • Understand the challenges of commitment to a community of faith or belief expressed in keeping the 5 Pillars • Discuss and present thoughtfully their own and others' views on challenging questions about what the 5 Pillars teach regarding belonging and meaning in life; • Consider and apply ideas about ways in which Muslim communities can live together with others for the well being of all in the UK;
Key Vocabulary				Religion, spiritual, commitment, values, prayer, pilgrim, pilgrimage, ritual, symbol, community, worship, devotion, belief, life after death, destiny, soul, inspiration, role-model, Muslim, Islam, Allah, Prophet, mosque, Qur'an, moon and star, paradise