Religious Education KS2 Overview

At Somerleyton Primary we intent to inform children on the wide-ranging thoughts and practices of the main religions and belief-systems.

Our RE curriculum is structured around a selection of Learning Themes which offer context and depth to our age-appropriate Knowledge Organisers. Units of work are centred around a theme, question and context which is explored through new knowledge, learning and vocabulary.

Children are assessed on their growing knowledge **about** religions, as well as personal reflections they make **from** religions.

Our aims in teaching RE are:

- To gain a coherent knowledge and understanding of the main world faiths including similarities and differences
- To encounter religious stories from scared texts and ask why such stories are important
- To ask how the actions of believers are motivated by their faith.
- To explore religious leaders and teachers and enquire why their actions and beliefs are significant.
- To consider how and why beliefs are shared across families, groups and communities across the globe.
- To reflect on how the beliefs of others can inspire or challenge our own beliefs.

"There is joy in the search for knowledge about the universe in all its manifestations." **Janet Asimov**

SOMERLEYTON SCHOOL

Religious Education Learning Themes Key Stage 2

Learning themes[2]	
1 Beliefs and Questions	What key beliefs people hold about God, the world and humans
2 Inspirational People	Why some figures, e.g. founders, leaders and teachers, inspire religious believers
3 Teachings and Authority	What sacred texts and other sources say about God, the world and human life
4 Religion and the Individual	What is expected of a believer following a religion and the impact of belief on people's lives
5 Religion, Family and Community	How religious families and communities practise their faith and the contributions this makes to local life
6 Worship, Pilgrimage and Sacred Places	Where, how and why people worship, including the importance of some particular religious sites
7 The Journey of Life and Death	Why some occasions are sacred to believers and what people think about life after death
8 Symbols and Religious Expression	How religious and spiritual ideas are expressed
9 Beliefs in Action in the World	How religions respond to global issues e.g. human rights, fairness, social justice and the importance of the environment

Religious Education LKS2 Overview

LKS2	Autumn		Spring		Summer
Cycle One	Christianity		Judaism	Christianity	Hinduism
	Symbols and religious expression: How is Christianity expressed globally?		Religion and the individual: What does it mean to be Jewish?	The Journey of Life and Death: Why is Easter important for Christians?	Worship and sacred places: How does worshipping God make a difference to Hindus?
Cycle Two	Islam	Christianity	Sikhism		All main religions
	Beliefs and Questions: What makes Islam unique?	Teachings and Authority: Who's the authority on Christmas?	Worship, Pilgrimage and sacred places: What do Sikhs believe about God?		Religion and the individual: How do people show a commitment to a faith?

C1 LKS2 Autumn

Christianity

Symbols and Religious Expression: How is Christianity expressed globally?

Key Vocabulary	
Belonging	Belonging means that you are part of a group of people sharing the same interest or are part of a same family.
Genuflect	After making the sign of the cross the person entering the church will then face the altar and kneel down on one knee and make the sign of the cross.
Thurible	It is used to burn incense in the church and it helps to create an atmosphere of holiness.
Liturgy	The liturgy is the name that Orthodox Christians give to the service of Holy communion
Icon	An icon is a picture of Jesus, the Virgin Mary or one of the Saints.

Key questions	
1	Do you belong to a Community?
2	What does it mean for a Christian to belong to the church ?
3	Why do people go to church? Why do you think it is important for Christians to feel part of the church family?
4	What are the rights and responsibilities of belonging to a local church?
5	What different things can we find in church and what is their purpose?
6	Do Christians all worship in the same way?

Key Knowledge	
1	Christianity is the largest religion in the world with over 2 billion followers. 42 million people in Britain today describe themselves as Christian, and there are 6 million who are actively practising.
2	Christians model themselves on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ.
3	Catholicism is the majority religion of Italy, Spain, and nearly all Latin American countries.
4	The Orthodox churches form the second largest group in Christianity.
5	The Christian communities supports the work of individual missionaries and partner charities by sending teams to assist with specific projects. They are helping those less fortunate.
6	The CAFOD and Tearfund are two important Catholic charities which help communities around the world.

	Key Learning
1	To learn that Church is more than a building, it is a community.
2	To be able to describe the different ways that the church is involved in the community.
3	To understand that within Christianity there are a variety of denominations.
4	I understand the main features of Orthodox church.

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C1 LKS2 Spring

Judaism

Religion and the Individual: What does it mean to be Jewish?

Key Vocabulary	
Torah	The Torah is the sacred text of the Jewish people.
Mezuzah	The mezuzah is a piece of parchment enclosed in a special cover fixed on the doorway to Jewish home.
Hannukah	Hannukah is the Jewish festival of light which lasts 8 days.
Synagogue	A building in which Jewish people worship and study their religion
Rabbi	A rabbi is a spiritual leader or religious teacher in Judaism.
Yad	Pointer used to mark one's place when reading out loud from a scroll of the Torah in a synagogue.

Key Questions	
1	What is the Torah and why is it important to Jewish people?
2	Why is Shabbat so special for Jews?
3	What happens at the synagogue? What are the key features?
4	How and why is Hanukkah celebrated?
5	What is the festival of Passover?

Key Knowledge	
1	The Torah is written in Hebrew, it is made as a scroll and the Rabbi will use a Yad when he is reading the Torah.
2	The Torah tell Jewish people how to pray, what to eat and which festivals to celebrate.
3	Shabbat is a Jewish Holy day and the Shabbat meal is an important part of the celebration.
4	Kosher means being allowed by the Torah. Kosher food is food prepared in accordance with Jewish Dietary Laws
5	Sukkot commemorates the years that the Jews spent in the desert on their way to the Promised Land.
6	Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year festival and commemorates the creation of the world.

	Key Learning
1	To understand how Jewish celebrate Shabbat.
2	To understand the importance of celebrations like Passover for Jewish people.

Somerleyton Primary

C1 LKS2 Spring

Christianity

The Journey of Life and Death: Why is Easter important to Christians?

Key Vocabulary	
Shrove Tuesday	Shrove Tuesday is celebrated to use up all the fats in the house before doing without those foods until Easter. This commemorates how much Jesus sacrificed.
Good Friday	Good Friday the day on which Jesus was crucified
Easter Day	Easter Day is the day on which Jesus came back to life

	Key Questions
1	Why do we celebrate special times?
2	What happens during Lent today?
3	What really matters at Holy Week and Easter?
4	How do symbols help us understand the meaning of Easter?
5	What does the symbol of the cross teach us about the meaning of Easter for Christians?

Key Knowledge
Lent lasts for 40 days. It starts on Ash Wednesday and ends on Easter Sunday.
Lent involves fasting, giving and praying.
The last week of Lent begins with Palm Sunday, which celebrates the day Jesus entered Jerusalem and the people lay down palms at his feet. The last day of Lent is Holy Saturday, the day before Easter Sunday (Easter Day)
For Christians the custom of giving eggs at Easter celebrates new life.
Around 80 million chocolate eggs are eaten each year in Britain.

	Key Learning
1	To describe the main events of Holy Week.
2	To understand why Christians fast during Lent.
3	To know that Christians celebrate Easter as one of their most important festivals.
4	To recall the key events of the Easter story.
5	To recognise religious symbols and talk about them.

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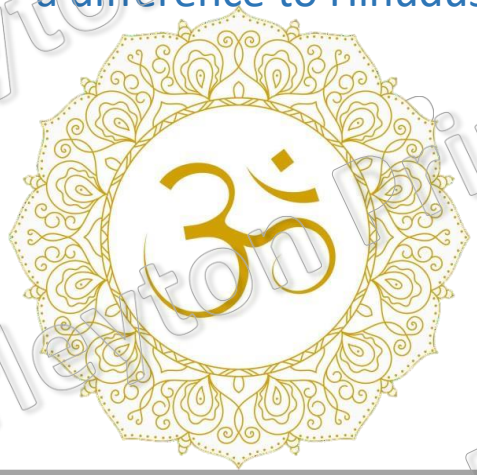
C1 LKS2 Summer

Hinduism

Worship and Sacred Places:
How does worshipping God make a difference to Hinudus?

Key Vocabulary	
Aum	Aum a sacred sound and a spiritual symbol in Indian religions.
Brahman	He is the one and only God however it can take in many forms
Diwali	Festival of Lights that celebrates the triumph of good over evil. The word Diwali literally means 'row of lights'.
Mandir	Name for Hindu temple or place of worship
Offerings	Hindu will offer food and flowers to the god before praying.
Shrine	A shrine is a place where gods or goddesses are worshipped.



Key questions	
1	What are the similarities between Hinduism and other faiths?
2	What do Hindus learn from traditional stories ?
3	How do Hindu beliefs impact their actions?
4	Where and how Hindus worship their gods?
5	What are some of the ways Hindus celebrate at Diwali?

Key Knowledge	
Samsara	The continuous cycle of life, death, and reincarnation
Trimurti	Trimurti is the Hindu word for 'trinity' meaning 'tri-unity' or 'three together as one '
Karma	Hindus believe that the soul passes through a cycle of successive lives and its next incarnation is always dependent on how the previous life was lived.
Moksha	Moksha is the end of the death and rebirth cycle and is classed as the ultimate goal.

	Key Learning
1	To understand that the trimurti consists of the three main Gods.
2	To be able to explain what worshippers do when they enter the mandir
3	To understand the meaning of the main festivals like Holi or Diwali.
4	To identify the impact Hinduism has on believers' lives

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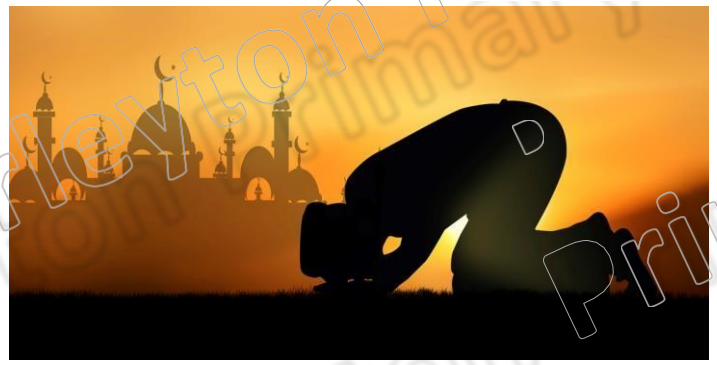
C2 LKS2 Autumn

Islam

Beliefs and Questions: What makes Islam unique?

Key Vocabulary	
1	Allah
	Allah is the Muslim God
2	Wudu
	Wash before prayer
3	QIblah
	Direction of Mecca
4	Mekkah
	A place of Pilgrimage and worship
5	Iman
	Muslim leader or teacher
6	Muslims
	Followers of Islam
7	Hajj
	Pilgrimage to Mekkah



Key questions	
1	What is Islam?
2	What do Muslims believe?
3	What is the impact of religion for a Muslim family?
4	What is the importance of Muhammad's significance in the Muslim faith?
5	Why Muslims fast?

Key Knowledge	
1	The word "Islam" means "submission to the will of God."
2	Muslims prayers involve standing, bowing and kneeling.
3	Muslims believe **Prophets** spread the word of Allah. The last and most important prophet was a man called Muhammad.
4	Islam is the 2nd largest religion in the world, with 1.6 billion people declaring their faith in Muhammad and Allah.

Key Learning	
1	To understand the importance of the five pillars of Islam.
2	To listen and reflect on each other's ideas.
3	To show understanding of the different ways people show their belonging to religions.

Religious Education

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Somerleyton Primary

C2 LKS2 Autumn

Christianity

Teaching and Authority: Who's the authority on Christmas?

Key Vocabulary	
The Prophecy	A prophecy is a prediction of what will happen in the future.
Frankincense	Frankincense is made from the resin of the Boswellia tree. It has has a woody, spicy smell.
Census	A census is an official survey of the population of a country that is carried out in order to find out how many people live there and to obtain details of such things as people's ages and jobs.
Myrrh	Myrrh was used to anoint bodies

Key questions	
1	Why is this festival important to Christians?
2	Why Herod asked the wise men to return to him once they had seen the new born baby?
3	What is Epiphany?
4	How might Christmas be celebrated in churches?
5	What are the origins of our Christmas traditions?

Key Knowledge

When Jesus was born, Palestine was occupied by the Roman Empire, The Government wanted every single family to have their name taken down to be taxed, so everyone had to go back to the place where they came from.

Joseph and Marry didn't choose the name, but the angel of the Lord, Gabriel, told them how to name the baby.

The Christian calendar starts from the birth of Jesus.

The story of Jesus' birth is recounted in the Bible by Luke and Matthew.

	Key Learning
1	To understand the story of the nativity .
	To be able to discuss the symbolism within the Nativity Story.
2	To explain where Nazareth is and who Mary and Joseph were.
3	To be able to comment about what's important to people at Christmas time and why.

Somerleyton Primary

C2 LKS2 Spring

Sikhism

Worship, Pilgrimage and Sacred Places:

What doe Sikhs believe about God?

Key Vocabulary	
Guru	Guru means teacher.
Guru Granth Sahib	Guru Granth Sahib is more than just a scripture. Sikhs regard and respect the Granth (holy book) as their living Guru.
Kirpan	The kirpan is a sword or a dagger of any size and shape, carried by Sikhs.
Khalsa	Guru Gobind Singh joined the Sikhs together as a community which is called the Khalsa.
Gurdwara	A gurdwara (gurdwārā; meaning "door to the guru") is a place of assembly and worship for Sikhs.
Langar	Langar is the community kitchen in a Gurdwara where a free meal is served to all the visitors, without distinction of religion, caste, gender, economic status or ethnicity.

Key questions	
1	What do Sikhs believe about God?
2	Why is Guru Gobind Singh important?
3	What is the symbolism of the 5Ks which are worn by some Sikhs?
4	What is Baisakhi and what happen at this festival?
5	Why is the Golden Temple considered as a special place of worship for Sikh pilgrims?

Key Knowledge	
1	Sikhs believe God has no form or shape. They believe that there is only God who made everything, and all religions lead to the same God, but from different paths. .
2	Guru Nanak is the founder of Sikhism. It was very important to him that people were treated equally and fairly.
3	It takes 48 hours to read the Guru Granth Sahib from beginning to end without any breaks. This is done on festival times by teams of readers.
4	The water surrounding the Golden Temple is called the Amrit Saras Kund (pool of immortality) and is believe to have miraculous healing powers.
5	The Golden Temple's langar provides daily food for many of the poor people of Amritsar. It has a strong community spirit.

	Key Learning
1	To understand that Baisakhi is a festival celebrated by Sikhs.
2	To understand the significance of the 5 K's to the Sikh religion.
3	To know that the Golden Temple is a place of worship for Sikh pilgrims.

Somerleyton Primary

C2 LKS2 Summer

Main Religions

Religion and the Individual: How do people show a commitment to faith?

Key Vocabulary	
Salah	Salah is the Arabic word for prayer.
Amrit	The Amrit is the ceremony of initiation into the Sikh community .
Shabbat	Weekly religious celebration observed by Jews.
Confirmation	The rite during which a baptized person affirms his Christian belief and is admitted as a full member of the Church.

Key Questions	
1	What does commitment mean to me and what commitments have I made?
2	What are the five main commitments for Muslims?
3	How do Sikhs show a commitment to a faith?
4	How do Jews show a commitment to a faith?
5	What does commitment mean in Christianity?

Key Knowledge
Muslims pray five time per day.
When you join the Khalsa, Sikhs take the name of 'Singh' if male and 'Kaur' if femal
Every week religious Jews observe the Sabbath , the Jewish holy day, and keep its laws and customs. The Sabbath begins at nightfall on Friday and lasts until nightfall on Saturday.
Confirmations can happen at any age but you must already be baptised and old enough to understand the promises you are making.

	Key Learning
1	To understand what a commitment is.
2	To understand the meaning and the importance of the 5 pillars for Muslims.
3	To understand the significance of the Amrit ceremony to the Sikhs.
4	To describe the impact of religion and belief on peoples' lives.

Somerleyton Primary

Religious Education UKS2 Overview

UKS2	Autumn	Spring	Summer
Cycle One	Christianity	Humanism	Buddhism
	Inspirational People: How does Jesus inspire Christians?	Religious expression: What is expected of a believer?	Religion and the individual: What does it mean to be a Buddhist?
Cycle Two	All main religions	Islam	Christianity
	Pilgrimage: How does pilgrimage change the pilgrim?	Religion, family and community: How does a community respond to Islam?	Beliefs in Action: How do Christians act Christian?

Christianity

Inspirational People:
How does Jesus inspire people?

Key Vocabulary	
Christians	Christians are people who believe that Jesus Christ is the Son of God, and who follow his teachings.
Miracles	The word miracle can have 3 meanings: It can mean something that fills us with wonder It can mean an unlikely event or It can mean something scientifically impossible.
Disciples	Jesus had many followers, called disciples.
Apostles	They are the early followers of Jesus who spread the Christian message to the world.
Parable	A parable is an imaginary story used to teach people a moral lesson.

Key Questions	
1	What does it mean to be inspirational?
2	Why Jesus is an inspiration to Christians?
3	Who were the first persons called by Jesus to become Apostles?
4	Why are miracles important for Christians ?
6	What are the main messages and symbolism in each of these parables?

Key Knowledge	
1	Jesus lived in an area which is now known as Israel. He was born in a little village called Bethlehem.
2	Jesus performed miracles to help prove that He was the Saviour and to help people believe in Him. A miracle is an act of God.
3	The word Apostle means messenger.
4	There are no records anywhere in the New Testament that describe what Jesus looked like, only the sort of person he was.
5	Jesus was executed by the Romans after being falsely accused of being a rebel.
6	Judas Iscariot, one of Jesus' disciples, betrayed Jesus and turned Him in so He could collect 30 pieces of silver.

	Key Learning
1	To explain who Jesus was.
2	To understand some reasons why Christians believe that Jesus is significant and special
3	To learn about the importance of the twelve apostles in the life of Jesus .
4	To understand the meaning of the parables.

Somerleyton Primary

C1 UKS2 Spring

Humanism

Key Vocabulary	
Humanist	Humanists believe that human experience and rational thinking provide the only source of both knowledge and a moral code to live by.
Humanism	Humanism is a philosophy or a way of thinking.
Atheist	An atheist is a person who does not believe in the existence of a god or any gods
Agnosticism	Agnosticism is the view that the existence of God, of the divine or th supernatural is unknown or unknowable.
Evidence	A sign which shows tha something exists or is true

Religious Expression:

What is expected of a believer?

Key Questions	
1	What should I believe? How can I know what is true?
2	What makes us special?
3	How do we know what is true?
4	Does every question have an answer?
5	What do humanists believe?
6	How are humanist beliefs and values similar to or different from religious beliefs?

Key Knowledge	
1	Using science and evidence as the way to understand the world.
2	The absence of belief in a god or gods (atheism), and the absence of belief that we can ever know if there is a god (agnosticism).
3	The absence of persuasive evidence for an afterlife; making the most of the one life we know we have.
4	The belief that we can lead good and happy lives without the need for religion.
5	The belief that we should respect different people's choices and different ways of life.
6	The belief that we should use reason, empathy compassion, and respect when deciding how to behave.
7	The nature of Humanism is not a religion, but a philosophy or an approach to life.

	Key Learning
1	Show tolerance by listening and responding appropriately.
2	Using critical thinking skills.

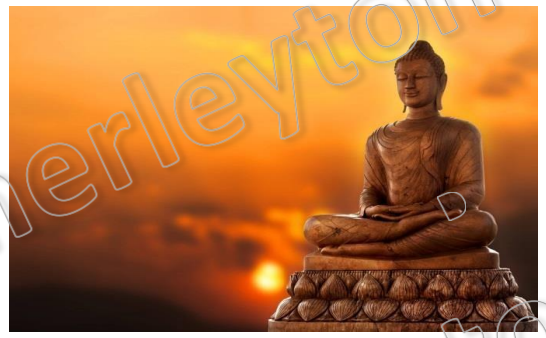
Somerleyton Primary

C1 UKS2 Summer

Buddhism

Religion and the individual: What does it mean to be a Buddhist?

Key Vocabulary	
Wesak or Vesak	Wesak is the most important festival in the Buddhist calendar, and it is usually celebrated on the first full moon of May to mark the Buddha's birthday.
Enlighten-ment	In Buddhism, enlightenment is when a Buddhist finds the truth about life and stops being reborn because they have reached Nirvana.
Nirvana	The nirvana is the goal of the Buddhist path



	Key questions
1	Can I describe who the Buddha is?
2	Why do you think Siddhartha spent time meditating?
3	Can I describe what the Buddha's teaching was?
4	How Buddhists show their faith?
5	How Buddhists lead their life?
6	Is Buddhism like another religion ?

	Key Knowledge
1	The Lotus Flower is the symbol of enlightenment.
2	Wesak is the most important festival in the Buddhist calendar, and it is usually celebrated on the first full moon of May to mark the Buddha's birthday.
3	Buddha was born a prince and that he wanted to find answers to the problem of suffering and dissatisfaction in life.
4	Buddhists believes in reincarnation (rebirth).

	Key Learning
1	To understand that Buddhists try to live their lives by following the teachings of the Buddha.
2	To make connections between stories from the life of the Buddha and his teachings about living a contented life .
3	To identify the 8 noble truths.
4	To know about Buddha's √ enlightenment and the importance of the Bodhi tree.
5	To understand how Buddhists celebrate the festival of Vesak.

Somerleyton Primary

C2 UKS2 Autumn

Main Religions

Key Vocabulary

1	Shrine
	A shrine is a holy or sacred site dedicated to a specific deity, saint or martyr.
2	Retreat
	A retreat is a period of quiet reflection and prayer.
3	Pilgrim
	A person who is taking a spiritual journey to special religious places.
4	Hajj
	The hajj is the pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca in Saudi Arabia.
5	Devotion
	Devotion is a religious worship or a strong religious feeling.

Key Learning

1	To reflect on life as a journey with experiences which change us.
2	To understand how some places are particularly special to different traditions
3	To reflect on how someone is affected by going on a pilgrimage.

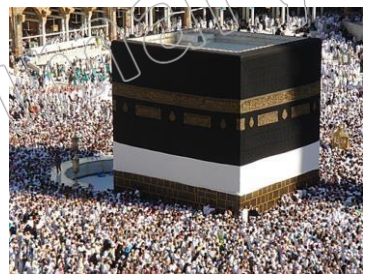
Pilgrimage: How does the pilgrimage change the pilgrim?

Key questions

1	What happens in Hindu worship in a mandir?
2	Why do Christians make journeys to special places?
3	What are the links between Christian and Hindu worship?
4	What makes Hajj different from other pilgrimage?
5	Why are pilgrims common across many religions.

Key Knowledge

1	The main sites connected with the life of the Buddha are important for Buddhists from all over the world, the most important being Bodhgaya, the place of his Enlightenment.
2	Pilgrimage to Mecca. Muslims are required to travel to Mecca once in their lifetime.
3	Once every 12 years, up to 10 million people share in ritual bathing at the Kumbh Mela festival at Allahabad where the waters of the Ganges and Jumna combine in the North of India.
4	When Christians go on pilgrimage, they travel somewhere that is special to their faith. It might be to places written about in the Bible, such as where Jesus and the early Christians lived. It may be a place where a miracle once happened or a saint is buried.



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Religious Education

Somerleyton Primary

C2 UKS2 Spring

Islam

Religion , Family and Community: How does a community respond to Islam?

Key Vocabulary	
Qur'an	The Muslim scripture is the Holy Qur'an
Mosque	The Muslim building for communal worship is called a mosque
Allah	Allah is the one and only God in Islam; Allah also means 'God' in Arabic.
Salah	Muslims are required to pray five times a day
Zakah	Zakah means charity. Muslims give 2½% of any money they received to Zakah.

Key Questions	
1	What do Muslims believe about God (Allah)?
2	What are the main features and functions of a local Mosque?
3	How is prayer important to Muslims?
4	What are the key customs followed during Ramadan and Id-ul- Fitr?
5	Why are the Five Pillars of Islam significant form any Muslims.?

Key Knowledge	
1	Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar, and a time when Muslims across the world will fast (do not eat) during the hours of daylight.
2	Pilgrimage to Mecca. Muslims are required to travel to Mecca once in their lifetime. This pilgrimage is called the Hajj.
3	Islam is a religion with one God and his name is Allah – who created the world and sent his message to the world by the prophet Muhammad.
4	The Q'ran is wrapped in cloth, kept in a high place with nothing put on top. It is not left open. Hands are washed and head covered before touching it. It is written in Arabic which is read from right to left.

Key Learning	
1	To understand Muslim practices during Ramadan.
2	To be able to gain an understanding of Shahadah.
3	To have an understanding of Salah & of why people pray.

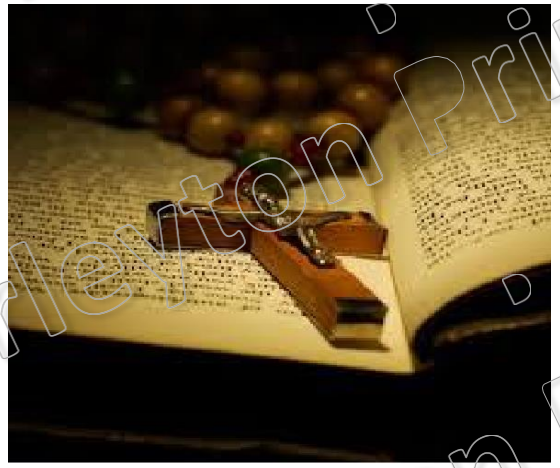
Somerleyton Primary

C2 UKS2 Summer

Christianity

Belief in Action: How do Christians act Christian?

Key Vocabulary	
Incarnation	The Incarnation is the Christian belief that Jesus Christ is the God in a human body.
The Gospels	The word gospel comes from a Greek word meaning 'good news'. Some books in the New Testament are called the Gospels and they tell the story of Jesus.
Resurrection	Resurrection means bringing someone back to life after they have died.
Trinity	The belief in God the father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.



Key questions	
1	What characteristics and qualities do Christians believe that God has?
2	How belief in the incarnation influences Christians?
3	How beliefs about creation might influence Christians?
4	How beliefs about the afterlife and judgement influence Christians?
5	What are the three main Christian traditions?

Key Knowledge	
1	Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God who came to earth in human form.
2	Jesus is the central figure in Christianity.
3	Most Christians believe that Jesus was the long-awaited saviour of the world.
4	Many Christians call the last few days of Jesus' life, particularly the suffering he endured, The Passion (of Jesus Christ). The word 'passion' comes from a Latin word which means 'suffering'.
5	The Last Supper is the final meal that Jesus had with his disciples, or close followers, on the evening before he was arrested.

	Key Learning
1	To understand Christian beliefs about Creation.
2	To describe how Christians show their faith.
3	To understand Jesus' teaching.
4	To consider the impact of Christian belief on peoples' lives.

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RE Skills Progression

Learning about religion

EYFS		year 1		year 2		year 3		year 4		year 5		year 6
Understand the past through settings, characters and events	3	Use some religious words and phrases to recognize and name religious practices.	8	Show some aware of similarities and differences between religions	12	Develop a religious vocabulary to describe key features of religions	13	Develop a religious vocabulary to describe and show understanding of sources, practices, beliefs, ideas and feelings.	16	Using an increasingly wide religious vocabulary, explain the impact of beliefs on individuals and communities	19	Use religious and philosophical vocabulary to give informed account of the diversity between beliefs.
Know some similarities between different religious and cultural communities	4	Recall religious stories and recognize symbols	9	Retell religious stories and suggest meanings for religious actions		Recognise similarities and differences between religions	14	Make links between religious sources, practices, beliefs, ideas and feelings.	17	Describe why people belong to religions	20	Understand that similarities and differences illustrate distinctive beliefs within and between religions
	5	Recall religious stories and recognize symbols	10	Begin to make links between beliefs and sources		Describe some forms of religious expression	15	Describe some similarities and differences both within and between religions	18	Explain how religious sources are used to provide answers to big questions	21	Interpret sources and arguments, explaining why they are used in different ways by different traditions
	7	Begin to know why religion is important for different people	11	Begin to identity the impact religion has on believers' lives		Identify the impact religion has on believers' lives.						

RE Skills Progression

Learning from religion

EYFS		year 1		year 2		year 3		year 4		year 5		year 6
Show an understanding of their own feelings and those of others	3	Talk about their own experiences and feelings	8	Ask, and respond sensitively to, questions about their own and others' experiences and feelings	11	Identify their influences, making links between their own, and others, experiences	14	Suggest answers to questions of belonging and identity	17	Ask and suggest answers to questions of identity, belonging, meaning and purpose.	20	Use examples to express insights into the relationship between beliefs, teachings and world issues.
Make comments about what they have heard and ask questions to clarify their understanding	4	Talk about what they find puzzling or interesting	9	Recognize that some questions cause people to wonder	12	Ask important questions about religion and belief	15	Apply their own ideas to their own and other people's lives	18	Explain what inspires and influences them	21	Express insights into their own and other' views on questions of identity and belonging, meaning and purpose.
	5	Show what is valuable and important to them	10	Recognize their own feelings in relation to what is right or wrong	13	Make links between values and their own behaviours	16	Describe what inspires and influences themselves and others	19	Express their own and others' views on the challenges of belonging to a religion	22	Consider the challenges of belonging to a religion in the contemporary world.