

Religious Education key knowledge

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Nursery	3-4 yrs Autumn 1 Understand that there are other people who are similar to them.	3-4 yrs Autumn 2 Know that people have different family customs and routines, as well as different members in their family. Understands that others have things that are the same as them and things that are different.		3-4 yrs Spring 2 Understand that everyone has different events that are special to them and their families such as birthdays, Ramadan, Christmas.	0-3 yrs Identify that people are different in different ways (gender, ethnicity, ability, religion, likes/dislikes).	3-4 yrs Summer 2 Understand that there are similarities and differences in different countries and between different people
Reception	God is the name Christians use for who they believe created the Earth and Universe. Christian's thank God for his creation and giving in a Harvest Festival. The Ten Commandments are a set of rules.	The birth of Jesus is known as the nativity and it was an important event for Christians. Christmas is a celebration festival for Christians as it is Jesus' birthday.		Easter is a period of time longer than one day. Easter is the most important event in the Christian calendar. Easter is linked to forgiveness, love and sacrifice.		
Year 1	Identify the five senses. Incense is used as part of the Hindu worship at a shrine. Food such as fruit is left at a shrine as an offering to the Gods.	Identify how Christians celebrate Christmas/ Easter. Identify how Muslims celebrate. Identify how festivals help to bring religious communities together.	Jews believe in one God and He is the creator. Candles are lit to create peace in the home. Challah Bread is a special plaited bread to show how Jews love Shabbat.	Christians believe Jesus died on a cross to save people. Christians believe Jesus came back to life. Christians believe Easter gives people hope of a new life, now and in the future.	Identify creation stories within Christian and Hindu traditions. Identify reasons why people look after the world. Identify examples of how people look after the world.	Revisit and consolidate.

			Kiddush Cup is a special goblet that holds the wine that is blessed for Shabbat. Zemirot are the special songs sung at the table for Shabbat.			
Year 2	Christians believe that Jesus is the Light of The World. The story of Diwali reflects Hindu beliefs about good and evil. The Hanukkah story reflects Jewish beliefs about God as provider. Identify the symbolic meaning of lighting the Shabbat Candle.	Christians believe that God became human in Jesus. The Nativity narratives are in the books of Luke and Matthew in the Bible. Identify how incarnation and salvation relate to one another for Christians. Jesus is an important and historical figure to Christians. Christians use the nativity story to influence their actions at Christmas e.g. thankfulness and giving.	Identify the importance of worshipping together on a Sunday. Identify how First Communion, Christenings and Baptisms show Christians belong to their faith family. Identify how artefacts are used to show Christians belong to their faith family. Identify how artefacts are used to show Christians belong to their faith family through worship. Identify the use of light and water in both infant and adult baptism/ christening. Identify the different symbols that show belonging. Explore the church as a group of people/faith family not only a building. Using the name Christian means they belong to their faith family.	Identify what the Seder Meal is. Explore the story of the Passover in the context of Exodus. Identify the symbolism of each part of the Seder plate. Identify Jewish family traditions related to Passover. Identify the importance of Moses within Judaism.	The word 'God' is a name. Identify the key beliefs about God from at least two different religions/worldviews. Explain how a person's behaviour is connected to their view of God. Identify two different stories/narratives that illustrate beliefs about God.	Revisit and consolidate.

Year 3	Identify rites of passage in terms of religious identity. Understand the role of baptism in shaping religious identity in the Christian Community. Explain the importance of Bar and Bat Mitzvah in shaping religious identity in the Jewish community. Explore the Armit ceremony.	Identify each aspect of the Trinity in relation to Christian beliefs. Explore who Jesus is and his importance to Christianity. Explain what incarnation is. Understand the concept of the Holy Spirit.	Explain the difference between belief and opinion. Explore a variety of concepts including truth, reality, happiness, identity, hope and justice. Investigate different perspectives of whether things can be proved. Understand the nature of a philosophical question. Identify the influences on moral decision making such as experience, family, history, culture or community. Explain the key concepts of utilitarianism and Hedonism.	Understand the concept of Tawhid and its impact on Muslims. Explore the impact of The Qur'an containing the actual words of God. Understand how the existence of God is explained in Muslim teachings. Explore how the Muslim view of deity differs from other religions.	Identify the diverse natures of Islam, such as locally, nationally and globally. Explore Masjid or mosque as a place of prayer and the facilities, styles and ritual differences. Identify the two traditions: Sunni and Shia. Explore pictorial presentations and diversity of expressions. Name The Five Pillars of Islam: Shahadah, Salah, Sawm, Zakat and Hajj.	Revisit and consolidate.
Year 4	Christians believe in one God, who is described as Trinity (Father, Son, Holy Spirit). Explain how the Bible is a source of authority for Christians. Retell one of the parables from Jesus. Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled prophecies about the Messiah.	Explain three views about the nature and existence of God: God as love, God as Father, God as light, God as creator Describe the difference between knowledge, belief and opinion. Explain concepts such as truth and reality. Explore Sikh beliefs about God as Supreme Truth, Ultimate reality and Sustainer of all things.	Give an example of Christian teachings about compassion and care for the most vulnerable in society. Give an example of Hindu teachings about compassion and care for the most vulnerable in society e.g. seva (to serve selflessly), following dharma (duty) Give an example of the life and work of a Christian individual whose faith impacts (or impacted) on	Church is a global community of Christian believers. Explain the concept of denominations within Christianity, e.g. Anglican, Roman Catholic, Baptist, Methodist, Free Church, Salvation Army. Describe the different expressions of Christian worship including for example the Eucharist and pilgrimage.	Explain what the word sacrifice means. Explain what a religious sacrifice is. Explain each of the Five Pillars of Islam: Shahadah, Salah, Sawm, Zakat and Hajj. Describe the importance of Ramadan and fasting for a Muslim	Revisit and consolidate

	Christians believe that humans are made in God's image but became sinful and need saving.	Use of the term Waheguru and other titles used for God.	their actions e.g. Martin Luther King, Mother Teresa, Edith Cavell. Give an example of the Hindu community in charity work as an expression of dharma e.g. Sewa UK, Bochasanwasi Shri Akshar Purushottam Swaminarayan Sanstha. Give an example of a Hindu whose faith impacts (or impacted on) their actions e.g. Mahatma Gandhi.	Understand the diverse ways in which people celebrate festivals Contrasting two different contexts such as local/global or rural/urban. Identify a key event which influenced Christianity e.g. Martin Luther and the Reformation	Know Jesus' sacrifice was God's ultimate expression of love for mankind (Easter) Humanists are concerned with human welfare and happiness.	
Year 5	What is meant by belief. What the Humanist viewpoint is. What a personal response is. How to respond to a big question.	Explain the role of artwork in the church. Say how Christians use music in worship. Describe some differences between a Mosque and a Church. Say what Muslims believe about the use of music during worship.	Identify the ways different philosophers or religions understand abstract concepts. Explore the complex nature of concepts such as truth, reality and identity found in Buddhism, Christianity and Plato. Describe the work of one or two key philosophers such as Socrates/Plato and Descartes. Explain the consequences of action in relation to karma.	The Christian believe that Jesus fulfilled prophecies about the Messiah. Explore the gospel accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection and the various interpretations of these accounts in terms of the meaning of salvation. To take consideration of genre, author, content, reliability and audience in relation to the Gospels and resurrection of Jesus. Explain the diverse ways in which people celebrate festivals such as Easter.	Describe a Hindu belief. Identify how Hindus act for others and themselves. Know that Hindus worship at Mandir. Identify who Mahatma Gandhi was and what his impact was. Describe some of the most important deities in Hinduism - Vishnu, Shiva, Ganesha, Krishna, Sarasvati, Durga, and Kali.	Revisit and consolidate.

Year 6	Identify the evidence in the Bible for conflict. Identify the three types of pacifist. Identify why many people see war as a last resort. Identify who Martin Luther King was and all that he represented.	Identify the four Noble Truths and the cycle of birth, death and reincarnation in relation to Buddhism. Say what the eightfold path is. Explain that Jakarta Tales are used as a source of moral guidance. Consider the consequence of actions in relation to Karma.	Explain that there is a link between the law and Christianity. Identify why Humanists use reason and empathy when making moral decisions rather than thinking about sin and the afterlife. Identify what utilitarianism is and how it relates to making moral decisions.	Christians believe that God made Humans in his form. Explore the relationships between the Genesis narratives and the Scientific explanations. Identify similarities and differences between creation stories. Identify that some things can be proven.	Explain that the Qu'ran and Hadith are sources of authority to Muslims. Explain the key distinctions between the three main Muslim traditions- Sunni, Shia, Sufi. Identify the importance of Ramadan, the two Eid festivals and Jumma prayers.	Revisit and consolidate.
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