

EYFS Religious Education

Old Testament	New Testament	Other Faiths
<p><u>Creation and God</u> - Children will know that: The word God is a name. Christians believe God is the Creator of the universe. Christians believe God made our wonderful world and so we should look after it.</p> <p><u>Old Testament Stories</u> - Children will know: Two stories from the Old Testament that talk about promises. Two stories from the Old Testament that talk about trust. Suggest how these stories help Christian and Jewish people live. Talk about what a promise is and why it is important to keep a promise. Talk about the value of trust and what it means. The Old Testament is in the beginning of the Bible. The Old Testament is special to Christian and Jewish people.</p>	<p><u>Incarnation</u> - Children will know that: 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><u>Salvation</u> - Children will know that: 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>New Testament Stories – Children will know: At least two accounts of Jesus meeting different people. Talk about the way Jesus taught about how people should live their lives. Retell at least two parables that Jesus told. Talk about how parables are special stories that have a message that teaches Christians more about God. Retell at least two accounts of the miracles Jesus performed. Talk about how Jesus' miracles teach Christians more about who Jesus is and why he is special. Christians believe Jesus' teachings make people think hard about their lives and show them the right way. Christians believe Jesus brings good news, including being loved by God, and being forgiven for bad things. Christians believe Jesus told stories called parables to teach people more about God. Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he performed miracles.</p>	<p><u>Holy Stories</u> – Children will know : Some religious stories. Recognise some religious words, e.g. about God Identify some of their own feelings in the stories they hear. Identify a sacred text e.g. Bible, Qur'an Jesus teaches about keeping promises and say why keeping promises is a good thing to do.</p>

Year 1 Religious Education

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<p><u>God</u> - Children will know that: 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 learn about God through parables Jesus told. Recognise that God, Creation, Incarnation and Salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible.</p>	<p><u>Incarnation</u> – Children will know that: Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in Bethlehem Christians celebrate Jesus' birth during Advent, for Christians is a time for getting ready for Jesus' coming. <u>Gospel</u> – Children will know that: 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. <u>Salvation</u> – Children will know that: 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><u>Judaism</u> – Children will know that: The mezuzah in the home reminds Jewish people about God. How Jewish artefacts are used and their meaning. Shabbat is a special day of the week for Jewish people. Examples of what Jewish people might do to celebrate Shabbat. A story that shows what Jewish people at the festivals of Chanukah might think about God, suggesting what it means.</p>

Year 2 Religious Education

Old Testament	New Testament	Other Faiths
<p><u>Creation</u> - Children 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. Recognise that God, Creation, Incarnation and Salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible.</p>	<p><u>Incarnation</u> – Children will learn that: The Bible points out that his birth showed he was extraordinary (e.g. he is worshipped as a king, in Matthew) and that he came to bring good news (e.g. to the poor, in Luke). Christians celebrate Jesus’ birth; Advent for Christians is a time for getting ready for Jesus’ coming.</p> <p><u>Gospel</u> – Children will learn that: 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><u>Salvation</u> – Children will learn that: 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><u>Islam</u> – Children will learn: Some simple ideas about Muslim beliefs about God, making links with some of the 99 Names of Allah. A story about the life of the Prophet Muhammad. To recognise some objects used by Muslims and suggest why they are important. To identify some ways Muslims mark Ramadan and celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr and how this might make them feel. Ideas and examples of cooperation between people who are different.</p>

Year 3 Religious Education

Old Testament	New Testament	Other Faiths
<p><u>People of God</u> – Children will learn that: 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.</p>	<p><u>Incarnation/God</u> - Children will learn that: 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 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 the Holy Spirit is God’s power at work in the world and in their lives today, enabling them to follow Jesus. <u>Salvation</u> - Children will learn that: Christians see Holy Week as the culmination of Jesus’ earthly life, leading to his death and resurrection. Christians today trust that Jesus really did rise from the dead, and so is still alive today. <u>Kingdom of God</u> - Children will learn that: 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’.) 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.</p>	<p><u>Sikhism</u> - Children will learn that: Sikhs live out their faith by serving others. Sikhs worship and what they believe is important. Different activities take place in the Gurdwara and why it is an important place for its local community. Sikhs celebrate the festival of Vaisakhi and why it is important to them. They can discuss different reasons why being a Sikh is a good thing in Britain today and reasons why it might be hard sometimes.</p>

Year 4 Religious Education

Old Testament	New Testament	Other Faiths
<p><u>Creation</u> - Children will learn that: 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 (Genesis 3) about how humans spoiled their friendship with God (sometimes called ‘the Fall’). Humans cannot get close to God without God’s help and 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</p>	<p><u>Incarnation/God</u> - Children will learn that: Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. 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 worship God as Trinity. It is a huge idea to grasp, and Christians have created art to help to express this belief. Christians find that understanding God is challenging; people spend their whole lives learning more and more about God. Christians believe the Holy Spirit is God’s power at work in the world and in their lives today, enabling them to follow Jesus <u>Gospel</u> - Children will learn that: 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. <u>Salvation</u> – Children will learn that: 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.</p>	<p><u>Hinduism</u> – Children will learn that: Describe puja and how it shows Hindu faith Make connections with some Hindu beliefs and teachings about aims and duties in life. Describe some ways in which Hindus express their faith through puja, aarti and bhajans. Suggest at least two reasons why being a Hindu is a good thing in Britain today, and two reasons why it might be hard sometimes. Discuss links between the actions of Hindus in helping others and ways in which people of other faiths and beliefs, including pupils themselves, help others. Describe how the life of Gandhi shows Hindu beliefs in action. <u>Universal</u> – Children will learn to: Describe how life is seen as a journey by some people. Think of reasons why some people have rituals to mark important life events. Describe two different Christian celebrations of belonging/initiation. Describe what happen at a Jewish Bar or Bat Mitzvah ceremony. Describe Hindu beliefs about the journey of life and death using key terms such as dharma, karma and moksha. Describe the significance of the Hindu sacred thread ceremony. Describe a wedding ceremony for two different religions. Consider questions about the importance and significance to Christians of different forms of baptism. Suggest reasons why some Christians baptise babies at birth and others have believer’s baptism. Suggest reasons why these ceremonies are significant to Jewish people</p>

	<p>Christians remember and celebrate Jesus' last week, death and resurrection.</p>	
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Year 5 Religious Education

Old Testament	New Testament	Other Faiths
<p><u>God</u> – Children will learn that: 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</p> <p><u>People of God</u> – Children will learn that: 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.</p>	<p><u>Incarnation</u> – Children will learn that: 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> <p><u>Salvation</u> – Children will learn that: 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). 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><u>Judaism</u> – Children will learn to: Make between Jewish practice, teachings from the Torah and their beliefs about God. Make connections between Jewish practice, teachings from the Torah and their beliefs about God. Comment thoughtfully on how the role of women varies within Judaism. I can explain the meaning and significance of Jewish rituals and practices. I can explain the meaning and significance of Jewish rituals and practices. I can explain the meanings behind the symbolic elements of the Seder</p> <p><u>Islam</u> – Children will learn to: Make links between Muslim practice of the five pillars and Muslim beliefs about God Make links between Muslim practice of each of the five pillars and Muslim beliefs about Prophet Muhammad Describe and reflect on how the Qur’an is significant to Muslims.</p>

Year 6 Religious Education

Old Testament	New Testament	Other Faiths
<p><u>Creation</u> – Children will learn that: 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.</p> <p><u>Kingdom of God</u> – Children will learn that: 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. 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.</p>	<p><u>Gospel</u> – Children will learn that: 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> <p><u>Salvation</u> – Children will learn that: 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. 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). to die for others and for their faith.</p>	<p><u>Islam</u> – Children will learn to: Describe and reflect on how other forms of guidance eg Hadith are significant to Muslims Compare, noting similarities and differences, the guidance I use to the guidance used by a Muslim Identify and explain connections between the main functions of the Mosque and Muslim beliefs</p> <p><u>Universal</u> – Children will learn to: Understand different reasons why some buildings are sacred Consider, discuss and weigh up different views about why mosques are important. Consider, discuss and weigh up different views about why Christian sacred buildings are important. Consider, discuss and weigh up different views about why religious art is important. Suggest reasons, quoting religious sources, why Muslims consider charity and generosity important. Notice, list and explain similarities and differences between different sacred buildings. Notice, list and explain similarities and differences between Christian and Muslim sacred buildings. Describe and make connections between examples of religious creativity in Muslim buildings. Describe why mosques matter to the Muslim community. Apply ideas about worship and belief for themselves in a creative activity, using Christian scripture. Apply ideas about generosity from scriptures, Muslim and Christian, to the title question. Suggest reasons why some people may be critical of religious art / architecture, and why some would defend it as important.</p>