

Christianity: Pupils will know that:

Core Knowledge	Milestone 3 Years 3 and 4	Milestone 4 Years 5 and 6
<p>Christianity:</p> <p>Creation/ Fall</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 <i>wants</i> 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. <p>Key stories: Creation Story</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the accounts of creation in <i>Genesis</i> and contemporary scientific accounts. • These debates and controversies relate to the purpose and interpretation of the texts. For example, does reading <i>Genesis</i> 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.

Religious Education Progression Map - reviewed October 2023

Core Knowledge	Milestone 3 Years 3 and 4	Milestone 4 Years 5 and 6
<p>Christianity:</p> <p>People of God</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 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.
Core Knowledge	Milestone 3 Years 3 and 4	Milestone 4 Years 5 and 6
<p>Christianity:</p> <p>Incarnation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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).


Religious Education Progression Map - reviewed October 2023


Core Knowledge	Milestone 3 Years 3 and 4	Milestone 4 Years 5 and 6
<p>Christianity:</p> <p>Gospel</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Core Knowledge	Milestone 3 Years 3 and 4	Milestone 4 Years 5 and 6
<p>Christianity:</p> <p>Salvation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Core Knowledge	Milestone 3 Years 3 and 4	Milestone 4 Years 5 and 6
<p>Christianity:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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'.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>Kingdom of God</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe Jesus is still alive, rules in their hearts and lives through the Holy Spirit, if they let him. • Christians believe that after Jesus returned to be with God the Father, he sent the Holy Spirit at Pentecost to help the Church to make Jesus' invisible Kingdom visible by living lives that reflect the love of God. • Christians celebrate Pentecost, as the beginning of the Church. • Staying connected to Jesus means that the fruit of the Spirit can grow in the lives of Christians. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The parables suggest that there will be a future Kingdom, where God's reign will be complete. • The Kingdom is compared to a feast where all are invited to join in. Not everyone chooses to do so. • Many Christians try to extend the Kingdom of God by challenging unjust social structures in their locality and in the world.
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Other Religions and World Views: Pupils will know that:

Core Knowledge	Milestone 3 Years 3 and 4	Milestone 4 Years 5 and 6
<p>Islam</p>	<p>The star and crescent are the symbols of Islam. The Shahadah is a statement of faith – ‘God is most great. There is no god but Allah’. The Shahadah expresses the Muslim belief that ‘There is no god except Allah; Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.’ This is the first pillar of Islam. Place of worship is called a Mosque. Muhammad is a prophet (messenger), he is God’s messenger. Holy Book is the Qur’an. The Holy Qur’an is the revealed word of Allah. Tawhid = Muslim’s belief in Allah as the one true God. Muslims use 99 names for Allah to help them understand Allah better. They are written in beautiful calligraphy, and each have a meaning</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are different Muslim groups – Sunni is the largest globally & locally, Shi’a is the next largest group, some Muslims are Sufi. • Tawhid is the oneness of Allah (God) and the 99 Names are used to express the character of God. Allah cannot be presented in Art so geometrical designs and calligraphy are used to express beliefs. • The Five Pillars are expressions of ibadah. They give a structure for the daily spiritual life of a Muslim. <p>Shahadah – belief in one God and his prophet/Salat – daily prayer/Sawm – fasting/Zakat – charity & alms giving/Hajj – pilgrimage Qur’an is the final revealed word of God for Muslims, revealed to the Prophet Muhammad by the Angel Jibril. Muslims have other forms of guidance – Sunnah (practices, customs & traditions) & Hadith (sayings and actions of the prophet Muhammed)</p>

Core Knowledge	Milestone 3 Years 3 and 4	Milestone 4 Years 5 and 6 <i>To be written Nov 2024- suggestion</i>
<p>Hinduism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brahman (God) is the source of all life and is present in every living thing. Humans can come to Brahman, the Ultimate, through the many Hindu deities (gods and goddesses) - all of whom represent an aspect of Brahman's character or being. Atman refers to the 'eternal self' or 'soul', the 'essence' of a being. (Hindus believe all living things possess a 'spark' of Braham. This 'spark' is known as atman and means all living things are sacred and special). When the body dies, the atman moves into a new body in the process known as samsara. Samsara is the cycle of birth, death and rebirth (reincarnation). The life one is born into depends on how the previous life has been lived, or how far the individual has kept or performed their dharma (duties). Karma = the atman returns to earth in another body according to the law of karma (action or deed, cause & effect). A Hindu's actions bring good or bad karma. Hindus may describe life as a journey towards moksha. Moksha is the ultimate goal of all Hindus - liberation from the cycle of samsara and the pain of rebirth. The life journey goes through different stages (ashramas) each with different duties (dharma). 	<p>Retoday resources Logon to member site- Exploring views</p> <p>What is ahimsa and how does it influence the lives of people? <i>Philosophical approach</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ahimsa is the principle of doing no harm to thing Many Hindus see ahimsa in terms of positive action-it is not just about not getting involved with things that cause harm to others, but a way of life and part of Hindu dharma(duty) to conserve, restore and encourage compassion and kindness to all living things. Ahimsa is a belief that influences the lives of Hindu people in many different ways, and Hindus will have different ways of thinking about ahimsa, which means that Hindus will have different ways of living according to the principle of ahimsa. Key vocabulary; ahimsa, dharma, karma, samsara, moksha, atman, sewa, pacifist. <p>Two questions may be required- supporting question from same resource; How did Jararam Bapa and his wife Virbai put Hindu virtues into action?</p>  <p>Hindu world of Hindu any living</p>

Core Knowledge	Milestone 3 Years 3 and 4	Milestone 4 Years 5 and 6 <i>To be written April 2024</i>
<p>Sikhism</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sikhism originated in India when there was a lot of inequality and Sikh communities have lived in Britain for a long time remembering God, honest work and sharing what you have are three important principles in Sikhism the <i>Guru Granth Sahib</i> can be found in a gurdwara, a Sikh place of worship three stories about <i>Guru Nanak</i>; <i>Guru Nanak</i> and the snake, <i>Guru Nanak</i> goes to market, <i>Guru Nanak</i> and the river that <i>Guru Nanak</i> was the first of the ten <i>Gurus</i> that stories of <i>Guru Nanak</i> often show Sikh people how to live, by making them think about values and beliefs <i>sewa</i> is important in Sikhism because it helps to promote equality one important opportunity for performing <i>sewa</i> and promoting equality is at the langar - the free kitchen connected to the gurdwara women and men can become <i>Amritdhari</i> Sikhs <p>becoming an <i>Amritdhari</i> Sikh is a choice to make a total commitment to Sikhism</p>	<p>Taken from <i>Sihki CPD-Guru Nanak -digging deeper</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (150) Sikhi for RE: How Guru Nanak inspires me - YouTube Activity based on the <i>Guru Nanak</i> jasmine flower story-There is always room in the world for more... The Arts Society Birmingham- Digging deeper- virtual tour of Gurdwara and Play, Work, Share- followed by Quiz  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Multi-disciplinary RE- Unit What is the role and impact of the gurdwara on Sikhs and local communities The gurdwara is where the <i>Guru Granth Sahib</i> resides The gurdwara plays a significant part in the lives of many Sikhs, as the place of worship and for an opportunity for <i>sewa</i>(service), such as in the langar(community kitchen) Several examples of how Sikhs perform <i>sewa</i>, and the impact of this on the local community How religious studies use lots of different methods- including some from sociology- to find answers to questions, and be able to describe some examples.
Core Knowledge	Milestone 3 Years 3 and 4-to be reviewed in Cycle B	Milestone 4 Years 5 and 6 To be reviewed in Cycle B
<p>Non-religious world views</p>	<p>The Golden Rule shows people are valued and should be respected. Non- religious wedding ceremonies are usually called Civil Ceremonies.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Humanism is a worldview Humanists believe it is goodness and science that are the key to dealing with life's issues and dilemmas. Humanists believe each of us should use our own mind and consider carefully every situation. Humanists try to follow the Golden Rule- treat other people as you would like them to treat you. Humanists believe that human nature is remarkable but not created by God or any other divine being. Humanists do not refer to religious texts or authorities when making moral decisions, but to their own reason. 	<p>Theist = believes in God Agnostic = cannot say if God exists or not Atheist = believes there is no God Humanists believe that death is the end of life, there is no afterlife. They believe a full life is one that contributes to the lives of others as well - relationships & caring are part of being 'fully human'. People can study ideas of God using different disciplines Psychology can tell us about people's ideas of God-what they think 'God' is like; these ideas may not match 'official' religious teachings Theology uses the Bible to explore ideas of God, with a focus on how Jesus shows Christians what God is like.</p>

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none">•Philosophers are people who think hard about big questions in life.•Describe a Philosopher's ideas. Aristotle was an ancient <i>Greek</i> philosopher who thought hard about the question 'How should we live a good life?'- his answer was to try to be happy.•Describe what and how Aristotle thought people could find the path to happiness.•Many non-religious people believe that using reason and trying to be happy are very important in life. | |
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Core Knowledge	Milestone 4 Years 5 and 6
Buddhism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Buddhism originated in India. It is over 2,500 years old and is practised by over half a billion people. • Buddhism is based on the teachings of a spiritual leader called 'the Buddha', or 'the Awakened One', Siddharta Gotama. Buddhists do not believe in God. • The 5 concepts of Buddhism teach people to lead a moral life and to be aware of what they think and how they behave: Impermanence, Compassion, Non-attachment, Meditation and Interconnectedness. • Buddhists thank Buddha for his teachings. They believe he is perfectly enlightened without anger or hatred, and he is the wisest and most kind-hearted person in this world who spent his life teaching. • Buddhists try to behave well through life, believing in karma. Bad behaviour in the present creates more suffering in the future, so to reduce future suffering, they must strive to be positive in thoughts and actions. Meditation is a tool used to focus their thinking. • The main aim of Buddhism is to achieve enlightenment, nirvana. • Buddhism is a very tolerant and kind religion that respects the beliefs and ways of others. <p>One of the symbols of Buddhism is the lotus flower.</p>