

Progression of knowledge

Beliefs

Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
• To know that there are organised and personal worldviews and religious beliefs fit into both of these. • To know that soul means a person's spiritual and emotional sense of identity. • To know that some people believe all living things have a soul and that it is immortal. • To know that spirituality is connection with inner self, immaterial things and belief of something beyond oneself. • To know that some people believe spirituality and soul to be unique to humans. • To know that some people believe connection with God to be a spiritual experience. • To know that actions have consequences and that people think differently about what these are. • To know that forgiveness is cancelling out wrongdoing or removing punishment. • To know that religious and non-religious people have ideas about the relationship between God and humans.	• To know that religious and non-religious worldviews change over time for individuals and groups. • To know that people from different religions believe some of the same things. • To know that organised and personal religious beliefs change and develop over time. • To know that there are historical links and connections between religions. • To know that sacrifice means giving up something valued for the sake of something else. • To know that holy means divine, sacred or connected to God. • To know that there is evidence that Jesus was a real person and that people have different beliefs about his significance.	• To know the meaning of atheist, agnostic and theist. • To know that people have different beliefs about what happens when we die. • To know that some people believe in God, who may judge their actions when they die. • To know that some people believe in life after death and others may believe death is the end of our life in any form. • To know and use correctly the following vocabulary in relation to death: afterlife, reincarnation, soul, judgement, eternity, heaven and hell. • To know that many people who are not religious believe in some form of afterlife. • To know that in the UK religious beliefs are a protected characteristic. • To know that in some times and places people did not or do not have religious freedom. • To know that throughout history and in modern times people have had to protest or fight for religious freedom. • To know some of the ways that history, geography and leadership influence people's worldviews. • To know that leadership and authority can impact people's worldviews. • To know that worldviews impact the process of choosing leadership and authority. • To know that some people believe leaders are anointed (chosen by God). • To know that some people believe they will be reincarnated in a different form after death.	• To know the meaning of omnipotent (all powerful), omniscient (all knowing) and omnipresent (everywhere at all times). • To know some of the ways that culture, history, geography and tradition influence people's worldviews. • To know that some places are valued by certain people due to things that have happened there. • To know that people from the same organised worldview often hold the same key beliefs but may interpret and express them differently • To know that free will means a belief that humans are able to make their own choices and determine their own fate. • To know that beliefs about the nature of God may impact people's ideas about and responses to suffering.

Progression of knowledge

Practices

Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
• To know that rituals are a way of expressing beliefs and ideas about God. • To know that prayer, meditation and rituals are used to connect spiritually. • To know that the way scriptures are used and treated reflects beliefs about their importance. • To know that water is often used in ceremonies and rituals to symbolise cleansing and purity. • To know that fire is often used in ceremonies and rituals to symbolise purity and remembrance. • To know that worship can take many forms and often involves symbolism.	• To know that the way scriptures are treated and used reflects beliefs about their meaning and origin. • To know that rituals and practices can be based on religious and cultural roots and that often these are interconnected. • To know that the ways scriptures are read and used changes over time. • To know that people with similar worldviews may practice in different ways due to historical events. • To know that practices change over time.	• To know that funeral practices often reflect beliefs about life after death. • To know that funerals can be important to help people grieve. • To know that some festivals commemorate times when religious freedom has been fought for (e.g. Bonfire night). • To begin to consider reasons for some people taking part in religious practices including belief, culture, tradition and obligation. • To begin to consider some of the ways practices are influenced by culture, tradition, geography, leadership and history.	• To know that some people may use religious practises (e.g. prayer, worship) to help them in times of suffering. • To know that a pilgrimage is a journey to a place of religious significance. • To know that pilgrimages are an important part of some people's life. • To know that pilgrimage helps some people to feel close to God. • To know that visiting a place of personal, religious, cultural or historical significance can have a special meaning for many people. • To know that there are many reasons for some people taking part in religious practices including belief, culture, tradition. • To know some of the ways practices are influenced by culture, tradition, geography and history.

Progression of knowledge

Wisdom and morality

Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
• To know that morals are our thinking about what is right and wrong. • To know many religious and non-religious worldviews express the idea of a 'Golden Rule' relating to how we treat others. • To know that the teachings of a religious or non-religious worldview often link with a follower's life choices. • To know that people's views about what is right and wrong change over time and place. • To know that many factors affect our morals and life choices.	• To know that stories and scriptures give insights about how to live. • To know that religious texts contain different types of writings. • To know why the Christian Bible has a significant role in public life in many countries, including the UK. • To know that religious scriptures come from a range of sources and origins. • To know that religious scriptures are written in different languages and this can affect interpretation.	• To know that ideas about the afterlife come from many sources. • To know that beliefs about life after death can affect how people choose to live their lives. • To know that within and between religious and non-religious groups people may disagree about challenging issues. • To know that people are inspired and led by others from within and outside their community. • To begin to understand that scripture can be interpreted in different ways. • To know that there are different ways to decide who becomes a leader or authority (democracy, bloodline) and these are not always agreed on. • To know that wisdom means thinking sensibly and taking into account knowledge and experience. • To know that guidance means advice, information or rules given by someone in authority.	• To know that within and between religious and non-religious groups teaching about challenging issues can be contradictory and controversial. • To know that writings from long ago can give people insight into modern day issues. • To know that ideas and beliefs about suffering come from many sources. • To know that some people use stories about how others became close to God to guide them in achieving the same aim. • To know that cultural, historical and geographical context can affect how scripture is interpreted. • To know that people disagree on whether ancient writings are still relevant to modern life. • To know that the same guidance or scripture can be interpreted differently by people.

Progression of knowledge

Community and belonging

Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
• To know that for many people relationships with others and being part of a community are important. • To know that all communities have rules and guidance for how to live together. • To know that ceremonies involving water and fire are important occasions for some communities. • To know that candles or flames are sometimes used as a sign of remembrance.	• To know that being part of a community with similar beliefs is important to some people. • To know that the history of religion affects how people see their own and others' communities. • To know that language used during worship and prayer is important for some people when connecting with the community. • To know that for some people outward expressions of belief are important for a sense of belonging. • To know that disagreement and change happens in communities.	• To know that funerals can be important times for communities to support one another. • To know that communities sometimes fight or protest for the rights of themselves or others. • To know that the community or group someone is part of shapes their sense of belonging. • To know that religious communities usually have a leader who carries out certain duties with or on behalf of the community. • To know that some places are of particular significance due to historical, cultural and geographical reasons.	• To know that people respond in different ways when they see people in their community suffering. • To know that shared challenge can bring people closer together. • To know experiencing a pilgrimage together can help some people feel a sense of community and belonging. • To know that some people may find religious spaces special even if they are not part of that religion. • To know that some people often feel significant connection to a building or place. • To know that some practices might demonstrate belonging to a particular community. • To know that shared practices can be important to give some people a feeling of belonging. • To know that particular places can be significant to their religion based on scripture and historical events.

Progression of knowledge

Worldview-related knowledge — Year 3

To know that some people who follow the Jewish worldview: • Wear a tzitzit (prayer shawl) to remind them of God's guidance. • Treat the Torah and Tanakh in special ways to show respect. • Try to follow the 613 mitzvot for how to live. • Follow The Ten Commandments as part of their moral code. • Believe that through prayer they can be forgiven by God if they repent the wrongdoing. • Believe they will be judged by God on how they have lived. • Try to live in a way that pleases God. • Believe in seeking forgiveness and self-reflection, especially during Yom Kippur.	To know that some people who follow the Christian worldview: • Believe that they can be forgiven by God if they repent of wrongdoing. • Believe they will be judged by God on how they have lived. • Believe Adam and Eve to have been the first people to sin (do wrong). • Believe humans have an eternal soul. • Read the Bible in a variety of translations and ways. • Use prayer to ask for God's forgiveness. • Use water for baptism, following the example of Jesus in the Bible. • Follow The Ten Commandments as part of their moral code. • Try to live in a way that pleases God. • Take part in Baptism ceremonies.
To know that some people who follow the Muslim worldview: • Believe they will be judged by God according to their actions and intentions. • Believe that water is sacred. • Treat the Qur'an in special ways to show respect. • Believe the Qur'an can only be fully understood if read with faith (iman). • Use water to perform wudu prior to prayer and worship. • Believe that the Qur'an provides them with guidance. • Believe that the Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad written down after his death. • Try to live in a way that pleases God. • Try to follow the five pillars of Islam as living 'belief in action'.	To know that some people who follow the Hindu worldview: • Believe that Brahma's (God's) spirit is within every living thing as everything comes from him. • Believe that karma is affected by actions. • Use fire symbolically as part of some ceremonies and rituals. • Try to follow The Five Niyamas and The Five Yamas. • Consider the consequences of their actions in light of karma. • Take part in festivals marking the importance of the river Ganges.
To know that some people who follow the Buddhist worldview: • Believe that the way they think and what they focus on are key to being human. • Do not believe in a creator God or God as an external force in their lives. • Meditate to ensure the mind is peaceful and focused. • Believe that they should try following The Five Precepts left by Buddha as a guide for everyday life. • Try to follow The Noble Eightfold Path.	To know that some people who follow the Shinto worldview: • Use water for ritual cleaning and as a symbol of nature.
To know that some people who follow the Zoroastrian worldview: • Use fire as a symbol of purity and the light of God.	To know that some people who follow the Humanist worldview: • Believe there is no god. • Believe that we have one life and we should make the most of it. • Believe human beings evolved naturally and have the potential to lead good and happy lives. • Consider what is morally right or wrong by thinking about the effect an action may have on others.

Progression of knowledge

Worldview-related knowledge — Year 4

To know that some people who follow the Jewish worldview: • Believe Jesus to be a radical Jewish leader at the time he lived. • Believe that God made a covenant with the Jewish people. • Believe that the prophets told of a messiah but that Jesus was not the messiah. • Believe the Torah should be written and read in Biblical Hebrew, translations are used but not considered to be fully accurate. • Study the Torah from childhood and learn to recite it. • Take part in a Bar/Bat Mitzvah ceremony. • Choose to eat a kosher diet.	To know that some people who follow the Christian worldview: • Believe God wants to have a relationship with humans and this can be achieved through Jesus. • Believe Jesus was resurrected (raised from the dead) after his crucifixion. • Believe Jesus fulfilled prophecies from the Old Testament. • Celebrate Easter remembering Jesus' death and resurrection. • May choose to fast during Lent. • Take part in a confirmation ceremony as a young person. • Use the different types of writings (parables, letters, psalms, gospels and recounts) as an explanation of their faith and a central feature of their life. • Believe that the Bible is a collection of books told orally and then written by different people at different times. • Read different translations of the Bible to help them understand its meaning. • Read the stories Jesus told (parables) for wisdom on how to live. • Believe that Jesus' teachings were radical in the historical and geographical context he was living in.
To know that some people who follow the Muslim worldview: • Believe that as the Qur'an was originally written in Classical Arabic that is the more accurate language to read it in. • Study the Qur'an from childhood and learn to recite it. • Feel that they are part of a worldwide religious community (ummah). • Fast and give Zakat during Ramadan. • Choose to eat a halal diet.	To know that some people who follow the Bahá'í worldview: • Believe that all religions are ways to understand and describe the same God. • Believe that there is one God.
To know that some people who follow the Buddhist worldview: • Believe the teachings of Siddhattha Gotama (known as the Buddha). • Use the Buddhist canon for guidance.	To know that some people who follow the Hindu worldview: • Believe that their religion goes beyond time and space and is therefore eternal. • Read from a variety of scriptures including what is sometimes referred to as the revealed and the remembered truths . • Take part in a Upanayana ceremony.
To know that some people who follow the Sikh worldview: • Believe in one God who is all-important and that the religion you follow does not matter. • Believe in one God, known by many names, who created the world. • Believe that committing to trying to love God and do what he wants are more important to some than ceremonies, rituals and practices. • Treat the Guru Granth Sahib in special ways to show respect. • Wear five articles of faith and the dastar as physical representations of their beliefs. • Believe the Guru Granth Sahib to be the final Guru, in written rather than human form. • Believe the Guru Granth Sahib was compiled by one of the Gurus in Gurmukhi and includes teaching from Hindu and Muslim scholars. • Seek guidance and inspiration from the Guru Granth Sahib. • May wish to join or be initiated into the Khalsa through the Amrit Sanskar ceremony. • Believe in one God (Ahura Mazda). • Believe God (Ahura Mazda) created and watches over the world.	

Progression of knowledge

Worldview-related knowledge — Year 5

To know that some people who follow the Jewish worldview: • Believe our actions and purpose in life might be more important than what happens when we die. • Believe that their actions will be judged by God. • Believe resurrection of the physical body or the soul might happen at some point after life. • Believe the covenant between God and the Jewish people in the Torah to be central to their worldview. • Prefer burial over cremation linking to their beliefs about resurrection. • Treat a body in special ways after death showing their beliefs about resurrection. • Read the Tenak to help them understand and respond to death. • Consider the destruction of the first and second temple to be significant to their religion. • Feel they are part of a worldwide community which started in Israel and spread across the world. • Believe Israel and Jerusalem to be a significant place.	To know that some people who follow the Christian worldview: • Believe in the Trinity (Father, Son and Holy Spirit). • Believe God sent the Holy Spirit to be with people and that this spirit helps and guides them. • Believe that after death, a person's soul will either spend eternity with God or separated from God. • Believe that their actions will be judged by God after death. • Believe that sins can be forgiven. • Include songs, Bible readings, prayers and liturgy in a funeral service at a church. • Worship and pray in different ways depending on which denomination they belong to. • Express their worldview in a way which reflects their culture. • Celebrate Pentecost as when God sent the Holy Spirit to Earth and as the start of the Christian church. • Interpret some teachings of the Bible differently or put emphasis on different aspects of key teaching depending on their denomination. • Use passages from the Bible to help them understand and respond to death. • Belong to a particular denomination of the Christian church. • Relate to their community in different ways depending on the context they live in. • Have different buildings, artwork and dress based on culture, tradition and context. • Hold the same key beliefs but may interpret and express them differently depending on their denomination.
To know that some people who follow the Muslim worldview: • Believe that they will be resurrected and judged by Allah after death on the day of judgement. • Believe that depending on their actions during their life, their soul may enter Jannah or Jahannam. • Believe that Allah is forgiving and compassionate so some bad actions may be forgiven. • Treat a body in special ways after death showing to reflect their beliefs and values. • Use passages from the Qur'an to help them understand and respond to death. • Are part of either the Sunni or Shi'a group who disagree on who would succeed Muhammad.	To know that some people who follow the Hindu worldview: • Believe in reincarnation as their soul being born into another body (samsara). • Aim to escape samsara and reach moksha (spiritual freedom) through good karma. • Treat a body in special ways after death, including symbolic actions. • Use passages from the Bhagavad Gita to help them understand and respond to death. • Consider social status or sections of society to help them understand different roles in a community. • Are committed to complete at least one pilgrimage in their lifetime, possibly to the River Ganges. • Believe the River Ganges to be significant.
To know that some people who follow the Buddhist worldview: • Believe in reincarnation. • Read the story of Kisagotami to help them understand and respond to death. • Go on a pilgrimage or retreat to places of significance.	To know that some people who follow the Sikh worldview: • Believe in reincarnation. • Celebrate Bandi Chhor Divas (commonly known as Diwali) remembering the story of Guru Hargobind. • Follow the examples of the Gurus when thinking about standing up for their beliefs. • Believe that the succession of Gurus was passed on to those who were spiritually liberated from birth and therefore able to continue Guru Nanak's message. • Use fire for cremation after death with family being involved in the funeral process. • Scatter a person's ashes on body of water.
To know that some people who follow the Humanist worldview: • Believe that there is no life after death. • Recognise that things we have done in life can have an impact after our death (e.g. work, children, memories).	

Progression of knowledge

Worldview-related knowledge — Year 6

To know that some people who follow the Jewish worldview: • Believe that human beings have free will. • Reflect on stories from scripture to help them understand and respond to suffering. • Have different perceptions of the mitzvot and practice accordingly. • Eat certain dishes depending on their origins. • Dress in certain ways which show symbolism and belonging. • Practice differently depending on their interpretation of scripture (Orthodox or Reform).	To know that some people who follow the Christian worldview: • Believe the original sin was committed by the first humans and that this changed the relationship between God and humans (the fall). • Believe that human beings have free will. • Read the Bible to help them understand and respond to suffering. • Pray in various ways to ask God for help at times of suffering. • Believe Jerusalem to be a significant place.
To know that some people who follow the Muslim worldview: • Are committed to completing Hajj (pilgrimage) at least once in their lifetime. • Practice differently depending on the branch they are part of. • Go on Hajj as one of The Five Pillars. • Travel as part of a large group to join over two million members of the Muslim community at Hajj. • Wear special clothing during Hajj. • Dress in certain ways which show symbolism and belonging. • Believe that human beings have free will and may struggle to make right choices.	To know that some people who follow the Hindu worldview: • Worship deities based on their connection to a specific place or area. • May be influenced to worship particular deities by family, culture, tradition and location.
To know that some people who follow the Sikh worldview: • Believe that everything that happens is according to God's will (Hukam).	To know that some people who follow the Zoroastrian worldview: • Believe there is a constant battle between good and evil both spiritually and morally. • Believe that human beings have free will.
To know that some people who follow the Shinto worldview: • Believe in spirits, gods or deities (kami) and may visit shrines to seek guidance, blessings and comfort from kami and give offerings.	To know that some people who follow the Buddhist worldview: • Believe all human life contains suffering and that by following the Noble Eightfold Path they may be released from suffering. • Read the story of Kisagotami to help them understand and respond to suffering. • Practise differently according to the form they follow. • Describe themselves as following a particular Buddhist form.
To know that some people who follow the Humanist worldview: • Believe suffering to be caused either by human nature or the randomness of nature.	