

RE Curriculum Progression Map

Early Years Foundation Stage

Understanding the World educational programme (taken from the EYFS Statutory Framework):

Understanding the world involves guiding children to make sense of their physical world and their community. The frequency and range of children's personal experiences increases their knowledge and sense of the world around them – from visiting parks, libraries and museums to meeting important members of society such as police officers, nurses and firefighters. In addition, listening to a broad selection of stories, non-fiction, rhymes and poems will foster their understanding of our culturally, socially, technologically and ecologically diverse world. As well as building important knowledge, this extends their familiarity with words that support understanding across domains. Enriching and widening children's vocabulary will support later reading comprehension.

Early Learning Goals that link to Religious Education are:

EYFS Understanding the World – ELG People, Culture and Communities

- Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class;
- Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and – when appropriate – maps.

In the EYFS, children:

- Learn about and celebrate a range of festivals and celebrations from around the world, for example Christmas, Easter, Chinese New Year, Eid, Diwali – these may change or be added to depending on the children in EYFS, as we try to celebrate the festivals that the children in the class will celebrate at home.
- Look at what makes us the same and different to others.
- Learn about different feelings and talk about how they are feeling, how others are feeling and what we can do to make others feel good.
- Develop compassion for others through a caring and supportive environment.

RE Curriculum Progression Map

Autumn 1

	Year 1 Christianity	Year 2 Christianity	Year 3 Sikhi	Year 4 Judaism	Year 5 Sanatana Dharma (Hinduism)	Year 6 Judaism
Enquiry Question	What do Christians believe about God?	Is it possible to be kind to everyone all of the time?	Does joining the Khalsa make someone a better Sikh?	What is the best way for a Jew to lead a good life?	How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?	What is the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God?
Key Knowledge	Creation story from the book of Genesis in the Bible in the Old Testament. God is the Creator of the world according to the Bible and this is also in the Creed (the beliefs of the Christian Church) used by many Christian congregations In the Genesis account (Chapter 1) within the Bible, God gives the first humans the responsibility to look after the world He has created: <i>"Be fruitful and increase in number; fill the earth and subdue it. Rule over the fish in the sea and the birds in the sky and over every living creature that moves on the ground."</i> The New Testament tells Christians to love their neighbour as themselves.	This enquiry investigates how Christians might follow Jesus' example of being kind to people. The learning is based on Jesus summing up the 10 commandments from the Old Testament into two commandments. "Love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your mind and with all your strength.' The second is this: 'Love your neighbour as yourself.' There is no commandment greater than these." Mark 12:30-31 Jesus then gave examples of parables and acted in a way to help people around him understand this.	In this enquiry, the children look at one of the key stories in Sikh history. They reflect on the messages and begin to understand why some Sikhs would want to join the Khalsa. Story of Guru Gobind Singh and the Panj Pyare. The Khalsa baptism ceremony is called the Amrit ceremony, this involves the drinking of Amrit (sugar water stirred with a dagger) in the presence of 5 Khalsa Sikhs as well as the Guru Granth Sahib. The novice is instructed in the following: You shall never remove any hair from any part of thy body You shall not use tobacco, alcohol or any other intoxicants You shall not eat the meat of an animal slaughtered the Muslim way You shall not commit adultery. The novice is required to wear the physical symbols of a Khalsa at all times (known as the 5K's) as well as follow the Khalsa Code of Conduct.	Abraham is the founder of Judaism and that he made a covenant or an agreement with God. God promised that Abraham would be great nation. His wife eventually gave birth to a son when she was 90 years old, named Isaac. God asked Abraham to take Isaac away and sacrifice him. Just as he was about to kill Isaac, God stopped him and provided a ram as a sacrifice instead. Jewish marriage: This is seen as a public commitment making ceremony and therefore a sincere desire to lead a good life. The ceremony is described in detail in the plan. Mitzvot means doing good and helping others. This is an important part of Jewish life. There are 613 rules or suggested ways this can be done. Tikkun Olam (repair of the world) comes from an early Jewish code called the Mishnah. To perform an act of kindness that will improve or help to repair the world. Tu B'Shevat: this is an annual tree-planting ceremony that usually takes place in January or February. It is considered the Jewish New Year for trees. This is part of taking care of the environment. Mitzvah Day: Jews feel they can all make a positive difference to the world in which they live by giving their most valuable possession — their time. Mitzvah Day falls on the 3rd Sunday in November (which coincides with interfaith week). It began as a Jewish project but is now a multifait and multicultural project.	Sanatanis believe in a universal soul or God called Brahman and that there is a part of Brahman in everyone and this is called the Atman The atman is translated into English as the eternal self, spirit, essence, soul, or breath. It is the true self which moves on after death or becomes part of Brahman (the force underlying all things). The final stage of moksha (liberation) is the understanding that your atman is, in fact, Brahman. Trimurti, a term meaning "having three forms," refers to the three main aspects of Brahman	Tenakh: Written in Hebrew and the first five books are the Torah: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. This is called in Hebrew the Tenakh: Torah (Law), Nevi'im (Prophets), Ketuvim (Writings). (Sometimes the whole of the Jewish Bible is referred to as the Torah.) Torah (first five books): Jewish belief is that the Torah was given to Moses by God. The teachings of the Torah influence all Jewish life as Jews are required to follow the 613 mitzvot (commandments or laws) which were expanded from the original 10 commandments given to Moses. Prayer: There are three daily periods of prayer; early morning, afternoon, and evening Synagogue: The main place for community worship is the synagogue. A synagogue is the center of the community as well as a place to meet, worship and pray Bar/Bat Mitzvah: The Jewish initiation ceremony is called Bar or Bat Mitzvah. Shabbat (Sabbath): Shabbat is celebrated both in the home and the synagogue and the main requirement is that no work should be attempted from sunset on Friday until sunset on Saturday.

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	Year 1 Christianity	Year 2 Christianity	Year 3 Sikhi	Year 4 Judaism	Year 5 Sanatana Dharma (Hinduism)	Year 6 Judaism
Substantive Concepts (blue)	Creation I can retell the Christian Creation story. I can tell you how Christians think God wants them to behave towards the world. I can say some ways that Christians believe God wants them to behave towards others. I can remember some Christian beliefs about God and talk about them.	I can recall parts of a story where Jesus spoke about kindness. I can talk about a time in the Bible when Jesus showed kindness to somebody that was unpopular. I can talk about a time in the Bible when Jesus showed kindness to somebody who had let him down. I can re-tell a story Jesus told about being kind or give an example of when Jesus showed kindness.	I can explain that some Sikhs choose to go through the Amrit Ceremony and what they do during this ceremony. I can recall events of how the first Khalsa was formed and explain some of the reasons a Sikh may choose to join the Khalsa. I can explain the meaning of the 5Ks and how they are important to Sikhs. I can describe what happens during the Amrit Ceremony.	I can share why Abraham is important to Jewish people and talk about his commitment and trust in God I can share how Jews can commit to each other through marriage I can share how Jewish believers try to lead a good life through doing good in the world I can describe some of the ways that Jews choose to live a good life and consider that they do this in different ways	I can explain why Sanatanis believe Brahman takes on many forms I can explain some Sanatani teachings about God I can explain how characteristics of Brahman present in different deities show how he can be everywhere and in everything I can make links between Sanatani beliefs regarding Brahman and gods with how they choose to live their lives	I can choose a Jewish practice and describe how it enables Jews to show their commitment to God I can describe how Bar and Bat Mitzvah enable Jews to show their commitment to God I can describe how the different practices can enable Jews to show commitment to God and compare to similar rites of passage that I know about I can describe how different practices enable Jews to show their commitment to God and understand that some of these will be more significant to some Jews than others
Disciplinary Knowledge (red)	I can apply knowledge to answer the enquiry question. I can express an opinion about some Christian beliefs about God.	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question. I can say if I think Christians think they should be kind and give a reason.	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question. I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can express an opinion on which ways I think might be the best ways for Jews to live a good life and start to give reasons	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can express my understanding of how Brahman can/cannot be in everything	I can explain why I think some ways of showing commitment to God might be better than others for Jews I can explain why I think some ways of showing commitment to God might be better than others for Jews
Disciplinary Knowledge – Personal Development (green)	I can respect the work of a creator. I can say how it felt to take care of something or somebody. I can say how it feels to take care of somebody.	I can tell you how I could be kind to others even if it is difficult. I can tell you when I have been kind to others even when it was difficult. I can say why kindness is important and think of ways to show kindness.	I can start to express how it felt to join a group and the things I had to do in order to join. I can start to express how it felt to join a group and the things I had to do in order to join. I can start to express how it felt to join a group and the things I had to do in order to join.	I can talk about agreements I have made and say why they are important. I can give you examples of things I do to live a good life and explain which ones are more or less important to me I can explain how I choose different ways to live out my understanding of a good life and how I might improve this further	I can think about who I am and what I mean to different people I can explain how I see different aspects of myself in different roles I can explain how a belief in the importance of the living world might affect people's actions	I can show an understanding of how people show commitment in their lives I can show an understanding of why people show commitment in different ways I can explain how people may show different levels of commitment in public, although their beliefs might be the same

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Key Vocabulary	create, creation, creator, proud, protective, respect, Bible, Christian, Christianity, God, harvest, respect, sacred, agape, precious	Kind/kindness, difficult, gospel, Zaccheus, parables, tax collector, unpopular, Jews, Samaritan, disciples, Galilee, gospel, Peter, Zacchaeus, acrostic	Group, Club, Belong, Belonging, Panj Pyare, Five beloved ones, Initiated, Baptised, Amrit, Ceremony, Guru Granth Sahib, 5 Ks, Amrit Sanskar, Baptise Initiation, Guru Gobind Singh, Baisakhi or Vaisakhi, Kes (Kesh), Kanga (Kangha), Kashera, Kirpan, Kara, Baptised, Initiated, Baptise, Promise, Symbol, Belonging	Trust, commitment, Abraham, Isaac, sacrifice, lamb, wedding, marriage, ceremony, commitment, promise, Shabbat, (c)huppah, kippah, vows, sincerity, ketubah, Mitzvoth/good deeds, Mitzvah Day, Tikkun olam/repair of the world, Tu B'Shevat /planting of trees	Attributes, Deity, Murti, Tri - murti Brahman, Aum Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Essence, Personification Role , Family	Promise, Effort, Time, Dedication, Patience, Responsibility, Commitment, Covenant, Ten Commandments, Shabbat, Kashrut, Synagogue, Worship, Seder, Torah, Festivals ,Tallit ,Yad ,Mitzvah , Bar Mitzvah ,Bat Mitzvah, Ceremony, Mitzvah project

RE Curriculum Progression Map

Autumn 2

	Year 1 Christianity	Year 2 Christianity	Year 3 Christianity	Year 4 Christianity	Year 5 Christianity	Year 6 Christianity
Enquiry Question	What gifts might Christians in my town have given Jesus if he had been born here rather than in Bethlehem?	Why do Christians believe God gave Jesus to the world?	Has Christmas lost its true meaning?	What is the most significant part of the nativity story for Christians today?	Is the Christmas story true?	How significant was it that Mary was Jesus' mother?
Key Knowledge	The enquiry is focussed on the first Christmas and more specifically the gifts that Jesus received, their meaning and symbolism and how that compares with gifts today. Mary was a young Jewish woman whom God chose to be the mother of his son, Jesus, and he sent his angel, Gabriel, to ask this of her. · Mary agreed (this is called her "Fiat") and Jesus was born in Bethlehem. · This is the Christian concept of incarnation: God becoming man or literally being "made flesh". · The star in the sky symbolises Jesus' importance and how he could be a light for other nations. The gifts show that Jesus was a type of both king and God, and would die.	This enquiry investigates the Christian belief in Jesus as a gift of love to humanity. Trinity: complete relationship between God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit. The three are "consubstantial", which means that they exist separately and together as one God became incarnate at Christmas and bought God's love for the world to earth in human form. This enquiry also reflects the concept of salvation: Christians believe that God gave the gift of his son to humanity in order to save them from sin and open up a pathway back to God through the death and resurrection of Jesus Agape: Agape is universal love, such as the love for strangers, nature, or God. It is also called charity	This enquiry investigates the meaning of Christmas to Christians and examines the elements we see both with the Christmas story in the Bible, and Christmas today. God chose a Jewish young woman called Mary, who was engaged to Joseph the carpenter, to be the mother of his earthly son. He sent his angel, Gabriel, to ask this of her. Mary agreed to allow this to happen and Jesus was born in Bethlehem. This is the Christian concept of "incarnation": God becoming man or literally being "made flesh". Jesus was born in a stable and was visited by a variety of people from very different social classes. There is a significance to the people and places which appear in the Christmas story Shepherds: first people to learn of the birth of Christ. Star: The star led the wise men from a great distance to Jesus. It also portrays to Christians that Jesus is the light of the world. Wise men and their gifts: The wise men travelled a great distance because the star signified to them that a king had been born. They chose gifts fit for royalty and which signified Jesus' life to come. Stable: Earthly royalty would be born in a palace, but Jesus was born in a stable because there was no room at the inn.	Jesus was born in Bethlehem and Christians believe he was God's son. Mary was his mother and Joseph was engaged to her at the time. · The elements of the Christingle have a symbolism - o The orange represents the world. - o The candle reminds Christians of Jesus whom they believe to be the light of the world. - o The red ribbon goes all round the 'world' and being the colour of blood, reminds Christians that Jesus died. - o The four cocktail sticks are the four seasons - o The sweets (or sometimes dried fruit) remind Christians of God's gifts to the world	The Bible records the important events in the life of Jesus in the Gospels. · The Gospels were probably not written as events happened. They would have been told and retold before recording, therefore specific dates and times may have become unknown (or irrelevant) · The fixing of a festival date to commemorate an event does not necessarily have to happen on the actual date of the event (e.g. The Scouting/Guiding movement chose the birthday of the founders, not the actual date they first started the movement). · The Gospels which retell the birth of Jesus agree on the main points and disagree on nothing.	Christians celebrate the arrival of Jesus as God's Son. God chose a Jewish young woman called Mary, who was engaged to Joseph the carpenter, to be the mother of his earthly son and sent his angel, Gabriel, to ask this of her. This is called the annunciation. Mary agreed to allow this to happen and Jesus was born in Bethlehem. Mary was a virgin, so this was a miracle. This is the Christian concept of "incarnation": God becoming man or literally being "made flesh". A common misconception is that this event was done to Mary without her consent, or with very little choice. However, the Christian belief in free will precludes this and in response to the angel, Mary says "Here am I, the servant of the Lord; let it be with me according to your word." (Luke 1:38) Some Christians believe the virgin birth is symbolic of humanity and divinity joining. Jesus needed to be human and divine in order to bring salvation, so what better way to show this than by Jesus having a human mother and a divine father.

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Autumn 2

	Year 1 Christianity	Year 2 Christianity	Year 3 Christianity	Year 4 Christianity	Year 5 Christianity	Year 6 Christianity
Substantive Concepts (blue)	I can remember some of the Christmas story. I can say why the gifts given to Jesus might have been meaningful in Bethlehem. I can retell the Christmas story and consider how gifts might be different today. I can remember some of the Christmas story.	I can understand that a Christian might believe Jesus came to save the world. I can discuss something a Christian might use to prepare for Christmas and what this might look like in different places in the world. I can describe the gifts Christians might think Jesus brought to the world. I can remember the Christmas story and start to explain that Christians believe Jesus was a gift from God.	I can start to explain why certain Christmas items or symbols might be meaningful to Christians. I can start to explain why kindness might be meaningful to Christians at Christmas. I can start to consider how a Christian might explain why Jesus was sent to Earth. I can start to explain that Jesus was God in human form and why God gave him to the world.	I can explain what Christmas symbols might refer to the Christian story of Jesus' birth I can explain what parts of the Nativity story might be meaningful to some Christians I can explain the symbolism within a Christingle I can describe some of the symbolism of Christmas and explain a Christian belief about Jesus	I can retell a version of the Christmas story from the Bible I can compare versions of the Christmas story from the Bible I can start to explain what a Christian might believe is true from the Christmas Story I can start to explain the Christian belief that Jesus was the incarnation of God	I can discuss what the Bible says about why Mary was chosen to be Jesus' mother I can explain how Joseph reacted and was convinced to accept Mary's pregnancy I can explain the Christian concept of the incarnation I can make links between the Christian beliefs of the Virgin Birth and Incarnation
Disciplinary Knowledge (red)	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question. I can suggest a gift a Christian might give to Jesus.	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question. I can tell you why Christians think God gave Jesus to the world.	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question. I can start to tell you what Christmas means to Christians and what it's true meaning might be to them and to me.	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can consider what might be significant for a Christian about the Nativity story and what it tells them about Jesus	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can express an opinion on whether the Christmas story is true and what this might mean to Christians	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can start to consider my own response to the Christian belief in the Virgin Birth, showing respect for Christian views
Disciplinary Knowledge – Personal Development (green)	I can talk about choosing meaningful gifts or presents for different people. I can talk about a gift that is special to me. I can talk about the feelings of giving and receiving meaningful gifts.	I can tell you why the world may need special care. I can say how I could help people in the world by showing love. I can say how I could help people in the world by showing love.	I can talk about what the Christmas celebrations or holidays mean to me. I can explain what Christmas means to me and talk about whether this involves giving and receiving gifts. I can explain what Christmas means to me and talk about what gift I would like to give to the world.	I can explain why symbols are used and the meaning of some symbols to me I can say what I think about the Christian belief in Jesus as the incarnation of God and explain what Christmas time means to me I can design a symbolic object to show the significance of Christmas time to me	I can understand how there might be different versions of events which are all true to some extent and to some people I can explain how "true" could mean different things to different people, and how stories can be "true" in different ways I can explain how people can see truths in stories which may not be completely true	I can explain the qualities needed in different people because of the important jobs they are chosen to do I can explain the qualities needed in different people because of the important jobs they are chosen to do
Key Vocabulary	Gift, meaningful, present, account, bible, gold, frankincense, myrrh, wise men, anointing, incarnate/incarnation, magi	Environment, pollution, recycling, reduce, repair, respect, reuse, saving, saviour, behaviour, Advent Calendar, diverse, diversity, expecting, preparation, Aboriginal, Australian, Bible, Forgiveness, gift, healing, kindness, Love, Symbol/symbolise	Christmas, means, meaning, Bethlehem, Christian, Christmas, incarnation, Means, meaning, stable, Prince of Glory, Lord of love, Saviour of the World.	diverse/diversity, meaningful ,symbol, cultural, local, represent worldwide, universal, Christingle	Account, eye-witness, historical, lens, media, personal, scientific, scholar, source, substance, version communion, confirmation, denomination, rites of passage	Criteria, selection, significant, qualities, Fiat, Scholar, betrayed Conceived, disgrace, Incarnation, virgin/virginity

RE Curriculum Progression Map

Spring 1

	Year 1 Sikhi	Year 2 Islam	Year 3 Christianity	Year 4 Sikhi	Year 5 Sikhi	Year 6 Christianity
Enquiry Question	Who is God to Sikhs?	How important is the prophet Muhammad to Muslims?	Could Jesus heal people? Did He perform miracles or was there some other explanation?	What is the best way for a Sikh to lead a good life?	How far would a Sikh go for their religion?	Is anything ever eternal?
Key Knowledge	Sikhs believe in one God and this God is within people, animals and plants. Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism. He was the first of 10 very special teachers called the Gurus. He taught people that: - There is only one God - To God, all people are equal, and God wants us all to treat one another as equals - God created everyone and loves everyone - We must share what we have with others - God wants us to earn an honest living - It is important to lead a good life The Guru Granth Sahib is the Sikh holy text. It is always treated with the utmost respect, the same respect as a living Guru of the Sikhs: - Everyone bows down to it when they are at the Gurdwara - It has 1430 pages - It contains hymns from 36 saints: many from different backgrounds and religions - The hymns are written as poems and set to a classical North Indian form of music - It is covered in a special fabric and has a special throne	This enquiry looks at the life of the prophet Muhammad and the part he played in the start of Islam. The Prophet Muhammad is a key person for Muslims. Born and raised in Makkah, Saudi Arabia, he was chosen by Allah (God) to be his messenger. The words Allah gave to Muhammad were later written down and became the Holy Qur'an. Muhammad is special to Muslims, but he is not as special as God – only Allah is God and only Allah should be worshipped. Muhammad is remembered as a good man who worked hard, was honest and listened to Allah.	The concept of Incarnation is that Jesus became man and lived among men and women. As part of his ministry, narrated in the New Testament of the Bible, Jesus performed many miracles. The miracles included in this enquiry are based on healing (rather than some others which create e.g. food and drink). Jesus uses saliva to heal the man born blind, and builds on the faith of the friends to heal a paralysed man.	Sikh core beliefs include the need to treat people as equals and share with others Actions such as wearing the 5 Ks, repeating God's name, reading the scriptures, singing praises, taking part in Langer, Sewa (selfless service) and wearing a turban could show that Sikhs wish to follow their teachings and live a good life. Sikhs also show respect to the Guru Granth Sahib: - They bow down when they see Guru Granth Sahib, - they wrap Guru Granth Sahib with beautiful cloth, - they wave over the Guru Granth Sahib to show respect, - they listen to the teachings of Guru Granth Sahib, After a day of worship, they take the Guru to a special room which serves as a 'resting place'. Many Sikhs feel that the biggest commitment a Sikh can make to living a good life is by following the teachings of the Guru Granth Sahib. These include instructions to: - be kind, - speak nicely to others, be honest, - care for others, - stand up to bullying behaviour, - help those who need it, - love everyone'.	Sikhs are proud to visibly show commitment to their faith – this can be done in many ways including - Joining the Khalsa through the Amrit Ceremony - Wearing the 5 K's - Worshipping in the Gurdwara - Reading and respecting the Guru Granth Sahib - Serving the community through the Langar meal and other areas of Sewa (service)	Christians believe that God's love for humankind is eternal in that God will never stop loving humanity. Even if they do wrong, they can say sorry and God will forgive them because he loves them. Jesus taught about the concept of heaven twice. In John 14:1-6, he uses the Greek word 'topos', which is translated as "place." For example, he says, "I go to prepare a place for you." Christians believe it is Jesus' sacrifice of salvation that makes a forgiven sinner perfect in the eyes of God and then they can enter heaven where they can live eternally being loved by and loving God.

RE Curriculum Progression Map

Spring 1

	Year 1 Sikhi	Year 2 Islam	Year 3 Christianity	Year 4 Sikhi	Year 5 Sikhi	Year 6 Christianity
Substantive Concepts (blue)	I can retell the story of Guru Nanak and share a key message from the story about how Sikhs believe people should live. I can explain what the Guru Granth Sahib is and why it is special to Sikhs. I can explain 3 things Sikhs believe about God. I can re-tell a story of the Sikh religion and begin to explain what Sikhs believe about God.	I can say why Muhammad was chosen to be a prophet. I can say why Muhammad was chosen to be a prophet. I can show how some of the sayings of Muhammad might help Muslims behave today. I can say what I feel might be the most important parts of the life of Muhammad to a Muslim.	I can explain one Christian viewpoint about one of Jesus' healing miracles (healing of the leper) I can explain one Christian viewpoint about one of Jesus' healing miracles (healing of the blind man) I can explain one Christian viewpoint about one of Jesus' healing miracles (healing of the paralysed man) I can explain one Christian viewpoint about one of Jesus' healing miracles	I can talk about Sikh beliefs and begin to share some of the ways that Sikhs show commitment to God to help them live a good life I can describe some of the ways Sikhs practice their faith to help them live a good life I can describe how the teachings in the Guru Granth Sahib help Sikhs make decisions about how they live their life I can describe how some Sikh actions and beliefs help them live a good life	I can describe different ways Sikhs choose to show their commitment to God I can explain why the three golden rules are important to Sikhs in how they show commitment to God I can explain why equality is important to Sikhs and is an example of how they show their commitment to God I can describe how different practices enable Sikhs to show their commitment to God and understand that some of these will be more significant to some Sikhs than others	I can discuss different types of love and whether they may be able to last for ever I can discuss the Christian beliefs in heaven and what actions a Christian might take to obtain eternal life I can discuss the Christian beliefs in forgiveness and eternal life and how this might motivate a Christian to do good I can make links between different Christian beliefs and their views on whether anything is ever eternal
Disciplinary Knowledge (red)	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can say how Sikh beliefs can help them try and live a better life	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can start to say whether I think Jesus actually healed people or not	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can start to evaluate which ways may or may not help Sikhs to live a good life according to their beliefs	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can start to express what I think about the best way a Sikh could show commitment to God	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can explain what a Christian might learn from the Bible about eternal life and how this might impact their daily lives
Disciplinary Knowledge – Personal Development (green)	I can talk about important people in my life and explain what makes them special. I can talk about what I believe in or what is important to me I can understand how to treat people that are special to me and can talk about how what people believe can help them to try and live a better life.	I can say what might make somebody important or special. I can say who is special to me and say why. I can say who is special to me and say why	I can explain what I think a miracle is I can talk about some of the things in the world that people think of as miracles and whether there might be another explanation I can talk about a miracle I would like to see happen in the world today	I can talk about different ways that I show commitment and how these might help me lead a good life I can explain how committing to some things can help me lead a good life I can explain how I can increase my commitment to living a good life	I can express why showing commitment to something may be a good thing I can show an understanding of why people show commitment in different ways I can explain some of the ways you can continue to show commitment and how to keep going when facing a difficult challenge	I can explain why I think some things will last forever and what I mean by that I can explain my own beliefs about whether anything is ever eternal I can explain my own beliefs about what it means to lead a good life

RE Curriculum Progression Map

Spring 1

	Year 1 Sikhi	Year 2 Islam	Year 3 Christianity	Year 4 Sikhi	Year 5 Sikhi	Year 6 Christianity
Key Vocabulary	Special, important, care, kind, help, trust, love, happy, safe, special person, Guru Nanak, teacher, learner, God, equal, share, Guru Granth Sahib, Holy book, Waheguru, canopy, rumala, Chaur Sahib, prayer, Gurdwara, belief, kindness, respect, honest living, share, equal, generosity	Roles, Prophet, Compliment, Honest, Fair, Patient, Reliable, Makkah, Devoted, Qur'an, Angel Jibr'il, Hadith, pbuh, Prophet, Role Model, Allah, Special	Health, Injury, Miracle, Operation, Sickness, Healing, Incarnation, Leper, Leprosy, Miracle, Blindness, Healing, Incarnation, Saliva, Paralysed, Issues	Promise, Commit, Commitment, Responsibility, Resilience, 5 K's, Khalsa, Guru, Waheguru, Uniform, Turban, Seva, Gurdwara, Guru Granth Sahib, Langer, Takhat, Rumalla, Charu Sahib, Golden Rules, Seva/ Sewa, Vand ke Chanak, Kirtan	Belief, Cause, Commitment, Effort, Ideal / Ideology, Loyalty, Support, Gurus, Khalsa, Baisakhi or Vaisakhi, Sacrifice, 3 Pillars or Key Beliefs, Amrit Dhari, Sikhs, 9 th Guru: Guru Tegh Bahadur Ji, Courage, Integrity, Oppression, Injustice, Selflessness, Speak out, Selfless service (Sewa) Self-sacrifice, Vand Ke Chakna (sharing), Equality, One God, Pilgrimage, Harmandir Sahib, Waheguru, Compassion, Generosity, Pledge.	Criteria, selection, significant, qualities, Fiat, Scholar, betrayed Conceived, disgrace, Incarnation, virgin/virginity

RE Curriculum Progression Map

Spring 2

	Year 1 Christianity	Year 2 Christianity	Year 3 Christianity	Year 4 Christianity	Year 5 Christianity	Year 6 Christianity
Enquiry Question	Why was Jesus welcomed like a king or celebrity by the crowds on Palm Sunday?	How important is it to Christians that Jesus came back to lie after His crucifixion?	What is "good" about Good Friday?	Is forgiveness always possible for Christians?	How significant is it for Christians to believe that God intended Jesus to die?	Is Christianity still a strong religion over 2000 years after Jesus was on earth?
Key Knowledge	The enquiry is looks at the events of Palm Sunday and their significance to Christians today. Christian concept of Salvation: the saving of mankind from permanent separation from God by the death and resurrection of Jesus - Trinity. This is the 'complete relationship' between God (the Father), Jesus (his son) and the Holy Spirit - Palm Sunday is the day where Jesus rode into Jerusalem. He fulfilled Old Testament prophecies which said that this would happen when the "king" came.	This enquiry examines the events of Easter Sunday, Jesus' resurrection, and the impact this has on Christians today. Christians believe that Jesus was put to death on a cross and remember this event on Good Friday. They believe that after he died, he was put into a tomb with a stone rolled across the doorway (so something that could not easily be moved especially from the inside). On Easter Sunday, visitors to the tomb (one being Mary Magdalene who was a follower of Jesus) found it empty. Mary then saw Jesus in the gardens surrounding the tomb, demonstrating to her that he had risen from the dead. The disciples (Jesus' friends) wrote about these events and their significance in the later books of the New Testament	This enquiry considers the Christian concepts of Salvation and the Gospels, where we find the story of Holy Week (the events leading up to Jesus' death and resurrection starting with Palm Sunday and finishing on Easter Sunday). Salvation: the belief that Jesus' death and resurrection saved humans and opened the way back to God for eternity. All 4 of the Gospels (the accounts of Jesus' life on earth attributed to his closest friends) tell the story of Holy Week. The day before Good Friday is called "Maundy Thursday" and is the day he ate a "Last Supper" with his friends. The passing of the cup of wine and breaking of bread at this supper is commemorated in the Christian sacrament of communion. Good Friday is the day when Christians commemorate the death of Jesus on the cross. Christians believe his death on Good Friday was necessary to bring forth the resurrection on Easter Sunday.	Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God, who came to Earth in order to save humans from their sins. His death and resurrection opened up the way back to God and restored humanity's relationship with him. This is the Christian concept of salvation. Jesus forgave many people in his lifetime as an example to his followers. He was "without sin" as the incarnate Son of God so could not do something wrong. He is usually depicted in the Gospels as kind and loving. The actions in the Temple are a stark contrast to this. Jesus taught his disciples "the Lord's Prayer" which is also known as the "Our Father". It explicitly asks God to grant the speaker forgiveness as they forgive others who have hurt them.	Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God, who came to Earth in order to save humans from their sins. His death and resurrection opened up the way back to God and restored humanity's relationship with him. This is the Christian concept of salvation The Bible cites many examples where Jesus says he knows he will be going to his death. It says he warned his disciples that "He will be handed over to the Gentiles. They will mock him, insult him, spit on him, flog him and kill him" (Luke 18:32). Later he told the Roman governor, Pilate, "For this reason I was born, and for this I came into the world" (John 18:37).	Christian concepts such as Lent (the 40 days leading up to Holy Week commemorating Jesus' time fasting in the desert), Shrove Tuesday (the start of Lent), Ash Wednesday (when ashes from burnt palms from the previous years' Palm Sunday are placed on believers' foreheads) are all aspect of Christian preparation for Easter. Advent is the preparation time for Christmas. Christian charities can demonstrate Jesus' teaching to love your neighbour (demonstrate Agape) There are countries where people are persecuted for being Christians and Christians have to suffer if they stand up for their beliefs.
Substantive Concepts (blue)	I can explain why Jesus might have been special or important to the people around him. I can retell some of the Easter story (Before and during Palm Sunday).	I can recall parts of the Easter story (to the crucifixion) and say what I think happens next. I can recall parts of the Easter story (after the crucifixion). I can recall parts of the Easter story (after the resurrection).	I can start to tell you why Jesus' death might be important to Christians because of what happened at the Last Supper I can start to tell you why Jesus' death might be important to Christians because	I can describe what a Christian might learn about forgiveness from a Bible story I can retell a Bible story where Jesus forgave somebody I can discuss how some Christians might feel about forgiveness	I can begin to consider whether the crucifixion was a consequence of the events of Holy Week I can begin to consider whether the crucifixion was a consequence of the events of Holy Week or whether Jesus knew and it was part of God's	I can discuss different types of festivals and celebrations and discuss what they demonstrate about Christianity I can explain some ways in which Christianity is influencing lives today regarding symbols and Christian organisations

RE Curriculum Progression Map

Spring 2

	Year 1 Christianity	Year 2 Christianity	Year 3 Christianity	Year 4 Christianity	Year 5 Christianity	Year 6 Christianity
	I can retell some of the Easter story (Palm Sunday to Easter Sunday). I can recall parts of the Easter story and I can recognise some symbols in the story.	I can recall what Christians believe happened on or after Easter Sunday.	of what happened after the Last Supper I can start to tell you why Jesus' death might be important to Christians because of what happened on Good Friday. I can tell you why Christians might see Jesus' death as important	I can describe what a Christian might learn about forgiveness from a Bible text	plan (Last Supper to praying in the garden) I can begin to consider whether the crucifixion was a consequence of the events of Holy Week or whether Jesus knew and it was part of God's plan (The trials, Peter's denial, crucifixion, burial and resurrection) I can start to explain whether the evidence shows that God intended Jesus to be crucified and rise again, or whether the crucifixion was the consequence of the events of Holy Week	I can explain some ways in which Christianity is influencing lives today with its impact on people round the world and in this country I can explain a reason why people may believe Christianity is still a strong religion today
Disciplinary Knowledge (red)	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question. I can start to show understanding that Jesus is special to Christians and say why.	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can suggest what I think happened to Jesus after the tomb was found empty.	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can reflect on the Easter story and explain what might be good about Good Friday to a Christian	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can show an understanding of how Christians might believe God can help them show forgiveness	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can start to express an opinion on whether Jesus' crucifixion was his destiny or purpose	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can give my opinion as to whether Christianity is a strong religion and why I think this
Disciplinary Knowledge – Personal Development (green)	I can think about qualities in people I admire. I can talk about a person I admire. I can talk about a person I admire and say why I admire them.	I can talk about what I believe happens when something or somebody dies and how memories help me to remember. I can start to explain what I believe happens to you when you die I can consider what symbols I would like to use when celebrating people I love or new life	I can explain how somebody might rescue or help others in a difficult situation I can reflect on what I think might or might not be good about the story of Easter as a rescue I can reflect on how rescuing somebody by taking action or showing them a better way to live might be a good thing	I can explain what forgiveness is and why it might be difficult in some situations I can say whether I think showing forgiveness might be important I can explain what forgiveness might mean to me	I can understand how some people believe in destiny and how others might believe in having free will to make their own choices I can explain my own definitions of purpose and destiny I can give an example of someone with a strong sense of purpose in their life and give my opinion on this	I can explain who has been an influence or inspiration in my life and why I can explain how the influence people have had on me has affected my views I can explain a legacy I would like to leave the world
Key Vocabulary	Special, important, admire/admiration, qualities, celebrity, saviour, disciples, Messiah, Romans, Judas, miracle, tomb, art gallery	Autumn, Seasons Spring, Summer, Winter, arrest, Crucifix/crucifixion, Easter, Garden of Gethsemane, Palm Sunday, Symbol, interpretation, resurrection, saviour, Heaven, Last Supper, resurrection, saviour	Beached, rescue, save, saviour, situation, betray, communion, convent, disciples, gospel, last supper, salvation, saviour, easter, Sunday, good Friday, example, role-model	Deliberate, forgive/ness, hurtful, meaningful, resentment, arrested, enemy, teaching, belief, crime, diversity, Heaven, Messiah, Paradise, salvation, saviour, abstract, significant	Destiny, free will, intention, purpose, crucifixion, forgiveness, incarnation, life after death, Pharisee, resurrection, salvation, saviour, Pilate, conscience,	Forever, influence, inspiration, legacy, festival, charity, poverty, starvation, symbol, British value, persecution, prejudice, respect, commandments

RE Curriculum Progression Map

Spring 2						
	Year 1 Christianity	Year 2 Christianity	Year 3 Christianity	Year 4 Christianity	Year 5 Christianity	Year 6 Christianity

RE Curriculum Progression Map

Summer 1

	Year 1 Islam	Year 2 Sikhi	Year 3 Sanatana Dharma (Hinduism)	Year 4 Islam	Year 5 Islam	Year 6 Islam
Enquiry Question	Who is God to Muslims?	Does taking part in Baisakhi help Sikh children feel a sense of belonging?	What do some deities tell Sanatanis about God?	What is the best way for a Muslim to lead a good life?	What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God?	How is the Qur'an vital to Muslims today?
Key Knowledge	Muslims believe that Allah is perfect. He is the one who made human beings, the one who watches them during life and the one who decides what happens when life is over. Allah should be the most important thing in a Muslim's life – for this reason many Muslims do things every day to make sure they remember Allah like praying 5 times a day. The prayer times are often at difficult times, but this is to show that Muslims should build their day around Allah rather than fit him into their lives when it suits them best. Allah comes first.	Guru Gobind Singh (the 10th Guru) introduced many of the customs Sikhs practice today. He formed the Khalsa, which is a group of baptised Sikhs who have fully dedicated themselves to their faith, in 1699 at Baisakhi (or Vaisakhi). This is celebrated on the 13th or 14th April every year and is now the most important festival in the Sikh religion. The main symbol of Sikhi is known as the Khanda which is a combination of three symbols in one. 1) The Khanda. This is double-edged sword that represents the belief in one God. 2) The Chakkar. This is a circle representing God. A circle is continuous (no beginning or end), reminding Sikhs to remain within the rule of God. 3) Two crossed kirpans or swords. This represents political power and spiritual authority. It can be found on the Nishan Sahib and on the canopy which covers the Guru Granth Sahib. The Nishan Sahib is a flag which is placed outside every Gurdwara. It is triangular, saffron coloured and includes the Khanda. Nishan means sign. Sahib means master. It was first introduced by the 6th Guru, Guru Har Gobind. There is always a flagpole in front of	Sanatanis believe that Brahman can appear in many different ways but is always the one supreme being. He is present in the Trimurti and all other deities. Shiva and Parvati are believed to be parents to Ganesha. Due to him not realising Ganesha was his son, Shiva cut off his head so replaced it with the head of the nearest sleeping animal which was an elephant. He also granted Ganesha great wisdom and a power to remove any obstacles that come in the way of all people who truly worship him. Lakshmi: Lakshmi is the goddess of wealth and good fortune. She is also the wife of Vishnu.	Most Muslims believe they should live a good life. Muslims believe life was given to them by Allah and they should try to live as good a life as possible. Muslims believe that when they die their actions in this life will help decide what happens next. Muslims believe Allah is watching them all the time. All their good deeds and thoughts and words will be kept as a record. When they die, Allah will decide whether they've been good enough to go to heaven or not. The enquiry looks at two of the five pillars. giving to the poor fasting during the month of Ramadan. other ways of living a good life include... reading and following the words of the Qur'an. going to the Mosque regularly. being honest and trying to help others.	his enquiry looks at some of the ways many Muslims show Allah that He is the most important thing to them, including the 5 pillars which are central to Muslim life. 1. Shahadah -this is a statement which is repeated many times a day 'There is one God Allah and Muhammad is his prophet', this is said first thing in the morning, last thing at night and during each prayer. 2. Salat - prayer, 5 times a day, these prayers show that life revolves around God, 3. Zakat - Giving 2.5% yearly savings to charity, this is usually organised through the local mosque. Zakat is seen as a duty. 4. Sawm - Fasting –During the month of Ramadan many Muslims will fast during the hours of daylight, this helps to develop self-discipline. It is challenging but this is deliberate as Muslims need to understand what it is like to be poor and hungry. 5. Hajj – Pilgrimage to Makkah in Saudi Arabia once in a lifetime – this is to follow in the footsteps of the prophet Muhammad and remember some key events in the history of Islam.	The Qur'an is the holy book for Muslims, but it is also believed to be the actual words of Allah spoken in Arabic, the language chosen by Allah. It is treated with great respect and many Muslims will learn Arabic specially to understand the Qur'an in the language it was written in. Many Muslims take lessons in how to speak Arabic, including schoolchildren. These classes are often carried out in the Mosque, the Muslim place of worship. The Qur'an is respected in many ways including: - o Being put on a stand when used, so it is not over touched. - o When not used it is wrapped in a clean cloth - o When not being read it should be the highest book in the room - o Never being placed on the floor - o Hands being washed before it is touched. - o You must be in the right frame of mind – concentrate on Allah Muslims believe the Qur'an gives information on how to live life the way Allah would want. This is important to Muslims as Allah is watching them, life on earth is a test and challenges occur. The way you handle these will be observed by Allah.

RE Curriculum Progression Map

Summer 1

	Year 1 Islam	Year 2 Sikhi	Year 3 Sanatana Dharma (Hinduism)	Year 4 Islam	Year 5 Islam	Year 6 Islam
		every Gurdwara where the Nishan Sahib flies. The flagpole is dressed in orange robes. The flag also displays the Khanda, the Sikh symbol. Ik Onkar : Ik means one. Onkar means supreme reality or being. Translated into English it is equivalent to: There is only one God. It is the first line of the Mool Mantar Prayer (An important Sikh prayer). The Ik Onkar symbol can be found in many Gurdwaras and Sikh homes. It helps Sikhs to focus when they are meditating and praying.				
Substantive Concepts (blue)	I can consider some attributes that Muslims might believe that Allah has I can explain the meaning of some of the 99 names of Allah I can explain the ways a Muslim might show respect to Allah in their lives I can describe some of the attributes (names) of Allah and what these might mean	I can retell the story of Baisakhi and say how Guru Gobind Singh founded the Khalsa I can talk about how Baisakhi (or Vaisakhi) is celebrated I can recognise Sikh symbols and reflect on their meaning I can remember some parts of the story of Baisakhi and say how the Khalsa was formed	I can explain the Sanatani belief that Brahman is one supreme deity with different aspects I can explain what some Sanatanis might believe about Ganesha I can explain what some Sanatanis might believe about Lakshmi I can describe different deities and explain why they may be important to Sanatanis	I can explain some duties and other actions a Muslim might take to lead a good life I can explain how helping others might be a way for a Muslim to lead a good life I can explain how fasting might help a Muslim lead a good life I can consider the different actions a Muslim might take to lead a good life	I can explain why some reasons for prayer might be important to Muslims I can explain why helping the poor or needy might support a Muslim in showing commitment to God I can explain how fasting might show commitment to God for a Muslim I can explain some of the ways that Muslims might show commitment to God	I can explain why I think some events were important during the Night of Power I can explain some actions a Muslim might take to show respect to the Qur'an I can interpret some sayings from the Qur'an and understand there may be different interpretations I can explain facts about the treatment of the Qur'an and how it was revealed
Disciplinary Knowledge (red)	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can explain how Muslims might show respect for these in their daily lives	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can express an opinion about why taking part in the Baisakhi gives Sikhs a sense of belonging	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can explain why or how these deities might tell Sanatanis more about God	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can explain what I think is the best way for a Muslim to lead a good life	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can say which I think is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God and say why	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can explain how interpreting the Qur'an might be vital to how a Muslim chooses to live today

RE Curriculum Progression Map

Summer 1

	Year 1 Islam	Year 2 Sikhi	Year 3 Sanatana Dharma (Hinduism)	Year 4 Islam	Year 5 Islam	Year 6 Islam
Disciplinary Knowledge – Personal Development (green)	I can explain how to show respect I can tell you how I might show respect for other people	I can describe a festival or celebration and say why it is special I can say how it feels to take part in a special celebration I can plan a meaningful celebration and say why it is special	I can explain how people show different aspects of their personalities I can explain how different aspects of my character help others see who I really am I can explain how I could show more of my positive aspects	I can consider what I think is meant by a good life I can explain what living a good life means to me I can think of ways to support charities who help others	I can discuss what I have been committed to and what I would like to commit to in the future I can name a commitment that is important to me and say why it is important I can identify commitments I could improve upon and say how	I can consider how written guidance might impact on my behaviour I can explain what I have learnt from a text and how I might care for things which are important to me I can explain how I would like something important to me to be respected and treated
Key Vocabulary	Allah, Muslim, Effort, watchful, attributes, Appreciation, Pilgrimage, Qur'an, Compassionate, Merciful, Perfect, Powerful, Provider, Avenger, deity, Submission, Qur'an, Respect	Celebration, Meaning, Belief, Values, Belonging, Participate, Langar, Symbols, Khanda, Nishan Sahib, Ik Onkar, Festival, Parade- Nagar Kirtan, Gurdwara, sacrifice, Panj Pyare (Beloved 5), Nishan Sahib -Flag showing the Sikh symbol, The Khanda, The Khalsa, Guru Gobind Singh, Baisakhi / Vaisakhi, Panj Pyare, commitment, family	Positive, Avatar, Ganesha, Avatar, God, Supreme, Sanatani, Ganesha, Brahman, Deity, Essence, Sanatana Dharma, Trimurti, Ganesha, Lakshmi, Aspects, Attributes, Personality, reflections	Good life, Unselfish, Allah, Muslim, Ramadan, Muhammad, Qur'an, Zakat/ Zakah, Purify, Sawm, Fasting, Charity, Charities, Volunteering	Commitment, Belonging, Allah, Ramadan, Qur'an, Zakat, Charity, Purify, Ramadan, Swam (Fasting), Afterlife, Compassionate, Merciful, Muslims, Dedication, Effort	Guidance, Free will, Consequences, Qur'an, Jibr'il, Muhammad, Night of Power, Allah, Kursi, Interpret/ Interpretation, Merciful, Compassionate, Respect, Special.

RE Curriculum Progression Map

Summer 2

	Year 1 Sikhi	Year 2 Islam	Year 3 Islam	Year 4 Christianity	Year 5 Christianity	Year 6 Sikhi
Enquiry Question	Why do Sikhs admire their Gurus?	How important is the Qur'an to Muslims?	Does praying at regular intervals help Muslims in their everyday lives?	Do people need to go to Church to show that they are Christians?	What is the best way for a Christian to show commitment to God?	What is the best way for a Sikh to show commitment to God?
Key Knowledge	Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism. He was the first of 10 very special teachers called the Gurus. Important teachings Guru Nanak shared included: - There is only one God (and the Ik Onkar - the Sikh symbol meaning there is only one God) - All people are equal - All humans can speak directly to God All the Guru's demonstrate the three core theological beliefs: - Remembering God: There is only one God – Waheguru. Everyone can speak directly to God - Sharing and helping others-Seva - Hard work is important The Guru Granth Sahib is the Sikh holy text. It is always treated with the utmost respect, the same respect as a living Guru of the Sikhs.	The Qur'an is the holy book for Muslims, but it is also believed to be the actual words of Allah spoken in Arabic, the language chosen by Allah. It is treated with great care. Many Muslims take lessons in how to speak Arabic, including schoolchildren. These classes are often taught in the Mosque, the Muslim place of worship. Muslims believe the Qur'an gives information on how to live life the way Allah would want. The Qur'an is treated with care in the following ways... - Being put on a stand when used, so it is not touched too much. - When not used it is wrapped in a clean cloth - When not being read it should be the highest book in the room - Never being placed on the floor - Hands are washed before it is touched.	Muslims pray at least 5 times a day ranging from early morning to last thing at night. Prayer is saying thanks to God. Muslims want to thank God for life and everything he has done, is doing and will do in their lives. Before praying Muslims wash unclothed parts of their body and prepare their minds to be with Allah – everyday worries should be put to one side during prayer as Allah deserves total respect. Prayer can take place anywhere as long as you are in a clean place.	Jesus taught about worship in the Bible and praying . Baptism is generally a rite for babies although adults can choose to be baptised later in life. It confers the name of the person and their part in God's family. Many Christians would choose to get married in Church to confer God's blessing on the marriage. Churches frequently have art or symbols which may remind the Christian of his or her beliefs or the life of Jesus or other figures from the Bible or later saints. These can help the Christian focus when in Church which they may find more difficult e.g. at home where there are more distractions. Consider the feelings a place evokes as well as the building and what happens there. These feelings may be one of the reasons a Christian would choose to go to Church.	10 Commandments (see below) - Jesus' commandments to love God and love your neighbour. - Jesus did not change or discard the original 10 Commandments. His teaching made it easier to understand that in essence the first 3 Commandments are about loving God and the other 7 are about loving your neighbour - Many Christians will choose to be confirmed (received into the Church as an adult) and in this ceremony, the gifts of the Holy Spirit are prayed to be conferred on them.	Sikhs are proud to visibly show commitment to their faith – this can be done in many ways including - Joining the Khalsa through the Amrit Ceremony - Wearing the 5 K's - Worshipping in the Gurdwara - Reading and respecting the Guru Granth Sahib - Serving the community through the Langar meal and other areas of Sewa (service)
Substantive Concepts (blue)	I can identify the special qualities in Guru Nanak and share what made him a special leader I can identify the ten Gurus and share how their beliefs or actions contributed to the Sikh religion	I can say how a Muslim might show respect to the Qur'an I can order events from the Night of Power and say what I think is important I can say some of the instructions a Muslim might follow that are in the Qur'an	I can discuss some reasons why Muslims might pray I can explain what parts of Muslim's life might be helped by regular prayer I can explain why Muslims might want to pray in a Mosque	I can discuss some events or services that might happen at a church (with a focus on Baptism) I can discuss some events or services that might happen at a church (with a focus on Holy Communion)	I can describe how different practices enable Christians to show their commitment to God (The 10 Commandments) I can describe how different practices enable Christians to show their commitment to God ('Love your neighbour as	I can describe different ways Sikhs choose to show their commitment to God I can explain why the three golden rules are important to Sikhs in how they show commitment to God I can explain why equality is important to Sikhs and is an example of how they show their commitment to God

RE Curriculum Progression Map

Summer 2

	Year 1 Sikhi	Year 2 Islam	Year 3 Islam	Year 4 Christianity	Year 5 Christianity	Year 6 Sikhi
	I can share how Guru Gobind Singh contributed to the Sikh religion and how his actions impact Sikhs today I can talk about the Sikh Gurus and share some of their beliefs	I can explain why a Muslim might think the Qur'an is important	I can describe the Muslim prayer routine and where they might choose to pray and say why	I can discuss how a church might support a Christian with prayer and worship in their lives today. I can describe some of the ways Christians use Churches to worship and pray or celebrate important events and services such as Baptisms and Holy Communion	yourself' and what that love might look like) I can describe how different practices enable Christians to show their commitment to God (prayer and worship practices) I can describe how different practices enable Christians to show their commitment to God and understand that some of these will be more significant to some Christians than others	
Disciplinary Knowledge (red)	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can reflect on Guru teachings and say why these teachings may still be important to Sikhs today	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can explain how instructions in the Qur'an might impact on the life of a Muslim today	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can explain how Muslims might be helped in their everyday lives by regular prayer	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can say why a Church may have an impact on a Christian.	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can explain why I think some ways of showing commitment to God might be better than others for Christians	I can apply this knowledge to the enquiry question I can start to express what I think about the best way a Sikh could show commitment to God
Disciplinary Knowledge – Personal Development (green)	I can recognise a leader and identify some of the responsibilities a leader might have I can say some qualities that I think make a good leader I can celebrate and value the special qualities of leaders around me	I can talk about something I have learnt from a story I can give examples of good things I could do in my life I can consider how some of the things I think are important might be similar to instructions in the Qur'an	I can consider how making a regular commitment to something can increase its effectiveness I can explain how commitment can be hard and can describe how it would feel to reach a goal I can consider what regular actions are important to me and how I can remember them	I can describe the feelings I associate with a special place I can explain some of my feelings about a special place and suggest why they exist I can explain some of my feelings about a special place and suggest why they exist	I can show an understanding of why people may show commitment in different ways to something they believe in I can show an understanding of why people show commitment in different ways I can show how people may show commitment in different ways to something they believe in	I can express why showing commitment to something may be a good thing I can show an understanding of why people show commitment in different ways I can explain some of the ways you can continue to show commitment and how to keep going when facing a difficult challenge
Key Vocabulary	Leader, kind, caring, thoughtful, patient, wise, role model, responsibility, communication, Guru Nanak, Guru, Waheguru, IK Onkar, Seva, Teacher, Beliefs, Guru Tegh Bahdur, Guru Angad, Guru Amar Das, Guru Ram Das, Guru	Stories, Qur'an, Respect, Angel, Angle Jibr'il, Khadijah, Makkah, Allah, noble, Squander	Exercise, Commitment, prayer, Allah, Muslims, Thankfulness, Self-discipline, Qur'an, Mosque, Dome Minaret, Washroom, Importance, Forgotten, Remembering	Impact, special, associate, Feelings, Bible, church, communion, gurdwara, Guru Granth Sahib, Holy Communion, langar, mandir, mosque, prayer mat, puja, Qur'an, Rite (s) of passage, Synagogue, tallit, Tora, Veda, Bible, Chalice, Host, Wafer, Denomination, diversity, evangelical, last supper,	Commitment, dilemma, ideas, values, commandments, denominations, promises, Trinty, confirmation, rites of passage,	Choice, debate, commitment, turban, Waheguru, kara, initiated, naam Japna, vand ke Chakan, Kirat karnee, langar, gudwara, guru Granth sahib, Seve/Sewa (selfless service), Guru amar das/ guru amardas ji (3 rd Guru),Guru har Gobind sahib (6 th guru), equality, gender equality, equal rights, women's rights, Akal Takhat, Harmandir sahib (formally called The Golden Temple), Maharaja Ranjit Singh, Congregation,

RE Curriculum Progression Map

Summer 2

	Year 1 Sikhi	Year 2 Islam	Year 3 Islam	Year 4 Christianity	Year 5 Christianity	Year 6 Sikhi
	Arjan Dev, Guru Har Rai, Guru Harkrishan, Guru Harkrishan, Guru Gobind Singh, Guru Granth Sahib, equal, Actions			worship, baptism, empathy, special, significance		challenge, perseverance, Resilience, Strategies