Progression of Skills – Substantive knowledge

	Beliefs	Practices	Wisdom and Morality	Community and Belonging	Vocabulary
Reception/ EYFS	To know that beliefs are things people think are true. To know that some people have different beliefs about God. To know that there are groups of people who have similar beliefs.	To know that some objects are special to different people for different reasons. To know that special objects should be treated carefully. To know how and why some people celebrate special times.	To know that stories can help us to learn how to behave. To know that some stories are special to different people for different reasons. To know that speaking to others can help us to learn.	To know that some places are special to different people for different reasons. To know that there are people in the community who help others to explore their beliefs and guide them. To know that being part of a community is important to many people.	
Year 1	To know that to believe is when we accept something is true, especially when we do so without proof. To know that some people believe God exists as a powerful, non-human being. To know that in some religions, followers believe in one supreme being or God who is loving. To know that people have different ways of understanding God on Earth (incarnation).	To know that some religious people use art, objects and special times to represent and remember incarnation of God (of the presence of God on Earth). To know that many people have special ceremonies when babies are born. To know that many people give money, time or donations to charity as a way of showing that caring for others is important.	To know that some spoken and written words are important to people. To know that creation stories provide people with possible answers as to why we are here. To know that science provides some people with possible answers as to why we are here. To know that followers often read religious stories. To know that some religious and non religious stories may guide people to care for animals and the planet.	To know that religious (and non-religious) groups often provide support and care to their local and worldwide communities. To know that people with similar worldviews often work together to care for the world and for others. To know that some religious and non-religious people carry out ceremonies when babies are born to welcome them into their community. To know that religious baby welcoming ceremonies often include symbols and actions to show the baby's relationship with God.	believe/belief blessing ceremony community creator/creation God miracle religion responsibility scripture (3) worldview (3)

	To know that some people believe that humans have a special relationship with God. To know that there are different names for God. To know that there are different ways to refer to and represent God. To know that people have different ideas about the role of God.		To know that religious teachings often encourage gratitude for what God created (eg. others and the planet) and a responsibility to look after it. To know that some stories may guide people to care for others. To know that the way people treat animals and nature reflects their worldview.		
Year 2	To know that some people believe God performed miracles in the past. To know that some people believe there are people who are chosen for a special purpose by God. To know that a prophet is someone who talks about God's plan or will. To know that some people believe that God has made a promise between himself and his people.	To know that prayer means communicating with God. To know there are some festivals which are celebrated by religious and non-religious people. To know festivals usually celebrate a special or miraculous event from the past. To know that festivals often use light symbolically as part of celebrations. To know worship means to honour and adore.	To know that books and stories can have different meaning to different people. To know that religious stories can help us to understand religious beliefs. To know that stories from long ago can be applied to modern life. To know that wisdom means knowledge that comes from experience. To know that guidance means advice, information or rules given by someone in authority. To know that values are what people see as important in life.	To know that many festivals are often celebrated as a community. To know that some people find praying or worshiping as part of a community helpful. To know that members of the same community may have similar or different ways of life. To know that many religious groups have special buildings which may have features linked to beliefs and practices. To know that offerings used to express gratitude may be used to help a person's local or national community.	chosen festival Guru (3) messenger (3) place of worship (3) practices prayers prophet (3) ritual (3) sacred (3) shrine (3) symbol/symbolise temple worship

		To know there are some objects that are special to followers of religious traditions. To know that one reason religious followers worship is to show gratitude, say 'thank you', to God. To know that a festival is celebrated by many people and happens regularly. To know that practices associated with festivals have special meanings. To know that people from the same faith may celebrate a festival differently. To know that people pray in different ways in different places. To know that objects, words and actions can represent an idea of belief. To know that when some people talk to God they	To know that prophets and gurus are considered to share God's wisdom and guidance having had it revealed to them by God. To know that religions have forms of guidance or rules (commandments) and believers will follow these in different ways.	To know that within a community people have different values, ideas and beliefs.	

		might use their body to show respect. To know that some people talk to God in different ways and for different reasons			
Year 3	To know that there are organised and personal worldviews and religious beliefs fit into both of these. To know that soul means a person's spiritual and emotional sense of identity. To know that some people believe all living things have a soul and that it is immortal. To know that spirituality is connection with inner self, immaterial things and belief of something beyond oneself. To know that some people believe spirituality and soul to be unique to humans. To know that some people believe connection with God to be a spiritual experience. To know that actions have consequences and that people	To know that rituals are a way of expressing beliefs and ideas about God. To know that prayer, meditation and rituals are used to connect spiritually. To know that the way scriptures are used and treated reflects beliefs about their importance. To know that water is often used in ceremonies and rituals to symbolise cleansing and purity. To know that fire is often used in ceremonies and rituals to symbolise purity and remembrance. To know that worship can take many forms and often involves symbolism.	To know that morals are our thinking about what is right and wrong. To know many religious and non-religious worldviews express the idea of a 'Golden Rule' relating to how we treat others. To know that the teachings of a religious or non-religious worldview often link with a follower's life choices. To know that people's views about what is right and wrong change over time and place. To know that many factors affect our morals and life choices.	To know that for many people relationships with others and being part of a community are important. To know that all communities have rules and guidance for how to live together. To know that ceremonies involving water and fire are important occasions for some communities. To know that candles or flames are sometimes used as a sign of remembrance.	cleanse covenant (3) divine (3) equality eternal faith forgiveness guidance holy (3) inspired moral offering reasoning sin soul

	think differently about what these are. To know that forgiveness is cancelling out wrongdoing or removing punishment. To know that religious and non-religious people have ideas about the relationship between God and humans.				
Year 4	To know that religious and non-religious worldviews change over time for individuals and groups. To know that people from different religions believe some of the same things. To know that organised and personal religious beliefs change and develop over time. To know that there are historical links and connections between religions. To know that sacrifice means giving up something valued for the sake of something else. To know that holy means divine, sacred or connected to God.	To know that the way scriptures are treated and used reflects beliefs about their meaning and origin. To know that rituals and practices can be based on religious and cultural roots and that often these are interconnected. To know that the ways scriptures are read and used changes over time. To know that people with similar worldviews may practice in different ways due to historical events. To know that practices change over time.	To know that stories and scriptures give insights about how to live. To know that religious texts contain different types of writings. To know why the Christian Bible has a significant role in public life in many countries, including the UK. To know that religious scriptures come from a range of sources and origins. To know that religious scriptures are written in different languages and this can affect interpretation.	To know that being part of a community with similar beliefs is important to some people. To know that the history of religion affects how people see their own and others' communities. To know that language used during worship and prayer is important for some people when connecting with the community. To know that for some people outward expressions of belief are important for a sense of belonging. To know that disagreement and change happens in communities.	ancient commitment culture Dharma (3) fast harmony merciful/mercy origin prophecy (3) revealed/revelation sacrifice spiritual traditions translation

	To know that there is evidence that Jesus was a real person and that people have different beliefs about his significance.				
Year 5	To know the meaning of atheist, agnostic and theist. To know that people have different beliefs about what happens when we die. To know that some people believe in God, who may judge their actions when they die. To know that some people believe in life after death and others may believe death is the end of our life in any form. To know and use correctly the following vocabulary in relation to death: afterlife, reincarnation, soul, judgement, eternity, heaven and hell. To know that many people who are not religious believe in some form of afterlife. To know that in the UK religious beliefs are a protected characteristic. To know that in some times and places people did not or do not have religious freedom. To know that throughout history and in modern times people have	To know that funeral practices often reflect beliefs about life after death. To know that funerals can be important to help people grieve. To know that some festivals commemorate times when religious freedom has been fought for (e.g. Bonfire night). To begin to consider reasons for some people taking part in religious practices including belief, culture, tradition and obligation. To begin to consider some of the ways practices are influenced by culture, tradition, geography, leadership and history.	To know that ideas about the afterlife come from many sources. To know that beliefs about life after death can affect how people choose to live their lives. To know that within and between religious and non-religious groups people may disagree about challenging issues. To know that people are inspired and led by others from within and outside their community. To begin to understand that scripture can be interpreted in different ways. To know that there are different ways to decide who becomes a leader or authority (democracy, bloodline) and these are not always agreed on. To know that wisdom means thinking sensibly and taking into account knowledge and experience. To know that guidance means advice, information or rules given by someone in authority.	To know that funerals can be important times for communities to support one another. To know that communities sometimes fight or protest for the rights of themselves or others. To know that the community or group someone is part of shapes their sense of belonging. To know that religious communities usually have a leader who carries out certain duties with or on behalf of the community. To know that some places are of particular significance due to historical, cultural and geographical reasons.	Abrahamic (3) agnostic atheist denomination devotion Dharmic (3) enlightenment (3) exile karma (3) liberation pilgrimage/pilgrim (3) reincarnation/reincarnated (3) religious succession theist (3)

	had to protest or fight for religious freedom. To know some of the ways that history, geography and leadership influence people's worldviews. To know that leadership and authority can impact people's worldviews. To know that worldviews impact the process of choosing leadership and authority. To know that some people believe leaders are anointed (chosen by God). To know that some people believe they will be reincarnated in a different form after death.				
Year 6	To know the meaning of omnipotent (all powerful), omniscient (all knowing) and omnipresent (everywhere at all times). To know some of the ways that culture, history, geography and tradition influence people's worldviews. To know that some places are valued by certain people due to things that have happened there. To know that people from the same organised worldview often hold the same key beliefs but may interpret and express them differently To know that free will means a belief that humans are able to make	To know that some people may use religious practises (e.g prayer, worship) to help them in times of suffering. To know that a pilgrimage is a journey to a place of religious significance. To know that pilgrimages are an important part of some people's life. To know that pilgrimage helps some people to feel close to God. To know that visiting a place of personal, religious, cultural or historical significance can	To know that within and between religious and non-religious groups teaching about challenging issues can be contradictory and controversial. To know that writings from long ago can give people insight into modern day issues. To know that ideas and beliefs about suffering come from many sources. To know that some people use stories about how others became close to God to guide them in achieving the same aim.	To know that people respond in different ways when they see people in their community suffering. To know that shared challenge can bring people closer together. To know experiencing a pilgrimage together can help some people feel a sense of community and belonging. To know that some people may find religious spaces special even if they are not part of that religion. To know that some people often feel significant connection to a building or place.	diversity free will incarnation liberal martyrdom (3) monotheist (3) orthodox protected characteristics secular suffering temptation wisdom

	their own choices and determine their own fate. To know that beliefs about the nature of God may impact people's ideas about and responses to suffering.	have a special meaning for many people. To know that there are many reasons for some people taking part in religious practices including belief, culture, tradition. To know some of the ways practices are influenced by culture, tradition, geography and history.	To know that cultural, historical and geographical context can affect how scripture is interpreted. To know that people disagree on whether ancient writings are still relevant to modern life. To know that the same guidance or scripture can be interpreted differently by people.	To know that some practices might demonstrate belonging to a particular community. To know that shared practices can be important to give some people a feeling of belonging. To know that particular places can be significant to their religion based on scripture and historical events.	