



RE Curriculum Progression

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(Using the 2014 Cornwall Agreed Syllabus)

By End of KS1 Christianity content

God

Description of God

Father - this means God who loves, cares and has authority.

Son - this means God who comes to be with us in the person of Jesus.

The Holy Spirit - this Means God who is with us now, who brings us to the Father through Jesus.

Creator - this means God who cares for the world and expects people to care for the world.

Evidence of God

Ways of understanding God are revealed and confirmed through the Bible, especially in the example of Jesus as well as by looking at the natural world.

Jesus as an historical figure

Key features of Jesus' life

Birth (Christmas)

Jesus' disciples and friends

Jesus as a healer a teacher, e.g. the two greatest commandments

That he died (Good Friday) and rose again (Easter Day) ascended into Heaven (Ascension) and sent his Holy Spirit (Pentecost)

Jesus in Christian experience

Jesus is a special person for Christians

Following Jesus changed, and continues to change, people's lives

The Church

Characteristics of the Church

Meaning of the term 'Church'

- A community of believers
- The name given to a variety of buildings where Christians usually meet

Worship

Worship may include:

- Reading the Bible
- Listening to stories
- Teaching
- Singing
- Prayer
- Baptisms and weddings

The Church's year

The Church's year is focused upon key celebrations of events in Jesus' life.

These celebrations include

- Sunday - the first day of the week and the celebration of the Resurrection throughout the year
- Christmas
- Easter

Church structures and organisations

Things found in my local churches - seats, font, altar/ table, Bibles, musical instruments

People who have a special role in the Church - ministers, elders, priests

Symbols (in some Churches) - cross/crucifix, liturgical colours, water, candles

The Bible

The nature of the Bible

The holy books of the Christian faith

Types of writing

- Stories
- Poems
- Sayings

Uses of the Bible

Preaching and teaching in church

Christians read from it regularly in order to inform their faith

The Christian Way of Life

God and humanity

Christians believe that everyone is important and of equal value.

Beliefs, values and experience

Christians try to follow the examples of Jesus, especially his teaching on love and forgiveness Famous Christians who set an example for others to follow, e.g. saints and others who live(d) a life of service.

Personal and community action

This may be done in the contexts of relationships with family and friends and caring for others.

By End of KS2 - Christianity Content

God

The nature of God

The three persons of the Trinity, expressed through symbols and language.

God as Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

The Stories of the Baptism of Jesus as revealing the Trinity.

Jesus' command to baptise in the name of the Father, and the Son and the Holy Spirit.

The Apostles Creed

Description of God

Language, symbols, stories and songs describe God as Creator and sustainer.

- Loving
- Ruler
- Saviour
- Just judge

Evidence of God

Ways of understanding God rest upon important foundations which are revealed and confirmed through:

- Scripture
- Teaching of the Church
- Human experience
- The presence of the Holy Spirit in the lives of Christians
- The natural world

Jesus

Jesus as a historical figure

He lived at the time of the Romans.

His story is told in the Gospels.

Key features of Jesus' life

The life and teaching of Jesus as told in the Gospels:

- His birth and its meaning
- Baptism and temptations
- Disciples, friends and followers
- Teaching about the Kingdom of God in parables and miracles
- The Beatitudes and the two greatest commandments
- Holy Week and the Passion Narratives
- The Resurrection
- The Ascension into Heaven from where he will come to judge the living and the dead

Jesus in Christian experience

The effect of Jesus on the lives of the individuals Beliefs about Jesus - Son of God, Son of Man, Saviour, Messiah, Redeemer, Conqueror.

The Church

Characteristics of the Church

The Church as a community of believers from all races and nationalities.

Beliefs about the Church

The family of believers past, present and future.

Guided by the Holy Spirit, it carries on the work of Jesus.

How the Church celebrates its identity

Baptism and confirmation

Ordination

Worship

Worship

The Eucharist, the Lord's Supper, the Lord's Table, the Breaking of Bread, Mass, the Divine Liturgy.

The use of silence and language in worship.

Some prayers and their meanings, especially the Lord's Prayer.

The Church's year

The structure of the year around the key events in the life of Jesus and the history of the Church:

- Advent and Christmas
- Lent, Holy Week and Easter
- Ascension and Pentecost

How these events are celebrated in different parts of the world

Church structures and organisations.

How buildings, artefacts and symbols play a part in the worship, rituals and ceremonies of the community.

The history of the Church

Key figures in the history of the Church, especially with reference to Christianity coming to and developing in Great Britain.

The Bible

The nature of the Bible

Basis of Christian faith as a witness to the actions of God in the life of humanity and especially in the birth, life, death, resurrection and ascension of Jesus Christ.

Versions of the Bible in English

The Bible as translated from its original languages of Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek.

Different translators and translations and how they shape the language of different churches.

How the Bible has been translated into different languages found in the British Isles (Welsh, Gaelic, Scots, Cornish as well as youth speak and dialect Bibles).

The Bible includes:

- The Old Testament, noting the difference between Orthodox, Catholic and Protestant canons
- The New Testament
- The Apocrypha (in some traditions)

Types of writing

Types of writing, with examples:

- history
- law
- wisdom
- prophecy
- Gospels
- letters

A focus on the meaning and significance of stories.

Uses of the Bible

Its use in personal devotion

In public worship:

- how it is read in services in different Christian traditions
- how the Gospel often has special status
- use of Psalms as both readings and as songs for worship
- readings for festivals that focus on particular events in the life of Jesus in some churches

As a basis for art, song and culture.

The Christian Way of Life

God and humanity

Beliefs that human beings:

- are made in the image and likeness of God
- became sinful
- can be redeemed

How these beliefs are expressed in stories and pictures.

Beliefs, values and experience

The foundations of Christian morality:

- The two greatest commandments
- The Ten Commandments
- The Sermon on the Mount

Key Christian Values (Fruit of the Spirit)

Love Joy Peace Patience Kindness Goodness

Faithfulness Gentleness Self-control

Personal and corporate commitment and action

This may be expressed in:

- personal relationships
- caring and healing
- attitudes to social issues
- attitudes to global issues

How Christian beliefs and values are expressed through exemplars of the faith and through Christian organisations.

Significant life events

Birth and growing-up and how in some traditions these relate to baptism and confirmation but not other traditions.

Marriage

Death and the different ways funerals are conducted

Different attitudes to the dead and why some Christians keep the commemoration of All Souls Day and others don't.

By End of KS1 - Curriculum Kernewek Content

Cornwall as a place of spiritual inquiry

The marks left on the landscape which makes us ask questions, such as why are there:

- Celtic Crosses
- Special festivals
- Special people, such as St Petroc, St Piran and the Cornish Saints
- Standing stones
- Local stories and places of importance near the school

By End of KS2 - Curriculum Kernewek Content

Cornwall as a place spiritual inquiry

Why people feel attracted to Cornwall as a centre of spirituality and spiritual experience.

The development of local celebrations which look beyond the origins of Christianity in Cornwall.

Cornwall as a place of Christianity

How Christianity came to Cornwall

The Celtic Church and why Celtic Christian spirituality has become so important for some in Cornwall in the 21st century.

The Prayer Book Rebellion of 1549.

The coming of non-conformity, its diversity and the importance of John Wesley and Methodism in today's Cornwall.

Catholic Emancipation in the 19th Century and its effects in Cornwall.

The foundation of the Diocese of Truro and the importance of the Cathedral for many who live in Cornwall today.

The translation of the New Testament into Cornish.

By End of KS1 - Buddhism Content

Buddha

The Buddha

Siddhartha Gautama an ordinary person and how he becomes 'awakened' (Buddha).

Stories from the life of the Buddha which show:

- His concern to find an answer to the problem of suffering and unsatisfactoriness in life
- How suffering can be eased, e.g. the Buddha and Nalagiri the elephant, the Buddha and Angulimala.

The Buddha Image

As a focus for meditation to help people reflect on their lives and how they can be awakened.

The values it communicates, e.g. tranquillity and compassion.

Buddhist teaching

Compassion

The importance of compassion.

Respect for all living things and the intention not to harm them.

The importance of being generous, kind, truthful, helpful and patient.

The expression of respect or gratitude by children to adults, especially parents and teachers and the duties of adults to children.

Awareness

The importance of awareness.

The importance of reflection and meditation.

Being aware of thoughts, feelings and how they lead to actions.

Stories that illustrate the Brahma Viharas.

Loving kindness

Compassion

Sympathetic joy (happiness on someone else's account)

Evenness of mind (the capacity not to be tossed up and down emotionally by the things that happen in life)

The Jataka Stories

Symbols

The Lotus Flower

The Wheel

The Bodhi Tree

The Buddhist Community

The Buddhist Community

Made up of lay people, monks, nuns and priests, ngakpa and ngakna.

Different Buddhist traditions have different types of communities and traditions such as Theravada and Mahayana. Some of these differences are national, such as Japanese, Thai, Burmese or Tibetan Buddhism.

All Buddhists try to follow the example of the Buddha's life, and live by his teaching.

By End of KS1 - Hinduism Content

Concepts, Truths and Values

One God

Represented through many different images and names, e.g. Rama and Sita, Krishna, Shiva and Ganesha linked to ancient stories.

Values

- Devotion to God
- Respect for mother and Mother Earth
- Respect for father and ancestors

- Respect and care for other people and all living things
- The importance of honesty and truthfulness

Family, community and traditions

Hindu traditions

Originally an Indian religion.

Hindus live all over the world and those living in *Great Britain* come from all over the world. Many Hindus born in *Great Britain* consider it to be their home.

The importance of close contact between Hindus in *Great Britain* and their families in *India*.

The Importance of the family

Love and loyalty between all members of the extended family, e.g. respect for grandparents who often live with the family.

The community as a family.

Worship

Festivals

Important festivals, eg *Diwali*, *Vijay Dashami*, *Holi*, *Raksha Bandhan* and the giving of *rakhis*, the birthdays of *Rama* and *Krishna*.

Festival food

Puja in the home

The shrine

The *Arti* ceremony

Prashad (food blessed and served after prayer)

Scriptures

Names of important scriptures, for example:

- Vedas
- Bhagavad Gita
- Ramayana

Stories about Rama and Krishna

Rama's exile and return.

The childhood of Krishna.

By End of KS2 - Hinduism Content

Concepts, Truths and Values

God

God is worshipped in diverse forms and/or is believed to be formless. Some forms include Vishnu, Krishna, Rama, Hanuman, Lakshmi, Shiva, Ganesha, Kali, Durga.

The complementary attributes of deities as male and female.

The concept of avatar.

Key beliefs

The universe, and the endless cycle of creation, preservation and destruction Reincarnation (the cycle of birth and death).

Religious symbols

Aum, The Lotus flower, The Swastika, The colour saffron.

Gurus and disciples

The importance of spiritual teachers, e.g. holy people who visit Great Britain.

Respect for:

- God
- Other people
- The cow and all forms of life

Family, community and traditions

Hindu traditions

Hinduism is originally an Indian religion, encompassing many traditions, sects and movements.

There are many Hindus living in Great Britain and other parts of the world.

The importance of close contact with families in India.

The importance of music, dance and drama.

The importance of the family

Love and loyalty between all members of the extended family, e.g. grandparents often live with their family and are well respected.

The community and the whole world as a family.

How Hindu values and rituals are learnt in the home.

The journey of life

The four different stages of life (ashramas) and their associated duties for those in the three top Varnas (castes).

Samskars, e.g. those associated with birth, initiation, marriage and death.

Worship

Puja at home and in the Mandir (temple)

The shrine

The Arti ceremony

The role of divine images in worship Havan

Yoga, meditation and mantra

Festivals/the Hindu calendar

Varsha Pratipada

Birthdays of Rama and Krishna

Diwali

Raksha Bandhan

Food associated with festivals and worship

Dassehra

The importance of pilgrimage

In India, e.g.

- Varanasi
- Gangotri
- Vrindavan
- Ayodhya

Stories associated with pilgrimage, e.g. the story of the descent of the Ganges.

The development of holy places in Great Britain with a focus on visits to various Mandirs as centres of worship and learning.

Scriptures

Names and nature of the sacred texts

The Vedas, including the Upanishads

The Ramayana

The Mahabharata, including the Bhagavad Gita

The Puranas

How they are used by Hindus in their communities and homes

Stories

Rama's exile and return.

The childhood of Krishna.

Stories with a moral, e.g. those from the Panchatantra or Hitopadesh.

By End of KS1 - Judaism Content

God

Jewish belief about God

God is One

God is the Creator

God cares for all people

Torah

The Torah is in the form of a scroll, or a book (Chumash), written in Hebrew and containing:

Mitzvot (laws and rules) which set out how people should live:

- The Ten Commandments

Sayings which express values

- 'Love your neighbour as yourself'
- 'Love the stranger because you were strangers in the land of Egypt'

Stories

- The Creation
- The Patriarchs, Matriarchs and Joseph
- Moses and Miriam

The People and the Land

Family life

The Jewish Home:

- the mezuzah
- Shabbat, the day of rest
- the Friday night meal

- welcoming Shabbat
- lighting candles
- blessing the children
- blessings with wine
- challah
- eating as a family
- stories that Jewish children would hear in their families
- Festivals (minor)
- Hanukkah and Purim

Israel

Israel has always been a special place for the Jews.

Jews live all over the world but when they pray they face towards Israel and Jerusalem.

By End of KS2 - Judaism Content

God

Jewish belief about G-d

God is One,

God is the Creator

God cares for all people

Belief exemplified through

The Shema: mezuzah, tefillin, tzitzit

The first five of the Ten Commandments

Psalms and songs

Prayer

Stories from the Tenakh

Wearing of kippah and tallit

The importance of repentance and forgiveness

Rosh Hashanah

Yom Kippur

The Book of Life

The value and expression of gratitude

Blessings before and after meals

General blessings

Torah

The Tenakh

Consists of Torah, Nevi'im and Ketuvim.

Stories from the lives of the prophets, e.g. Elijah, Isaiah.

Examples of writings, e.g. Psalms and Proverbs.

The importance of the Torah: written and oral

The Sefer Torah and the work of the scribe in faithfully writing the Torah Scrolls for new generations.

G-d giving the Torah at Mount Sinai and how different traditions understand the origins and nature of the Torah.

Commandments, laws and rules (613 mitzvot) which set out how people should live.

Sayings which express values

- 'Love your neighbour as yourself'
- 'Love the stranger'

Stories

- the Creation
- the Patriarchs and the Matriarchs
- the life of Moses
- the life of Rabbi Akiva and other rabbis from the Talmudic times
- the lives and stories of the Baal Shem Tov and Rabbi Nachman of Breslov
- the lives of Rabbis Leo Baeck and Hugo Gryn

Care for the world and the environment.

Study of the Torah

Reading of the weekly portion.

The annual cycle of readings

Regular Torah study

Simchat Torah

Respect and honour for the Torah and G-d's name

The People and the Land

Family life

The variety of ways of being Jewish, including Ashkenazi and Sephardi as well as Orthodox and Progressive.

The mezuzah identifies the Jewish home

Shabbat:

- the preparation
- the lighting of the candles
- blessing the children
- blessings using wine and challah
- quality family time
- the three Shabbat meals

Kashrut

Food laws and the kitchen and how these might change from family to family depending on how Judaism is interpreted and lived.

Life rituals

Brit Milah and girls' naming ceremony

Bar and Bat Mitzvah/Bat Chayil

Marriage

Funerals, mourning and remembrance

Festivals and celebrations

The calendar

The three Harvest and Pilgrim festivals

- Pesach (exodus and freedom - the miraculous crossing of the Red Sea)
- Shavuot (giving of the Torah) - the story of Ruth
- Sukkot (the festival of God's protection) - building a Succah

Worship and the community

- Mishkan: menorah and Ark
- Jerusalem: first and second Temples and the Western Wall
- The Synagogue: the community centre; place of prayer and study; its main features and components; historical developments, the role of the Rabbi.

The Magen David: a modern symbol for Jews.

Diversity within the Jewish community

Orthodox, Masorti, Reform and Liberal Judaism and how that is seen in Cornwall and Devon

Differences of opinion and practice in relation to the place of women in the synagogue, the keeping of kosher and the nature of Jewish status as understood in different branches of Judaism.

By End of KS2 - Sikhism Content

Beliefs and Values

Belief

Sikhs believe in One God who is

- the Supreme Truth
- the Ultimate Reality
- the Creator of all things

Gurbani (teachings of the Gurus)

Values

Meditation based on the scriptures (Nam Simran).

Earning by honest means (kirat karna).

Sharing (vand chhakna).

Service to all human beings (*sewa*).

Acceptance of God's will (*hukam*).

Equality of gender - all functions are shared by both men and women.

Equality of race and creed - the oneness of humanity.

The Gurus

The lives and teachings of the ten Gurus

Guru Nanak, the first Guru - his call, journeys and teachings.

Guru Arjan, the first martyr- compiled the *Adi Granth*; built the Golden Temple (*Harmandir Sahib*).

Guru Har Gobind - taught about earthly and spiritual authority ('*Miri*' and '*Piri*').

Guru Tegh Bahadur- martyred for the principle of religious tolerance.

Guru Gobind Singh - founded the *Khalsa*.

The Guru Granth Sahib

The teachings of Guru Nanak and other Gurus and saints, outlining the principles and practices of Sikhism.

Its guidance is treated as that of a living Guru.

At festivals and special occasions there is a complete unbroken reading from the *Guru Granth Sahib* (*Akhand Path*).

Community

Gurdwara

A place of Sikh worship, which extends a welcome to men and women of all races and creeds.

Features include:

- congregation/community (*sangat*)
- common meal (*langar*)

Significant people include:

- *Granthi*, who reads the *Guru Granth Sahib* and preaches and explains the text
- musicians and singers

The Golden Temple (Harmandir Sahib) and other historic gurdwaras.

Symbols

Ik Onkar (there is one God)

- appears at the beginning of each major composition in the scriptures Khanda
- the Sikh symbol

Practices

Holy Days (Gurpurbs)

Birthdays of Guru Nanak, Guru Gobind Singh (Baisakhi).

Martyrdoms of Guru Arjan, Guru Tegh Bahadur and the Sahibzades (four sons of Guru Gobind Singh)

Ceremonies, including

Naming

Turban tying

Amrit ceremony

Marriage

Death

The Five K's (obligatory for members of the Khalsa)

Kesh, Kangha, Kara, Kachera, Kirpan

By End of KS2 - Islam Content

TAWHID (Oneness of Allah)

Allah's attributes revealed in the Qur'an.

Signs of Allah's creation through nature.

Human beings as the best of Allah's creation.

Allah's guidance through Messengers and Books.

IMAN (Faith)

The six articles of faith

Belief in:

- The Unity of God
- The angels (messengers) of God
- The books of God, especially the Qur'an
- The prophets of God, especially Muhammad
- The Day of Judgement
- The supremacy of God's will (predestination)

Sources of Islam

Qur'an

Sunnah - the custom and practice of the Prophet Muhammad.

Hadith- the record of the sayings and actions of the Prophet Muhammad.

Stories from Sunnah, Hadith and Sirah.

Books of Guidance

The Qur'an as the final revelation and ultimate source of guidance.

Muslims recognise that God has given other books such as the Scrolls of Ibrahim, Tawrah (Torah), Zabur (the Book of Psalms), Injil (Gospel).

How the Qur'an was revealed.

Messengers of Allah

The Prophet Muhammad - his key role as the final Prophet and recipient of the final Divine revelation in the Arabic language.

Other Prophets associated with books of guidance, e.g. Ibrahim, Musa, Dawud and Isa.

Angels

Created by Allah.

Obedient to Allah, e.g. Jibril (Gabriel).

With no free will.

Akhirah

Belief in the hereafter

IBADAH (Worship and belief in action)

The Five Pillars of Islam

Shahadah

The declaration of faith in the Oneness of Allah and in the Prophet Muhammad as His messenger, i.e. *lā ilāha illallāh, Muhammad rasūlu-llāh* (There is no god except Allah, Muhammad is the Messenger of Allah); with the understanding that Muhammad is the final messenger of God and the Seal of the Prophets amongst most Muslims.

Salah

Occurs five times daily.

Focuses on Allah as the One True God.

The different positions within salah and their meaning.

Words of the Opening Surah of the Qur'an - al Fatihah.

Sawm

Ramadan

- fasting from before dawn to sunset during this month as commanded by Allah in the Qur'an
- the lunar month during which the first revelation of the Qur'an occurred (Surah 96:1 - 5).
- Eid-ul-Fitr- marks the successful completion of fasting in the month of Ramadan.
- Zakat-ul-Fitr- as an obligatory donation to ensure that the needy are able to participate in the feasting on Eid-ul-Fitr.

Zakah

Zakah- purification of wealth by obligatory contributions to the community fund.

Khums - contribution (additional to Zakah) of one-fifth of net income paid by the Shi'ah community.

Hajj

Hajj the pilgrimage to Makkah held every year and the obligation for a Muslim to go on Hajj once in a lifetime if able.

AKHLAQ (Character and moral conduct)

Family life

Life events such as the birth of a child, marriage and the death of a family member.

Leadership roles of father and mother within the family.

Roles and responsibilities of all family members, the importance of looking after orphans.

Features of living in a Muslim family, e.g. facilities for wudu, salah and dietary requirements.

The importance of cleanliness.

The importance of patience.

Social life

Role of the mosque as social, religious, educational and welfare centre.

The three most important mosques are the Haram Sharif in Makkah, the Prophet's Mosque in Madinah and al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

Feeding the poor and needy.

Meaning of Ummah in Islam.

People with responsibility in the community, eg Ulama (scholars).

Respect for teachers, elders, the learned and the wise.