

Progress in Knowledge and Skills: RE

Updated October 2022



	Year One	Year Two	Year Three	Year Four	Year Five	Year Six
God		<p>Christians believe in God, and that they find out about God in the Bible.</p> <p>Christians believe God is loving, kind, fair and also Lord and King; and there are some stories that show this.</p> <p>Christians worship God and try to live in ways that please him.</p> <p>Some stories show Christian beliefs.</p>	<p>Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit (see Incarnation).</p> <p>Christians believe The Father creates: he sends the Son who saves his people; the Son sends the Holy Spirit to his followers.</p> <p>Christians find that understanding God is challenging; people spend their whole lives learning more and more about God.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Christians worship God as Trinity. It is a huge idea to grasp and Christians have created art to help 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>Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit (see Incarnation).</p> <p>Christians believe The Father creates: he sends the Son who saves his people; the Son sends the Holy Spirit to his followers.</p> <p>Jesus, the Son of God, is seen by Christians as revealing what God the Father is like.</p> <p>Understanding God is challenging; people spend their whole lives learning more and more about God.</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>		

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Creation and Fall	<p>God created the universe.</p> <p>The Earth and everything in it are important to God.</p> <p>God has a unique relationship with human beings as their Creator and Sustainer.</p> <p>Humans should care for the world because it belongs to God.</p>		<p>God the Creator cares for the creation, including human 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 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).</p>		<p>There is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the accounts of creation in Genesis and contemporary scientific accounts.</p> <p>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?</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>	

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People of God			<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 in the way God wants, following his commands and worshipping him.</p> <p>They believe he promises to stay with them and Bible stories show how God keeps his promises.</p> <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.</p> <p>Christians believe that, through Jesus, all people can become the People of God.</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 following God.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>	

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Incarnation	<p>Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in Bethlehem.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Christians celebrate Jesus' birth, and Advent for Christians is a time for getting ready for Jesus' coming.</p>	<p>Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in Bethlehem.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>Christians celebrate Jesus' birth, and Advent for Christians is a time for getting ready for Jesus' coming.</p>	<p>Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit (see Incarnation).</p> <p>Christians believe The Father creates: he sends the Son who saves his people; the Son sends the Holy Spirit to his followers.</p> <p>Christians find that understanding God is challenging; people spend their whole lives learning more and more about God.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Christians worship God as Trinity. It is a huge idea to grasp and Christians have created art to help 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>Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit (see Incarnation).</p> <p>Christians believe The Father creates: he sends the Son who saves his people; the Son sends the Holy Spirit to his followers.</p> <p>Jesus, the Son of God, is seen by Christians as revealing what God the Father is like.</p> <p>Understanding God is challenging; people spend their whole lives learning more and more about God.</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>Jesus was Jewish.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus is God in the flesh.</p> <p>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.</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 (see Salvation)</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 following God.</p> <p>The story of Moses and the Exodus shows how God rescued his people from slavery in Egypt.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>

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Gospel		<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>Jesus shows love and forgiveness to unlikely people.</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>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 future. (See Salvation and Kingdom of God).</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>

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Salvation	<p>Easter is very important in the 'big story' of the Bible.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus rose from the dead, giving people hope of a new life.</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.</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 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 darkness to light, from slavery to freedom.</p> <p>Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through the service of Holy Communion (also called the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist or the Mass).</p> <p>Belief in Jesus' resurrection confirms to Christians that Jesus is the incarnate Son of God, but also that death is not the end.</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 darkness to light, from slavery to freedom.</p> <p>Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through the service of Holy Communion (also called the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist or the Mass).</p> <p>Belief in Jesus' resurrection confirms to Christians that Jesus is the incarnate Son of God, but also that death is not the end.</p>

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Salvation Cont					<p>This belief gives Christians hope for life with God, starting now and continuing in a new life (heaven).</p> <p>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>	<p>This belief gives Christians hope for life with God, starting now and continuing in a new life (heaven).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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>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.</p> <p>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>	

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Other Units (Agreed Syllabus)	<p>1.7 (Jews):</p> <p>Recognise the words of the Shema as a Jewish prayer</p> <p>Re-tell simply some stories used in Jewish celebrations (e.g. Chanukah)</p> <p>Give examples of how the stories used in celebrations (e.g. Shabbat, Chanukah) remind Jews about what God is like.</p> <p>Give examples of how Jewish people celebrate special times (e.g. Shabbat, Sukkot, Chanukah)</p> <p>Make links between Jewish ideas of God found in the stories and how people live</p> <p>Give an example of how some Jewish people might remember God in different ways (e.g. mezuzah, on Shabbat)</p> <p>Talk about what they think is good about reflecting, thanking, praising and remembering for Jewish people, giving a good reason for their ideas</p> <p>Give a good reason for their ideas about whether reflecting, thanking, praising and remembering have something to say to them too.</p>	<p>1.6 (Muslims):</p> <p>Recognise the words of the Shahadah and that it is very important for Muslims</p> <p>Identify some of the key Muslim beliefs about God found in the Shahadah and the 99 names, and give a simple description of what some of them mean</p> <p>Give examples of how stories about the Prophet show what Muslims believe about Muhammad.</p> <p>Give examples of how Muslims use the Shahadah to show what matters to them</p> <p>Give examples of how Muslims use stories about the Prophet to guide their beliefs and actions (e.g. care for creation, fast in Ramadan)</p> <p>Give examples of how Muslims put their beliefs about prayer into action.</p> <p>Think, talk about and ask questions about Muslim beliefs and ways of living</p> <p>Talk about what they think is good for Muslims about prayer, respect, celebration and self-control, giving a good reason for their ideas</p>	<p>2.9 (Muslims):</p> <p>Identify some beliefs about God in Islam, expressed in Surah 1.</p> <p>Make clear links between beliefs about God and ibadah (e.g. how God is worth worshiping; how Muslims submit to God)</p> <p>Give examples of ibadah (worship) in Islam (e.g. prayer, fasting, celebrating) and describe what they involve.</p> <p>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)</p> <p>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</p> <p>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>	<p>2.7 (Hindus and God):</p> <p>Identify the terms dharma, Sanatana Dharma and Hinduism and say what they mean</p> <p>Make links between Hindu practices and the idea that Hinduism is a whole 'way of life' (dharma)</p> <p>Describe how Hindus show their faith within their families in Britain today (e.g. home puja).</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Identify some different ways in which Hindus show their faith (e.g. between different communities in Britain, or between Britain and parts of India</p> <p>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</p>	<p>2.8 (Muslims):</p> <p>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).</p> <p>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)</p> <p>Make clear connections between Muslim beliefs and ibadah (e.g. Five Pillars, festivals, mosques, art)</p> <p>Give evidence and examples to show how Muslims put their beliefs into practice in different ways</p> <p>Make connections between Muslim beliefs studied and Muslim ways of living in Britain/ Gloucestershire today</p> <p>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</p>	<p>2.11 (Why Believe in God):</p> <p>Define the terms theist, atheist and agnostic and give examples of statements that reflect these beliefs</p> <p>Identify and explain what religious and non-religious people believe about God, saying where they get their ideas from</p> <p>Give examples of reasons why people do or do not believe in God.</p> <p>Make clear connections between what people believe about God and the impact of this belief on how they live</p> <p>Give evidence and examples to show how Christians sometimes disagree about what God is like (e.g. some differences in interpreting Genesis)</p> <p>Reflect on and articulate some ways in which believing in God is valuable in the lives of believers, and ways it can be challenging</p> <p>Consider and weigh up different views on theism, agnosticism and atheism, expressing insights of their own about why people believe in God or not</p>

Other Units (Agreed Syllabus) Cont

	<p>1.10 (Belonging): 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.</p>	<p>Give a good reason for their ideas about whether prayer, respect, celebration and self-control have something to say to them too. 1.8 (Sacred Places): 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.</p>	<p>2.10 (Jews): Identify some Jewish beliefs about God, sin and forgiveness and describe what they mean. Make clear links between the story of the Exodus and Jewish beliefs about God and his relationship with the Jewish people Offer informed suggestions about the meaning of the Exodus story for Jews today 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 Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good for Jews and everyone else to remember the past 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.</p>	<p>2.12 (Make the World Better): 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 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</p>	<p>Reflect on and articulate what it is like to be a Muslim in Britain today, giving good reasons for their views 2.10 (Humanists / Christians): 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 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) Raise important questions and suggest answers about how and why people should be good</p>	<p>Make connections between belief and behaviour in their own lives, in the light of their learning 2.12 (Life Gets Hard): 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 accounting for 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.</p>
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Other Units (Agreed Syllabus) Cont		<p>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</p> <p>Talk about what makes some places special to people, and what the difference is between religious and non-religious special places.</p>			<p>Make connections between the values studied and their own lives, and their importance in the world today, giving good reasons for their views</p>	