

Understanding Christianity Progression



Core Concepts	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
God	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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; there are some stories that show this. Christians worship God and try to live in ways that please him. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	
Creation		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		<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'). 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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? 	
Fall				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are many scientists through history and now who are Christians. The discoveries of science make 	

			<p>gives them guidelines on good ways to live (such as the Ten Commandments), and offers forgiveness even when they keep on falling short.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians show that they want to be close to God too, through obedience and worship, which includes saying sorry for falling short. 	<p>Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator.</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 - 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 by 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>Incarnation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in Bethlehem. • The Bible points out that his birth showed 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. 	<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 artists 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).
<p>Gospel</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<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 transforms lives now, but also points towards a restored, transformed life in the future (see

				<p>Salvation and Kingdom of God).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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>Salvation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	<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

				<p>continuing in a new life (Heaven).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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>Kingdom of God</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'). • Christians believe Jesus is still alive, and 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"> • 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.

Understanding Christianity Elements Progression



Element	Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
<p>ELEMENT 1: Making sense of the text Developing skills of reading and interpretation; understanding how Christians interpret, handle and use biblical texts; making sense of meanings of texts for Christians.</p>	<p>Recognise that God, Creation, Incarnation and Salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify at least two different types of texts from the Bible; for example, examples of a story, a parable, a gospel account of Jesus' life, and instructions about how to behave. • Tell stories from the Bible and recognise a link with a concept; for example, Creation, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation. • Give clear, simple accounts of what the texts mean to Christians. 	<p>Order at least five key concepts within a timeline of the Bible's 'big story'.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List two distinguishing features of at least three different types of biblical text, for example, Gospel, parable, letter. • Make clear links between biblical texts and the key concepts studied. • Offer suggestions about what texts might mean, and give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians. 	<p>Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining the place within it of the core concepts studied.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify at least five different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately. • Explain connections between biblical texts and the key concepts studied, using theological terms. • Taking account of the context(s), suggest meanings for biblical texts studied, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret biblical texts, showing awareness of different interpretations.
<p>ELEMENT 2: Understanding the impact Examining ways in which Christians respond to biblical texts and teachings, and how they put their beliefs into action in diverse ways within the Christian community and in the world.</p>	<p>Give at least three examples of ways in which Christians use Bible concepts, stories and texts to guide their beliefs, in their individual lives and in their church communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give at least three examples of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in church worship. 	<p>Make simple links between Bible texts and concepts studied and how Christians live in their whole lives and in their church communities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how Christians show their beliefs in worship and in the way they live. 	<p>Make clear connections between Bible texts and concepts studied with what Christians believe, how Christians worship and how Christians behave in their whole lives, their church communities, and in the wider world.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways, for example in different denominations.
<p>ELEMENT 3: Making connections Evaluating, reflecting on and connecting the texts and concepts studied, and discerning possible connections between these and pupils' own lives and ways of understanding the world.</p>	<p>Think, talk and ask questions about whether the text has something to say to them, exploring different ideas.</p>	<p>Raise questions and suggest answers about how far the big ideas explored in the Bible and the concepts studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make links between some of the stories and teachings in the Bible and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly. 	<p>Identify ideas arising from their study of texts and concepts, and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weigh up how biblical ideas, teachings or beliefs relate to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the world today, developing insights of their own.

RE Attainment Progression (C&W)



A. Know about and understand a range of religions and worldviews.		B. Express ideas and insights about the nature, significance and impact of religions and worldviews.		C. Gain and deploy the skills needed to engage seriously with religions and worldviews	
<u>End of Key Stage 1</u>			<u>End of Key Stage 2</u>		
A1. Recall and name different beliefs and practices, including festivals, worship, rituals and ways of life, in order to find out about the meanings behind them.	B1. Ask and respond to questions about what individuals and communities do, and why, so that pupils can identify what difference belonging to a community might make.	C1. Explore questions about belonging, meaning and truth so that they can express their own ideas and opinions in response using words, music, art or poetry.	A1. Describe and make connections between different features of the religions and worldviews they study, discovering more about celebrations, worship, pilgrimages and the rituals which mark important points in life, in order to reflect on their significance.	B1. Observe and understand varied examples of religions and worldviews so that they can explain, with reasons, their meanings and significance to individuals and communities.	C1. Discuss and present thoughtfully their own and others' views on challenging questions about belonging, meaning, purpose and truth, applying ideas of their own in different forms including (eg.) reasoning, music, art and poetry.
A2. Retell and suggest meanings to some religious and moral stories, exploring and discussing sacred writings and sources of wisdom and recognising the traditions from which they come.	B2. Observe and recount different ways of expressing identity and belonging, responding sensitively for themselves.	C2. Find out about and respond with ideas to examples of co-operation between people who are different.	A2. Describe and understand links between stories and other aspects of the communities they are investigating, responding thoughtfully to a range of sources of wisdom and to beliefs and teachings that arise from them in different communities.	B2. Understand the challenges of commitment to a community of faith or belief, suggesting why belonging to a community may be valuable, both in the diverse communities being studied and in their own lives.	C2. Consider and apply ideas about ways in which diverse communities can live together for the wellbeing of all, responding thoughtfully to ideas about community, values and respect.
A3. Recognise some different symbols and actions which express a community's way of life, appreciating some similarities between communities.	B3. Notice and respond sensitively to some similarities between different religions and worldviews.	C3. Find out about questions of right and wrong and begin to express their ideas and opinions in response.	A3. Explore and describe a range of beliefs, symbols and actions so that they can understand different ways of life and ways of expressing meaning.	B3. Observe and consider different dimensions of religion, so that they can explore and show understanding of similarities and differences within and between different religions and worldviews.	C3. Discuss and apply their own and others' ideas about ethical questions, including ideas about what is right and wrong, and what is just and fair, and express their own ideas clearly in response.

RE Progression



EYFS	Key Stage 1	Lower Key stage 2	Upper Key stage 2
Children will encounter Christianity and other faiths, as part of their growing understanding of self, their community and their place within it.	Pupils will gain an understanding of all the six principal religions and recognise that many people hold secular (non-religious) views. Particular focus should be given to Christianity and two other religions Islam and Judaism. Pupils should develop an understanding of the role of religion in encouraging forgiveness, bridge building and reconciliation.	Pupils will develop a deeper understanding of all the six principal religions and appreciate that many people hold secular (non-religious) views. Pupils might also look at religious groups and individuals who work to foster good moral behaviour and what it means to be 'good'. Focus is given to Christianity, Islam and Hinduism.	Pupils will develop a deeper understanding of all the six principal religions and appreciate that many people hold secular (non-religious) views. Pupils might also look at religious groups and individuals who work to foster good moral behaviour and what it means to be 'good'. Focus is given to Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Humanism.

		Term	Core concept	Knowledge building blocks
EYFS	Autumn 1		God/Creation Why is the words God so important to Christians?	The words God is a name Christians believe God is the creator of the universe Christians believe God made our world and so we should look after it.
	Autumn 2		Incarnation Why do Christians perform nativity plays at Christmas?	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.
	Spring		Salvation F3 Why do Christians put a cross in an Easter garden?	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 other.
	Summer 1		Which places are special and why? (C&W F3) Expressing	Pupils can talk about somewhere that is special to themselves, saying why Be aware that some religious people have places which have special meaning for them Talk about the things that are special and valued in a place of worship Identify some significant features of sacred places Recognise a place of worship Get to know and use appropriate words to talk about their thoughts and feelings when visiting a church.
	Summer 2		Where do we belong? (C&W F5) Living	Re-tell religious stories making connections with personal experiences Share and record occasions when things have happened in their lives that made them feel special Recall simply what happens at a traditional Christian infant baptism and dedication Additional opportunity if you have children from religions other than Christianity in your setting Recall simply what happens when a baby is welcomed into a religion other than Christianity.

	Term	Core concept	Knowledge building blocks
Key Stage 1 Cycle A	Autumn 1	God 1.1 What do Christians believe God is like?	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.
	Autumn 2	Incarnation 1.3 Why does Christmas matter to Christians? (CL) Hanukah	Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in Bethlehem. 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.
	Spring 1	Gospel 1.4 What is the Good News Jesus brings?	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.
	Spring 2	Salvation 1.5 Why does Easter matter to Christians? DD	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.
	Summer 1	C&W 1.2 Who is a Muslim and what do they believe? Believing	Talk about some simple ideas about Muslim beliefs about God, making links with some of the 99 Names of Allah (A1). Re-tell a story about the life of the Prophet Muhammad (A2). Recognise some objects used by Muslims and suggest why they are important (A2). Identify some ways Muslims mark Ramadan and celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr and how this might make them feel (B1).
	Summer 2	C&W 1.5 What makes some places scared? Expressing	Identify special objects and symbols found in a place where people worship and be able to say something about what they mean and how they are used (A3). Talk about ways in which stories, objects, symbols and actions used in churches, mosques and/or synagogues show what people believe (B2). Describe some of the ways in which people use music in worship, and talk about how different kinds of music makes them feel (C1). Ask good questions during a school visit about what happens in a church, synagogue or mosque (B1).

	Term	Core concept	Knowledge building blocks
Key Stage 1 Cycle B	Autumn 1	God 1.1 What do Christians believe God is like? DD	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.
	Autumn 2	Incarnation 1.3 Why does Christmas matter to Christians? DD	Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in Bethlehem. 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.
	Spring 1	Creation 1.3 Who made the world?	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.
	Spring 2	Salvation 1.5 Why does Easter matter to Christians? Jewish Passover	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.
	Summer 1	C&W 1.3 Who is Jewish and what do they believe?	Talk about how the mezuzah in the home reminds Jewish people about God (A3). Talk about how Shabbat is a special day of the week for Jewish people, and give some examples of what they might do to celebrate Shabbat (B1). Re-tell a story that shows what Jewish people at the festivals of Sukkot, Chanukah or Pesach might think about God, suggesting what it means (A2). Ask some questions about believing in God and offer some ideas of their own (C1).
	Summer 2	C&W 1.4 What can learn from sacred books? Bible and Torah	Recognise that sacred texts contain stories which are special to many people and should be treated with respect (B3). Re-tell stories from the Christian Bible and stories from another faith; suggest the meaning of these stories (A2). Ask and suggest answers to questions arising from stories Jesus told and from another religion (C1). Talk about issues of good and bad, right and wrong arising from the stories (C3).

	Term	Core concept	Knowledge building blocks
Lower Key Stage 1 Cycle A	Autumn 1	Creation 2a.1 What do Christians learn from the creation story?	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</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. Christians show that they want to be close to God too, through obedience and worship, which includes saying sorry for falling short.</p>
	Autumn 2	Incarnation/ God 2a.3 What is the trinity? (CL)	<p>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 artists 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>
	Spring 1	People of God 2a.2 What is God like to follow?	<p>The Old Testament tells the story of a particular group of people, the children of Israel - 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>
	Spring 2	Salvation 2a.5 Why do Christians call the day Jesus dies Good Friday? (CL)	<p>Christians see Holy Week as the culmination of Jesus' earthly life, leading to his death and resurrection.</p> <p>The various events of Holy Week, such as the Last Supper, were important in showing the disciples what Jesus came to earth to do.</p> <p>Christians today trust that Jesus really did rise from the dead, and so is still alive today.</p> <p>Christians remember and celebrate Jesus' last week, death and resurrection.</p>
	Summer 1	C&W L2.1 What do Muslims believe about God?	<p>Describe some of the ways in which Christians Hindus and/or Muslims describe God (A1).</p> <p>Ask questions and suggest some of their own responses to ideas about God (C1).</p> <p>Suggest why having a faith or belief in something can be hard (B2).</p> <p>Identify how and say why it makes a difference in people's lives to believe in God (B1).</p>

Summer 2	<p>Kingdom of God 2a.6 When Jesus left what was the impact of Pentecost?</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, and 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>
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	Term	Core concept	Knowledge building blocks
Lower Key Stage 2 Cycle B	Autumn 1	<p>Gospel 2a.4 What kind of world did Jesus want?</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>
	Autumn 2	<p>God/Incarnation 2a.3 What is the trinity? (DD)</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 artists 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>
	Spring 1	<p>C&W L2.4 Why do people pray? (Christians and Muslims)</p>	<p>Describe the practice of prayer in the religions studied (A2).</p> <p>Make connections between what people believe about prayer and what they do when they pray (A3).</p> <p>Describe ways in which prayer can comfort and challenge believers (B2).</p> <p>Describe and comment on similarities and differences between how Christians, Muslims and Hindus pray (B3)</p>
	Spring 2	<p>Salvation 2a.5 Why do Christians call the day Jesus dies Good Friday? (DD)</p>	<p>Christians see Holy Week as the culmination of Jesus' earthly life, leading to his death and resurrection.</p> <p>The various events of Holy Week, such as the Last Supper, were important in showing the disciples what Jesus came to earth to do.</p> <p>Christians today trust that Jesus really did rise from the dead, and so is still alive today.</p> <p>Christians remember and celebrate Jesus' last week, death and resurrection.</p>

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Summer 1</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">C&W L2.8 What does it mean to be Hindu in Britain today?</p>	<p>Describe some examples of what Hindus do to show their faith, and make connections with some Hindu beliefs and teachings about aims and duties in life (A1).</p> <p>Describe some ways in which Hindus express their faith through puja, aarti and bhajans (A2).</p> <p>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 (B2).</p> <p>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 (C2).</p>
<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg);">Summer 2</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">C&W L.9 What can we learn from religions about deciding what is right from wrong?</p>	<p>Give examples of rules for living from religions and suggest ways in which they might help believers with difficult decisions (B1).</p> <p>Make connections between stories of temptation and why people can find it difficult to be good (A2).</p> <p>Give examples of ways in which some inspirational people have been guided by their religion (B1).</p> <p>Discuss their own and others' ideas about how people decide right and wrong (C3)</p>

	Term	Core concept	Knowledge building blocks
Upper Key Stage 2 Cycle A	Autumn 1	God 2b.1 What does it mean if God is loving and Holy?	<p>Christians believe God is omnipotent, omniscient and eternal, and that this means God is worth worshipping.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Christians believe God loves people so much that Jesus was born, lived, was crucified and rose again to show God's love.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Christians believe getting to know God is like getting to know a person rather than learning information.</p>
	Autumn 2	Incarnation 2b.4 Was Jesus the Messiah? (CL)	<p>Jesus was Jewish.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Old Testament talks about a 'rescuer' or anointed one' – a messiah. 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 (see Salvation).</p>
	Spring 1	People of God 2b.3 How can following God bring freedom and justice?	<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 by 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>
	Spring 2	Salvation 2b.6 What did Jesus do to save human beings?	<p>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.</p> <p>The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection.</p> <p>The New Testament says that Jesus' death was somehow 'for us'.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through the service of Holy Communion (also called the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist or the Mass)</p>

	Summer 1	C&W U2.6 What does it mean to be Muslim in Britain today?	<p>Make connections between Muslim practice of the Five Pillars and their beliefs about God and the Prophet Muhammad (A2).</p> <p>Describe and reflect on the significance of the Holy Qur'an to Muslims (B1).</p> <p>Describe the forms of guidance a Muslim uses and compare them to forms of guidance experienced by the pupils (A2).</p> <p>Make connections between the key functions of the mosque and the beliefs of Muslims (A1)</p>
	Summer 2	Gospel 2b.5 What would Jesus do?	<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 transforms lives now, but also points towards a restored, transformed life in the future (see Salvation and Kingdom of God).</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>

	Term	Core concept	Knowledge building blocks
Upper Key Stage 2 Cycle B	Autumn 1	Creation 2b.2 Creation and science: Conflicting or complementary?	<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 through history, and now, who are Christians.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator.
	Autumn 2	Incarnation 2b.4 Was Jesus the Messiah? (DD)	<p>Jesus was Jewish.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The Old Testament talks about a 'rescuer' or anointed one' – a messiah. 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 (see Salvation).</p>

Spring 1	<p>C&W U2:5 Is it better to express your religion in arts and architecture or charity and generosity? Humanists</p>	<p>Describe and make connections between examples of religious creativity (buildings and art) (A1). Show understanding of the value of sacred buildings and art (B3). Suggest reasons why some believers see generosity and charity as more important than buildings and art (B2). Apply ideas about values and from scriptures to the title question (C2)</p>
Spring 2	<p>Salvation 2b.7 What difference does the resurrection make to Christians?</p>	<p>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.</p>
Summer 1	<p>C&W U2.8 What difference does it make to believe in Ahimsa, Grace and Ummah?</p>	<p>Make connections between beliefs and behaviour in different religions (A1). Outline the challenges of being a Hindu, Christian or Muslim in Britain today (B2). Make connections between belief in ahimsa, grace and Ummah, teachings and sources of wisdom in the three religions (A1). Consider similarities and differences between beliefs and behaviour in different faiths (B3)</p>
Summer 2	<p>Kingdom of God 2b.8 What kind of King is Jesus?</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. 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>