HOLDEN LANE PRIMARY SCHOOL



Religious Education Policy

Miss Moczulski (Religious Education Leader)

Review of policy: March 2023

Holden Lane Primary School Religious Education Policy

Our Vision

Through a positive caring environment, we provide the opportunity for every child to reach their full potential.

Rationale

Religious education is a crucial part of education for pupils as it opens their minds to various beliefs and mind sets that different people and cultures have around the world. Learning and understanding of different religions can help pupils to find purpose within their own lives, and offers the opportunity to explore different religions and find meaning in things that they may not have previously encountered.

Through Religious Education, pupils at Holden Lane Primary School will continue to deepen their understanding and respect for the various ways in which people from different cultural backgrounds, worship their gods or deities.

Aims

- To develop pupils' interest, knowledge and understanding for Religious Education, so that they can appreciate its contribution to all aspects of everyday life.
- To build upon pupils' curiosity and respect for the world's religions.
- To use a planned range of key questions and discussions to give pupils a greater understanding of the concepts of different religions and beliefs.
- To introduce pupils to the language and vocabulary of different religions.
- To develop pupils' use of computing in their Religious Education studies.
- To develop skills that are useful in a wide range of careers and in adult life generally, especially the ability to articulate clearly and coherently their personal beliefs, ideas, values and experiences whilst respecting the right of others to differ.

Objectives

The following objectives derived from the above aims will form the basis of our decisions when planning a scheme of work. Assessment will also be related to these objectives:

- To develop pupils' interest, knowledge and understanding in Religious Education and an appreciation of its contribution to all aspects of everyday life.
- To develop a knowledge and appreciation of the contribution made by famous religious leaders and figures different religions.
- To develop knowledge and understanding of the Religious Education contained within the Stoke-on-Trent Agreed Syllabus.

To build on pupils' curiosity and respect of the world's religions.

- To develop in pupils a general sense of enquiry which encourages them to question and reflect on ideas and values.
- To encourage pupils to learn about aspects that matter in the lives of local people and the wider world.
- To develop pupils capability to discuss religious matters so that they can participate positively in society, with its diverse religions and worldviews.
- To promote an ethos of respect for others, challenge stereotypes and build understanding of other cultures and beliefs.
- To build their sense of identity and belonging, which helps them flourish within their communities and as citizens in a diverse society

To use a planned range of key questions and discussions to give pupils a greater understanding of the concepts of different religions and different beliefs.

- To develop children's ability to articulate clearly and coherently their personal beliefs, ideas, values and experiences whilst respecting the right of others to differ.
- To learn about religious themes of worldviews in local, national and global contexts, to discover, explore and consider different answers to these questions.
- Support children's understanding of a range of vocabulary from different religions.

To develop pupils' use of computing in their Religious Education studies.

- To give pupils opportunities to use ICT to record their work and to store results for future retrieval throughout their religious studies.
- To give pupils the chance to obtain information using the internet.

Principles of teaching and learning

Differentiation and Additional Educational Needs

The study of Religious Education will be planned to give pupils a suitable range of differentiated activities appropriate to their age and abilities. Tasks will be set which challenge all pupils, including the more able. For pupils with SEN, the task will be adjusted or pupils may be given additional support. The grouping of pupils for various activities will take account of their strengths and weaknesses and ensure that all take an active part in the task and gain in confidence.

Breadth and Balance

Pupils will be involved in a variety of structured activities and in more thought provoking, investigative work:

- Activities that develop good reflection skills and support the pupils when expressing and justifying their own opinions.
- Practical activities, using artefacts and visiting places of worship.
- Structured activities, to develop understanding of a religion and different forms of worship.
- Open-ended key questions that encourage children to respect the beliefs of others about God.

- Activities that develop understanding of concepts and mastery of skills to make sense of religion and belief, at an appropriate level of challenge for their age.
- That provides opportunities for pupils to develop positive attitudes and values and to reflect and relate their learning of RE to their own experience.

Relevance

Wherever possible Religious Education work will be related to the real world, for which everyday examples will be used. Where possible, the unit will be taught as it is happening in each year group. For example the celebration of Easter will be taught in the spring term as it is happening. Teachers will keep up-to-date with the dates of religious festivals and link lessons accordingly.

Cross-curricular skills and links

Religious Education is an important aspect of many people's lives and can be explored in all areas of the curriculum. We will challenge our pupils with questions about the ultimate meaning and purpose of life, beliefs about God, the self, the nature of reality, issues of right and wrong, and what it means to be human through debates, performances, art work, music and ICT.

Continuity and Progression

Foundation Stage pupils investigate religion as part of Understanding of the World. Children are encouraged to explore religions and worldviews through special people, books, times, places and objects and by visiting places of worship with teachers guiding the children to opportunities that build interest in religion.

Having built this foundation of knowledge, pupils in Key Stage 1 are introduced to Religious Education through key questions that encourage them to explore different beliefs and express their own views.

By following the Stoke-on-Trent Agreed Syllabus, pupils in Key Stage 2 will be able to consolidate their understanding through responding to increasingly challenging key questions. In this process, they will be able to develop their knowledge, examine, reflect and justify their own ideas and values.

Equality of Opportunity

All children have equal access to the Religious Education curriculum and its associated practical activities. The Senior Leadership Team, Class Teachers and Teaching Assistants at Holden Lane Primary School are responsible for ensuring that all children, irrespective of gender, learning ability, physical disability, ethnicity and social circumstances, have access to the whole curriculum and make the greatest possible progress. Where appropriate, work will be adapted to meet pupils' needs and, if appropriate, extra support given. More able pupils will be given suitably challenging activities. Gender and cultural differences will be reflected positively in the teaching materials used.

All children have equal access to the Religious Education Curriculum, its teaching and learning, throughout each year. This will be monitored by analysing pupil performance throughout the school to ensure that there is no disparity between groups.

Health and safety

Pupils will be taught to handle religious artefacts safely when using them during practical activities. Class Teachers and Teaching Assistants will check equipment regularly and report any damage, taking defective equipment out of action.

Assessment for Learning, recording and reporting

Throughout the school, teachers will assess whether children are working at/above or below the expected level for their age based on their understanding and application of the content of the Stoke-on-Trent Agreed Syllabus. Progress and attainment is reported to parents through parents' evenings and end of year reports. At the end of each unit of study, the pupils self-evaluate their learning against the objectives for making sense of beliefs, understanding the impact of other people's beliefs and making connections between people's beliefs.

Marking for Improvement

Much of the work done in Religious Education lessons is of an oral nature and, as such, recording will take many varied forms thus making marking different. It is, however, important that written work is marked regularly and clearly, as an aid to progression and to celebrate achievement. When appropriate, pupils may be asked to self-assess or peer assess their own or other's work. Marking for improvement comments in a child's book must be relevant to the learning objective to help children to better focus on future targets.

Role of the subject Leader

Religious Education will be led by Miss Moczulski. Standards of teaching and learning will be judged using work sampling, observations, pupil interviews and planning scrutiny. The policy will be reviewed annually.

Resourcing

Artefacts, religious books and stories will be held centrally and staff will access when required. All documents related to the curriculum and assessment will be saved on the staff shared drive.

Curriculum coverage

2022/23	Autum	Autumn Term	Spring Term	Term	Summer Term	r Term
FS1		Incorporate aspec	ts of FS questions into children	Incorporate aspects of FS questions into children's activities and continuous provision.	vision.	
FS2	F4 Being special: where do we belong?	F2 Why is Christmas special for Christians?	F1 Why is the word 'God' so important to Christians?	F3 Why is Easter special to Christians?	F5 What places are special and why?	F6 What times/stories are special and why?
Year 1	1.10 What does it mean to belong to a faith community?	1.1 What do Christians believe God is like?	1.7 Who is Jewish and how do they live?	1.2 Who do Christians say made the world?	1.7 Who is Jewish and how do they live?	1.9 How should we care for the world and for others, and why does it matter? (C, J, NR)
Year 2	1.6 Who is a Muslim and how do they live?	1.3 Why does Christmas matter to Christians?	1.6 Who is a Muslim and how do they live? Part 2.	1.5 Why does Easter matter to Christians?	1.4 What is the 'good news' Christians believe Jesus brings?	1.8 What makes some places sacred to believers? (C,M)
Year 3	L2.1 What do Christians learn from the Creation story?	L2.10 How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jewish people?	L2.2 What is it like for someone to follow God?	L2.9 How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim?	L2.4 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	L2.7 What do Hindus believe God is like?	L2.3 What is the 'Trinity' and why is it important for Christians?	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	U2.8 What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today?	U2.3 Why do Christians believe Jesus was the Messiah?	U2.1 What does it mean if Christians believe God is holy and loving?	U2.9 Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people?	U2.4 Christians and how to live: 'What would Jesus do?'	U2.11 Why do some people believe in God and some people not? (C, NR)
Year 6	U2.7 Why do Hindus want to be good?	U2.10 What matters most to Humanists and Christians? (C, M/J, NR)	U2.2 Creation and science: conflicting or complementary?	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?

Unit outcomes

KS1

el 1.5 Salvation	Tell stories from the Bible and recognise a link with the concept of 'Gospel' or good news' Gospel' or good news Give clear, simple accounts of what Bible texts (such as the story of Matthew the tax collector) mean to Christians Recognise that Jesus gives to behave	Give at least two examples of ways in which Christians follow the teachings studied about forgiveness and peace, and bringing good and peace, and bringing good and peace, and bringing good resurrection in church worship news to the friendless dive at least two examples of how Christians to the friendless and their own lives (for example: charity, confession)	Think, talk and ask questions about whether Jesus' 'good news' is only about whether the story of Easter good news' is only as bound whether the story of Easter only has something to say to christians, or if it has anything to say to how to live, giving a good reason for their ideas.
1.3 Incarnation 1.4 Gospel	Give a clear, simple account Tell stories of the story of Jesus' birth recognise and why Jesus is important for Christians Recognise that stories Bible texts of Jesus' life come from Matthew the Gospels Christians Recognise Recognise Recognise Recognise Recognise	Give examples of ways in which Christians use the story of the Nativity to guide their beliefs and actions at Christmas Christmas Give at Christmas Christmas Give at Christians	Decide what they personally Think, in have to be thankful for, whether giving a reason for their ace thir are think, talk and ask how to questions about Christmas for people who are Christians and for people who are not.
1.2 Creation	Retell the story of creation from Genesis 1:1–2:3 simply Recognise that 'Creation' is the beginning of the 'big story' of the Bible Say what the story tells Christians about God, Creation and the world	Give at least one example of what Christians do to say 'thank you' to God for Creation	Think, talk and ask questions about living in an amazing world Give a reason for the ideas they have and the connections they make between the Christian/ Jewish Creation story and the world they live in.
1.1 God	Identify what a parable is Tell the story of the Lost Son from the Bible simply and recognise a link with the Christian idea of God as a forgiving Father Give clear, simple accounts of what the story means to Christians	Give at least two examples of a way in which Christians show their belief in God as loving and forgiving (e.g. by saying 'sorry', by seeing God as welcoming them back; by forgiving others) Give an example of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship (e.g. by saying sorry to God)	Think, talk and ask questions about whether they can learn anything from the story for themselves, exploring different ideas Give a reason for the ideas they have and the connections they make.
End KS1 Pupils can	 Identify core beliefs and concepts studied and give a simple description of what they mean Give examples of how stories show what people believe (e.g. the meaning behind a festival) Give clear, simple accounts of what stories and other texts mean to believers 	Give examples of how people use stories, texts and teachings to guide their beliefs and actions Give examples of ways in which believers put their beliefs into practice	Think, talk and ask questions about whether the ideas they have been studying, have something to say to them Give a good reason for the views they have and the connections they make.

1.10 Belonging	nat says • Recognise that loving berson others is important in lots of communities or communities or say simply what Jesus and one other religious leader taught about loving other people ount.	care happens at a traditional happens at a traditional Christian and Jewish or one of Muslim welcome ceremony, and suggest what the actions and symbolis mean actions and symbolis mean actions and symbolis mean other and belong to each other and belong to each other when they get married (Christian and/or Jewish and non-religious)	stions - Give examples of ways in which people express their identity and belonging within faith communities and other communities, responding sensitively to differences - Talk about what they think is good about being in a community, for people in faith communities and for themselves, giving a good stasson for their ideas.
1.9 World and others	Identify a story or text that says something about each person being unique and valuable Give an example of a key belief some people find in one of these stories (e.g. that God loves all people) Give a clear, simple account of what Genesis I tellis Ohristians and Jews about the natural world	Give an example of how people show that they care for others (e.g. by giving to charity), making a link to one of the stories Give examples of how Christians and Jews can show care for the natural Earth Say why Christians and Jews might look affer the natural world	Think, talk and ask questions about what difference believing in God makes to how people treat each other and the natural world Give good reasons why everyone (religious and non-religious) should care for others and look after the natural world.
1.8 Sacred places	Recognise that there are special places where people go to worship, and talk about what people do there identify at least three objects used in worship in two religions and give a simple account of how they are used and something about what they mean Identify a belief about worship and a belief about God, connecting these beliefs simply to a place of worship.	Give examples of stories, objects, symbols and actions used in churches, mosques and/or synagogues which show what people believe Give simple examples of how people worship at a church, mosque or synagogue Talk about why some people like to belong to a sacred building or a community	Think, talk and ask good questions about what happens in a church, synagogue or mosque, saying what they think about these questions, giving good reasons for their ideas Talk about what makes some places special to people, and what the difference is between religious and non-religious special places.
1.7 Jews	Recognise the words of the Shema as a Jewish prayer Re-tell simply some stories used in Jewish celebrations (e.g. Chanukah) Give examples of how the stories used in celebrations (e.g. Shabbat, Chanukah) remind Jews about what God is like	Give examples of how Jewish people celebrate special times (e.g. Shabbat, Sukkot, Chanukah) Make links between Jewish ideas of God found in the stories and how people live Give an example of how some Jewish people might remember God in different ways (e.g. mezuzah, on Shabbat)	Talk about what they think is good about reflecting, thanking, praising and remembering for Jewish people, giving a good reason for their ideas Give a good reason for their ideas praising about whether reflecting, thanking, praising and remembering have something to say to them too.
1,6 Muslims	Recognise the words of the Shahadah and that it is very important for Muslims Identify some of the key Muslim beliefs about God found in the Shahadah and the 99 names, and give a simple description of what some of them mean Give examples of how stories about the Prophet* show what Muslims believe about Muhammad	Give examples of how Muslims use the Shahadah to show what matters to them Give examples of how Muslims use stories about the Prophet to guide their beliefs and actions (e.g. care for creation, fast in Ramadan) Give examples of how Muslims put their beliefs about prayer into action	Think, talk and ask questions about Muslim beliefs and ways of living Talk about what they think is good for Muslims about prayer, respect, celebration and self-control, giving a good reason for their ideas Give a good reason for their ideas about whether prayer, respect, celebration and self-control have something to say to them too.
End KS1 Pupils can	Identify core beliefs and concepts studied and give a simple description of what they mean Give examples of how stories show what people believe (e.g. the meaning behind a festival) Give clear, simple accounts of what stories and other texts mean to believers	Give examples of how people use stories, texts and teachings to guide their beliefs and actions Give examples of ways in which believers put their beliefs into practice	Think, talk and ask questions about whether the ideas they have been studying, have something to say to them Give a good reason for the views they have and the connections they make.

LKS2

End LKS2 Pupils can	L2.1 Creation	L2.2 People of God	L2,3 Incarnation/God	L2.4 Gospel
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	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	Make clear links between the story of Noah and the idea of covenant	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 Onistians today	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
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	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 Earthsome specific ways) Describe how and why Christians might pray to God, say sorry and ask for forgiveness	Make simple links between promises in the story of Noah and promises that Christians make at a wedding ceremony	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	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 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.	Ask questions and suggest answers about what might be important in the Creation story for Christians and for non-Christians living today.	Make links between the story of Noah and how we live in school and the wider world.	Make links between some Bible taxts studied and the idea of God in Christianity, expressing clearly some ideas of their own about what Christians believe God is like.	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
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	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	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	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 murts express about God	Identify the terms 'otharma', '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)
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 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	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	Make simple links between beliefs about God and how Hindus live (e.g. choosing a deity and worshiping at a home shrine; celebrating Diwall) Identify some different ways in which Hindus worship	Describe how Hindus show their faith within their families in Britain today (e.g. home puja) Describe how Hindus show their faith within their faith communities in Britain today (e.g. arti and bhajans 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
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.	 Raise thoughtful questions and suggest some answers about why Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday', giving good reasons for their suggestions. 	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.	 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. 	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
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	Identify some beliefs about God in Islam, expressed in Surah 1 Make clear links between beliefs about God and ibadah (e.g. how God is worth worthiping; how Muslims submit to God)	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	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 non-religious people today.	 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
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	Give examples of <i>loadan</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)	Make simple links between Jewish beliefs about God and his people and how Jews live (e.g. through celebrating forgiveness, salvation and freedom at festvals) Describe how Jews show their beliefs through worchip in festivals, both at home and in wider communities	Describe what happens in oeremonies 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)	Make simple links between teachings about how to live and ways in which people try to make the world a better place (e.g. tikkun olam 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
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.	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.	 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 'somy', being forgiven, being grateful, seeking freedom and justice in the world today, including pupils' own lives, and giving good reasons for their ideas. 	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.	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.

UKS2

End UKS2 Pupils can	U2.1 God	U2.2 Creation	U2,3 Incarnation	U2.4 Gospel
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	Identify some different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately Explain connections between biblical texts and Christian ideas of God, using theological terms	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	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	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
 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 	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	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	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	Make clear connections between Gospel texts, Jesus 'good news', and how Christians live in the Christian community and in their individual lives
 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. 	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.	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.	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.	Make connections between Christian teachings (e.g. about peace, forgiveness, healing) and the issues, problems and opportunities in the world today, including their own fives 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
 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. 	 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. 	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	 Identify and explain Hindu beliefs, e.g. dharma, karma, samsara, moksha, using technical terms accurately Give meanings for the story of the man in the well and explain how it relates to Hindu beliefs about samsara, moksha, etc. 	Identify and explain Muslim beliefs about God, the Prophet and the Holy Qur'an (e.g. Tawhio; 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; Hajj practices follow example of the Prophet)
 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 	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	Make clear connections between belief in the kingdom of God and how Ohristians put their beliefs into practice Show how Ohristians put their beliefs into practice in different ways	Make clear connections between Hindu beliefs about dhame, kame, samsara and mokeha and ways in which Hindus live Connect the four Hindu aims of life and the four stages of life with beliefs about dhame, kame, moksha, etc. Give evidence and examples to show how Hindus put their beliefs into practice in different ways.	Make clear connections between Muslim beliefs and ibadah (e.g. Five Pillars, festivals, mosques, art) Give evidence and examples to show how Muslims put their beliefs into practice in different ways
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.	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.	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.	Make connections between Hindu beliefs studied (e.g. karma and dharma), and explain how and why they are important to Hindus Reflect on and articulate what impact belief in karma and dharma might have on individuals and the world, recognising different points of view.	Make connections between Muslim beliefs studied and Muslim ways of living in Britain/ Stoke-on- Trent 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.

End UKS2 Pupils can	U2,9 Jews	U2.10 Humanists and Christians	U2.11 Why believe in God	U2,12 Life gets hard
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	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	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')	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	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
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	Make clear connections between Jawish beliefs about the Torah and how they use and treat it Make clear connections between Jawish commandments and how Jawish ive (e.g. in relation to kosher laws) Give evidence and examples to show how Jawish people put their beliefs into practice in different ways (e.g. some differences between Orthodox and Progressive Jawish practice)	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	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)	Make clear connections between what people believe about God and how they respond to challenges in life (e.g. suffiering, bereavement) Give examples of ways in which beliefs about resurrection/judgement/ heaven/kama/reincarnation make a difference to how someone lives
Make connections between the beliefs 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.	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.	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.	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.	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.