

RE Knowledge Progression

Golden Threads – please cross reference Golden Threads Progression Document

Year R			
Understanding Christianity	God The word God is a name. Christians believe God is Creator of the universe. Christians believe God made our wonderful world and so we should look after it.	Incarnation 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.	Salvation 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.
<u>Christianity</u> By the end of year R children will know that Christians believe: Christians believe in God and his son Jesus. Christians believe that God made the world. That Jesus he was born at Christmas, died and came back to life at Easter.		<u>Judaism</u> By the end of year R children will know that Jews believe: There is only 1 God. Jewish people celebrate Shabbat.	
Year 1			
Living Difference	In an age-appropriate way, through a well-made KS1 curriculum that is taught well, children in Year 1 will have encountered, studied and had the opportunity to discern value in relation to two of the golden thread concepts/words of community, belonging, special, love as well as other A concepts/words chosen by the teacher and children themselves (pondering time). At Communicate ... express creatively their response to their own experiences of the concepts/words introduced. At Apply ... recognise their responses relate to events in their own lives. At Inquire and Contextualise ... recognise what has been taught about the concept/word and how they are used in the tradition studied. At Evaluate ... in simple terms children recognise something of the value of these concepts/words in the lives of those living in the traditions studied as well as for their own lives and communities.		
<u>Christianity</u> By the end of year 1 children will know that Christians believe: There is 1 God and that Jesus is his son. That God created the whole world and everything in it. Jesus is a good, kind and a friend. That Jesus died to save and forgive them by giving them a new hope. Their special book is the bible. Key figures: God, Jesus, Mary, Joseph Key celebrations: Christmas, Easter	<u>Judaism</u> By the end of year 1 children will know that Jews believe: There is only 1 God. That God created the whole world and everything in it. That they are God’s chosen people. Their special book is the Torah. Key figures: God, Moses Key celebrations: Passover, Shabbat	<u>Islam</u> By the end of year 1 children will know that Muslims believe: There is 1 God. Their special book is the Qur’an. Key figures: God *Islam is delivered as a light touch where appropriate there may be discrepancies as to when the children study Islam but it will be covered by the end of cycles 1,2 and 3.	<u>Hinduism</u> By the end of Year 1 children will know that Hindus: Have a celebration called Diwali.

Year 2

Living Difference In an age-appropriate way, through a well-made KS1 curriculum that is taught well, children in Year 2 will have encountered, studied and had the opportunity to discern value in relation to at least two golden thread concepts/words of community, belonging, special, love, including those not studied in Year 1, as well as other A concepts/words chosen by the teacher and children themselves (pondering time) and a B concept/word at the end of Year 2.
At Communicate... Express creatively their response to their own experiences of the concepts/words introduced.
At Apply ... recognise (in a different way to Year 1) how their responses relate to events in their own and sometimes other people’s lives.
At Inquire and Contextualise ... simply describe what has been taught about how the concept/word and how it is used in the tradition studied.
At Evaluate ... in simple terms children can discern something of the value of these concepts/words in the lives of those living in the traditions studied as well as for their own lives and communities.

<p>Understanding Christianity</p>	<p>God 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.</p>	<p>Creation and Fall Christians believe that God created the universe. Christians believe 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.</p>	<p>Incarnation 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>Gospel 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>Salvation 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>
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<p><u>Christianity</u> By the end of year 2 children will know that Christians believe: There is 1 God and that Jesus is his son. That God created the whole world and everything in it. Jesus is a good, kind and a friend. That Jesus died to save and forgive them by giving them a new hope. Christians should try to live in a way that pleases him. Their special book is the bible. Key figures: God, Jesus, Mary, Joseph Key celebrations: Christmas, Easter</p>	<p><u>Judaism</u> By the end of year 2 children will know that Jews believe: There is only 1 God. That God created the whole world and everything in it. That on the seventh day he rested. That they are God’s chosen people. Their special book is the Torah. Key figures: God, Moses Key celebrations: Passover, Shabbat</p>	<p><u>Islam</u> By the end of year 2 children will know that Muslims believe: There is 1 God. That he created the whole world and everything in it. Their special book is the Qur’an. Key figures: God *Islam is delivered as a light touch where appropriate there may be discrepancies as to when the children study Islam but it will be covered by the end of cycles 1,2 and 3.</p>	<p><u>Hinduism</u> By the end of Year 2 children will know that Hindus: Have a celebration called Diwali. Celebrate Diwali by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rangoli • Hand henna • Lights
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Year 3 and Year 4

Living Difference In an age-appropriate way, through a well-made lower KS2 curriculum that is taught well, by the end of Year 3 and Year 4 children will have encountered, studied and had the opportunity to discern value in relation to four golden thread concepts/words of community, belonging, special, love, as well as other A concepts/words and some B concepts/words, chosen by the teacher and children themselves (pondering time).
At Communicate ... express creatively as well as describe their response to their own experiences of the concepts/words introduced.
At Apply ... recognise and describe how their responses relate to events in their own and sometimes other people’s lives.
At Inquire and Contextualise ... accurately describe what has been taught about the meanings of concepts/words (taught at the Inquire step). ... accurately describe some variations in ways in which the concept/word is shown in lives of people encountered and studied (taught at the Contextualise step).
At Evaluate ... discern and describe the value of these concepts/words in the lives of those living in the traditions encountered and studied as well as recognising some of the issues this might raise. ... discern possible value for their own lives and communities (not only assessed through summative assessment).

<p>Understanding Christianity</p>	<p>Creation and Fall 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 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.</p>	<p>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 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>God/Incarnation 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>Gospel 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</p>	<p>Salvation 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>Kingdom of God 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. 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,</p>
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		Christians believe that, through Jesus, all people can become the People of God.		in lots of ways, from church worship to social justice.		as the beginning of the Church. Staying connected to Jesus means that the fruit of the Spirit can grow in the lives of Christians.
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<p><u>Christianity</u> By the end of year 4 children will know that Christians believe: There is 1 God and that Jesus is his son. That God created the whole world and everything in it. Humans spoiled their friendship with God (the Fall) and how this means that humans cannot get close to God without God's help. Jesus is a good, kind and a friend. That Jesus died to save and forgive them by giving them a new hope. Christians should try to live in a way that pleases him. That the 10 commandments were given to help Christians to live in a way that pleases God. In the Trinity (father, son and holy Spirit). Their special book is the bible.</p> <p>Key figures: God, Jesus, Mary, Joseph Key celebrations: Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, Last Supper, Holy Week</p>	<p><u>Judaism</u> By the end of year 4 children will know that Jews believe: There is only 1 God. That God created the whole world and everything in it. That on the seventh day he rested. That they are God's chosen people. Their special book is the Torah.</p> <p>Key figures: God, Moses Key celebrations: Passover, Shabbat</p>	<p><u>Islam</u> By the end of year 4 children will know that Muslims believe: There is 1 God. That he created the whole world and everything in it. That there are 5 Pillars in Islam, one of them is Swah and this is fasting. Ummah means community and refers to how all Muslims have a shared language (Arabic) and a responsibility to care for one another. Their special book is the Qur'an.</p> <p>Key figures: God, Mohammed Key celebrations: Ramadan and Eid-ul-Fitr</p> <p>*Islam is delivered as a light touch where appropriate there may be discrepancies as to when the children study Islam but it will be covered by the end of cycles 1,2 and 3.</p>	<p><u>Hinduism</u> By the end of year 4 children will know that Hindus: Have a celebration called Diwali. Celebrate Diwali by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rangoli • Hand henna • Lights <p>Worship many gods and goddesses, with a focus on Ganesh. Follow rituals that include many steps. Worship in a special way and many have a shrine. Are a peaceful people.</p> <p>Key figures: Ghandi and Ganesh</p>
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Year 5 and 6

Living Difference	<p>In an age-appropriate way, through a well-made upper KS2 curriculum that is taught well, through Year 5 and by the end of Year 6 children will have encountered, studied and had the opportunity to discern value in relation to each of the four golden thread concepts/words of community, belonging, special, love, other A and B concepts/words and also some C concepts/words, chosen by the teacher and children themselves (pondering time). Consequently, children can</p> <p>At Communicate ... respond creatively as well as begin to explain their response to their own experiences of the concepts/words introduced.</p> <p>At Apply ... explain some examples of how their responses relate to events in their own and other people's lives.</p> <p>At Inquire and Contextualise... accurately explain meanings of concepts/words in the traditions encountered and studied (taught at the Inquire step). ... accurately explain the way the concepts/words in the traditions encountered and studied impact the lives of those in the traditions with</p>
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	<p>examples (taught at the Contextualise step).</p> <p>At Evaluate ... discern the value of these concepts/words in the lives of those living in the traditions encountered and studied, as well as recognising some of the issues this might raise... discern possible value in the concepts/words for their own lives.</p>					
<p>Understanding Christianity</p>	<p>God 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>Creation and Fall 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. 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>Incarnation 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.</p>	<p>Gospel 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. 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</p>	<p>Salvation 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).</p>	<p>Kingdom of God 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>

				their neighbours, in the local, national and global community.	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.	
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<p><u>Christianity</u> By the end of year 6 children will know that Christians believe: There is 1 God and that Jesus is his son. That God is holy, omnipotent, omniscient and eternal. That getting to know God is like getting to know a person rather than learning information. That Jesus was Jewish. That Jesus is God in the flesh and that he offers a way to heal the damage done by human sin. That God created the whole world and everything in it. They recognise the controversy around the relationship between the accounts of creation in Genesis and contemporary scientific accounts.</p>	<p><u>Judaism</u> By the end of year 6 children will know that Jews believe: There is only 1 God. That God created the whole world and everything in it. That on the seventh day he rested. That they are God's chosen people. Their special book is the Torah. Key figures: God, Moses Key celebrations: Passover, Shabbat</p>	<p><u>Islam</u> By the end of year 6 children will know that Muslims believe: There is 1 God. That he created the whole world and everything in it. That there are 5 Pillars in Islam: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Swah - fasting • The Shahadah - The declaration of faith • Salah - Prayer • Zakah – Almsgiving • Hajj - Pilgrimage to Makkah Ummah means community and refers to how all Muslims have a shared language (Arabic) and a responsibility to care for one another. Their special book is the Qur'an. Key figures: God, Mohammed</p>	<p><u>Hinduism</u> By the end of year 6 children will know that Hindus: Have a celebration called Diwali. Celebrate Diwali by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rangoli • Hand henna • Lights Believe in 1 god who takes many forms these are Ganesh, Shiva, Bruma. Follow rituals that include many steps e.g. do not wear shoes, ring a bell to waken the spirits, offer food and sing a song, light a diva and use incense. Worship in a special way and many have a shrine. Are a peaceful people.</p>
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<p>Humans spoiled their friendship with God (the Fall) and how this means that humans cannot get close to God without God's help. Jesus is a good, kind and a friend. That Jesus died to save and forgive them by giving them a new hope. Christians should try to live in a way that pleases him. That the 10 commandments were given to help Christians to live in a way that pleases God. In the Trinity (father, son and holy Spirit). That death is not the end. This belief gives Christians hope for life with God, starting now and continuing in a new life (heaven). Their special book is the bible.</p> <p>Key figures: God, Jesus, Mary, Joseph Key celebrations: Christmas, Easter, Pentecost, Last Supper, Holy Week, Holy Communion (also called the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist)</p>		<p>Key celebrations: Ramadan and Eid-ul-Fitr recognising that this is the remembrance and celebration of Muhammad having a series of revelations from God. These revelations were delivered by the Angel Jibril or Gabriel over a number of years and form the sacred text of the Qur'an.</p> <p>*Islam is delivered as a light touch where appropriate there may be discrepancies as to when the children study Islam but it will be covered by the end of cycles 1,2 and 3.</p>	<p>Have many special stories including those that involve Rama and Sita, Ravanah. That these stories are a message e.g. in Diwali good wins over evil.</p> <p>Key figures: Ghandi and Ganesh, Rama and Sita</p>
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