

2025-26

RE SUBSTANTIVE knowledge progression overview

Substantive knowledge is the collection of established facts within a subject. It's the content that students need to know and provides the foundational knowledge needed to understand the world. Our RE knowledge progression is organised by themes/religions. In KS1 the children learn about Hinduism and Christianity, In lower KS2 the children learn about Judaism alongside Christianity and in upper KS2 the children learn about Islam alongside Christianity.

At Hollybrook Schools the children will know:

Progression of themes	EYFS	KS1	Lower KS2 (Y3 and 4)	Upper KS2 (Y5 and 6)
Easter Christianity	Eggs as a sign of Life -To know that baby birds come from eggs and that this is the start of new life. -To know that many Christians believe Jesus died at Easter time and came back to life (a new life)	Year 2 Happy and Sad -To begin to know the Easter story -To know that many Christians remember the sad part of the Story on Good Friday (when Jesus died) and the happy part on Easter Sunday (when he came back -To know some of the ways in which many Christians remember/ celebrate these times (eggs, hot cross buns, special cakes, decorations, go to church))	Year 4 Suffering Easter -To know that suffering means - to feel pain or misfortune; to be harmed or hurt in some way; -To know that suffering can be both physical and emotional. -To know that many Christians believe that not only did Jesus suffer physical and emotional pain but that his friends suffered emotionally	Year 5 Salvation The Christian Story -To know that salvation means: to be in the state of being saved or protected from harm. In religion, salvation generally refers to saving the soul from sin and its consequences. -To identify ways in which many Christians believe that God tried to save man (give salvation) in religious stories (e.g. Garden of Eden, Moses and the 10 commandments, Noah's ark) Year 6 - Resurrection -To know that resurrection means ... to restore to life. ... the concept of coming back to life after death. It also has a more specific meaning which is ... the rising of **Christ** from the dead. -To know that the empty cross is a sign for the risen Christ. Many Christians believe that Jesus came alive again after his death.

				-To know that the empty cross is a sign of hope; which allows many Christians feel closer to God might use it to help them to pray.

	EYFS	KS1	Lower KS2 (Year 3 and 4)	Upper KS2 (Year 5 and 6)
Christmas Christianity	**Celebrating** -To know what celebrating means -To know that many Christians believe that Jesus was born on Christmas day and that he is special to them. -To begin to know the nativity story	**Year 1** Journeys end The nativity story -To know that many Christians believe that: -Mary and Jospeh journeyed to Bethlehem on a donkey while she was pregnant with Jesus the shepherds made their way to Bethlehem because an angel told them to -the wisemen journeyed to Bethlehem because they followed a special star **Year 2** Waiting Advent -To know that waiting means to remain ready for something/ an event. -To know that advent is the period of time leading up to Christmas day that many Christians celebrate -To know that many Christians celebrate advent in many ways for example with calendars, lighting candles, making Christingles	**Year 3** Angels -To know that many Christians believe that angels are messengers from God. -To know that some people believe that angels protect them from bad. -To know that many Christians believe that angels visited people in the bible to give them messages from god e.g. an angel visited the shepherds and told them to go to Bethlehem; an angel spoke to Mary by the tomb of Jesus ;an angel helped Peter escape from prison	**Year 5** Interpretation The 2 birth narratives -To know that interpretation mean s to have different versions of the same event. This can depend upon what you see -To know that there are two different interpretations (versions) of the nativity (Luke and Matthew) In one it mentions the Shepherds and in the other the wise men (they don't appear together **Year 6** Incarnation The extraordinary baby -To know that **Incarnation** literally means ***embodied in flesh*** or ***taking on flesh*** or ***becoming flesh***. It refers to a deity (god) or spirit becoming an earthly form. -To know that many Christians believe that Jesus was God made into man (God incarnate) -To know that many Christians believe in one God but he is present in 3 forms- God the father, God the son (Jesus) and God the Holy spirit. Christians believe that each part makes up the whole God they believe in. Christians call this the **Holy Trinity**.

	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	No content in KS2
Hinduism	Special Special clothes To know that special means better/ greater than anything else Love Raksha Bandhan -To know that Raksha Bandhan/ Raki is a special occasion for many Hindus -To know that on Raksha Bandhan/ Raki sisters give their brother a special bracelet which symbolises their love for each other.	**Year 1** Power Ganesh -To know that power means: the ability to act, cause, or function OR the ability to control others. -To know that Hindus believe in a very powerful god called Ganesh who has an elephant head. Generosity/ Community- Dana -To know that generosity means to be giving, which could be in the form of a gift or time. -To know that the idea of dāna is generosity which is one of the most important values in many Hindu communities -To know that many Hindus practice *dāna* by donating to charity, giving food, money or other items to help people in need.	Year 2 God -To know that GOD is a being that is worshipped and believed to have special powers over nature or life -To know that many Hindus believe in one god but that God comes in many forms/ deities, with many images and talents depending on the persons needs at the time **Year 2** Remembering Holi -To know that 'to remember' means - to bring back into the mind from memory; recall; to keep in the memory. -To know that many Hindus remember Lord Vishnu and Prahlad during a special festival called Holi Special places Hindu Mandir	

			-To know that a place special to many Hindu's is called a Mandir/Hindu temple. -To know some of the protocols that may take place as a Hindu enters the Mandir (for example taking shoes off, ringing a bell to let God know they are entering, statues (Murtis of the deities) prayers, food offerings	

KS2	Year 3	Year 4
Judaism	Authority The Torah -To know that authority means: the right or power to give orders, make decisions, or control people. -To know that the Torah is the Jewish holy book. -To know that many Jewish people believe that God gave them the 10 commandments that are which are a set of rules that tell Jewish people how to live. -The Torah has authority for many Jewish people. -To know some of the way that many Jewish people show that the Torah has authority/ is really important to them- e.g. by keeping it within a special case/ cloth, has a crown on top, they don't touch it with their hands, they use a yad to follow the words. Identity Jewish Traditions -To know that identity means: all of those things by which a person or thing is known or is considered as being; who a person is; the distinguishing character or personality of an individual -To know that the Shema is one of the most important Jewish prayers. -To know that A Mezuzah is a small box found on the right side of door frames within Jewish households -To know that the Mezuzah is part of someone's actual identity and therefore must be treated with utmost respect.	Ritual Sukkot -To know that a ritual has particular significance and acts as a reminder of something or someone or a particular event. -To know that during sukkot, many Jewish families remember the Israelites and their escape from slavery -To know that 'Sukkah' is a Hebrew word for a booth or a tabernacles, which is an old-fashioned word for a tent. -To know some of the ways that many Jewish people celebrate Sukkot which might include: creating a sukkah where they eat as many meals as they can, spend as much time in their Sukkah, say prayers, invite visitors into their sukkah, make a the four species (citron, palm branch, myrtle twig, willow twig) Symbol Hanukkah -To know that symbol means an object or picture that represents something else and that this can mean different things to different people. -To begin to understand the story of Hanukkah -To know that Hanukkah is one of the most important dates for many Jewish people and they celebrate for 8 days (the same amount of time that the menorah burned for in the temple) -To know some of the ways in which many Jewish people celebrate Hanukkah- including: attending Synagogue, reading the Torah and praying, enjoying traditional foods

	<u>Freedom-</u> <u>Passover</u> -To know that freedom means: the state of being free to act or move as one wishes -To know that Passover is one of the another important Jewish festivals and celebrations -To know that Passover is a celebration of the story of Exodus in which Jews remember their ancestors leaving slavery behind, when they were led out of Egypt by Moses. -To know some of the ways in which many Jewish people celebrate the Passover which include: having a special Passover meal, have a special service called a Seder. -To know some of the symbolism of the food on a ceder plate: e.g. Maror and Chazeret – Bitter herbs (Horseradish & Onion) symbolising the pains of slavery endured in Egypt. Charoset – Chopped nuts, apple, cinnamon and wine. A brown-coloured combination to symbolise the brick and mortar that Hebrew slaves built the Pyramids with. Karpas – Parsley or an appropriate substitute dipped in salted water. This is to represent the tears wept by the slaves of Egypt. Z'roa & Beitzah - Lamb Shank or Chicken Neck and Roasted Egg representing sacrifices made by Hebrew people.	such as latkes and *sufganiyah* (a type of jelly doughnut), and giving and receiving presents.

KS2	Year 5	Year 6
Islam	Belonging Shahada and salat -To know that belonging means: the condition of being comfortable and friendly with others; to be a member of; to be accepted as part of a group; fit in. -That there are 5 pillars of Islam which are 5 duties for many Muslims. Shahada and salat are two these pillars. -To know that Shahada is the 1st pillar of Islam, (faith) and is whispered into a baby's ear when they are born -To know that Salat is the 2nd Pillar of Islam (Muslim prayer) which they do 5 times a day -To know that when many Muslims pray they might: use a prayer mat, face towards Mecca (the birth place of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) Umma/ Community- Hajj and zakat -To know that community means: A group of people who live in the same place or who have a particular characteristic, attitude or interest in common. -To know that Umma means community and helps many Muslims feel closer and supported by other Muslims. -To know that Hajj is the 5th pillar of Islam which is a pilgrimage to Mecca which many Muslims do at least once in their lifetime as long as they are healthy and can afford to do so. The Hajj reflects the ideal of **unity**. -To know that Zakat is the 4th pillar and means to share what you have been blessed with by giving money to others in need.	Peace Quran, sawm and Ramadan -To know that peace means freedom from disturbance; tranquillity. -To know Muslims believe in Allah (God) who is merciful, powerful and unique and that Muslims (followers of Islam) can call on Him when they are in need and distressed. -To know that the Qur'an is the sacred word of Allah and it provides teachings and guidance on how to live a good life. -To know that many Muslims believe that they must do what Allah wants them to do; this is called *Submission*. Submission will bring them inner peace. -To know that Sawm is the 3rd pillar of Islam this means fasting during the month of Ramadan. -To know that it is during this month that many Muslims fast. They are not allowed to eat or drink during daylight hours. Rituals Wudu and Eid al Fitr and Eid al Adha -To know that a ritual means: a fixed set of actions and words performed regularly, especially as part of a ceremony. -To know that Wudu is the ritual of washing of hands, feet, before playing. -To know that at the end of Ramadan (fasting) Muslims celebrate with a feast Eid al Fitr -To know some of the ways that many Muslims celebrate Eid al Fitre which include: saying 'Eid Mubarak!', which means 'Have a blessed Eid!', buy new clothes and decorate their hands with henna designs., in many countries, Eid al-Fitr is a public holiday,

	-To know that Zakat helps many Muslims feel part of the community Umma by showing submission to Allah and allows for equality and unity. (It allows Muslims to be equal and to support each other in the UMMA.)	elders believers might give money to children and younger members of the family, visit their families and have a large feast for lunch or dinner, seeing family and helping others.