



## RE Knowledge Progression Map

Penguins EYFS	Term 1 Creation	Term 2 Old Testament stories Incarnation	Term 3 New Testament stories	Term 4 Salvation	Term 5 World Faith stories	Term 6 World Faith stories
<p><b><i>By the end of EYFS</i></b>, children should know:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The word God is a name.</li> <li>● Christians believe God is the creator of the universe.</li> <li>● Christians believe God made our wonderful world and so we should look after it.</li> </ul>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● The Old Testament is in the beginning of the Bible.</li> <li>● The Old Testament is special to Christian and Jewish people.</li> <li>● Christians believe God came to Earth in human form as Jesus.</li> <li>● Christians believe Jesus came to show that all people are precious and special to God.</li> </ul>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Christians believe Jesus' teachings make people think hard about their lives and show them the right way.</li> <li>● Christians believe Jesus brings good news, including being loved by God, and being forgiven for bad things.</li> <li>● Christians believe Jesus told stories called parables to teach people more about God.</li> <li>● Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he performed miracles.</li> </ul>					

- 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.

- Jewish people believe in one God, who forgives people when they say sorry.
- Jewish stories are written in the Torah.
- Muslim people believe in one God, Allah, who made the world and wants people to care for it.
- Muslim stories are written in the Qur'an.
- Sikh stories come from the Guru Granth Sahib.
- Hindu people believe in one supreme God Brahman in the forms of many gods and goddesses.
- Hindu stories are written in many books.

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Turtles Year 1	Term 1 God	Term 2 Incarnation	Term 3 Gospel	Term 4 Salvation	Term 5 Judaism	Term 6 Judaism
<p><b><i>By the end of Year 1</i></b>, children should know:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christians believe in God, and that they find out about God in the Bible.</li> <li>• Christians believe God is loving, kind, fair and forgiving, and also Lord and King.</li> <li>• Some stories show these Christian beliefs.</li> <li>• Christians worship God and try to live in ways that please him.</li> </ul>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in Bethlehem.</li> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• Christians celebrate Jesus' birth; Advent for Christians is a time of getting ready for Jesus' coming.</li> </ul>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christians believe Jesus brings good news for all people.</li> <li>• For Christians, this good news includes being loved by God, and being forgiven for bad things.</li> <li>• Christians believe Jesus is a friend to the poor and friendless.</li> <li>• Christians believe Jesus' teachings make people think hard about how to live and show them the right way.</li> </ul>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Easter is very important in the 'big story' of the Bible.</li> <li>• Christians believe Jesus rose again, giving people hope of a new life.</li> </ul>					

- Jewish people believe in one God.
- The mezuzah in the home reminds Jewish people about God.
- Shabbat is a holy day of the week for Jewish people.
- How some Jewish people might celebrate Shabbat.
- The Ten Commandments are rules which Jewish people believe they must follow.

- Chanukah is an important Jewish festival, known as the festival of lights.
- Chanukah celebrates the miracle of a small amount of oil lasting for 8 days in the temple's menorah.
- At Chanukah, Jewish people light the menorah, say special prayers and eat fried foods.
- The Synagogue is a special place for Jewish people.

Dolphins Year 2	Term 1 Creation	Term 2 Universal	Term 3 Humanism	Term 4 Salvation	Term 5 Islam	Term 6 Islam
<p><b><i>By the end of Year 2</i></b>, children should know:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● God created the universe.</li> <li>● The Earth and everything in it are important to God.</li> <li>● God has a unique relationship with human beings as their Creator and Sustainer.</li> <li>● Humans should care for the world because it belongs to God.</li> </ul>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Each person is unique and important.</li> <li>● We all have special gifts we can use to benefit others.</li> <li>● Stories from the Bible show ideas of good and bad, right and wrong</li> <li>● Some religions believe that serving others and supporting the poor are important parts of being a religious believer.</li> <li>● Many people have been inspired to care for people because of their religious beliefs.</li> <li>● The golden rule can make life better for everyone and features in many different religions.</li> <li>● The way religious believes treat the world, are influenced by creation stories</li> </ul>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Humanism isn't a religion, but a way of thinking and living.</li> <li>● Humanists do not believe in God or gods and believe you do not need to follow a religion or believe in a God to be happy.</li> <li>● They believe that this is our only life, so it is very important to live a worthwhile, happy life for ourselves and others.</li> <li>● Humanists know the importance of empathy when making decisions about how we should act</li> <li>● The Golden Rule means treating others as you would want to be treated.</li> <li>● Taking care of other living creatures and the natural world is really important to a Humanist.</li> </ul>					

- A Humanist celebrates humanity and the human spirit – intellectual, technological and creative/artistic achievements
- No place of worship – instead Humanists take pleasure in both the natural wonder of the world around us and human creativity.
- Many Humanists have shared moral values – kindness, compassion, fairness, justice, honesty
- Happiness as a worthwhile goal; happiness as more than simple sensory pleasures: the importance of relationships, exploration, and achieving our goals. The time to be happy is now – there is only one life.
- Humanists do not have special festivals; however, many humanists will celebrate cultural occasions.
- Many Humanists mark key moments in people’s lives such as births, weddings, and deaths
- Humanist weddings celebrate two people agreeing to spend the rest of their lives together, making a wedding personal and meaningful to the couple.
- Human relationships are really important, particularly the need for love and support from other people in our lives (particularly given the absence of belief in a god or gods), including the need to offer support as well as accept it.

- 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 again, giving people hope of a new life.

- Muslims believe in God (Allah)
- Muslims follow the example of the Prophet Muhammad
- Muslims do not draw Allah or the Prophet
- A Mosque is a Muslim place of worship
- The Qur'an is the Muslim holy book and it contains the word of God
- The Qur'an teaches Muslims how to behave

- The Minaret and dome are key features on the outside of a mosque
- The minbar and prayer hall are key features on the inside of a mosque
- The Qur'an is placed on a stand and kept covered as it is so important to Muslims
- The Qur'an is a guide to help Muslims live their lives
- One of the Muslim duties is to fast during the month of Ramadan
- The celebration Eid-ul-Fitr marks the end of Ramadan

Seahorses Year 3/4	Term 1 People of God	Term 2 Incarnation	Term 3 Sikhi	Term 4 Sikhi	Term 5 Kingdom of God	Term 6 Humanism
<p><b><i>By the end of cycle A, children should know:</i></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The People of God try to live in the way God wants, following his commands and worshipping him.</li> <li>• They believe he promises to stay with them and Bible stories show how God keeps his promises.</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>					

- Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and 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 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 worship God as Trinity. It is a huge idea to grasp and Christians have created art to help 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.

- Sikhs believe that there is only one God, who they have several names for (Waheguru).
- Sikhs try to put the teachings and examples of the 10 gurus into daily practice by living a good life, treating everyone equally and sharing all they have.
- It is important for Sikh's to belong to a community of believers called the Khalsa.
- Khalsa Sikhs wear 5 articles of faith which remind them of their faith and duty as a Sikh.

- Sikhs can worship at any time or day, at home or in the Gurdwara.
- Sikhs are expected to pray three times a day and mediate and recite words from the holy scriptures.
- Sikh people respect and regard The Guru Granth Sahib as a living Guru.
- The Gurdwara is place that is welcome and open to everyone and is known as the 'doorway to the house of God'.
- All Sikhs are encouraged by their Guru (Guru Granth Sahib) to perform Seva or Selfless Service.
- Vaisakhi is the biggest and most important Sikh festival, where they remember the founding of the Khalsa and the Sikh New Year.

- 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, and rules in their hearts and lives by 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.

- Humanism isn't a religion, but a way of thinking and living.
- Humanists do not believe in God or gods and believe You do not need to follow a religion or believe in a God to be happy.
- They believe that this is our only life, so it is very important to live a worthwhile, happy life for ourselves and others.
- Humanists know the importance of empathy when making decisions about how we should act
- The Golden Rule means treating others as you would want to be treated.
- Taking care of other living creatures and the natural world is really important to a Humanist.
- A Humanist celebrates humanity and the human spirit – intellectual, technological and creative/artistic achievements
- No place of worship – instead Humanists take pleasure in both the natural wonder of the world around us and human creativity.
- Many Humanists have shared moral values – kindness, compassion, fairness, justice, honesty
- Happiness as a worthwhile goal; happiness as more than simple sensory pleasures: the importance of relationships, exploration, and achieving our goals. The time to be happy is now – there is only one life.
- Humanists do not have special festivals; however, many humanists will celebrate cultural occasions.
- Many Humanists mark key moments in people's lives such as births, weddings, and deaths
- Humanist weddings celebrate two people agreeing to spend the rest of their lives together, making a wedding personal and meaningful to the couple.
- Human relationships are really important, particularly the need for love and support from other people in our lives (particularly given the absence of belief in a god or gods), including the need to offer support as well as accept it.

Seahorses Year 3/4	Term 1 Creation	Term 2 Incarnation	Term 3 Gospel	Term 4 Salvation	Term 5 Hindu Dharma	Term 6 Hindu Dharma
<p><b><i>By the end of cycle B, children should know:</i></b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• God the Creator cares for the creation, including human beings.</li> <li>• As human beings are part of God’s good creation, they do best when they listen to God.</li> <li>• 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).</li> <li>• Christians believe God made our wonderful world and so we should look after it.</li> </ul>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.</li> <li>• Christians believe the Father creates: he sends the Son who saves his people: the Son sends the Holy Spirit to his followers.</li> <li>• Jesus, the Son of God, is seen by Christians as revealing what God the Father is like.</li> <li>• Understanding God is challenging: people spend their whole lives learning more and more about God.</li> <li>• Christians believe the Holy Spirit is God’s power at work in the world and in their lives today, enabling them to follow Jesus.</li> </ul>					

- Christians believe Jesus challenges everyone about how to live – he sets the example for loving God and your neighbor, putting others first.
- Jesus shows love and forgiveness to unlikely people.
- Christians try to be like Jesus – they want to know him better and better.
- Christians try to put his teaching and examples into practice in lots of ways, from church worship to social justice.

- 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 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.

- Hinduism' is a way of life rather than a set of beliefs.
- Hindu's believe in one God, but they give names to the different qualities of God.
- Hindu's believe that God is in everything and that he created the world.
- The Mandir is the place of worship for Hindus.
- Hindus can worship at the Mandir or at the shrine in their home.
- Murtis, statues, pictures of deities and the puja tray, including incense, fruit, bells, flowers, candles, are all part of the aarti worship ceremony.
- Hindus believe in the concept of reincarnation – samsara cycle and moksha.

- There are 4 goals or purposes that a Hindu person tries to follow (dharma, artha, kama, moksha).
- Everyone has their own dharma or duties that are associated to their life stage.
- The celebration of Diwali (festival of light) represents the triumph of good and evil through the story of Rama and Sita.

- Hindus believe there are many different ways of seeing and knowing God.
- Most Hindus believe in one ultimate reality, energy or God known as Brahman.
- Deities are forms of this one energy that show qualities of Brahman.
- Ganesha is one Hindu deity.
- For many Hindus, a wedding is a sacred ceremony which includes worship.
- There are special and symbolic words and actions that show the importance of the marriage.
- The Bhagavad Gita (Song of the Lord) is one of the most holy texts of Hindu people.
- Hindus believe that virtues help them become closer to God.

Sharks Year 5/6	Term 1 God	Term 2 Incarnation	Term 3 People of God	Term 4 Salvation	Term 5 Islam	Term 6 Judaism
<p><b><i>By the end of cycle A,</i></b> children should know:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Christians believe God is omnipotent, omniscient and eternal, and that this means God is worth worshipping.</li> <li>• 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 loving, forgiving, and full of grace.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• Christians believe getting to know God is like getting to know a person rather than learning information.</li> </ul>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Jesus was Jewish.</li> <li>• Christians believe Jesus is God in the flesh.</li> <li>• 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.</li> <li>• The Old Testament talks about a 'rescuer' or 'anointed one'- a messiah. Some texts talk about what this 'messiah' would be like.</li> <li>• Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled these expectations, and that he is the Messiah. (Jewish people do not think Jesus is the Messiah).</li> <li>• Christians see Jesus as their Saviour (See Salvation).</li> </ul>					

- The Old Testament pieces together the story of the People of 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 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.
- 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.

- There are five pillars of Islam, they provide a structure for Islamic daily life
- The Shahadah (1st pillar) is the declaration of faith
- Salah (2<sup>nd</sup> pillar) means prayer, most Muslims pray 5 times a day
- Muslims believe there is only one god (Allah)
- Muhammad is the prophet of Allah, Muslims take guidance from his stories

- Jewish people believe in one God and that the Shema prayer gives details of the ways in which Jewish people should live, worship God and pray.
- Jewish people follow the teachings of the Torah. It teaches them how to pray, worship and how to treat others.
- Yom Kippur and Rosh Hashanah are the holiest days for Jewish people, where they ask for forgiveness at the start of their new year.
- Jewish people celebrate Pesach each year to remember God's rescue and faithfulness to the Israelites.
- Tzedakah means 'healing the world' which is an important value in the Jewish faith as they are all challenged to care for the world that God gave them and the people who live upon it.

Sharks Year 5/6	Term 1 Creation	Term 2 Gospel	Term 3 Humanism	Term 4 Green religion	Term 5 Universal	Term 6 Kingdom of God
<p><b><i>By the end of cycle B,</i></b> children should know:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the accounts of creation in Genesis and contemporary scientific accounts</li> <li>• 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?</li> <li>• There are many scientists throughout history and now who are Christians</li> <li>• The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator</li> </ul>					
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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</li> <li>• 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.</li> </ul>					

- Humanism isn't a religion, but a way of thinking and living.
- Humanists do not believe in God or gods and that there is no persuasive evidence for the existence of a god or gods.
- They believe that this is our only life, so it is very important to live a worthwhile, happy life for ourselves and others.
- Humanists value creativity, discovery of new information, the beauty of the world around them, friendship, democracy and equality.
- Humanists believe science is the best method to understand the universe.
- Humanists adapt or change their beliefs when faced with new evidence.
- Atheism is no belief in a god or gods.
- Agnosticism is the belief that we cannot know whether there a god or gods exist.
- You can live a good and happy life without the need for a god or gods.
- Humanists experience spirituality in awe and wonder moments.
- Nature and the world around them is a source of excitement and beauty.
- When a humanist describes something as spiritual, they are not connecting it to a god or gods or the supernatural.

- Some religious believers think the earth belongs to God.
- Many religions contain ideas about caring for the earth- khalifah (Islam), stewardship (Christianity), Bhumi (goddess in Hindu dharma) and Tu B'Shevat (Jewish).
- Caring for the natural world is mentioned in many sacred words and stories.
- Many religions support projects to protect the natural world, such as the Jewish Ecological Coalition, Islamic Relief's tree-planting, the Hindu Bhumi Project, Christian projects such as Eco Church or Operation Noah.

- Expressions of green spirituality can be seen in many different faiths, in works of art, music, drama, prophecy and activist protests or actions.
- In response to ancient wisdom in holy texts, some religious people have become “climate justice activists”.

- People have given their lives to reduce prejudice and hatred.
- Music, film, prayer, art and other forms of expression have been used in struggles against racism.
- Sacred texts carry messages about racial justice.
- Holy scriptures encourage religious people to treat all humans with dignity, respect, equity or love – but this does not always happen.
- Early Christian traditions include important stories about human unity, even though the Christian church has sometimes been complicit in racism.
- Prophet Muhammad taught his followers to set racial difference aside.

- 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 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.