

Religious Education Progression All Saints Church School



	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Key vocab	God, pray, Christian, baptism, nativity, Jesus, celebrate, Christmas, Easter, Lent, Bible	Creation, universe, Bethlehem, worship, advent, Lord, worship, good news, Creator Hindu, Brahma,	Jewish, Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, Sukkot, Hanukkah, menorah, Dreidel, Hebrew, Shabbat, Pesach (Passover), Synagogue, Torah, Seder plate, Mezuzah,	Gospel, Holy Week, Good Friday, Old Testament, Commandments, sin, Trinity, Last Supper, Maundy Thursday, disciple, Pentecost Covenant, Israel, bar mitzvah, bat mitzvah,	Hindu, murti, shrine, puja, Bhagavad Gita, Om, Mandir, karma, prashad, Brahman, deity, devotion, mandir, Church as a 'body', fruit of the spirit,	Freedom, salvation, plague, Pilgrimage, Holy Land, Muslim, Islam, Mosque, Qur'an, five pillars, Mecca, Hajj, Allah, Eid, Ramadan Humanist	Cosmology, evolution, moral, Omnipotent, eternal, proverb, messiah, prophecy, sacrifice, parable, freedom
Core Concept: God 		Christians believe in God and they can 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 (The Lost Son)	Digging Deeper Christians believe in God and they can 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 believe God is Trinity: Father, son and Holy Spirit. Jesus the Son is seen by Christians as revealing what the Father is like. They believe he promises to stay with them and Bible stories show how God keeps his promises. Christians find that understanding God is challenging: people spend their whole lives learning more	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 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		

		Christians worship God and try to live in ways that please him.	(Jonah and the Whale) Christians worship God and try to live in ways that please him.	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.	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.
Core Concept: Creation & The Fall  	<p>The word God is a name.</p> <p>Christians believe God is the creator of the universe.</p> <p>Christians believe God made our wonderful world and so we should look after it</p>	<p>Christians believe God created the universe. The Earth and everything in it are important to God.</p> <p>God has a unique relationship with human beings as their Creator.</p> <p>Humans should thank God for our amazing world.</p>	<p>Digging Deeper</p> <p>Christians believe 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 tells a story (in Genesis 3) about how humans spoiled their friendship with God (sometimes called 'the Fall').</p> <p>This means that humans cannot get close to God without God's help.</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), and offers forgiveness even when they keep on falling short.</p> <p>Christians show that they want to be close to God too, through obedience and worship, which includes saying sorry for falling</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>

<p>Core Concept: People of God</p> 				<p>short.</p> <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. 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>
<p>Core Concept: Incarnation</p> 	<p>Christians believe God came to Earth in human form as Jesus.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus came to show that all people are precious and special to God.</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</p>	<p>Digging Deeper</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</p>	<p>Christians believe Jesus is one of the three persons of the Trinity: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.</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 worship God as Trinity. It is a huge idea to grasp, and</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.</p>

		<p>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>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 have created art to help to 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>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.</p>
<p>Core Concept: Gospel</p> 		<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>Digging Deeper</p> <p>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.</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>Christians believe Jesus challenges people who pretend to be good (hypocrisy) and shows love and forgiveness to unlikely people.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus' life shows what it means to love God (his Father) and love your neighbour.</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.</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>

**Core Concept:
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.

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.

Digging Deeper

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.

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.

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 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
<p>Core Concept: Kingdom of God</p> 				<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>Staying connected to Jesus means that the fruit of the Spirit can grow in the lives of Christians.</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>
World religion focus	Through the study of world festivals e.g. Diwali, Eid.	Hinduism	Judaism	Judaism	Hinduism	Islam Islam, Hinduism and Judaism
AMV Learning Outcomes: Investigation of religious	a. talk about what items and people are	a. talk about what is important to them and to other people with respect for feelings; [Units 3, 4, 6]		a. compare different ideas about God and humanity in the traditions studied; [Units 1, 7, 8]		a. describe and explain different ideas about God with reference to two religions or one religion and a non-

<p>and non-religious worldviews</p>	<p>important to them and to other people;</p> <p>b. show awareness and sensitivity towards their own and others' needs, views and feelings;</p> <p>c. show awareness of how people can care for living beings;</p> <p>d. respect their own and others' ways of life.</p>	<p>b. talk about some things about people, that make people ask questions; [Units 2, 5, 9]</p> <p>c. ask their own questions about God/deity, special people and special occasions; [Units 1, 7, 8]</p> <p>d. provide a good reason for the views they have and the connections they make. [All Units]</p>	<p>b. ask important questions about the practice of faith and compare some different possible answers; [Units 2, 4, 5]</p> <p>c. link their own ideas about how to lead a good life to the teachings of religions and beliefs being studied; [Units 3, 6, 9]</p> <p>d. provide good reasons for the views they have and the connections they make. [All Units]</p>	<p>religious worldview; [Units 7, 8]</p> <p>b. ask important questions about religious experience and life after death and suggest answers that refer to traditions of religion and belief; [Units 1, 2, 4, 5]</p> <p>c. ask important questions about social issues and suggest what might happen depending on different moral choices; [Units 3, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12]</p> <p>d. provide good reasons for the views they have and the connections they make. [All Units]</p>
<p>AMV Learning Outcomes: Knowledge and</p>	<p>a. talk about a story from the religion or</p>	<p>a. recall stories about an inspirational person; [Units 1, 4]</p>	<p>a. describe what believers might learn from the significant texts/writings</p>	<p>a. make links between some texts and symbols from religion and belief and guidance on</p>

<p>understanding of religions or worldviews other than Christianity</p>	<p>worldview being studied;</p> <p>b. talk about the natural world and how care is shown for all living things;</p> <p>c. recognise some items that are connected with important beliefs or practices;</p> <p>d. recall at least one person associated with the life of the religion or worldview being studied.</p>	<p>b. recall key features of an inspirational event, place, ritual or special occasion; [Units 2, 7]</p> <p>c. say how stories in a selected tradition are inspirational for believers; [Units 5, 8]</p> <p>d. say something about how and why followers of this tradition try to help others; [Units 3, 6]</p> <p>e. provide a good reason for the views they have and the connections they make. [All Units]</p>	<p>being studied; [Units 1, 6, 8, 9]</p> <p>b. describe what some of the arts in the tradition being studied might mean to believers; [Units 3, 5, 7]</p> <p>c. describe some of the rules and guidance used by believers and how that might be applied in working with others from different traditions; [Units 10, 11, 12]</p> <p>d. describe the importance of key texts/writings in the tradition being studied and give an example of how they may be used; [Units 10, 11, 12]</p> <p>e. provide good reasons for the views they have and the connections they make. [Units 1, 3, 5-12]</p>	<p>how to live a good life; [Units 1, 3, 6, 9]</p> <p>b. describe and compare how important aspects of a religion or belief are celebrated and remembered by different communities; [Units 10, 11, 12]</p> <p>c. describe and compare different ways of demonstrating a commitment to a tradition of religion and belief; [Units 10, 11, 12]</p> <p>d. describe and compare different ideas from the tradition being studied about the meanings of life and death with reference to key texts; [Units 5, 7, 8]</p> <p>e. provide good reasons for the views they have and the connections they make. [Units 1, 3, 5-12]</p>
---	--	--	--	---