

	EYFS	Y1	Y2	Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6
Autumn	People, culture and communities Introduction to all faiths	All faiths in our class	All faiths celebrating harvest	Judaism (belief)	World view – faith and belief	All faiths – pilgrimage/journeys	World view – justice and freedom
	Christianity	All faiths - celebrations in autumn and winter	Christianity	Christianity - Christmas around the world	All faiths - rules	Christianity	Humanism (belief)
Spring	People, culture and communities Introduction to all faiths	Judaism (family)	Islam (belief)	Christianity	Special books	Bible and Quran	Hinduism (belief)
	Christianity	Christianity	Sikhism (family)	All faiths – symbol of light	Christianity	Christianity - denominations	All faiths – eternity (what happens when we die?)
Summer	Islam (family)	All faiths – special places	Hinduism (family)	Sikhism (belief)	Buddhism (introduction)	Sikh – belief and why?	Alternative world views
	People, culture and communities Introduction to all faiths		All faiths in our community	World view	Islam – belief and the why?	World view - creation	

RE Curriculum – Long Term Overview

Progression

Rec	Y1	Y2	End points	
			AT1 - Learning about religion and belief	AT2 - Learning from religion and belief
<p>Children know that Christmas, Easter and Harvest are special times to lots of people.</p> <p>Children know that the Bible is a special book to lots of people.</p> <p>Children know that some Christian symbols are special.</p> <p>Explore Eid, prayer mats, Mosque, special clothes worn by men and women.</p> <p>Introduce the book 'Hats of faith,</p> <p>Children to know God and Jesus were special people to lots of people</p>	<p>Learn about Christmas and Diwali</p> <p>Easter</p> <p>Advent</p> <p>Baptism</p> <p>Visit Church</p> <p>Intro to Jewish faith:</p> <p>Look at features of a synagogue and locate, Mezuzah, Bimah, Eternal light and the ark with the Torah scrolls</p> <p>Know there are many important moments in a Jewish person's life, birth, coming of age, marriage and death.</p> <p>Know other important days within the Jewish faith. E.g. Passover</p>	<p>How do people of Muslim faith celebrate their faith?</p> <p>Begin to understand how a Sikh family celebrates their faith How does Hindu family celebrate their faith?</p> <p>To know Harvest is a time when people reflect and on and appreciate the food they eat and some people give thanks.</p> <p>To know Harvest is celebrated in different ways by different faiths.</p> <p>Begin to understand how a Muslim family celebrates their faith.</p> <p>Explore the features of a Muslim family faith: Mosque, Qur'an, daily prayers.</p> <p>Muhammad is a Prophet in Islam and the messenger from Allah. Muslims who try to follow his teaching and example.</p> <p>Understand how a Hindu family celebrates their faith.</p> <p>Hindu families have a family festival of Raksha Bandan. -Understand its meaning and customs.</p> <p>Hindus worship (puja) in their homes at home shrines.</p> <p>Hindus also visit mandirs (temples) for puja.</p> <p>Make links with religions in our community.</p>	<p>Name the different beliefs and practices of Christianity and at least one other religion and begin to look for similarities between religions.</p>	<p>Talk about and find meanings behind different beliefs and practices.</p>
<p>Understand that places are special to members to their community.</p> <p>Read stories linked to different religions e.g. Nativity</p>	<p>There are lots of different people in our world and in our class.</p> <p>People have lots of different faiths and beliefs.</p> <p>Hats of Faith</p> <p>My Religion, Your Religion</p> <p>Story of the Nativity and other stories connected with Jesus.</p> <p>Know the main features of a church and that a bible is a special book for Christians.</p>	<p>Learn nativity story, retell and understand aspects.</p> <p>Crescent moon story</p> <p>Rama and Sita Hindu deities are the focus of major festivals: e.g. Rama and Sita story.</p> <p>Diwali is a Hindu festival. Related celebrations.</p> <p>The Foxes Tail -The story of the Nativity</p> <p>There are special festival: Ramadan and Eid ul Fitr. What can you give up?</p> <p>The Qur'an is a special book for Muslims. Muslims celebrate special times e.g. welcoming new babies</p>	<p>Retell some of the religious and moral stories from the bible and at least one other religious text or special books.</p>	<p>Suggest meanings of some religious and moral stories.</p>
<p>Recognise that people have different beliefs and celebrate special times in different ways (Eid, Chinese New Year, Diwali, Hanukkah). Use hats of faith book to explore.</p>	<p>People celebrate different festivals in Autumn and Winter</p> <p>Hanukah Diwali and Christmas:</p> <p>People celebrate different festivals in Autumn and Winter</p> <p>Hanukah is a festival of light and Jewish people celebrate it in winter</p>	<p>To know Harvest is celebrated in different ways by different faiths.</p> <p>Explore different faiths and views in the community.</p> <p>What happens in the mosque (prayers, lectures, weddings, funerals, reading the Qur'an) and what children do.</p> <p>Understand the main features of the building: Dome, Minaret, prayer room, washing area for prayers.</p>	<p>Begin to understand what it looks like to be a person of faith.</p>	<p>Ask and respond to questions about what individuals and faith communities do.</p>

	<p>Christmas is a festival of light and people and Christians celebrate it in winter</p> <p>Diwali is a festival of light and Hindus celebrate it in Autumn</p> <p>In Judaism know that a synagogue is a meeting place/ place of worship</p> <p>Shabbat is the most important Jewish festival and when it starts/finishes, and why?</p> <p>Know that a church is a Christian place of worship and a place for Christian celebrations</p> <p>Know how Christians celebrate key festivals and what they are.</p> <p>Most religions and most people have special places in their life</p> <p>What makes a special place to different people?</p> <p>Begin to understand why people feel a certain way in a special place.</p>	<p>The Sikh way of life includes being good to each other: Respect, Equality and Forgiveness.</p> <p>The 5ks help a Sikh to always remember God is with them. How do these help Sikhs? Why?</p> <p>Sikhs go to the Gurdwara and this brings people together. (Turban is first tied on a child).</p> <p>The Sikh Community comes together to clean the Nishan Sahib.</p> <p>Sikhs believe that we are all Gifts from that One Creator.</p> <p>Acceptance: males and females are treated equal and all race, religions and nationalities are treated equally (through storie</p> <p>Understand how Hindus celebrate Holi, New Year and weddings.</p>			
<p>Bible, church, cross, Christmas, Easter, Harvest, Nativity, Jesus, God, manger, angel, Mary, Joseph, grow, seed</p> <p>special, same, different, respect, unique</p>	<p>Diwali</p> <p>Christmas</p> <p>Christians</p> <p>Synagogue: Ark, Kippah, Tallit, Torah</p> <p>Scrolls, Yad,</p> <p>Shabbat: Kosher Two Candles, Challah, Wine,</p> <p>Speical days: Yom Kippur, Rosh Hashanah</p> <p>Jewish Life: Dreidel, One God (YHVH), Purim, Shofar.</p> <p>Moses</p>	<p>Harvest, Sukkot, Diwali, giving</p> <p>Christmas, nativity, Jesus, Frankincense, Myrrh, Gold, Census, Donkey, Angels, Shepherds</p> <p>Allah, Islam, Mosque, Muslim, Prophet, Quran, daily prayers, Eid Ramadan, Muhammad (pbuh)</p> <p>Acceptance, Equality, Family life, Five K's Forgiveness, Gurdwara, Kaur, Meditation, Nishan Sahib, One Creator (Ek Oankar), Respect, Sharing, Sikh, Sikhism (Sikhi), Singh, Ten Gurus, Truth, Turban.Aum or Om, Brahman, Diwali, Ganesh, Gods and goddesses, Hindu, Hinduism, Mandir, Offering, Pray, Rama, Shiva, Shrine, Sita, Vishnu, Worship</p>	<p>Pupils begin to use key words and vocabulary related to Christianity and at least one other religion.</p>	<p>Express their own ideas, opinions and talk about their work creatively using a range of different medium.</p>	
Y3	Y4	Y5	Y6	AT1 - Learning about religion and belief	AT2 - Learning from religion and belief
<p>Begin to understand what Jewish people believe.</p> <p>Jewish people believe that there is one God.</p> <p>The holy text is called The Torah, it contains the first 5 books of the Old Testament</p> <p>Jewish people believe they have a special agreement with God called a covenant. Jews promise to obey God's laws to say thank you to him for looking after them</p> <p>Abraham was the first person to make a covenant with God. He is considered the father of Jewish people</p>	<p>Why is belief important to some people?</p> <p>Begin to understand Buddhism.</p> <p>Buddha is a person, not a God – no God!</p> <p>Introduce idea that there is no Deity in Buddhism.</p> <p>Understand what Muslims believe and why</p>	<p>Understand why people make special journeys.</p> <p>Know what a pilgrimage is and explore different faiths pilgrimage.</p> <p>Understand what Hindus believe and why</p> <p>Understand different denominations, not everyone of same faith worships in same way.</p>	<p>What is humanism and what does it mean?</p> <p>Buddhism, what do they believe?</p> <p>The New Testament talks of forgiveness and tolerance, whereas the Old Testament is based more on 'an eye for an eye'.</p> <p>Humanists are non-religious. They believe that this life is the only life we have.</p>	<p>Make connections between different beliefs and practices of all religions and worldviews studied.</p>	<p>Reflect and respectfully respond to the significance of meaning behind different beliefs and practices.</p>

<p>Moses saved the Jewish people from persecution in Egypt when he led them to safety across the Red Sea. After this, the Jews lived in the desert where God gave Moses a set of rules which they should live by, including the Ten Commandments. Moses is the most important Jewish prophet. Who is Jesus, where does Christianity come from, what is role of Jesus?</p>	<p>5 pillars of Belief – what do these mean to Muslims and why are they so important?</p>	<p>Understand that most Hindus believe in the Supreme Being Brahman (capital G – the one God (Om/Aum) which is the symbol Know the 3 main Tri-Murtis (Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva) represented through deities Know that images of Brahman should never be on their own and be with the deities (Braman is the overarching</p>	<p>Humanists believe in the scientific method when it comes to understanding how the universe works and rejects the idea of the supernatural (and is therefore an atheist or agnostic) Humanists makes their ethical decisions based on reason, empathy, and a concern for human beings and other sentient animals Humanists believe there is no afterlife</p>		
<p>Why is light important to different faiths, explore though story. To begin to understand what Sikh’s believe and how they celebrate their faith through stories. Christmas and Christmas traditions are celebrated in different ways by different people, even those of the same faith. Christians believe Jesus is the son of God. Jesus was born at Christmastime, he died at Easter. Jesus was born at a similar time in History as Romans and lived geographically close to Ancient Egypt. Jesus was born a Jew and died a Jew. Jesus came for all people including women. Children to know some key parables. Jesus is depicted differently around the world and through history (look at a variety of paintings and images)</p>	<p>How should we treat each other through stories e.g. Ten commandments, Humanism Golden rule Begin to understand the Easter story. What happens at Easter? Easter Sunday is the holiest day of the year for Christians. Easter celebrates Christian’s belief in the resurrection of Jesus Christ – the rising from the dead. Through resurrection, Christians believe life has triumphed over death, good over evil. Christians believe that resurrection is a sign of God’s power and that nothing is too great for God to achieve.</p>	<p>Understand what Sikh’s believe and why through Sikh stories. Know that Sikhs believe we are all special (regardless of their religion) and gifts from the One Creator (Ek Oankar) They believe everyone is treated equally regardless of gender, religion and nationalities That to not cut ones’ hair honours God’s gift of hair How was the world created, different views of creation through story</p>	<p>Eternity, what happens to us when we die? Explore through story. Explore different religions and faiths beliefs about death and afterlife or not.</p>	<p>Make links and compare stories, beliefs and practices from different religions and worldviews including similarities and differences.</p>	<p>Respond respectfully to a range of writings, stories, beliefs and practices. Provide justified reasons for similarities and differences.</p>
<p>Understand how Christmas is celebrated in different countries Light is used as a symbol in various religions. In Christianity Jesus is known as the ‘Light of the world’. Light is used as a symbol in advent, Christingle. In Judaism light is used as symbol in Hannukah – the story of the defeat of the Maccabees and first lighting of the menorah. In Hinduism Diwali is known as the festival of light. Islam God is pure light. (no pictorial representations) Sikhism, different ways to celebrate light. Guru means teacher and Guru Nanak is not worshiped as a god. Equality is very important in Sikh society.</p>	<p>What is the bible? What is the Quran The Bible is the holy text of the Christian faith. Forgiveness is a core value of the Christian faith. Christians learn their core values through the stories of the bible. How should we treat each other? The ten commandments come from the Torah People who believe in Humanism have a golden rule 'Treat other people as you'd want to be treated in their situation' Other religions have rules about how we should treat each other.</p>	<p>Understand and evaluate the true meaning of Christmas. What do different people believe? Know Christianity has many denominations, the roots of Christianity (Judaism – the Old Testament) then disciples spread the word of Jesus and that there was one church. In 1054, The Great Schism (East-West Schism) spilt the main faction of Christianity into two division, Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox. To know the different denominations in Christianity and how they came to be following The Great East-West Schism and what role they play in the</p>	<p>How people of the world should be treated today, justice freedom Why are there so many world views? To explore other religions and beliefs that are not the major six in the world or Humanism. To explore other religions and beliefs that are not the major six in the world or Humanism. (Rastafarianism)</p>	<p>Understand and evaluate the diversity of belief in different religions, nationally and globally. Recognise that those who have non-religious worldview follow a moral code</p>	<p>Express an informed and considered view on the impact of diversity of faith and belief in our world. Relate this to own lives and others.</p>

		community today e.g. The Salvation Army			
To begin to discover why our world is important and how different religions and worldviews care about our planet.	Some people have a faith. Some people have a belief. Faith is a trust in something or someone and is often spiritual. Belief can be non-religious and is a trust in someone of something.	Christmas, The Bible, Nativity, Jesus, Advent, New Testament, Luke and Luke, Matthew, John, The Gospels, Haj, pilgrimage. Compare creation stories, consider different religions perspectives alongside the Big Bang theory.	Some nations do not have the same freedom and freedom of speech as others, peoples are repressed.	Articulate detailed responses to ethical questions from the range of different religions and world views studied so far.	Discuss and apply their own and others ideas about ethical questions and to express arguments in a structured response.
Synagogue: Ark, Bimah, Kippah, Menorah (Chanukiah), Ner Tamid (Eternal Light), Star of David, Rabbi, Tallit, Torah Scrolls, Yad. Shabbat: Besamim (Spices), Challah, Havdalah, Havdalah candle, Kiddush Cup (goblet), Kosher, Two Candles, Wine. Jewish Life: 5 Books of Moses(Chumash), 24 Books of the written Torah, 613 Commandments, Bar Mitzvah/Bat Mitzvah, Chanukah, Covenant, Dreidel, Egypt, King David Maccabees, Matzah, Messiah, Moses, One God (YHVH), Patriarchs (Abraham, Isaac, Jacob), Pesach, Purim, Rosh Hashanah, Shofar,Sukkah (Booth), Yom Kippur. Christmas, Advent, Nativity, celebration, faith, Christianity Baptism, Bible, Christ, Disciple, Faith, God, Gospel, Holy, Hymn, Jesus, New Testament, Old Testament, Parables, Prayer, Priest, Prophet, Ten Commandments, value	Resurrection, crucifixion, last supper, denial, palm Sunday, traditions. Buddha, teacher, Buddhist Centre/Temple, meaningful objects, monks and nuns, rebirth, happiness, suffering, compassion, kindness, meditation Allah, Hajj, Islam, Mihrab, Mosque, Muslim, Prophet, Qiblah, Quran, Salaa, Sawm, Shahada. Faith, belief, Commandment, caring, justice, interpretation Bible, Quran, books, chapters, verse (of the bible), interpretation, code of conduct.	Artha, Aum or Om, Brahman., Brahma, Dharma, Diwali, Ganesh, Gods and goddesses, Hindu, Hinduism, Karma, Kma, Mandir, Moksha, Offering, Pray, Rama, Shiva, Shrine, Sita, Vishnu, Worship Church of England Salvation Army Eastern Orthodox Catholicism Jehovah Witnesses Pentecostal	Agnosticism, Atheism, Celebrant, Compassion, Curiosity, Dignity, Empathy, Evidence, Evolution, Flourishing, Happy Human, Human rights, Humanism, Humanist, Humanity, Natural selection, Reason, Respect, Responsibility, Science, The Big Bang, The Golden Rule. Buddha, teacher, Buddhist Centre/Temple, meaningful objects, monks and nuns, rebirth, happiness, suffering, compassion, kindness, meditation, Enlightenment, delusions, Buddha, Dharma and Sangha ('Three Precious Jewels'), ordained and lay, Temple, offerings, Jataka Tales, impermanence, vows, moral discipline, contentment, samsara, nirvana, symbols, pilgrimage	Vocabulary	Vocabulary