



Over St. John's CE Primary School
 'Let your light shine before others.' Matthew 5:16
Progression of Knowledge and Skills in Religious Education

Skills	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Beliefs and Teachings Sources of Wisdom	Talk about a religious story.	Retell a religious (e.g. Christian, Jewish etc) story and talk about it	Retell a religious story and suggest meanings to some religious and moral stories.	Describe what a believer might learn from a religious story/sacred text. Reflect and respond thoughtfully.	Suggest some links between the beliefs (teachings, sources, etc) of the different religions studied and show how they are connected to believers' lives.	Make links between the beliefs (teachings, sources, etc) of the different religions studied and show how they are connected to believers' lives.	Describe and make connections between different features of the religions and worldviews we have studied. talk about celebrations, worship, pilgrimages and rituals which mark important points in life and reflect on ideas.
Ways of Living	Talk about some belonging ceremonies. (eg Christening, marriage)	Begin to recall and name different beliefs and practices, including festival, worship rituals and ways of life.	Recall and name different beliefs and practices, including festivals, worship, rituals and ways of life, and find out about the meanings behind them.	Consider an aspect of a religion and show differences and similarities to other religions or worldviews.	Describe and begin to make connections between different features of the religions and worldviews we have studied. I can talk about celebrations, worship.	Use the correct religious vocabulary to describe and compare what practices and experiences may be involved in belonging to different religious groups.	Explain the religions and worldviews which I encounter clearly, reasonably and coherently. Observe and understand varied examples of religions and worldviews and explain, with reasons, their meanings and significance to individuals and communities.
Ways of Expressing Meaning	Talk about a religious symbol. (eg star at Christmas)	Recognise some religious symbols and words.	Begin to suggest meanings in religious symbols, language and stories.	Suggest meanings in and begin to make links between religious symbols, language and stories and the beliefs or ideas that underlie them.	Make links between religious symbols, language and stories and use religious vocabulary to describe some of the different ways of life and ways of expressing meaning.	Verbalise and/or express their own thoughts about belief, ways of living and expressing meaning and begin to show understanding of the similarities and differences ways of expressing meaning within and between religions.	Explore and describe coherently a range of beliefs, symbols and actions in varied examples of religion and worldviews so that I can understand different ways of life and ways of expressing meaning.
Belonging and Identity	Talk about their family.	I can talk about my own experiences and can link these to the communities to which I belong.	Begin to explore and to ask questions about belonging to different faith communities.	Begin to explore and discuss why belonging and community are important to followers.	Explore and discuss why belonging and community are important to followers.	Discuss why worshippers choose to attend a particular place of worship and what it means to belong.	Consider the challenges and impact of belonging to a religion today with reference to our own and other people's views on human nature and society, supporting those views with reasons and examples.
Values and Commitments	Say why their family is important to them.	Think about what is important to them and to other people.	Begin to express their ideas and opinions and to recognise there could be more than one answer.	Begin to understand the values and commitments different people from different religions and worldviews may hold.	Understand and discuss the values and commitments different people from different religions and worldviews may hold.	Make informed responses to people's values and commitments (including religious ones) in the light of their learning.	Apply and express their own and others' ideas about ethical questions, including ideas about what is right and wrong and what is just and fair.
Ultimate Question	Begin to ask simple questions about their learning.	Continue to ask questions about their learning and begin to identify things they find interesting or puzzling, in religious materials studied.	Realise that some questions that cause people to wonder are difficult to answer.	Compare their own and other people's ideas about questions that are difficult to answer.	Begin to give more detailed responses to difficult questions that are asked.	Make informed responses to questions of meaning and purpose in the light of their learning.	Express their views on some fundamental questions of identity, meaning, purpose and morality related to Christianity and other faiths.

Knowledge	Hatchmere	Sandymere	Delamere	Oakmere	Linmere	Blakemere
Christianity		What does it mean to belong? Christians believe people are special because they are all different, unique... I belong in lots of ways (family, school, clubs...). I know two Christian symbols – the cross and the baptismal candle. I know what happens when a baby is baptised in church. I know that Jesus was baptised in the River Jordan by John the Baptist. I know how adults are baptised in some churches by total immersion. <u>Vocabulary</u> God, Bible, baptism, holy spirit, baptismal candle, John the Baptist Why is Christmas celebrated by Christians? How will it be celebrated by our local church? That a precious gift is ‘the best present ever’ and Jesus was a precious gift to Christians. Angel Gabriel told Mary she would have a son and angels told the shepherds about the birth of Jesus. The wise men brought gold, frankincense and myrrh to Jesus. Jesus is important to Christians because he is their saviour and brought peace and joy. The advent wreath has 4 candles. One is lit each Sunday before Christmas. I know some characters in the nativity – Jesus, Mary, Joseph, angels, shepherds, wise men. <u>Vocabulary</u> Christmas, incarnation, good news, saviour, holy book, advent	Why is the Bible a Special Book for Christians? I know that Christians try to live by the Bible to respect God and share his word. I know that the Bible is made up of lots of books and they are in 2 sections – the Old Testament and the New Testament. I know that there are lots of words of wisdom in the Bible such as don’t try to get your own back on someone who upsets you. I know that the story of David and Goliath teaches Christians to have courage and stand up for what is right. I know that the story of the stilling of the storm teaches Christians to have courage even in scary times. I know that there are prayers in the Bible and one of them is The Lord’s Prayer (Our Father). <u>Vocabulary</u> Bible, Old Testament, New Testament, The Lord’s Prayer, wisdom Who was Jesus, why did he teach through stories and why is he important to Christians today? I know that at the feeding of the 5000, Jesus performed a miracle – he fed 5000 people with a little boy’s 5 loaves and 2 fish and there was still lots left over. I know that the Parable of the Lost Sheep teaches Christians that God really loves them and will do anything to find them if they stray from God. I know that the Parable of the Good Samaritan shows that Christians show love to everybody, even if they are different or thought of as an enemy. I know that the Parable of the Two Builders teaches Christians about building a strong and stable life by following God's word and teachings,	Year A What is my point of view about God and why do people have faith? I know what I think about God. I know what Christians believe about God such as: There is one God; Jesus is the son of God; Christians believe in the Trinity, 3 in 1, God, Father and Holy Spirit; God is a Creator. I know about symbols linked to the Trinity such as a circle for God, the hand for God the Son, and a dove for the Holy Spirit. I know that the philosopher Blaise Pascal thought that you can’t prove whether God exists or not so therefore it is better to ‘bet’ that God exists as this could benefit you more than believing that God doesn’t exist. I know an example of how Abraham believed in God such as leaving his home as an old man to go to an unknown land because God asked him to. <u>Vocabulary</u> Trinity, Christian symbols, God, philosopher What do Christians think about incarnation at Christmas? What is the Trinity? I know the nativity story using the word incarnation. I know the symbols on a Christingle: the orange represents the world; the red ribbon is Jesus’ blood; the sweets or dried fruits are all of God’s creations; the lit candle shows Jesus is the light of the world. Incarnation means that God became a human when Jesus was born and Christians around the world celebrate this at Christmas. Some Christmas carols sing about the incarnation (e.g. O Come, o come Emmanuel, Gaudete, Once in Royal David’s, Hark the Herald).	Year A What do I think about Jesus and how is he portrayed in art from around the world? Why is the cross important to Christians? We don’t know what Jesus looked like as there were no pictures of him until after his death, so Christians personally identify with him by representing him in pictures looking like themselves. Some of the things that the Gospels tell us about Jesus as a person are: ‘he is popular with the people,’ ‘he is turning the people against the government,’ ‘he says he is a king,’ ‘the prophet from Nazareth in Galilee.’ Jesus described Himself as: the Bread of Life; the Light of the World; the Good Shepherd. I know how this inspires art (of my teachers choosing). The cross is an important symbol for Christians because it shows Jesus made the ultimate sacrifice in dying on the cross but it was to save others and He promised salvation through His resurrection. El Salvador crosses are brightly coloured to show how hopeful the people are for a brighter and peaceful future for the country. We might see the sun, flowers, children, angels... reminders of good things in life. <u>Vocabulary</u> resurrection, saviour, trinity, salvation, Light of the World, Bread of Life, Good Shepherd, crucifixion, Good News What does Christian art teach people about the Trinity? I know that Christians believe in one God who is three persons: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.	Year A Are Humanist and Christian ideas about science conflicting or complementary? Does the Big Bang Theory disprove the Genesis account on Creation? I know the Biblical version of the creation story in Genesis – everything was created by God in six days and he rested on the seventh. Humanists look to the scientific theory of how the world began, which is the Big Bang and I can spot some differences to the Christian version. Christians believe Genesis in different ways (e.g. it shows exactly how the world began - creationist, it doesn’t show how the world began but it gives us a sense of how powerful God is – theistic scientist). I know of the work and beliefs of Dr Jennifer Wiseman. Humanists have no belief in an afterlife and so focus on seeking happiness in this life. Most Christians strongly believe that death is not the end. The soul is immortal and there is the possibility of life after death. I know what I think happens when someone dies. <u>Vocabulary</u> Genesis, evolution, afterlife, reincarnation, Big Bang How do different Christians describe God? I know that Christians use many words to describe God, including Creator, Shepherd and Father. I know that Christians believe God is omniscient, which means God knows everything. I know that Christians believe God is omnipotent, which means God is all-powerful.

			just like building a house on solid rock. I know that Jesus’ death and resurrection is part of a bigger plan for Christians to help them fix their broken friendship with God. <u>Vocabulary</u> Disciples, miracle, parable, Christian, resurrection, Easter	I know of some important Bible reading for Christians at Christmas (<i>chosen during teaching</i>). <u>Vocabulary</u> Trinity, Light of the World, Messiah, Emmanuel, symbol How do people worship in a ...? (church, Mosque, Synagogue, mandir) I know people go to a Christian church for reasons such as: to praise God together as a group, to build friendships with other Christians (called fellowship) and to learn from the Bible together. Worship generally has set times. I know about things that happen in a Hindu Mandir such as: worship, birth, wedding and death ceremonies, it is also a place where visitors can go and discuss and strengthen their faith, take part in meditation classes and yoga. Worship can take place at any time. I know that in a Jewish synagogue for worship on shabbat. Jewish people may also study at the synagogue. Many synagogues are also community centres where local Jewish people can meet and take part in different activities and events. I know that Muslims go to a mosque to pray. Services are held every day but the most important is on a Friday. I know that in a Sikh Gurdwara, morning service begins with singing a hymn and there is also a sermon. Prayers are said, then there are readings from the Guru Granth Sahib Ji. Food is offered to everyone so people can eat and spend time together. <u>Vocabulary</u> Puja, shabbat, hymn, sermon Why do Christians believe Jesus rescued people? Jesus rescued Zacchaeus and the 10 lepers. Jesus told Zacchaeus; ‘Salvation has come to your house today’, meaning he had been rescued.	I know that the Holy Spirit is part of the Trinity and helps, guides and comforts Christians. I know that Christians use symbols in art to help explain their beliefs about God. I know that an icon is a religious picture that helps people think about God and the Trinity. I know that the three figures in Rublev’s icon represent the Father, Son and Holy Spirit. I know that a trefoil and a triangle are used to represent the Trinity because they show three parts joined together as one. I know that Christian art can help people understand and reflect on the Trinity. <u>Vocabulary</u> Trinity, trefoil, godhead, celtic cross What are some of the differences and similarities within Christianity locally and globally? What can we learn from Christian religious buildings and music? I know that Christians belong to different denominations and worship in different ways. I know that a church is a place of worship and community for Christians. I know that Christians around the world are united through faith in Jesus. I know that Communion (Eucharist) is a special service where Christians remember Jesus and the Last Supper. I know that Easter celebrates the death and resurrection of Jesus. I know that Christians around the world celebrate Easter in different ways. I know that churches contain artefacts and artwork which help Christians learn about Jesus and their faith. <u>Vocabulary</u> Christianity, church, community, koinonia, resurrection	I know that Christians believe God is omnipresent, which means God is present everywhere. I know that Christians use the Bible to help them understand what God is like. I know that these beliefs about God influence how Christians live their lives. I know that Christians may have different ideas about difficult questions raised by these beliefs. <u>Vocabulary</u> omniscient, omnipotent, omnipresent, shepherd, saviour, Holy Spirit Year B Which beliefs do we find hard to understand in Christianity? I know that sin is when we do something that would not please God or would hurt others. I know that forgiveness is when we stop being angry or upset with someone who has hurt us and move on. It can help us to feel better. I know that in a church, the cross represents forgiveness, salvation and sacrifice. I know that Christians around the world celebrate Christmas and Easter in different ways such as in Africa from Maundy Thursday to Easter Sunday, churches are adorned with butterflies, flowers and bright colours. In Ethiopia, the night before Easter, Christians have a vigil that begins somberly; but when morning comes, dancing and music break out! <u>Vocabulary</u> Incarnation, sacrifice, rescue, salvation, Messiah, Trinity, Saviour, Emmanuel What evidence is there for the resurrection? I know that two of Jesus friends saw him on the ‘Road to Emmaus’ but didn’t realise it was him. Later, when they had supper with him – they realised but he vanished!
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			Jesus helped him to say sorry and change his mind about how to live. He then took actions to change his lifestyle - repentance. Christians believe Jesus might rescue people today e.g. peace through prayer; possibly forgiveness from sin (feeling bad when doing something wrong); love (knowing you are loved by God.) <u>Vocabulary</u> repentance, salvation Why do Christians call the day Jesus died ‘Good Friday’? Maundy Thursday is the Thursday before Easter Sunday. Christians hold special communion services to remember the last supper Jesus took with his disciples on the night he was betrayed. Good Friday marks the day on which Jesus died by being crucified on a cross. Some Christians believe that through the death of Jesus, people are saved from sin and forgiven by God. By having faith and following Jesus, they are rescued/saved from sin, loss, harm, despair. <u>Vocabulary</u> Good Friday, Last Supper, Maundy Thursday, repentance Year B How can the Bible help a Christian with their way of life? I know that the Bible is an ancient sacred text that was written over a long period of time by lots of people. I know 4 of the people that wrote a book each: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. There are 66 books altogether in the Bible. The Bible was first written in Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek over hundreds of years. There are different kinds of Bibles according to when it was published and who was meant to read it. The Bible is like a guidebook for Christians, showing them how God wants them to live their life.	Year B How and why do Christians worship? What are the benefits for believers? I know that there are many different ways to worship such as prayer, singing, dancing, taking part in a service, reading sacred text, following teaching and it can be done on your own, in groups or part of a congregation. I know that the purpose of prayer is to talk to God. It's a way to tell God what's on your mind, whether you're happy, sad, scared, or just want to say thank you. <i>I know that Quakers</i> hold meetings, rather than services, in <i>meeting houses</i>. They last about an hour and have no set hymns, prayers or sermons. There is no leader and the chairs are usually arranged in a circle. Quakers spend most of the meeting in silence, but if someone wishes to stand up and speak, they are free to do so as part of this informal worship. I know that a Christian adult can make a commitment to their belief and church community by being confirmed or through an adult believer's baptism. I know that the Kingdom of God started small, with Jesus and his disciples, and grew to have lots of followers, spreading across the world. The parable of the mustard seed, shows how something small and seemingly insignificant, like God's Kingdom, can grow into something large and impactful. <u>Vocabulary</u> Kingdom of God, worship, parable, Quakers, confirmation Why do Christians want to share the world's resources? Christians understand that the God made the world and as a result they need to steward the resources well. Biblical passages encourage Christians to share the resources of the world they live in e.g. Psalm 8. Ideas that we use today to help us look after and share the world's	I know that there may be different perspectives on the same story. I know that the ‘Road to Emmaus’ story teaches Christians that Jesus is with us even when we don't recognise Him, especially during sad or confusing times. I know that there is evidence for and against the resurrection happening for example: For Mary and women went to the empty tomb and the stone was rolled away and body gone but Roman guards were guarding the tomb and they didn't see anything so no one stole the body; Lots of other people saw him alive on many occasions; eg Emmaus and over the next 40 days; Jesus said he would rise again from the dead (Mark 8:31). Against It's impossible to be dead for 3 days and then be alive; All the witnesses were people who believed in Jesus; No photographic evidence to suggest it was true; It is possible Jesus didn't really die, he recovered in the tomb and escaped. <u>Vocabulary</u> resurrection, evidence
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				The Gospels are important to Christians as they contain many stories about the life of Jesus, how churches were set up and Christianity spread. <u>Vocabulary</u> Scripture, testament, Gospel, chapter and verse What can I learn from Christian art about Christian beliefs about Easter, Salvation and the Trinity? I know that Christians believe salvation is when they make things right with God and can live with Him forever. I know that Christians reflect on art during worship. One way of doing this is by using the Stations of the Cross. They are prayers and reflections based on art which tell the story of Jesus’ suffering and death during Lent (the 40 days leading to Easter). Each station represents a significant event. Often when praying the Stations of the Cross, worshippers move from one station to the next, reflecting at each station. I know that believing in the resurrection (when Jesus rose again after death) is very important to Christians. It shows Jesus defeated death and there is life after death and for Christians who have faith in him, can also have life after death. <u>Vocabulary</u> Saviour, incarnation, Trinity, Light of the World, Emmanuel, Messiah How do Christians use symbols to explain what God is like? I know that Christians describe God in lots of different ways. Some of these ways are: creator, sustainer, father and judge. I know that Christians believe that there is one God in three persons – God the Father, God the Son, God the Holy Spirit. This is called the Trinity. I know that Christians can use symbols to help them think about and describe God, such as: • rock;	resources such as recycling; eco-friendly; green; eco community; global warming. Mucknell Abbey and Compassion UK are examples of two different approaches taken to the share the world’s resources. <u>Vocabulary</u> eco-friendly, global warming, solar energy, steward, sustainable	
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				• judge • shepherd • king • dove • anchor I know that Christians see God as ‘three equal persons in one person’ – God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit. <u>Vocabulary</u> sustainer, symbol, trinity, Holy Spirit		
Islam		What do Muslims believe about Allah and Muhammad (PBUH)? I know that Muhammad (pbuh) was an important man sent by Allah (God) to teach people about Allah. I know that on the Night of Power, the Angel Jibril appeared to Muhammad (pbuh) to begin telling him the stories in the Qu’ran. I know that Muhammad taught people to look after the world and animals, for example, he saved ants from a fire and put camels in the shade. I know that Muslims describe Allah as the one who created the world and cares for everyone and is very wise. I know that there are 99 names for Allah and I know 2 of them (e.g. the king and the most kind). <u>Vocabulary</u> Muslim, Islam, Qu’ran, Misbaha How do Muslims express new beginnings? I know that the Holy Book of Islam is the Qu’ran and Muslims do special things before they touch it, like wash their hands. I know that Muslims believe that God created the world and everything in it and we should look after it. This is similar to what Christians believe. I know that Shahadah is the most important thing a Muslim says and believes – ‘There is only one God called Allah and Muhammad is his messenger.’ I know that a baby is welcomed into a Muslim family in a ceremony with		Year A What do Muslims believe happened on ‘The Night of Power’ and how do they worship? I know that the angel Jibril spoke to Muhammad (pbuh) in the cave. I know that Muslims observe the ‘Night of Power’ in a variety of different ways - these include prayer, meditation, reflection and giving to charity. I know that Muslims use art to express their beliefs. I know that Muslims worship in a mosque. I know that Muslims prepare to pray by washing. This is called Wudu. I know that Muslims pray at least 5 times a day and it can be in the Mosque, at home, at work or school or out and about. Muslims pray facing Makkah: at dawn, noon, mid-afternoon, sunset, and after dark and is sometimes performed on a small mat. I know that Muslims keep the Qur’an was on a high shelf to show the level of respect which Muslims have for the words of Allah as recorded by Muhammad. I know that many Muslims believe that Angels were created by God (Allah) before Humans with the purpose of following the orders of Allah and communicating with humans. They were made from a special kind of light. <u>Vocabulary</u> Allah, Muhammad (pbuh), Mecca, Qur’an, imam, minaret	Year B Why are the Five Pillars important to Muslims for their daily lives? I know that Muslims believe that Allah is the one and only true God, the Creator of everything, and the most perfect and powerful being. I know that Muslims have 5 pillars that are there to help support a Muslim to lead a good life. I know that Shahadah is the first pillar, whispered in a baby’s ear when they are born: "There is no god but God, and Muhammad is the Messenger of God." I know that Muslims prepare for prayer by performing whudu. I know that Muslims pray 5 times a day facing mecca. It is the second pillar. I know that Muslims show care for others through Zakat, another pillar. They share what they have with others – it isn’t voluntary, it is a duty and is shared with those who need it. I know that the fourth pillar is Sawm – when Muslims fast. I know that Muslims must go on a pilgrimage go Hajj at least once in their lifetime, if they are fit enough to and have enough money, so that they can follow in the footsteps on Muhammad (pbuh). <u>Vocabulary</u> Shahadah, Salah, Hajj, Kabba, Sawm, Zakkah, Ummah	Year B How is a Muslim way of life expressed at home and in the community? I know that ummah is like a worldwide ‘<i>team</i>’ of Muslims that links to the Five Pillars: Shahadah – <i>team</i> motto where everyone says the same words Sala – <i>team</i> practice with everyone praying at the same time Zakat – <i>teamwork</i> and support by sharing money with charity Sawm – <i>team</i> discipline with everyone experiences hunger and thirst together Hajj – <i>team</i> gathering or reunion in Makkah I know that Ibadah can be shown in different ways at home and in the community. At home, Muslims pray five times a day, read the Qur’an, and show kindness to family members. In the community, they go to the mosque for prayers, help people in need, and join events like Eid celebrations. Both at home and in public, ibadah is about showing love and respect for Allah through good actions. I know that Muslims show good character, called Akhlaq, by being kind, honest, and respectful to others. They help people in need, speak politely, and treat everyone fairly because these actions please Allah. I know that Islamophobia can hurt people’s feelings and make them feel left out or unsafe in their community. I know that being a British Muslim means following Islam while also being part of British culture. Muslim women may show their cultural identity by wearing a hijab or modest clothing, and by taking part in British

		special words whispered in the baby’s ear – ‘There is only one God called Allah and Muhammad is his messenger.’ I know that a Muslim wedding is called a Nikah and happens in a mosque. It includes reading from the Qur’an and signing the contract. The celebrations might go on for a few days. <u>Vocabulary</u> Qu’ran stand, mosque, Adhaan / Adhan				traditions like school, work, and community events. <u>Vocabulary</u> Ibadah, Akhlaq, mu’min, Ummah, Islamaphobia
Judaism			What do Jewish people believe about God? The Torah is the special book for Jews. It is so special it isn’t touched – Jews use a yad to follow along when reading it. Jews believe God looks after them so live their lives by his rules. I will find the shema inside a mezuzah, which is a metal or wooden prayer holder placed at doors. I know that Jews worship in a synagogue. I know a story from the Torah – Joseph and his coat of many colours – and how it shows God’s plan through Joseph’s dreams. I know another story from the Torah – Moses in the basket. <u>Vocabulary</u> Judaism, Jew, Hebrew, torah, Shabbat, synagogue, Shema, menorah How do Jewish people live their life through practices and celebrations? Jewish people follow the Ten Commandments. I know at least 3 of them. Shabbat happens each week from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday. During Shabbat, Jewish people remember the story of creation from the Torah where God created the world in 6 days and rested on the 7th day. Different Jewish people celebrate Shabbat in different ways but might		Year A How do Jewish people demonstrate their faith through their communities? I know that Jews worship at home and in the synagogue through prayer, study and Shabbat. I know that the Shema is one of the most important prayers in Judaism. I know that a covenant is a special agreement between God and the Jewish people. I know that Moses is important to Jewish people because he helped lead the Israelites out of slavery in Egypt. I know that Jews celebrate Pesach (Passover) to remember the Exodus and the journey to freedom. I know that during Pesach, Jewish families share a special meal called a Seder which helps them remember the story of Moses. <u>Vocabulary</u> Torah, Synagogue, Ark Bimah, Sedder, Shabbat	

			include singing songs, playing games spending time with family and having a meal together. Jews make lots of noise during Purim to drown out the name of the villain, Haman, and to cheer for Mordecai for saving Jewish people. Hannukkah lasts for 8 days and nights. It is between late November and December. <u>Vocabulary</u> Judaism, Jew, Hebrew, Torah, shabbat, synagogue, shema, menorah Purim, Hannukah, Esther, Havdalah, covenant.			
Hindu Dharma				Year B What does a Hindu believe about God and how is Diwali celebrated? Brahman is the Hindu God who has many forms and is present in everything. Trimurti is the 3 main Gods in one: Vishnu, Shiva and Brahma. Hanuman is the Hindu God known for his strong devotion, great strength and humble nature. He is very brave, loyal and would always think of others before himself. Hanuman has special powers and qualities that he uses to help Rama rescue his wife Sita. Hindus celebrate Diwali by lighting lamps to show that light is more powerful than darkness and good is more powerful than evil. Diwali celebrates new beginnings. The story of Ramayana teaches people that no matter how bad things might seem, good always wins over evil. I know some important words from the Bhagavad Gita such as: Sometimes you need to give things up to help people and to please God; Be peaceful to everyone, even people you don't like and those who are horrid to you. <u>Vocabulary</u> Hinduism, Hindu, Vishnu, Brahman, Dharma, Shiva, Brahma, Hanuman, Aum, Holi, Diwali, Puja, Vedas, mandir	Year A How do Hindus worship in their daily lives? I know that many Hindus believe in one supreme God called Brahman, who is present in everything. I know that Aum is a sacred Hindu symbol and sound that represents God and Hindu beliefs. I know that Hindus may worship at home using a shrine and take part in puja. I know that a murti is a statue or image used to help Hindus focus during worship. I know that Hindus celebrate Holi, a festival which remembers good overcoming evil and is celebrated with colourful powder. I know that dharma means living in the right way and karma is the result of a person's actions. I know that Hindus believe in samsara, the cycle of birth, death and rebirth and that moksha is freedom from the cycle of rebirth and is the goal of the Hindu life journey. <u>Vocabulary</u> Hindu Dharma, Aum, shrine, Holi, Karma, Moksha, Brahman, Puja, Murti, Dharma, Samsara, Mandir	
Sikhi					Year A	Year A

					How are the values of community and equality shown through the Sikh way of life? I know that Sikhs believe in all pathways lead to God. I know the founder of Sikhi was Guru Nanak and recall 2 key events in his life such as he shared hie money with hungry people and that one day, he went to bathe in a river and disappeared for three days. When he returned, he said he had received a message from God. After this, he spent his life teaching people about kindness, equality, and remembering God. I know about some things that happen in the Gurdwara like welcoming a new baby, Khanda, Langar, Guru Granth Sahib, prayer hall, and the 4 doors. I know that Sikhs treat the Guru Granth Sahib with respect by covering their heads and bowing before it. I know the symbolism of the 5Ks for some Sikhs. I know how Sikhs show community and equality in their lives for example, through the langar, charity, all people are equal, their values and duty. <u>Vocabulary</u> Khanda, Langar, Guru Granth Sahib, Prayer Hall, Four Doors	How do Sikhs worship? I know that the Gurdwara is important to the Sikh community to worship by singing hymns from the Guru Granth Sahib; to read and explain the Guru Granth Sahib and for the Langar. I know that Sikhs show their reverence by bowing their foreheads to the floor before the sacred scripture. Worship consists largely of singing and every service ends with Arda – a set prayer that is divided into 3 parts. I know that Sikhs celebrate the birth of a baby by taking them to the Gurdwara as soon as possible; having a naming ceremony; present the baby to the Guru Granth Sahib in front of the community and family; the Guru Granth Sahib is opened at random and the first letter of the first word will be the start of the baby’s name; boys also have Singh (lion) and girls have Kaur (princess); a baby has no name until this ceremony. I know that the Golden Temple symbolises the magnificence and strength of Sikhs all over the world. It is mostly made from marble, but it is also covered in gold plate on the outside. The steps into the Golden Temple go down, not up as in most holy places which is deliberate to create a sense of humility. There are no religious statues, pictures or candles - Sikhs like to imagine God. Anyone can lead the service - there are no priests. <u>Vocabulary</u> Gurdwara, Nisham Sahib, pilgrimage, Naam Kara, Waheguru, Khanda, Shri Harmandr Sahib (Golden Temple, Langar, Guru Granth Sahib Year B What can we learn about the religion of Sikhism? Compare to Christianity. Sikhism was founded by Guru Nanak in the Punjab area of South Asia.
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						The main beliefs of Sikhism are: There is only one God; God isn't male or female; God is both sargun and nirgun; God created the world and created people to know the difference between right and wrong; Sikhs do not have images of God and are forbidden to worship any images created of God. The Gurdwara is a special place and I know some of its main features (see vocabulary). I know about the Sikh festival of Bandi Chhor Divas (Sikh Diwali) which is when Sikhs celebrate the story of Guru Hargobind's release from prison. Bandi Chhor Divas means 'prisoner release day' in Punjabi. I also know about the festival of Vaisakhi which is the Sikh New Year and is celebrated on the 13th or 14th of April. It was originally a Spring Harvest Festival but now marks the date the Sikh community started. The Guru Granth Sahib was written by 6 gurus and the tenth Guru declared the holy book a Guru and renamed it the Guru Granth Sahib from Adi Granth. I know the Sikh symbols of the 5Ks, Khanda (a double-edged sword called a khanda in the centre, a chakkar which is circular, and flanked by 2 kirpans) and Nishan Sahib. <u>Vocabulary</u> Gurdwara, Nishan Sahib, Sargun, Nirgun, Four doors, shoe rack, head covering, Manji Sahib, Golak, Chaur, Langar, Guru Granth Sahib
Humanism			What do Humanists think a good life is about? I know that humanists understand that people are special and unique because they all have different skills and talents. I know that Humanists want to be happy to make the best of their one life. I know that Humanists use Science to figure things out and look for evidence about the world and how it began. That's how they know the world is a natural place.		Year B How do Humanists arrive at their views about the world? I know that Humanists consider humans to be special because of our ability to question, our ability to reason, our ability to empathise with other humans and animals, and our creativity. Also, because human beings have improved and can improve our quality of life and our understanding of the world,	Year A The values and beliefs of Humanism I know that Humanism is a way of life based on reason, evidence and kindness. I know that Humanists believe people should try to make the world a better place. I know that many Humanists do not believe in a god or gods.

			I know that Humanists show kindness to animals, people and the planet by showing care in different ways, such as helping to look after the environment or helping people. I know that Humanists want to make the world a fairer place by treating other people how they would like to be treated. They want to do good in the world and might do this by supporting charities. <u>Vocabulary</u> Humanist, Happy Human, Humanism		including human achievements in science, medicine, art, and society. I know that Humanists arrive at their views about the world because they value science, curiosity and question different theories. I know that hat helps Humanists make decisions about how to make the world a better place are reason, empathy, compassion, respect and dignity as well as their Golden Rule. I know that Humanists don't believe in an afterlife so the goal is to be happy in their life now. I know that Humanists consider the freedom of others to be very important and believe in the freedom of choice and the freedom of belief. I know that a humanist lives their life by trying to be the best person they can be, focusing on kindness, fairness, and helping others to make the world a better place. They believe that because this life is likely the only one we have, it's our responsibility to fill it with purpose, joy, and meaning by using reason and empathy to guide our choices. <u>Vocabulary</u> Humanist, Humanism, humanity, evidence, Happy Human, Golden Rule, celebrant, evolution	I know that Humanists use science and evidence to help them understand the world. I know that Humanists believe humans should think for themselves and make their own choices. I know that Humanists believe happiness, friendships and helping others are important. I know that Humanists mark important life events such as births, weddings and funerals with ceremonies. I know that the Golden Rule teaches people to treat others as they would like to be treated. <u>Vocabulary</u> Atheism, agnosticism, empathy, Happy Human, celebrant, Human Rights
World Views		How do people with different and similar worldviews believe the world began and how should we look after it? I know that there are beautiful things in the world around me like, flowers, trees and creatures. I know the Bible says the world was created in 7 days. God rested on day 7. Many Hindus believe the world was created by Brahma. He separated a lotus flower into the heavens, the earth and the sky. I know St Francis cared for creation with compassion and respect. Sometimes he talked to the animals. I know that David Attenborough cares for the world by telling people about things that harm the environment and trying to protect the planet.				Year A What does it mean to live in a religiously diverse world? I know that lots of different faiths can live side by side in one community/ country – this is called religious diversity. I know things that make up my own identity such as who is in my family, hobbies, where I was born, likes and dislikes... If I come across discrimination (I know the 9 protected characteristics of the Equality Act), I know that I can tell a trusted adult, seek support through adults and keep encouraging positive self-identity. I know how 3 different worldviews celebrate the birth of a child which may be a christening (Christianity), Naam Kara (Sikhism) or a naming

		<u>Vocabulary</u> Creation, sacred cows, Christian, Big Bang, Humanist, Hindu				ceremony (Humanism). This is an example of diversity within religions. I know that the Golden Rule is similar between world views and is based on treating others how you want to be treated yourself and I know what I would have for my own Golden Rule. I know that Cheshire West is mostly Christian (CoE, Catholic, Methodist and Baptist) and there a lot of people with no religion. These both make up about 93% of people. A small percentage of people are of other faiths such as Hinduism and Islam. <u>Vocabulary</u> identity, culture, empathy, respect, diversity, origins, values, influences, stereotypes Year B What do religious and no religious world views believe about equality, justice and fairness? I know that the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights outlines the basic rights and freedoms that belong to everyone in the world, such as equality, freedom and safety. I know that the Equality Act 2010 is a law in Britain designed to make sure everyone is treated fairly and equally, no matter who they are or which of the 9 protected characteristics they may have. I know what some worldviews say about equality such as: Sikhs - Everyone in the world is equal. All beings and creatures are His; He belongs to all. Christianity and Judaism - God created man in his own image, in the image of God he created him; male and female he created them. I know that inequalities can spread on social media and it is important to fact check things and not just believe what we see and read. I know that people with religious and non-religious world views want to care for the environment such as the Jewish view of Tikkun Olam,
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						which means mending or repairing the world. I know two different change makers (such as Martin Luther King, Malala, Gandhi or Brian Cox) and how they changed the world (this depends which we have learnt about). <u>Vocabulary</u> equality, justice, fairness, prejudice, discrimination, racism
Free Choice		What is Respect? I know that we can all get along, even though we are different. I know some ways to show respect such as listening, being polite, sharing and looking after other people’s things. I know that religious artefacts are things that have a special meaning for people who follow a particular religion and I should handle them with respect. People have different worldviews because everyone comes from different places and have different families and different experiences that help them to understand the world. I know that at Tu B’Shevat, Jewish people show thanks for creation and might plant trees or have a picnic. <u>Vocabulary</u> Respect, culture, empathy, Equality Act, Tu B’Shevat		What is the Baha’i faith? I know that the Baha’i faith is the newest world religion started in 1863. I know that the Bab was a Messenger of God whose purpose was to prepare the way for Baha’u’llah, a bit like John the Baptist who prepared people for the coming of Jesus Christ. I know that Baha’u’llah, whose name means “Glory of God”, started the Baha’i faith. I know that unity is important in the Baha’i faith because all humans have been created equally in the image of God and that God does not make any distinctions between people. I know that Baha’i see prayer as a conversation with God and they can pray anywhere. I know that there are special places of worship for the Baha’i faith called a House of Worship, but there aren’t many around the world. <u>Vocabulary</u> Garden of Ridvan, Bab, House of Worship, Baha’u’llah	Year B What is the Good News for Christians in the Christmas story? I know that there is Good News in the Christmas story - that Jesus was born, bringing hope and joy to all men and the promise of a fixed friendship with God. I know that Christians believe Christmas is good news because it marks the birth of Jesus Christ, the Son of God, who Christians believe came to Earth to offer love, hope, and salvation from sin. <u>Vocabulary</u> Nativity story, Luke’s Gospel, Matthew’s Gospel, Good News What is a World View? I know that a worldview can be religious or non-religious. It is all about how we see the world and what has influenced our view of the world. It can be influenced by things such as my belief in God, by what my family considers important, or by what I see on TV or online. I know more about my own worldview – for example, I might believe in a religion, or be influenced by what makes me happy, internet / gaming / social media, science, environment, teachers, friends, rule of law, celebrities, sports teams... I know more about my own values – for example, showing friendship and respect and I know that these might be similar or different to other people’s and that’s okay. I know that at Over St. John’s we learn about different worldviews such as Christianity, Islam, Judaism and Humanism.	

					I know that holding particular worldviews such as Judaism or Islamic may impact the choices that we make about food. <u>Vocabulary</u> Worldview, Abrahamic, influences, similarities, empathy	
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