

St. Mewan C.P. School Knowledge and Skills Progression for RE



Year Group	Knowledge	Skills	Tier 3 Vocabulary	Tier 2 Vocabulary
N	<p>Autumn 1 Christianity and Judaism - What makes people special?</p> <p>Autumn 2 Christianity - What is Christmas?</p> <p>Spring 1 Hinduism - How do people celebrate?</p> <p>Spring 2 Christianity - What is Easter?</p> <p>Summer 1 Story Time – Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Sikhism - What can we learn from Stories?</p> <p>Summer 2 Christianity, Islam and Judaism - What makes places special?</p>	<p><i>From the Nursery Early Learning Goals:</i></p> <p>Celebrate and value cultural, religious and community events and experiences.</p>	<p>Autumn 1 Home, family, special, friend, feeling words – happy, sad, angry, worried, new, Jesus, miracle, God, Christian, Moses, Jewish, 10 rules (words for the 10 Commandments).</p> <p>Autumn 2 Christmas, presents, toys, special, thank you, feeling words – happy, sad, angry, worried, grateful, Jesus, God’s son, baby, present to the world, shepherds, angels, 3 Wise Men, worshipped, gold, frankincense, myrrh, special, stable, celebrate/celebration, special food, special clothes.</p> <p>Spring 1 Date of the new year, date of the previous year, celebrate/celebration, New Year’s resolution, Chinese New Year, UK, China, party, Iran, special food, Winter, Spring, Hindu, Festival of Holi, India.</p> <p>Spring 2 Spring, Easter, Winter, Autumn, Summer (seasons), different, life cycle, Jesus, Christmas, baby, adult, miracles, Jerusalem, donkey, palm leaves, celebration, Romans, Last Supper, bread, wine, special friends (disciples), pray/prayer/praying, Garden of Gethsemane, arrested, Judas, God, came back to life, Heaven, symbols of Easter – Easter Egg and hot cross buns.</p> <p>Summer 1 Aesop’s Fables, stories, learn a lesson, Sikh story, crocodiles, world map, tropical countries, Priest,</p>	

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			<p>Muslim story, Allah (God), India, serpent (snake), presents, wrong presents, greedy, grateful, Asia, best friends/good friends, Jesus, lost, find, feeling words – happy, sad, angry, worried.</p> <p>Summer 2</p> <p>Homes, special, favourite, same/similar, different/differences, different rooms in the home – bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, lounge, dining room, warmth, shelter, food, love, drink, special place, Christians, Jesus, God, church, praying, weddings, baptisms, Muslims, mosque, Jew/Jewish, synagogue, cover your head.</p>
R	<p>Autumn 1 Christianity and Judaism - What makes people special?</p> <p>Autumn 2 Christianity - What is Christmas?</p> <p>Spring 1 Hinduism - How do people celebrate?</p> <p>Spring 2 Christianity - What is Easter?</p> <p>Summer 1 Story Time – Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Sikhism - What can we learn from Stories?</p> <p>Summer 2 Christianity, Islam and Judaism - What makes places special?</p>	<p>From the Reception Early Learning Goals:</p> <p>Name and explain the purpose of places of worship and places of local importance to the community to children, drawing on their own experiences when possible.</p> <p>Reception Summer Term Early Learning Goals:</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>Autumn 1 Home, family, special, friend, feeling words – happy, sad, angry, worried, new, behave well, treat others, respect, role model, copy, kind, helpful, hard-working, Jesus, Jesus as a role model, miracle, God, Christian, Moses, Jewish, 10 rules/10 Commandments, 10 promises.</p> <p>Autumn 2 Christmas, presents, toys, special, thank you, feeling words – happy, sad, angry, worried, grateful, Jesus, God’s son, baby, present to the world, presents for a baby, love, hate/dislike, giving, Christmas story – Nativity, shepherds, angels, 3 Wise Men, worshipped, gold, frankincense, myrrh, special, stable, celebrate/celebration, special food, special clothes.</p> <p>Spring 1 Date of the new year, date of the previous year, celebrate/celebration, New Year’s resolution, achieve, dreams, good/bad, dangerous/safe, Chinese New Year, UK, China, party, Iran, special food, Winter,</p>

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			<p>Spring, Hindu, Festival of Holi, Rangoli pattern, paint throwing, India.</p> <p>Spring 2 Spring, Easter, Winter, Autumn, Summer (seasons), signs of Spring, different, life cycle, Jesus, Christmas, baby, adult, miracles, Jerusalem, donkey, palm leaves, celebration, hosanna, Romans, Last Supper, bread, wine, special friends (disciples), pray/prayer/praying, Garden of Gethsemane, arrested, Judas, God, cross, came back to life, Heaven, symbols of Easter – Easter Egg and hot cross buns.</p> <p>Summer 1 Aesop’s Fables, stories, learn a lesson - moral, not telling the truth, lies, honest, Sikh story, crocodiles, world map, tropical countries, Priest, Muslim story, created/made, Allah (God), India, serpent (snake), presents, wrong presents, greedy, grateful, Asia, best friends/good friends, Jesus, lost, find, rejoice, found, joy, feeling words – happy, sad, angry, worried.</p> <p>Summer 2 Homes, special, favourite, same/similar, different/differences, different rooms in the home – bedroom, bathroom, kitchen, lounge, dining room, warmth, shelter, food, love, drink, special place, visit, Christians, Jesus, God, church, praying, ceremony, weddings, baptisms, Muslims, mosque, wash, special rules, special features, pray, Jew/Jewish, synagogue, cover your head - kippah.</p>	
1	<p>Aut 1 - Our Wonderful World <i>(Explore the Jewish, Christian, Islamic and Hindu creation stories)</i></p>	<p>To say what they know and think. To recall previous information. To discuss an idea. To record information.</p>	<p>Tier 3 Vocabulary Aut 1 - Our Wonderful World Jewish Creation Story</p>	<p>Tier 2 Vocabulary Aut 1 - Our Wonderful World Creation stories, world, Earth, plants, animals</p>

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	<p>Aut 2 - Why do Christians give gifts at Christmas? <i>(To find out about Jesus' birth, gifts given and to understand God's gift to the world was Jesus)</i></p> <p>Sp 1 - Special Books</p>		<p>Created man, Shabbat – day of rest, 7 days Christian Creation Story – Christian creation – Adam then Eve, God, In 7 days, week, day of rest, light and darkness, pleased Islamic Creation Story – Allah – the word 'be' and it became, formed angels and rest of universe, formed man from 7 kinds of earth. Hindu Creation Story - Cobra, Vishnu, Om, lotus flower, naval, Brahma, lotus flower into 3 – earth, sky, heavens.</p> <p>Aut 2 - Why do Christians give gifts at Christmas? Joseph, Mary, Bethlehem, Shepherds – lamb, 3 Kings or 3 Wise Men, camels, frankincense, gold, myrrh, Shepherds – lamb, Jesus – God's gift.</p> <p>Sp 1 - Special Books Jewish – Torah – first five books of the Bible.</p>	<p>and different animal species, fish, birds, creatures, water, sea, rivers, sky, moon, stars, mountains, hills, sun, people, heavens.</p> <p>Aut 2 - Why do Christians give gifts at Christmas? Christmas, donkey, angels, stable, inn keeper, friend, special celebrations, crowds, gift, presents.</p> <p>Sp 1 - Special Books</p>
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<p><i>(Which books are special for the Jewish, Christian and Muslim faith?)</i></p> <p>Sp 2 – What did Jesus teach us? <i>(Jesus’ parables – Lost Son, Good Samaritan, Sermon on the Mount and the actions of Jesus)</i></p> <p>Sum 1 – What do Hindus celebrate?</p>		<p>Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. Moses</p> <p>Christian – Bible, Old Testament and New Testament, God, Moses, Jesus.</p> <p>Muslim – Qur’an, teachings of Allah, Prophet Muhammad.</p> <p>Sp 2 – What did Jesus teach us? Parable – Heavenly stories with a lesson to learn, Lost Son – greed, inheritance, selfish, jealousy and forgiveness. Good Samaritan – Love your neighbour, help everyone, mean, generous. Sermon on the Mount (lessons from Jesus taught on a hillside) – righteousness – live in a good way with compassion.</p> <p>Sum 1 – What do Hindus celebrate?</p>	<p>Special books, meaning of the word special, favourite, important.</p> <p>Sp 2 – What did Jesus teach us? Kindness, caring, love, lies, forgiveness, poor, rich, stories.</p> <p>Sum 1 – What do Hindus celebrate?</p>
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<p><i>(Naming ceremony, wedding, Divali, festivals of Raksha Bandham and Ganesh Chat ur thi)</i></p> <p>Sum 2 – What do Muslims celebrate? <i>(Islamic New Year, Day of Ashura, Mawlid al-Nabi – birthday of Prophet Muhammad, Ramadan, Eid and Hajj)</i></p>		<p>Samskaras – 16 in childhood, Naming ceremony – 40 days after birth, mandir, holy water, amrit. Wedding – bride and groom, henna tattoos, saris, flower garlands, Purna-Kalasha, 7 steps, love. Divali – Festival of Lights, Rama, Sita, Lakshmi, Rangoli patterns, Diva lamp, Mandir, Brahman, Trimurti, Brahma, Shiva, Vishnu, Ganesha, festivals of Raksha Bandham and Ganesh Chat ur thi.</p> <p>Sum 2 – What do Muslims celebrate? Muhammad – founder of Islam, Peace be upon him, Arabic, Allah, Mecca, Medina, Islamic New Year – Muhammad’s journey to Medina. Day of Ashura - 10th day of the New Year, Shi’a and Sunni Muslims, Moses –</p>	<p>Celebration, party, ceremony, festival, story, tale, oil lamp, fireworks, party, special food, place of worship, worshippers, different types of God, special journey.</p> <p>Sum 2 – What do Muslims celebrate? Celebration, party, ceremony, festival, story, sacrifices – to give something up, fasting, birthday, thankful, blessings, self-control, journey, special place, visit.</p>
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			<p>freed from Egypt, mosque, minaret, dome, Mihrab – face Mecca to pray. Mawlid al-Nabi – birthday of Prophet Muhammad, Qur’an. Ramadan – fasting, month – daylight hours, Muhammad received his first message from Allah, mind, body and spirit. Eid – 3 day festival at the end of Ramadan, forgiveness, sweets, Mehndi – henna, zakat – gifts/money to the poor. Hajj - pilgrimage Mecca – Saudi Arabia, birth place of Muhammad, Kaaba – centre of Islam – walk 7 times around it.</p>	
2	<p>Aut 1 – Leaders and Teachers <i>(Explore a variety of religious leaders from Sikhism, Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Judaism)</i></p>	<p>To say what they know and think. To recall previous information. To discuss an idea. To record their own thinking. To use the correct vocabulary. To explain the meaning and significance of faiths and practices.</p>	<p>Tier 3 Vocabulary Aut 1 – Leaders and Teachers Responsibilities, Jewish leader – Rabbi, Torah, synagogue Catholic – Priest, Pope Muslim – Imam, Quran, mosque</p>	<p>Tier 2 Vocabulary Aut 1 – Leaders and Teachers Leaders, head-teacher, school council, teachers, football captain, decision making, kindness, help, talk clearly, give instructions, teachers,</p>

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	<p>Aut 2 – Christmas Celebrations <i>(Recount the Nativity Story, to know similarities and differences between Christians and non-Christians celebrate Christmas. Traditions of Christmas are based on culture rather than religion)</i></p> <p>Sp 1 – Who was Buddha? <i>(Siddhartha Gautama became Buddha, Buddhist symbols and parables, core values and worship and festival of Vesak)</i></p>		<p>Church of England – Minister, Vicar, Pastor, Arch Bishop of Canterbury, Bible Sikh – Gobind Singh – kirpan, kara, special book – Guru Granth Sahib Budhism – Dalai Lama</p> <p>Aut 2 – Christmas Celebrations Joseph, Mary, Bethlehem, Shepherds – lamb, 3 Kings or 3 Wise Men, camels, frankincense, gold, myrrh, Shepherds – lamb, Jesus – God’s gift. Religious, non-religious, traditions, advent, advent calendar, Christingle.</p> <p>Sp 1 – Who was Buddha? Siddhartha Gautama became Buddha, Buddhist, symbol – wheel of life – cycle of birth, life, death and rebirth,</p>	<p>protect, defend, community.</p> <p>Aut 2 – Christmas Celebrations Christmas, donkey, angels, stable, inn keeper, friend, special celebrations, crowds, gift, presents. Similar and different. Christmas stockings, Father Christmas, Christmas tree, decorations, stories, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, church, TV, films.</p> <p>Sp 1 – Who was Buddha? India, Asia, suffering – live in a way to reduce suffering, incense, flowers, offerings, festival, celebrations.</p>
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	<p>Sp 2 – Why is the Torah special? <i>(Beliefs of the Jewish people and how the Torah is used, Mount Sinai, story of David and Goliath, main laws – 10 Commandments and food – kosher and how Jewish people help others)</i></p>		<p>reincarnation, meditate, bodhi tree, parable – how to live your life, Buddhist temple, shrine, enlightened, 8-fold path – Right understanding, Right intent, Right speech, Right action, Right livelihood, Right effort, Right mindfulness and Right concentration, Prince Siddhattha, Gautama Yasodhara (wife), Vesak – remember Buddha’s teachings and live a noble life.</p> <p>Sp 2 – Why is the Torah special? Judaism, Abraham, Sarah, synagogue, Torah, Rabbi, prayer shawl, kippah, symbol – star of David, menorah, Israel, Hanukkah, Moses, 10 Commandments – Mount Sinai, scrolls- yad, Torah – Old Testament Bible, David and Goliath, trust and faith in God,</p>	<p>Living the right way, good, bad, doing good, thinking good thoughts, wrong, hoping/hope, best, outstanding.</p> <p>Sp 2 – Why is the Torah special? Belief, special book, place of worship, Egypt, Pharaoh, Red Sea, chariot, rules, stories, food, can eat, not eat, meat, vegetables, fruit, fish, helping others, community, charity.</p>
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	<p>Sum 1 – What are Christian rites of passage? <i>(Baptism, Holy Communion, marriage and the funeral of a Christian person)</i></p>		<p>613 laws in the Torah, food laws – kosher, tzadaka – 10% of money to charity.</p> <p>Sum 1 – What are Christian rites of passage? Rite of passage, 5 Christian Rites of passage: Birth Baptism – baby/christening, Jesus’ baptism, John the Baptist, God, oil, water, symbol of the cross, candle – Jesus’ light. Confirmation and Communion – Catholics – Holy Communion, Last Supper/Passover, Jesus, 12 disciples, bread/body, wine/blood, symbol. Marriage – vicar, bride, groom, rings, vows/promises, sermon, register, Death – spirit, heaven, funeral, share memories, committal, wake.</p>	<p>Sum 1 – What are Christian rites of passage? Important event, life event, religious, non-religious life events, birthday, starting school – primary/secondary, community, traditions, celebration, happiness, joy, remember, sadness, tears, crying, give thanks.</p>
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	<p>Sum 2 – What do Sikh’s believe? <i>(Guru Nanak – 5’s, equality – rights and responsibilities, meditation, work hard and live honestly and share – give to the needy)</i></p>		<p>Sum 2 – What do Sikh’s believe? Founder – Guru Nanak, meditate, sikh – learner, guru – teacher, 5K’s - (symbols – Kirpan, Kesh, Kara, Kangha, Kachera), equal, equality, prayer beads – mala, meditation, poor and needy, community.</p>	<p>Sum 2 – What do Sikhs believe? Special, sacred, divine (God like), learn, believe, responsibility, train your mind, core beliefs, help out, help others.</p>
3	<p>Aut 1 – Signs and Symbols <i>(Meaning of these words, symbolic food (Seder Plate/Passover), Christian metaphors – Jesus is the light of the world/my rock, What does God look like to Hindus, Muslims and Jewish people, sings and symbols within a church – dove, fish, cross and the Holy Trinity)</i></p>	<p>To recall a fact to help explain a religious faith. To explore changes to the meaning of an event/special day. To express an opinion and use evidence to support it. To record own ideas and the ideas of a faith.</p>	<p>Tier 3 Vocabulary Aut 1 – Signs and Symbols Story of Noah, 40 days, flood, dove, olive branch, rainbow, promise, symbolic food – Judaism, Seder plate, Passover, Moses, Egypt, plagues, Red Sea, exodus, matzh, charoset, zeroah, beitzah, maror, karpas, chazeret.</p>	<p>Tier 2 Vocabulary Aut 1 – Signs and Symbols Familiar signs and symbols, keep us safe, protects, warns, special objects, meal, food, special celebration, special occasion, bread, fruit, nuts, bone, hard-boiled egg, green vegetables, lettuce, laws and promise.</p>

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	<p>Aut 2 – Diwali <i>(The story of Rama and Sita, diys/candle – light in the darkness, preparations for Diwali, Rangoli patterns and Lakshi – Goddess of wealth and prosperity)</i></p> <p>Sp 1 – What do we know about Jesus? <i>(How is Jesus represented – lion, characteristics of Jesus – kind or mean etc, different views of Jesus in the Bible, symbolic meanings of Jesus – Good Shepherd, and what the children think of Jesus)</i></p>		<p>Metaphor, Jesus, God, light of the world, rock, lamb and fishers of men. Hinduism, Islam, Judaism. Halo, fish, cross, wine, bread, dove and worship.</p> <p>Aut 2 – Diwali Diwali – Festival of Lights, Rama, Sita, Ravana, Hanuman – the monkey king, diya – candle/lamp, Diwali – row of lights, Lakshmi, Rangoli patterns, Mandir, Brahman, Trimurti, Brahma, Shiva, Vishnu, Ganesha, wealth, prosperity and Hindu New Year.</p> <p>Sp 1 – What do we know about Jesus? Jesus, who is he? Bible, Old Testament, New Testament, Gospels, 4 books – Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, birth, teachings, death, resurrection, view point,</p>	<p>Sayings, beliefs, different beliefs, common and popular.</p> <p>Aut 2 – Diwali Celebration, party, ceremony, festival, story, tale, oil lamp, fireworks, party, special food, place of worship, worshippers, different types of God, special journey, goodness conquers evil and community.</p> <p>Sp 1 – What do we know about Jesus? Describe, description, stories, lessons learnt, own opinion/view, other people’s opinion, good or bad thoughts about another person, disliked,</p>
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	<p>Sp 2 – Jewish Celebrations <i>(What is Judaism and Jewish beliefs? Passover, Festival of Sukkot, Purim (Esther), Hanukkah (menorah), Rosh Hashanah (New Year – 10 days of Awe – ask for forgiveness)</i></p>		<p>positive and negative views, miracles, parables, prophet, messiah, Pilate, symbolic language, Good Shepherd, light of the world.</p> <p>Sp 2 – Jewish Celebrations Judaism, Abraham, Sarah, synagogue, Torah, Rabbi, star of David, menorah, Israel, Israelites, Hanukkah, Moses, 10 Commandments, Shabbat, monotheistic religion (one God), Hebrew, Passover, story of Joseph, favourite, jealousy, coat of many colours, Moses, plagues, pharaoh, Seder plate - matzh, charoset, zeroah, beitzah, maror, karpas, chazeret, Sukkot means temporary hut (sukkah) – symbolize 40 years in the desert. Purim - Esther, Mordecai, King Xerxes, Haman,</p>	<p>distrusted, hate, friends, enemies.</p> <p>Sp 2 – Jewish Celebrations Belief, special book, place of worship, slavery, Egypt, freedom, promises, desert, King, Queen, brave, hate, evil, dislike, fun, carnival, light, candles, New Year, party, celebrations.</p>
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	<p>Sum 1 – What is the Bible? <i>(The importance of it for Christians, how it is used at church and in the home, the different type of writing in the Bible – letters, laws, poems, stories, proverbs and songs and how these writings show different aspects of God, the two parts to the Bible – Old and New Testament)</i></p>		<p>plot, hamantaschen biscuits, celebration, Hanukkah – Antiochus – Greek King, Maccabees, worship other Gods, 8 days, menorah. Rosh Hashanah – New Year, Adam and Eve, shofar, Days of Awe, forgiveness.</p> <p>Sum 1 – What is the Bible? Christianity, Bible, Old Testament, New Testament, books in the Bible, God, Jesus, Mary Jones, prayer, worship, psalms, genre of writing, poems, laws, letters, stories, Gospels (Matthew, Mark, Luke and John), proverbs – wisdom and guidance, translation, Hebrew, Greek, aspects of God, parable, 66 books in the Bible, chronologically.</p>	<p>Sum 1 – What is the Bible? Favourite book, creation, love, faith, songs, different types of writing, writing in other languages, important, believe, library, different sides of 1 person.</p>
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	<p>Sum 2 – Islamic Rites of Passage <i>(5 Pillars of Islam, birth ceremonies and naming days, Islamic marriage ceremony, Muslim funeral ceremony, Hajj)</i></p>		<p>Sum 2 – Islamic Rites of Passage Commitment, Allah, Five Pillars (Framework of Muslim life – Testimony of faith - shahadah (one God – Allah), Salat - prayer, giving zakat – giving money to charity, Sawm - fasting during Ramadan, Hajj - pilgrimage to Makkah/Mecca). Naming ceremony – Adhan (prayer in baby’s right ear), naming ceremony – Tasmiyah, lasts 7 days, Aqeeqah. Marriage – proposal, the Mahr, the Nikah, the Walima, the Mangni, mendhi paint. Funeral – shroud, sunset, mosque, funeral prayer – Salatul Janazah, Mecca. Hajj - pilgrimage Mecca – Saudi Arabia, birth place of Muhammad, Kaaba – centre of Islam – walk 7 times around it.</p>	<p>Sum 2 – Islamic Rites of Passage Belief, faith, an important thing to do, baby’s name, names have meanings, commitment, burial, cremation, sadness, share, emotions, memories, gravestone.</p>
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4	<p>Aut 1 – Sikh Rites of Passage <i>(What do Sikhs believe in – naming ceremonies of children, Sikh baptism (Amrit), marriage ceremony, funeral and the after-life)</i></p>	<p>To recall facts to help explain a religious faith. To explore changes to the meaning of an event/special day. To express an opinion and use evidence to support it. To record own ideas and the ideas of a faith. To select facts that are most significant to the enquiry/lesson objective and start to explain their relevance and importance. To use own knowledge to answer an enquiry question and answer it using more than one fact.</p>	<p>Tier 3 Vocabulary Aut 1 – Sikh Rites of Passage Guru (teacher), Naam Karan – naming ceremony, Guru Granth Sahib – holy book, Singh – boy’s name, Kaur – girl’s name, Amrit (rite of initiation - baptism), Mool Mantra, 5 K’s (symbols – Kirpan, Kesh, Kara, Kangha, Kachera), Guru Granth Sahib (Sikh holy book), Langar, Golden Temple of Amritstar, Guru Nanak, Sewa (provide a service to the Sikh community), Gurdwara (place of worship), Khanda – Sikh symbol, wedding ceremony – Anand Karaj – blissful union, Sikh funeral – Antam Sanskar, Antam Ardas – final prayer, reincarnation.</p>	<p>Tier 2 Vocabulary Aut 1 – Sikh Rites of Passage Faith, belief, way of life, celebration, party, baby’s name, wedding, happy, joy, funeral, sadness, memories.</p>
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<p>Aut 2 – Christmas Journeys <i>(Why is Bethlehem important and seen as a place of pilgrimage, Mary and Joseph’s journey to Bethlehem, key features of the Nativity and relevance of emotions for today)</i></p> <p>Sp 1 – Hindus Home and Mandir? <i>(Belief in God, characteristics of Hindu God’s and Goddesses – Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva and Ganesha, worship in the home – shrine and worship in a mandir)</i></p>		<p>Aut 2 – Christmas Journeys Advent, incarnation, Jesus, Joseph, Mary, Bethlehem, frankincense, myrrh, gold, lamb, shepherds, angels, 3 Wise Men/3 Kings/Magi, Nazareth, trust, hope, pilgrimage, Israel, River Jordan, Egypt, Church of the Nativity, Emperor Augustus, census, manger, King Herod – jealousy.</p> <p>Sp 1 – Hindus Home and Mandir? Aum symbol – earth, atmosphere, heaven, Brahman – supreme God - one God represented in many ways through gods and goddesses, deities, mandir – Hindu place of worship, Brahma, Shiva, Vishnu, Saraswati, Lakshmi, Ganesha, shrines at home, offerings – food, water,</p>	<p>Aut 2 – Christmas Journeys Christmas, donkey, angels, stable, inn keeper, friend, special celebrations, crowds, gift, presents. Similar and different. Christmas stockings, Father Christmas, Christmas tree, decorations, stories, Christmas Eve, Christmas Day, church, TV, films, Christmas carols.</p> <p>Sp 1 – Hindus Home and Mandir? Place of worship, beliefs, faith, different gods – male and female, way of life, daily conversation/chat.</p>
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	<p>Sp 2 – Why is Easter important? <i>(Events of Palm Sunday, significance of the Last Supper, events leading up to Jesus' arrest, crucifixion, resurrection – beliefs and emotions and the meaning of Messiah)</i></p>		<p>flowers, devotion, puja – daily act of worship, puja tray, meditating/meditation, murti, arti, Prasad.</p> <p>Sp 2 – Why is Easter important? Miracle, stories, parables, disciples, Peter, Palm Sunday, The Lord's Prayer, The Last Supper, cross, tomb, bread and wine, Communion, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, Judas, sacrifice, church, baptism, River Jordan, Eucharist/Holy Communion, forgiveness of sins, God's love, Holy Week, Pontius Pilate (Roman Governor), treason, King of the Jews, crucified, crucifixion, Herod (Roman King), Mont of Olives, Garden of Gethsemane.</p>	<p>Sp 2 – Why is Easter important? Traditional, beliefs, Nativity, died, forgiveness, cockerel, denied, Bible, followers, Easter, cousin, water, meal, commitment, worship, prayer.</p>
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			Hinduism, Sikhism, Islam, Buddhism, population, gender, tolerance and understanding, environment, city, town, village, refugee, my family, neighbourhood, nation, global citizen, rights and responsibilities, environment, pollution – water and air.	
5	<p>Aut 1 – Where does the Bible come from? <i>(Ask and respond to questions, history and key features of the Bible, content – Old and New testament, Bible translations – relevance today, story of Adam and Eve – Can we connect to the emotions, literal and symbolic truth?)</i></p>	<p>To recognise people have different beliefs and concepts due to their religious beliefs. To recall facts about religions and explain differences. To be able to express personal opinion and know it could be different to others in the classroom.</p>	<p>Tier 3 Vocabulary Aut 1 – Where does the Bible come from? Bible – best seller, stories, teachings, dates, history, characters, ancient artefacts, Old and New Testament, first 5 books – Torah, BC/AD, genre of writing - songs, laws, stories, letters, prophecy, wisdom, proverbs, poems, Old Testament – Hebrew, New Testament – Greek, word of God – comfort, help, literal and symbolic truth in the Creation story.</p>	<p>Tier 2 Vocabulary Aut 1 – Where does the Bible come from? Special and popular books, types of writing, books, God, trust, hope, faith, wisdom, prayers, reading.</p>

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	<p>Aut 2 – Muhammed important to Muslims <i>(Who was Muhammed? Life of Muhammed and impact on history, Qur'an, daily life of a Muslim and Muhammad as a role model)</i></p>		<p>Aut 2 – Muhammed important to Muslims Muhammed, Mecca, Saudi Arabia, Syria, camels, wife – Khadijah, meditate, cave, Angel Gabriel, illiterate, Qur'an – based on 632 revelations, prophet, Medina, followers, Five Pillars (Framework of Muslim life – Testimony of faith - shahadah (one God – Allah), Salat - prayer, giving zakat – giving money to charity, Sawm - fasting during Ramadan, Hajj - pilgrimage to Makkah/Mecca). Qur'an – 114 chapters (sura), Allah – stern and forgiving, written in Arabic, Muhammad – last line of prophets, Allah's final revelation. Muhammad – perfect – peace be upon him, teachings and morals, Hadiths – how</p>	<p>Aut 2 – Muhammed important to Muslims Faith, belief, world, religion, materialism, special messenger, holy book, way of life, worthy, respectful, perfection, peace, morals – internal rules to live by.</p>
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	<p>Sp 1 – Jewish Worship and Community <i>(Key features of Jewish worship – Siddur – prayer book, Torah and Shabbat, Jewish prayer, Jewish rituals – Bar and Bat Mitzvah, Jewish worship – Star of David, the synagogue, Torah, yed and Hebrew)</i></p>		<p>Muhammad lived, role model.</p> <p>Sp 1 – Jewish Worship and Community Judaism, Abraham, Sarah, sons – Isaac and Jacob, Israelites, Torah, Holocaust, worship – reciting the Torah, scroll, 613 commandments, Moses, Siddur – prayer book, Shabbat – sun down Friday through to sun down Saturday, Kippah – prayer cap, tallit – prayer shawl, tefflin – prayer box – Shema – prayer, Bar Mitzvah (boy – 13), Bat Mitzvah (girl – 12), giving to charity - 10% – Tzedakah, synagogue, Rabbi (means master), Hebrew, Cantor – leads prayers, Torah scrolls – kept in an Ark, Star of David.</p>	<p>Sp 1 – Jewish Worship and Community Faith, belief, way of life, community, day of rest, prayer, celebrations, child, adult, symbol, sign.</p>
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St. Mewan C.P. School Knowledge and Skills Progression for RE



<p>Sp 2 – Buddhist Worship and Belief <i>(Why is Buddha important to Buddhists today? Core beliefs and teachings of Buddha – 3 Universal Truths and 5 Moral Precepts, 4 Noble Truths and Eightfold Path, karma and rebirth, Buddhist worship in a temple, Eight Auspicious symbols in Buddhism)</i></p>		<p>Sp 2 – Buddhist Worship and Belief Siddhartha Gautama became Buddha (Enlightened One), no God, Buddhist, symbol – wheel of life – cycle of birth, life, death and rebirth, reincarnation, meditate, enlightenment, morals/morality, core beliefs, Nirvana. 3 Universal Truths – Dukkha, Anicca, Anatta. Good Karma – 5 Moral Precepts Four Noble Truths - Dukkha, Samudaya, Nirodha, Magga Eightfold Pathway - Right understanding, Right intent, Right speech, Right action, Right livelihood, Right effort, Right mindfulness and Right concentration. Samsara – cycle of life, death, re-birth. Reincarnation. Buddhist temples – Pagoda, Stupa – Buddhist monks, vegetarian.</p>	<p>Sp 2 – Buddhist Worship and Belief India, Asia, suffering – live in a way to reduce suffering, incense, flowers, offerings, festival, celebrations. Living the right way, good, bad, doing good, thinking good thoughts, wrong, hoping/hope, best, outstanding, rules, think, behave, negative and positive actions, prayers, praying, signs and symbols.</p>
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St. Mewan C.P. School Knowledge and Skills Progression for RE



	<p>Sum 1 – Stories of Christianity <i>(Themes of the Bible and familiar stories – Joseph’s coat – jealousy and being boastful, Noah’s Ark – obedience, Birth of Jesus, Easter Story, Jonah and the Whale – running away, David and Goliath – confidence in God, Ruth and Naomi – friendship, Daniel – persecution, Parables – Lost Sheep and Paul/Saul early church)</i></p>		<p>Vesak Festival – Buddha’s birth, enlightenment and death. Meditation, mantra, chant, prayer wheel, cylinder, Tripitaka – religious text, Eight Auspicious Symbols – Dharma Wheel, Conch shell, Umbrella, Victory banner, Treasure vase, Golden fish, Lotus flower, Endless knot.</p> <p>Sum 1 – Stories of Christianity God, Jesus, Bible, church, heaven, hell, Old and New Testament, BC/AD, timeline, lessons learnt, crucifixion, resurrection, Ruth and Naomi (OT), Bethlehem, Boaz, God’s love for all, faithful, good character, Great Grandmother – David (and Goliath), descendant – Jesus, story of Daniel – religious persecution, King Darius, lion’s den, Genesis – first</p>	<p>Sum 1 – Stories of Christianity Special book, stories, friends, help each other, link, connected, standing up for your beliefs, morals, praying, lessons learnt, water, blessing, prayers, genres of writing – letters.</p>
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	<p>Sum 2 – Belief in our Community <i>(British Values – Religious and non-religious communities in the local area, belonging to a religious community, faith and belief in inspirational figures – Mo Farah, religious people living in non-religious communities and can we live according to our own beliefs?)</i></p>		<p>book in the Bible (OT), Revelation – last book in the Bible (NT), Gospels – Matthew, Mark, Luke and John, parables – stories with a lesson, baptism, NT, John the Baptist, River Jordan, God, Jesus, Holy Spirit – dove, disciples, messiah, ascended to heaven, Saul/Paul, Damascus, Book of Acts, 13 letters in the NT, persecution.</p> <p>Sum 2 – Belief in our Community Beliefs, community, shared, not shared, similar, different, local area – me, family, neighbourhood, school, main faiths – Judaism, Christianity, Hinduism, Sikhism, Islam, Buddhism, inspirational figures – Mo Farah, Daniel Radcliffe, dyslexia, atheist, Nelson Mandela, South Africa, faith schools, secular schools, respectful of others, right</p>	<p>Sum 2 – Belief in our Community Religion, faith, live, surrounding area, charity, clubs, personal opinion, beliefs, respect, actions, choices, behaviour.</p>
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			or wrong decisions, responsibility, consequences.	
6	<p>Aut 1 – Stories of Hinduism <i>(God in different forms – Krishna in Hindu stories, teachings on success, punishment, forgiveness and telling the truth)</i></p> <p>Aut 2 – What is a church? <i>(Foundation of the church. How churches are used for worship along with other buildings, they reflect and serve local communities and culture but are also part of a global community.</i></p>	<p>To recognise people have different beliefs and concepts due to their religious beliefs. To recall facts about religions and explain differences in practice and interpretation within and between religions/belief systems. To be able to weigh up evidence and different arguments relevant to the religion and express answer with supported evidence/rationale.</p>	<p>Tier 3 Vocabulary Aut 1 – Stories of Hinduism Hinduism – South Asia, Aum symbol – earth, atmosphere, heaven, Brahman – supreme God - one God represented in many ways through gods and goddesses, deities, mandir – Hindu place of worship, Brahma, Shiva, Vishnu, Saraswati, Lakshmi, Ganesha, Reincarnation, karma, Krishna (8th avatar of Vishnu, message – Baghavat Gita, transformation.</p> <p>Aut 2 – What is a church? Adapt, change, suit needs, Book of Acts, apostles, persecuted, reflect local community, local culture, population, society, denomination,</p>	<p>Tier 2 Vocabulary Aut 1 – Stories of Hinduism Place of worship, beliefs, faith, different gods – male and female, way of life, daily conversation/chat, stories, truthful, successful, punishment, forgiveness, telling the truth, courage, determination, knowledge.</p> <p>Aut 2 – What is a church? Building, church, people, local area, artwork, beliefs, faith, pray, worship.</p>

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<p><i>What do we know about the church?)</i></p> <p>Sp 1 – What is the Qur’an? <i>(Qur’an is sacred to Muslims, what it says about God and own ideas about God, how behaviour is influenced by the Qur’an, how Muslim children learn about the Qur’an and its significance)</i></p> <p>Sp 2 – Expressing Faith through the Arts <i>(All faiths involve feelings and emotions, music is a form of</i></p>		<p>architecture, cathedral, church, chapel, hall, meeting rooms, serve, serving, global community, global population.</p> <p>Sp 1 – What is the Qur’an? Muhammed, Mecca, Saudi Arabia, Syria, camels, wife – Khadijah, meditate, cave, Angel Gabriel, illiterate, Qur’an – based on 632 revelations, prophet, Madrasah – school as a mosque– learn to speak, read and write Arabic and read the Qur’an, sacred text, rihal – stand for the Qur’an, ablutions, merciful, compassionate, 99 Most Beautiful names for Allah, guidance.</p> <p>Sp 2 – Expressing Faith through the Arts Facial expression, body language, tone of voice,</p>	<p>Sp 1 – What is the Qur’an? Faith, belief, world, religion, materialism, special messenger, holy book, way of life, worthy, respectful, perfection, peace, morals – internal rules to live by, important book, reward, punishment, how to live.</p> <p>Sp 2 – Expressing Faith through the Arts Faith, feelings, emotions, expression, variety of</p>
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St. Mewan C.P. School Knowledge and Skills Progression for RE

	<p><i>religious expression, how colour can be used to express religious feelings and ideas, Islamic art helps Muslims worship and drama reinforces teachings and stories)</i></p> <p>Sum 1 – Sikh Worship and Community <i>(Features of Sikh worship and prayer, children in the Sikh community – Naming ceremony – Naam Karan, Khalsa Amrit Ceremony – 5K's, Sikh tradition – langar – communal kitchen and sewa – good deeds)</i></p>		<p>art forms – paintings, songs/worship, dance, statues, poems, stories, drama, music/songs – Psalms/Bible, Christianity, colour/paint, represent, symbolize, Advent, Christmas, Lent, Easter, Pentecost, sacred, spiritual, religious feelings and ideas, Islamic – patterns, prayer mat, Allah, sacred, drama, morals, beliefs, reinforce.</p> <p>Sum 1 – Sikh Worship and Community Founder – Guru Nanak, meditate, sikh – learner, guru – teacher, Punjab, India, 10 gurus, Waheguru Wahe – wondrous gu – darkness ru – light Reincarnation, mukti – be with God, beliefs, Gurdwara – place of</p>	<p>colours – red, purple, green, white, black, special, lessons to learn, stories.</p> <p>Sum 1 – Sikh Worship and Community Special, sacred, divine (God like), learn, believe, responsibility, train your mind, core beliefs, help out, help others, faith, prayer, worship, book.</p>
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	<p>Sum 2 – What happens when we die? <i>(Sadness felt when people die, marked in different ways by different religions and communities, What happens</i></p>		<p>worship, Guru Granth Sahib – special book, Khanda – Sikh symbol, Karma, Mool Mantar – prayer, Five Banis – 5 hymns, Ik Onkar – symbol – one God, meditation. boy's name, Kaur – girl's name, Amrit (rite of initiation - baptism), 5K's - (symbols – Kirpan, Kesh, Kara, Kangha, Kachera), equal, equality, prayer beads – mala, meditation, poor and needy, community. Langar – communal kitchen, equality, vegetarian, Sewa – act of kindness/service: Taan – physical service, Maan – mental service, Dhan – material service.</p>	<p>Sum 2 – What happens when we die? Sad, annoyed, distraught, angry, upset, frustrated, tearful, die, death, thoughtful, memories,</p>
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St. Mewan C.P. School Knowledge and Skills Progression for RE

	<p><i>when a person dies – express own ideas, important to express emotions and practical ways of remembering someone who has died)</i></p>		<p>coffin, funeral, cremation, organ donation, funeral rituals and traditions, main faiths – Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Sikhism, Hinduism, Buddhism, prayer, meditation, counselling, talking, expressing emotions – art, drama, writing, tombs, Remembrance Day, epitaph, obituary, blood, brain, heart, circulation.</p>	<p>emotions, shocked, guilty, alone, tired, quiet, withdrawn, sick, helpless.</p>
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