



	Unit 1	Unit 2	Unit 3	Unit 4	Unit 5	Unit 6
Year 3	L2.1 What do Christians learn from the Creation story? L2.2 What is it like for someone to follow God?		L2.9 How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim?	L2.10 How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jewish people?	L2.4 What kind of world did Jesus want?	L2.12 How and why do people try to make the world a better place? (C, M/J, NR)
Year 4	L2.3 What is the 'Trinity' and why is it important for Christians?	L2.7 What do Hindus believe God is like?	L2.8 What does it mean to be Hindu in Britain today?	L2.5 Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'?	L2.6 For Christians, when Jesus left, what was the impact of Pentecost?	L2.11 How and why do people mark the significant events of life? (C, H, NR)
Year 5	U2.1 What does it mean if Christians believe God is holy and loving?	U2.8 What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today?	U2.3 Why do Christians believe Jesus was the Messiah?	U2.9 Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people?	U2.4 Christians and how to live: 'What would Jesus do?'	U2.10 What matters most to Humanists and Christians? (C, M/J, NR)
Year 6	U2.2 Creation and science: conflicting or complementary?	U2.11 Why do some people believe in God and some people not? (C, NR)	U2.7 Why do Hindus want to be good?	U2.5 What do Christians believe Jesus did to 'save' people?	U2.6 For Christians, what kind of king is Jesus?	U2.12 How does faith help people when life gets hard?

Lower KS2 unit outcomes:

End LKS2 Pupils can ...	L2.1 Creation	L2.2 People of God	L2.3 Incarnation/God	L2.4 Gospel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe the core beliefs and concepts studied Make clear links between texts/sources of authority and the key concepts studied Offer suggestions about what texts/sources of authority can mean and give examples of what these sources mean to believers 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 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 a good reason for the views they have and the connections they make. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place the concepts of God and Creation on a timeline of the Bible's 'big story' Make clear links between Genesis 1 and what Christians believe about God and Creation Recognise that the story of 'the Fall' in Genesis 3 gives an explanation of why things go wrong in the world Describe what Christians do because they believe God is Creator (e.g. follow God, wonder at how amazing God's creation is; care for the Earth – some specific ways) Describe how and why Christians might pray to God, say sorry and ask for forgiveness Ask questions and suggest answers about what might be important in the Creation story for Christians and for non-Christians living today. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make clear links between the story of Noah and the idea of covenant Make simple links between promises in the story of Noah and promises that Christians make at a wedding ceremony Make links between the story of Noah and how we live in school and the wider world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise what a 'Gospel' is and give an example of the kinds of stories it contains Offer suggestions about what texts about baptism and Trinity mean Give examples of what these texts mean to some Christians today Describe how Christians show their beliefs about God the Trinity in worship in different ways (in baptism and prayer, for example) and in the way they live Make links between some Bible texts studied and the idea of God in Christianity, expressing clearly some ideas of their own about what Christians believe God is like. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify this as part of a 'Gospel', which tells the story of the life and teaching of Jesus Make clear links between the calling of the first disciples and how Christians today try to follow Jesus and be 'fishers of people' Suggest ideas and then find out about what Jesus' actions towards outcasts mean for a Christian Give examples of how Christians try to show love for all, including how Christian leaders try to follow Jesus' teaching in different ways Make links between the importance of love in the Bible stories studied and life in the world today, giving a good reason for their ideas.

End LKS2 Pupils can ...	L2.5 Salvation	L2.6 Kingdom of God	L2.7 Hindus & God	L2.8 Hindus in Britain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify and describe the core beliefs and concepts studied Make clear links between texts/sources of authority and the key concepts studied Offer suggestions about what texts/sources of authority can mean and give examples of what these sources mean to believers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise the word 'Salvation', and that Christians believe Jesus came to 'save' or 'rescue' people, e.g. by showing them how to live Offer informed suggestions about what the events of Holy Week mean to Christians Give examples of what Christians say about the importance of the events of Holy Week 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make clear links between the story of Pentecost and Christian beliefs about the 'kingdom of God' on Earth Offer informed suggestions about what the events of Pentecost in Acts 2 might mean Give examples of what Pentecost means to some Christians now 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify some Hindu deities and say how they help Hindus describe God Make clear links between some stories (e.g. Svetaketu, Ganesh, Diwali) and what Hindus believe about God Offer informed suggestions about what Hindu murtis express about God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify the terms 'dharma', 'Sanatan Dharma' and 'Hinduism' and say what they mean Make links between Hindu practices and the idea that Hinduism is a whole 'way of life' (dharma)



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make simple links between the Gospel accounts and how Christians mark the Easter events in their communities • Describe how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus in worship in different ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make simple links between the description of Pentecost in Acts 2, the Holy Spirit, the kingdom of God, and how Christians live now • Describe how Christians show their beliefs about the Holy Spirit in worship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make simple links between beliefs about God and how Hindus live (e.g. choosing a deity and worshipping at a home shrine; celebrating Diwali) • Identify some different ways in which Hindus worship 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe how Hindus show their faith within their families in Britain today (e.g. home <i>puja</i>) • Describe how Hindus show their faith within their faith communities in Britain today (e.g. <i>arti</i> and <i>bhajans</i> at the mandir; in festivals such as Diwali) • Identify some different ways in which Hindus show their faith (e.g. between different communities in Britain, or between Britain and parts of India)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 a good reason for the views they have and the connections they make. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise thoughtful questions and suggest some answers about why Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday', giving good reasons for their suggestions. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make links between ideas about the kingdom of God in the Bible and what people believe about following God today, giving good reasons for their ideas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good to think about the cycle of create/preserve/ destroy in the world today • Make links between the Hindu idea of everyone having a 'spark' of God in them and ideas about the value of people in the world today, giving good reasons for their ideas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise questions and suggest answers about what is good about being a Hindu in Britain today, and whether taking part in family and community rituals is a good thing for individuals and society, giving good reasons for their ideas.

End LKS2 Pupils can ...	L2.9 Muslims	L2.10 Jews	L2.11 Stages of life	L2.12 Make the world better
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and describe the core beliefs and concepts studied • Make clear links between texts/sources of authority and the key concepts studied • Offer suggestions about what texts/sources of authority can mean and give examples of what these sources mean to believers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify some beliefs about God in Islam, expressed in Surah 1 • Make clear links between beliefs about God and <i>ibadah</i> (e.g. how God is worth worshipping; how Muslims submit to God) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify some Jewish beliefs about God, sin and forgiveness and describe what they mean • Make clear links between the story of the Exodus and Jewish beliefs about God and his relationship with the Jewish people • Offer informed suggestions about the meaning of the Exodus story for Jews today 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify some beliefs about love, commitment and promises in two religious traditions and describe what they mean • Offer informed suggestions about the meaning and importance of ceremonies of commitment for religious and nonreligious people today 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify some beliefs about why the world is not always a good place (e.g. Christian ideas of sin) • Make links between religious beliefs and teachings and why people try to live and make the world a better place
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give examples of <i>ibadah</i> (worship) in Islam (e.g. prayer, fasting, celebrating) and describe what they involve • Make links between Muslim beliefs about God and a range of ways in which Muslims worship (e.g. in prayer and fasting, as a family and as a community, at home and in the mosque) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make simple links between Jewish beliefs about God and his people and how Jews live (e.g. through celebrating forgiveness, salvation and freedom at festivals) • Describe how Jews show their beliefs through worship in festivals, both at home and in wider communities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe what happens in ceremonies of commitment (e.g. baptism, sacred thread, marriage) and say what these rituals mean • Make simple links between beliefs about love and commitment and how people in at least two religious traditions live (e.g. through celebrating forgiveness, salvation and freedom at festivals) • Identify some differences in how people celebrate commitment (e.g. different practices of marriage, or Christian baptism) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make simple links between teachings about how to live and ways in which people try to make the world a better place (e.g. <i>tikkun olam</i> and the charity Tzedek) • Describe some examples of how people try to live (e.g. individuals and organisations) • Identify some differences in how people put their beliefs into action
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 a good reason for the views they have and the connections they make. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise questions and suggest answers about the value of submission and self-control to Muslims, and whether there are benefits for people who are not Muslims • Make links between the Muslim idea of living in harmony with the Creator and the need for all people to live in harmony with each other in the world today, giving good reasons for their ideas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good for Jews and everyone else to remember the past and look forward to the future • Make links with the value of personal reflection, saying 'sorry', being forgiven, being grateful, seeking freedom and justice in the world today, including pupils' own lives, and giving good reasons for their ideas. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good for everyone to see life as journey, and to mark the milestones • Make links between ideas of love, commitment and promises in religious and non-religious ceremonies • Give good reasons why they think ceremonies of commitment are or are not valuable today. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise questions and suggest answers about why the world is not always a good place, and what are the best ways of making it better • Make links between some commands for living from religious traditions, non-religious worldviews and pupils' own ideas • Express their own ideas about the best ways to make the world a better place, making links with religious ideas studied, giving good reasons for their views.

Upper KS2 unit outcomes:

End UKS2 Pupils can ...	U2.1 God	U2.2 Creation	U2.3 Incarnation	U2.4 Gospel
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and explain the core beliefs and concepts studied, using examples from sources of authority in religions • 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 ways in which believers interpret texts/sources of authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify some different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately • Explain connections between biblical texts and Christian ideas of God, using theological terms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify what type of text some Christians say Genesis 1 is, and its purpose • Taking account of the context, suggest what Genesis 1 might mean, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret it, showing awareness of different interpretations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain the place of Incarnation and Messiah within the 'big story' of the Bible • Identify Gospel and prophecy texts, using technical terms • Explain connections between biblical texts, Incarnation and Messiah, using theological terms 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify features of Gospel texts (for example, teachings, parable, narrative) • Taking account of the context, suggest meanings of Gospel texts studied, and compare their own ideas with ways in which Christians interpret biblical texts



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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make clear connections between Bible texts studied and what Christians believe about God, for example, through how cathedrals are designed • Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make clear connections between Genesis 1 and Christian belief about God as Creator • Show understanding of why many Christians find science and faith go together | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Show how Christians put their beliefs about Jesus' Incarnation into practice in different ways in celebrating Christmas • Comment on how the idea that Jesus is the Messiah makes sense in the wider story of the Bible | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make clear connections between Gospel texts, Jesus' 'good news', and how Christians live in the Christian community and in their individual lives |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weigh up how biblical ideas and teachings about God as holy and loving might make a difference in the world today, developing insights of their own. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify key ideas arising from their study of Genesis 1 and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses • Weigh up how far the Genesis 1 creation narrative is in conflict, or is complementary, with a scientific account, giving good reasons for their views. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weigh up how far the idea of Jesus as the 'Messiah' — a Saviour from God — is important in the world today and, if it is true, what difference that might make in people's lives, giving good reasons for their answers. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make connections between Christian teachings (e.g. about peace, forgiveness, healing) and the issues, problems and opportunities in the world today, including their own lives • Articulate their own responses to the issues studied, recognising different points of view. |

End UKS2 Pupils can ...	U2.5 Salvation	U2.6 Kingdom of God	U2.7 Hindus	U2.8 Muslims
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and explain the core beliefs and concepts studied, using examples from sources of authority in religions • 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 ways in which believers interpret texts/sources of authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining how Incarnation and Salvation fit within it • Explain what Christians mean when they say that Jesus' death was a sacrifice, using theological terms • Suggest meanings for narratives of Jesus' death/resurrection, comparing their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret these texts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain connections between biblical texts and the concept of the kingdom of God • Consider different possible meanings for the biblical texts studied, showing awareness of different interpretations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and explain Hindu beliefs, e.g. <i>dharma, karma, samsara, moksha</i>, using technical terms accurately • Give meanings for the story of the man in the well and explain how it relates to Hindu beliefs about <i>samsara, moksha</i>, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and explain Muslim beliefs about God, the Prophet* and the Holy Qur'an (e.g. <i>Tawhid</i>; Muhammad as the Messenger, Qur'an as the message) • Describe ways in which Muslim sources of authority guide Muslim living (e.g. Qur'an guidance on Five Pillars; <i>Hajj</i> practices follow example of the Prophet)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make clear connections between the Christian belief in Jesus' death as a sacrifice and how Christians celebrate Holy Communion/Lord's Supper • Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make clear connections between belief in the kingdom of God and how Christians put their beliefs into practice • Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make clear connections between Hindu beliefs about <i>dharma, karma, samsara</i> and <i>moksha</i> and ways in which Hindus live • Connect the four Hindu aims of life and the four stages of life with beliefs about <i>dharma, karma, moksha</i>, etc. • Give evidence and examples to show how Hindus put their beliefs into practice in different ways 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make clear connections between Muslim beliefs and <i>ibadah</i> (e.g. Five Pillars, festivals, mosques, art) • Give evidence and examples to show how Muslims put their beliefs into practice in different ways
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Weigh up the value and impact of ideas of sacrifice in their own lives and the world today • Articulate their own responses to the idea of sacrifice, recognising different points of view. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Relate the Christian 'kingdom of God' model (i.e. loving others, serving the needy) to issues, problems and opportunities in the world today • Articulate their own responses to the idea of the importance of love and service in the world today. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make connections between Hindu beliefs studied (e.g. <i>karma</i> and <i>dharma</i>), and explain how and why they are important to Hindus • Reflect on and articulate what impact belief in <i>karma</i> and <i>dharma</i> might have on individuals and the world, recognising different points of view. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make connections between Muslim beliefs studied and Muslim ways of living in Britain/ Gloucestershire today • Consider and weigh up the value of e.g. submission, obedience, generosity, self-control and worship in the lives of Muslims today and articulate responses on how far they are valuable to people who are not Muslims • Reflect on and articulate what it is like to be a Muslim in Britain today, giving good reasons for their views.

*Note: Many Muslims say the words 'peace be upon him' after saying the name of the Prophet Muhammad. This is sometimes abbreviated to 'pbuh' when written down.

End UKS2 Pupils can ...	U2.9 Jews	U2.10 Humanists and Christians	U2.11 Why believe in God	U2.12 Life gets hard
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and explain the core beliefs and concepts studied, using examples from sources of authority in religions • 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 ways in which believers interpret texts/sources of authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and explain Jewish beliefs about God • Give examples of some texts that say what God is like and explain how Jewish people interpret them 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify and explain beliefs about why people are good and bad (e.g. Christian and Humanist) • Make links with sources of authority that tell people how to be good (e.g. Christian ideas of 'being made in the image of God' but 'fallen', and Humanists saying people can be 'good without God') 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Define the terms 'theist', 'atheist' and 'agnostic' and give examples of statements that reflect these beliefs • Identify and explain what religious and non-religious people believe about God, saying where they get their ideas from • Give examples of reasons why people do or do not believe in God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Describe at least three examples of ways in which religions guide people in how to respond to good and hard times in life • Identify beliefs about life after death in at least two religious traditions, comparing and accounting for similarities and differences



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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Make clear connections between what people believe and how they live, individually and in communities</i> • <i>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</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make clear connections between Jewish beliefs about the Torah and how they use and treat it • Make clear connections between Jewish commandments and how Jews live (e.g. in relation to kosher laws) • Give evidence and examples to show how Jewish people put their beliefs into practice in different ways (e.g. some differences between Orthodox and Progressive Jewish practice) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make clear connections between Christian and Humanist ideas about being good and how people live • Suggest reasons why it might be helpful to follow a moral code and why it might be difficult, offering different points of view 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make clear connections between what people believe about God and the impact of this belief on how they live • Give evidence and examples to show how Christians sometimes disagree about what God is like (e.g. some differences in interpreting Genesis) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make clear connections between what people believe about God and how they respond to challenges in life (e.g. suffering, bereavement) • Give examples of ways in which beliefs about resurrection/judgement/heaven/<i>karma</i>/reincarnation make a difference to how someone lives
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Make connections between the beliefs and practices studied, evaluating and explaining their importance to different people (e.g. believers and atheists)</i> • <i>Reflect on and articulate lessons people might gain from the beliefs/practices studied, including their own responses, recognising that others may think differently</i> • <i>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.</i> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Make connections between Jewish beliefs studied and explain how and why they are important to Jewish people today • Consider and weigh up the value of e.g. tradition, ritual, community, study and worship in the lives of Jews today and articulate responses on how far they are valuable to people who are not Jewish. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Raise important questions and suggest answers about how and why people should be good • Make connections between the values studied and their own lives, and their importance in the world today, giving good reasons for their views. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reflect on and articulate some ways in which believing in God is valuable in the lives of believers, and ways it can be challenging • Consider and weigh up different views on theism, agnosticism and atheism, expressing insights of their own about why people believe in God or not • Make connections between belief and behaviour in their own lives, in the light of their learning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Interpret a range of artistic expressions of afterlife, offering and explaining different ways of understanding these • Offer a reasoned response to the unit question, with evidence and example, expressing insights of their own.