



“Be courageous; be strong. Do everything in love” (1 Corinthians 16:13-14)

Nursery – UW				
<p>The teaching of RE in Nursery is taught through child-led play and by the provision of experiences which provide the building blocks for later development, starting with things which are familiar to the children, and providing lots of hands-on activities and learning. These experiences are varied and planned to support each cohort and can include dressing up and dancing or acting out scenes from stories, celebrations or festivals, making and eating festival food, talking and listening to each other; hearing and discussing stories of all kinds, including religious and secular stories with themes such as goodness, difference, the inner world of thoughts and feelings, and imagination, exploring authentic religious artefacts, seeing pictures, books and videos of places of worship and meeting believers in class, the introduction of religious vocabulary, work on nature, growing and life cycles or harvest, seizing opportunities spontaneously or linking with topical, local events such as celebrations, festivals, the birth of a new baby, weddings or the death of a pet, starting to talk about the different ways in which people believe and behave, and encouraging children to ask questions.</p>				
RE : Progression of Knowledge and Skills – Understanding Christianity YR – Y6				
	Year Reception	KS1	Lower KS2	Upper KS2
God	See “Creation and Fall”	<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; and 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 Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit (see Incarnation). Jesus the Son is seen by Christians as revealing what God the Father is like. They believe He promises to stay with them and Bible stories show how God keeps His promises. Christians find that understanding God is challenging; people spend their whole lives learning more and more about God. Christians really want to try to understand God better and so try to describe God using symbols, similes and metaphors, in song, story, poems and art. 	<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 and Fall	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The word God is a name. Christians believe God is 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God created the universe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> God the Creator cares for the creation, including human beings. 	<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.



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	<p>Creator of the universe.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe God made our wonderful world and so we should look after it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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"> • 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’). • 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, 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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? • There are many scientists throughout history and now who are Christians. • The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator.
<p>People of God</p>	<p>Not Taught</p>	<p>Not Taught</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Old Testament tells the story of a particular group of people, the children of Israel – known as the People of God – and their relationship with God. • 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 	<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



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			<p>benefits of having a relationship with God and to attract all other nations to worshipping God.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe that, through Jesus, all people can become the People of God. 	<p>example, loving others, caring for them, bringing health, food, justice, and telling the story of Jesus.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Incarnation	<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 that he was extraordinary (for example, He is worshipped as a king, in Matthew) and that He came to bring good news (for example, to the poor, in Luke). • 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 Christians 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)
Gospel	Not taught	<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 	<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 	<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



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		<p>being forgiven for bad things.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>shows love and forgiveness to unlikely people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<p>is an example of this, where Jesus’ values favour serving the weak and vulnerable, not making people comfortable.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe that Jesus’ good news not only transforms lives now, but also points toward a restored, transformed life in the future. (See Salvation and Kingdom of God). • 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).



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				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Kingdom of God	Not taught	Not taught	<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, 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.
Making Sense of Beliefs	Encounter religious and non-religious	Identify core beliefs and concepts studied and	Identify and describe the core beliefs and concepts studied	Identify and explain the core beliefs and concepts studied, using examples from texts/sources of authority in religions



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	worldviews through special people, books, times, places and objects and by visiting places of worship. Listen to and talk about stories. Be introduced to subject-specific	give a simple description of what they mean Give examples of how stories show what people believe (e.g. the meaning behind a festival) Give clear, simple accounts of what stories and other texts mean to believers	Make clear links between texts/ sources of authority and the core concepts studied Offer informed suggestions about what texts/sources of authority can mean and give examples of what these sources mean to believers	Describe examples of ways in which people use texts/sources of authority to make sense of core beliefs and concepts Give meanings for texts/sources of authority studied, comparing these ideas with some ways in which believers interpret texts/sources of authority
Understanding the Impact	words and use all their senses to explore beliefs, practices and forms of expression. Ask questions and reflect on their own feelings and experiences. Use their imagination and curiosity to develop their appreciation of, and wonder at, the world in which they live.	Give examples of how people use stories, texts and teachings to guide their beliefs and actions Give examples of ways in which believers put their beliefs into practice	Make simple links between stories, teachings and concepts studied and how people live, individually and in communities Describe how people show their beliefs in how they worship and in the way they live Identify some differences in how people put their beliefs into practice	Make clear connections between what people believe and how they live, individually and in communities Using evidence and examples, show how and why people put their beliefs into practice in different ways, e.g. in different communities, denominations or cultures
Making Connections		Think, talk and ask questions about whether the ideas they have been studying, have something to say to them Give a good reason for the views they have and the connections they make	Make links between some of the beliefs and practices studied and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly Raise important questions and suggest answers about how far the beliefs and practices studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live Give good reasons for the views they have and the connections they make	Make connections between the beliefs and practices studied, evaluating and explaining their importance to different people (e.g. believers and atheists) Reflect on and articulate lessons people might gain from the beliefs/ practices studied, including their own responses, recognising that others may think differently Consider and weigh up how ideas studied in this unit relate to their own experiences and experiences of the world today, developing insights of their own and giving good reasons for the views they have and the connections they make