| **In Key Stage 1, pupils must have opportunities to learn about Christianity and at least two other principal religions, and other religions and beliefs represented in the school community.**  **They explore different beliefs about God, worship and the world around them. They encounter and respond to a range of stories, artefacts and other religious materials. They learn to recognise that beliefs about what is important to people are expressed in variety of ways, and begin to use specialist vocabulary. They begin to understand the important questions raised by values, religion, worship and belief, especially for other children and their families. Pupils develop their enquiry skills through asking questions and develop a sense of wonder about the world, using their imagination. They talk about what is important to them and others, valuing themselves, reflecting on their own feelings and experiences and developing a sense of belonging.**  **During the key stage, teaching should ensure that pupils benefit from the following experiences and opportunities:**  **· identifying religious communities, individuals and celebrations in their community, visiting places of worship and focusing on symbols and feelings, listening and responding to visitors from local faith communities using their senses and having times of quiet reflection;**  **· using art and design, music, dance and drama to develop their creative talents and imagination;**  **· sharing their own beliefs, ideas and values and talking about their feelings and experiences; and**  **· beginning to use the skills of computing to explore religions and beliefs as practiced in the**  **local and wider community.** | | | | | |
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| **Year 1**  **What do people say about God?** | | | | | |
| **Christianity - God** | **Christianity - Jesus** | **Islam** | **Judaism** | **Hindu Dharma** | **Christianity – Church** |
| **Beliefs and Values**   * know that Christians refer to God as ‘Father’ * talk about why Christians might compare God to a loving parent | **Beliefs and Values**   * know a simple version of the nativity story * talk about why Christians would say that Jesus is a special baby * talk about how different characters in the nativity welcome the baby Jesus | **Beliefs and Values**   * know that Muslims believe in one God (Allah) * know that Muslims believe the world was created by God * talk about why Muslims might value the natural world | **Beliefs and Values**   * Give an example of a key belief (ie. that Jews believe in one God) and/or a religious story (the story of Noah and/or Abraham) * Give an example of a core value or commitment (trusting that God will keep his promise) | **Beliefs and Values**   * know that Hindus believe in one God in many forms * know that Hindus believe that God is present in all living things * suggest what Hindus might learn about God from the story of the blind men and the elephant | **Beliefs and Values**   * know that some Christians welcome babies into the God’s family (the Church) with baptism ceremonies * talk about what it might mean to belong to the Church family |
| **Living Religious Traditions**   * talk about how and why Christians might want to talk to God (prayer) * suggest symbolic meanings of rituals and items used in Christian prayer | **Living Religious Traditions**   * identify religious aspects of Christmas celebrations * talk about why Christmas is a special time for Christians | **Living Religious Traditions**   * know that Islam teaches that humans should be caretakers (stewards/Khalifahs) of the planet * suggest how Muslims might show respect for God by caring for the natural world | **Living Religious Traditions**   * Use some religious words and phrases to recognise and name features of religious traditions (eg. Sukkot, festival) * Talk about the way that religious beliefs might influence the way a person behaves (eg. like Noah and Abraham, Jewish people should trust that God keeps his promises) | **Living Religious Traditions**   * talk about how and why Hindus might use statues and images (murtis) in their worship * suggest symbolic meanings expressed in the images | **Living Religious Traditions**   * identify features of baptism – eg. the font, candles, godparents * talk about why parents might want to have their child baptised |
| **Shared Human Experience**   * talk about the importance of love in families * talk about the ways in which they are cared for and supported by family members | **Shared Human Experience**   * consider how and why babies might be special – and why they need love and care * talk about the importance of looking after those who cannot help themselves | **Shared Human Experience**   * talk about their own experiences and feelings about the natural world and what they have noticed about the way that humans treat it | **Shared Human Experience**   * Notice and show curiosity about people and how they live their lives (finding out about Jewish festivals – thinking about the fact that people celebrate different celebrations in very different ways – eg. Sukkot) * Notice that for many people, trust is an important part of human life | **Shared Human Experience**   * talk about the different ways that people can be seen and described * consider how people might have multiple roles | **Shared Human Experience**   * talk about what is means to belong to a family * talk about the role of families in raising children |
| **Search for Personal Meaning**   * reflect on their own role within the family * discuss who they can talk to when they are happy/sad/worried | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * talk about their own beginnings and how they were welcomed into the family * reflect on who has helped them in life so far | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * reflect on how they treat the natural world – and if they have a duty to look after it | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * Ask questions (about the importance of trust and who they can trust/rely on in their own lives) | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * reflect on how others might see them * talk about the different roles that they might have (friend, child, brother/sister etc.) | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * talk about their own identity as part of a family and part of the school community |
| **Year 2**  **How do we respond to the things that really matter?** | | | | | |
| **Christianity - God** | **Christianity - Jesus** | **Hindu Dharma** | **Islam** | **Christianity – Church** | **Judaism** |
| **Beliefs and Values**   * retell (simply) the Genesis 1 story of creation * suggest why Christians might think it is important to look after the world | **Beliefs and Values**   * suggest what Christians might mean when they refer to Jesus as ‘the Light of the world’ * talk about the different titles that might be given to Jesus – Christ/Messiah/Saviour/Son of God | **Beliefs and Values**   * know that Hindus believe in one God (Brahman) who can be worshipped in many forms * know that these forms (the deities) have different qualities and are portrayed in different ways * suggest why Hindus might believe that it is important to show devotion to the deities | **Beliefs and Values**   * suggest why Muslims believe that it is important to respect God * talk about why Muslims would want to show their gratitude to God * know that submission to God is an important aspect of Islamic life | **Beliefs and Values**   * suggest beliefs and values that might unite the Christian community * talk about why some Christians might think it is important to come together to worship God | **Beliefs and Values**   * retell the story of Moses being given the Ten Commandments * know some of the Commandments – eg. Keep the Sabbath Day holy, Respect your mother and father * suggest ways in which the Ten Commandments might influence the life of a believer |
| **Living Religious Traditions**   * suggest ways that Christians might express their concern for the natural world * describe how and why Christians might thank God for creation at Harvest festivals | **Living Religious Traditions**   * identify ways in which Christians might use light as part of their Christmas celebrations (advent candles, candle-light carl services, Christingle) – and the symbolic meaning * talk about the different ways that Christians might celebrate Christmas | **Living Religious Traditions**   * know that Hindus might worship at a Mandir and/or the home shrine * suggest why worship in the home might be important * describe the meaning and symbolism of items used in worship (eg. arti lamp, items on the puja tray) | **Living Religious Traditions**   * identify that Islamic beliefs about God motivate most Muslims to pray on a regular basis * describe the rituals of Islamic prayer (salah), including wudhu and use of a prayer mat * suggest how making time for the five daily prayers is an act of submission | **Living Religious Traditions**   * identify symbols (images and actions) used in Christian worship * talk about how and why symbols might be used in Christianity * identify and describe features of a church | **Living Religious Traditions**   * talk about how keeping the Sabbath day holy might influence a Jewish person * talk about how the Sabbath is a way of making time for God and family * know about the Jewish tradition of Friday night dinner |
| **Shared Human Experience**   * identify ways in which humans use (and abuse) the natural world * talk about why our planet should matter to all humans – and how this should influence our behaviour | **Shared Human Experience**   * identify different ways that humans use light * discuss the importance of light – as a source of comfort, security and hope * talk about how and why light might be an important symbol | **Shared Human Experience**   * talk about qualities that make some people special * identify ways in which humans show their gratitude to the people who matter in their lives | **Shared Human Experience**   * talk about the ways in which shared rituals might unite communities (make links with the way that the Islamic community – the Ummah – is united by prayer) * identify ways in which humans show their gratitude | **Shared Human Experience**   * identify signs and symbols in the world around them * talk about the school logo – what values it might represent and how it might unite the school community | **Shared Human Experience**   * talk about why some people are particularly special to us * suggest how and why it is important to make time for the people who really matter in our lives |
| **Search for Personal Meaning**   * reflect on their own use of the world’s resources * ask questions about what they can do to show that they care about the world | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * ask questions about the value of sources of light in their own lives * talk about the people who provide comfort, security and hope for them * suggest ways in which they might be a light for others | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * talk about who is special to them and why * reflect on who they should be grateful to and how they might show this in words and actions | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * talk about the things they do on a regular basis as a sign of their commitment and belonging * reflect on who they should be grateful to and how they show this | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * ask thoughtful questions about signs and symbols * talk about communities that they belong to – and how they show their commitment to these communities | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * talk about the people who are special to them and identify the importance of these relationships in their lives * give examples of why it is important to spend quality time with the people who matter |
| **During Key Stage 2, pupils must have opportunities to learn about Christianity and at least two other principal religions, and other religions and beliefs represented in the local area, recognising the impact of religion and belief locally, nationally and globally.**  **Pupils develop their skills of enquiry into the key question 'What is it to be human?' They make connections between universal human concepts, different forms of religious expression while discovering and questioning the beliefs and values they express. They consider the beliefs, teachings, practices, celebrations and lifestyles central to religion. They learn about sacred texts and other sources of authority and consider their meanings. They begin to recognise diversity in religion, learning about similarities and differences both within and, where appropriate, between religions and beliefs while developing key skills and attitudes They extend their range and use of specialist vocabulary. They communicate their ideas, recognising other people’s viewpoints. They consider their own beliefs and values and those of others in the light of their learning in RE.**  **During the key stage, teaching should ensure that pupils benefit from the following experiences and opportunities:**  **· identifying religious communities, individuals and their practices and life journeys in their local community;**  **· encountering religion through visitors and visits to sacred spaces, and enquiring into the impact and reality of religion on the local and global community through carefully planned questions;**  **· discussing religious and philosophical questions about truth meaning and purpose, giving reasons for their own beliefs and those of others;**  **· considering a range of human experiences and feelings;**  **· reflecting on their own and others’ insights into life and its origin, purpose and meaning;**  **· expressing and communicating their own and others’ insights through their writing, art and design, music, dance, drama and computing skills; and**  **· developing the use of computing skills, particularly in enhancing pupils’ awareness of religions and beliefs globally.** | | | | | |
| **Year 3**  **Who should we follow?** | | | | | |
| **Christianity - God** | **Islam** | **Christianity - Jesus** | **Christianity – Church** | **Sikhism** | **Hindu Dharma** |
| **Beliefs and Values**   * know that the Abrahamic faiths believe in prophets (and that many of these are shared across the three religions) * identify Christian beliefs and values contained within stories of the prophets (eg. Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jonah) * suggest why these prophets chose to listen to and follow God | **Beliefs and Values**   * develop and understanding of the importance of founders and leaders for religious communities * identify Islamic beliefs and values contained within the story of the life of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) * describe how a Muslim might try to follow the teachings and example of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) | **Beliefs and Values**   * know what is meant by discipleship * know about the people who became disciples of Jesus – and suggest why these people decided to follow Jesus * identify beliefs and values within religious teachings (eg. ‘Follow me and I will make you fishers of men’ – Matt 4:19) | **Beliefs and Values**   * know what Christians mean by the Holy Spirit * suggest how belief in the Holy Spirit as God’s presence in the world might have an impact on individuals and communities * identify Christian values exemplified in the gifts of the Spirit | **Beliefs and Values**   * Develop an understanding of the importance of founders and leaders for religious communities * Identify Sikh beliefs and values contained within the stories of the lives of the Gurus | **Beliefs and Values**   * develop an understanding of the importance of duty and commitment to many religions * know that following dharma (religious duty) is an important part of Hindu life * suggest the impact of belief in dharma, particularly the belief that there are three ‘debts’ – duty owed to God/the deities, duty owed to teachers, and duty owed to family |
| **Living Religious Traditions**   * identify Christians who might be described as people who listened to and followed God * describe how and why some Christians might devote their lives to serving God * talk about what is meant by a sense of vocation | **Living Religious Traditions**   * describe and give reasons for the Islamic practice of Zakah * suggest why charity might be important to a Muslim – and the different ways that a Muslim might try to be charitable | **Living Religious Traditions**   * describe how and why Christians might try to follow the example of Jesus through mission and charity work * describe the work of one Christian organisation that aims to help people, and how this work is an expression of their Christian beliefs | **Living Religious Traditions**   * identify how beliefs about the Holy Spirit might influence forms of worship in a range of Christian denominations * describe how and why Pentecost is celebrated * describe why some Christians might take part in a procession of witness | **Living Religious Traditions**   * Describe how and why the Guru Granth Sahib is treated with great respect * Suggest how and why Sikhs might show commitment to their faith | **Living Religious Traditions**   * describe how and why Hindus might celebrate Raksha Bandhan * identify aspects of the celebration which remind Hindus of their dharma * identify religious teachings contained within a Hindu story – and suggest how these stories might be used to teach Hindu children about dharma (eg. What teachings about duty to family are expressed in the story of Rama and Sita?) |
| **Shared Human Experience**   * identify inspirational people/role models for the world today * describe the qualities that inspirational people might have | **Shared Human Experience**   * identify characteristics of a good role model * discuss how good role models can have a positive impact on individuals, communities and societies | **Shared Human Experience**   * talk about what it means to have charisma * describe what makes a good leader and why people might want to follow him/her * discuss what motivates people to want to make a difference | **Shared Human Experience**   * describe aspects of being human that we should be proud of * discuss what it means to be a successful human – and the different measures of success that might be applied | **Shared Human Experience**   * Identify people and ideas that inspire commitment * Discuss the different ways that people might show that they are committed | **Shared Human Experience**   * identify sources of authority and inspiration * consider what our ‘duties’ as human beings are |
| **Search for Personal Meaning**   * discuss who makes a good role model and why * raise and discuss questions about following others – including both positive and negative responses | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * reflect on their own aspirations for themselves and others * ask questions and suggest answers about how they can try to make the world a better place | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * reflect on their own leadership abilities * discuss their own desires to make a difference in the world/in their communities | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * discuss their own sense of value and what is good/unique about being them * reflect on the people that they value in their lives – and how they show their appreciation | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * Reflect on their own commitments and the impact that these have on their lives * Ask questions about the value of having commitments | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * reflect on their own duties – to themselves, to their families, to their communities * discuss who or what they follow – and why |
| **Year 4**  **How should we live our lives?** | | | | | |
| **Hindu dharma** | **Christianity - God** | **Sikhism** | **Christianity - Jesus** | **Islam** | **Christianity – Church** |
| **Beliefs and Values**   * explore teachings about good and evil in the story of Rama and Sita * describe what moral guidance Hindus might gain from the story of Rama and Sita * make links between the actions of Rama and the belief that he is an avatar of Vishnu, appearing on earth to destroy evil and uphold dharma | **Beliefs and Values**   * explore different Christian beliefs about the Bible as the word of God * explain why the Bible can be described as a library and give examples of the different types of writings found in the Bible * describe why some Christians might view the Bible as an important source of authority and moral guidance | **Beliefs and Values**   * explore teachings and stories from Sikhism * describe what moral guidance Sikhs might gain from the stories and examples of the Gurus * make links between the beliefs, values and practices of Sikhism | **Beliefs and Values**   * retell the story of Jesus in the wilderness * identify Christian beliefs about Jesus reflected in this story * suggest why sacrifice might be an important Christian value (linked to beliefs and teachings about Jesus) | **Beliefs and Values**   * explore Islamic teachings about Ramadan from the Qur’an * make links between Islamic values and the beliefs explored so far in their study of Islam | **Beliefs and Values**   * retell some of the main parables of Jesus * explain how and why these might be an important source of guidance for Christians * suggest ways that Christians might put these teachings into action in the 21st century |
| **Living Religious Traditions**   * use subject specific language to describe how and why Hindus celebrate Diwali * explain the importance of light in the Diwali celebrations, and how this is a symbol of good overcoming evil | **Living Religious Traditions**   * explain why Christians might have different views about how to interpret and apply the Bible * explain why Christians might also look to other sources of authority when making decisions about how to live (eg. church leaders, prayer, conscience) | **Living Religious Traditions**   * use subject specific language to describe how and why Sikhs show their religious commitments and values * explain how clothing and behaviour might be symbolic of beliefs, values and commitments | **Living Religious Traditions**   * describe what a Christian might do during Lent and why * explain what is meant by sacrificial love – agapé – and give examples of how Christians might do this * Discuss Christians who have been examples of sacrificial love (eg. Martin Luther King, Oscar Romero) and how they were motivated by their faith | **Living Religious Traditions**   * use subject specific language to describe how and why Muslims fast at Ramadan * explain the importance of Ramadan in the context of the Five Pillars of Islam * consider the impact that fasting might have on individuals, families and communities | **Living Religious Traditions**   * describe and explain (with examples) Christian attitudes about how to treat others * explain the importance of love for all (agape) as part of Christian life, and the ways that this might be expressed |
| **Shared Human Experience**   * discuss (with relevant examples) the importance of the belief that good overcomes evil * suggest people, words or stories that might be inspiring when trying to overcome difficulties in life | **Shared Human Experience**   * discuss why people might have different views about what is right and wrong – and where these views might come from * describe the different sources of authority that humans might look to when making decisions about how to live their lives | **Shared Human Experience**   * discuss (with relevant examples) the importance of how we view and behave towards others * talk about how our outward behaviour reflects our inner beliefs, values and commitments | **Shared Human Experience**   * consider differing attitudes and responses to the concept of sacrifice (both positive and negative) * discuss why many people are willing to make sacrifices for the people they love * discuss why some people may be willing to make a sacrifice for someone they don’t even know | **Shared Human Experience**   * discuss (with relevant examples) the importance of showing commitment to a belief, value or community * consider the role of sacrifice within religion and communities | **Shared Human Experience**   * explain (with examples) how and why people might use stories to pass on wisdom and guidance * discuss how and why fables might be an important aspect of human history and culture |
| **Search for Personal Meaning**   * reflect on their own concept of ‘goodness’ * discuss what gives them hope during difficult times | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * reflect on their own understanding of morality and where it comes from * raise questions and discuss responses to different ideas about how to live well | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * reflect on their own concept of living a good life and how this influences the way that they treat others * discuss own thoughts and feelings about equality and justice | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * give examples of acts of sacrifice that have been done by or for them * discuss who or what they would be prepared to make sacrifices for * consider the value of sacrifice – as an expression of love and commitment | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * reflect on their own beliefs, values and commitments * consider and discuss how they demonstrate their personal commitments | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * discuss examples of wisdom and guidance that they have learnt from stories * consider what messages/words of wisdom they would want to pass on to future generations – and how they would do this |
| **Year 5**  **Where can we find guidance about how to live our lives?** | | | | | |
| **Christianity - God** | **Islam** | **Hindu Dharma** | **Christianity - Jesus** | **Christianity – Church** | **Judaism** |
| **Beliefs and Values**   * describe Christian beliefs about sin and forgiveness * describe and explain the teaching from Genesis 3 – of how Adam and Eve disobeyed God * suggest different ways that this story might be understood by Christians | **Beliefs and Values**   * explore Islamic beliefs about the Qur’an as the word of God * explain how and why the Qur’an is a source of guidance for life for a Muslim * explain the impact of believing that the Qur’an is divine revelation * describe and explain what Muslims believe when they describe Muhammad (pbuh) as the seal of the prophets | **Beliefs and Values**   * make links between the story of Prince Prahlad and Hindu beliefs about devotion and loyalty * explain Hindu beliefs about Krishna and what stories about Krishna might teach Hindus * explain the Hindu belief that God is present in all people (through the atman) and the impact this might have on a believer | **Beliefs and Values**   * describe Christian beliefs about miracles as ‘signs’ of the divinity of Jesus * retell a selection of miracle stories – and explain what these might reveal to Christians about the nature of Jesus | **Beliefs and Values**   * describe what Christians mean when they talk about one God in Trinity * identify the beliefs contained within the Apostle’s Creed * explain why the Christian community (The Church) might want/need an agreed statement of belief | **Beliefs and Values**   * Make links between beliefs and sacred texts (in this case, the Torah), including how and why religious sources are used to teach and guide believers * Explain the impact of Jewish beliefs and values – including reasons for diversity |
| **Living Religious Traditions**   * describe and explain how and why Christians might use the Lord’s Prayer * analyse and interpret the Lord’s Prayer – and what guidance it provides for Christians * suggest things that might lead Christians into temptation in the modern world – and how and why they might try to resist these temptations | **Living Religious Traditions**   * explain how and why Muslims might commemorate the Night of Power * describe and explain a variety of ways that Muslims might show respect for the Qur’an – and how this symbolises their respect for God * explain how the teachings of the Qur’an might influence the actions and choices of a Muslim | **Living Religious Traditions**   * describe and explain a variety of ways that Hindus might celebrate the festival of Holi * suggest why there might be differences in the way that Hindu festivals are celebrated in India and how Hindu communities and individuals in the UK might celebrate * explain how Holi celebrations might express Hindu beliefs about equality | **Living Religious Traditions**   * describe why some Christians might go on pilgrimage to places associated with miraculous events * explain the impact that belief in miracles and the power of prayer might have on a Christian | **Living Religious Traditions**   * describe and explain the meaning of a range of symbols that might be used for the Trinity * explain how symbols might unite the worldwide Christian Church * describe the role of places like Taizé where Christians from different backgrounds might come together to worship | **Living Religious Traditions**   * Explain differing forms of expression within the context of Jewish worship. * Describe diversity of religious practices and lifestyle within t * Interpret the deeper meaning of symbolism – contained in stories, images and actions |
| **Shared Human Experience**   * consider the different ways that myth and stories are and used * explain how a ‘truth’ might be contained within a story | **Shared Human Experience**   * discuss where people might look to for guidance about how to live – consider a range of sources of wisdom and authority * suggest when and why people might want guidance about how to live | **Shared Human Experience**   * explain how festivals and celebrations might be helpful ways for communities and societies to pass on values, guidance and traditions * consider the different ways that myth and stories are and used * explain how a ‘truth’ might be contained within a story | **Shared Human Experience**   * explain the difference between fact, opinion and belief * consider differing interpretations of the word miracle – i.e. an amazing event, a very lucky experience, a strange coincidence, an act of God | **Shared Human Experience**   * consider what we mean by sources of authority. Give examples of sources of authority that might guide individuals and communities – and the value of these as guidance for life * discuss different responses to sources of authority | **Shared Human Experience**   * Explain (with appropriate examples) where people might seek wisdom and guidance * Consider the role of rules and guidance in uniting communities |
| **Search for Personal Meaning**   * consider how they decide what is ‘true’ – and how there might be different types of truth (eg. empirical truth, historical truth, spiritual truth) * discuss and debate things that they consider to be true that others might disagree with | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * discuss who or what has guided them in their own beliefs, values and commitments * reflect on what ‘ultimate authority’ might mean for them | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * consider how they decide what is ‘true’ – and how there might be different types of truth (eg. empirical truth, historical truth, spiritual truth) * discuss and debate things that they consider to be true that others might disagree with | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * discuss their own beliefs – is there anything that they accept as truth which others may not agree with? * reflect on how they make decisions about what is/is not true | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * raise meaningful questions about things that puzzle them * differentiate between questions that can be answered factually and those that have a range of answers, including personal beliefs and values | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * Discuss and debate the sources of guidance available to them * Consider the value of differing sources of guidance |
| **Year 6**  **Is life like a journey?** | | | | | |
| **Christianity – Church** | **Hindu Dharma** | **Islam** | **Christianity - Jesus** | **Buddhism** | **Christianity - God** |
| **Beliefs and Values**   * explain how beliefs about the death and resurrection of Jesus might affect the life of a Christian * explain (simply) Christian beliefs about salvation * explain how Christian beliefs about life after death might affect a believer’s sense of purpose and behaviour throughout the journey of life | **Beliefs and Values**   * analyse Hindu beliefs about samsara, karma and moksha and how these are linked * explain how belief in reincarnation might affect the way in which a Hindu views the ‘journey of life’ * explain how belief in reincarnation and the law of karma might affect the way a Hindu lives | **Beliefs and Values**   * analyse the Five Pillars of Islam and how they are linked * explain how the beliefs and values of Islam might guide a person through life * explain the importance of the Ummah for Muslims and that this is a community of diverse members | **Beliefs and Values**   * retell the events leading up to and including the death of Jesus * explain how beliefs about the suffering, death and resurrection of Jesus might guide and comfort a Christian during difficult times in their own life | **Beliefs and Values**   * analyse Buddhist beliefs and teachings about how to be content * explain Buddhist beliefs and values contained within the story of Prince Siddhartha * Make links between the story of the life of Prince Siddhartha and Buddhist beliefs and teachings about The Four Noble Truths | **Beliefs and Values**   * explain how rituals (sacraments/rites of passage) might reflect Christian beliefs about their relationship with God * explain how these rituals might differ between different denominations (eg. infant baptism and believer’s baptism) |
| **Living Religious Traditions**   * explore Christian ideas about forgiveness of sin and the different ways that people might seek to be forgiven (using terms such as confession, repentance, atonement, reconciliation) * analyse Christian teachings about the importance of forgiveness and examples of people who have put these teachings into practice | **Living Religious Traditions**   * describe and explain the four ashramas (stages of life) in the life of a Hindu * explain how a person might change as they move from one ashrama to the next * consider the importance of the samskaras (rites of passage) in preparing a Hindu for the commitments of each ashrama | **Living Religious Traditions**   * describe and explain the importance of Hajj, including the practices, rituals and impact * explain how a person might change once becoming a hajji * consider how important it is for a Muslim to go on hajj – and what this means for those who are unable to make the pilgrimage | **Living Religious Traditions**   * explain how and why Christian individuals and communities might celebrate the events of Holy Week * use religious vocabulary to describe and explain the Eucharist * explain different Christian beliefs about the Eucharist and its importance | **Living Religious Traditions**   * describe and explain what is involved in following the Eight-Fold Path of Buddhism – and the impact that following this might have on the life of a Buddhist. * consider the importance of daily meditation in Buddhism | **Living Religious Traditions**   * analyse the important of Christian rites of passage as an expression of faith and commitment * use religious vocabulary to explain the symbolism of words and actions used within rituals and ceremonies |
| **Shared Human Experience**   * discuss differing ideas and opinions about the purpose of human life – and how these beliefs might influence relationships with others * discuss the importance of saying sorry and forgiveness in maintaining relationships with others | **Shared Human Experience**   * discuss the special milestones that we might celebrate during a person’s lifetime * discuss how our rights, responsibilities and relationships with others might change as we go through life | **Shared Human Experience**   * discuss the various events that might happen on the journey of life and how people might change over the course of their life * consider what support people might need on life’s journey | **Shared Human Experience**   * consider how people might mature and become stronger through overcoming difficulties * consider the value of being part of a community on the ‘journey of life’ | **Shared Human Experience**   * discuss the meaning of contentment – is it the same as happiness, or something different? * raise questions about the human experience of being unsatisfied – why do humans so often want more than they have? To what extent does this prevent people from ever being happy? | **Shared Human Experience**   * discuss how people change during the course of their lifetime – and the key events that humans might mark on the journey of life * consider the value of celebrating landmarks in life – for individuals and communities |
| **Search for Personal Meaning**   * raise questions about the meaning and purpose of life and explain their own ideas and opinions (including influences) * reflect on the benefits and difficulties of forgiveness | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * ask and respond thoughtfully to questions about their own journey of life – consider how events and influences so far have made them the person they are today and what has been important learning to prepare them for the future | **Search for Personal Meaning**  ask and respond thoughtfully to questions about their own journey of life – consider how they have changed so far, how they will continue to change and the support and guidance that might be needed | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * raise questions and discuss the extent to which they agree that ‘suffering makes you stronger’ * discuss own experiences and attitudes towards the importance of having companionship on the journey of life | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * ask and respond thoughtfully to questions about their own happiness – consider this as something that they are in control of * discuss the potential barriers to their happiness and what they can do to overcome these | **Search for Personal Meaning**   * ask and respond thoughtfully to questions about how they have changed during their life so far – and how they might continue to change * discuss where they might find wisdom and guidance to help prepare them for the changes and responsibilities of different stages of life |