



**Barnacre Road Primary School**  
**RE Progression of Learning**



<b>EYFS</b>			
<b>Beliefs</b>	<b>Practices</b>	<b>Wisdom &amp; Morality</b>	<b>Community &amp; Belonging</b>
<p>Beliefs are things people think are true. People have different beliefs about God. There are groups of people who have similar beliefs</p>	<p>Some objects are special to different people for different reasons. Special objects should be treated carefully. How and why some people celebrate special times.</p>	<p>Some stories can help us learn how to behave. Some stories are special to different people for different reasons. Speaking to others can help us to learn.</p>	<p>Some places are special to different people for different reasons. There are people in the community who help others to explore their beliefs and guide them. Being part of a community is important to many people.</p>
<b>Year 1</b>			
<b>Beliefs</b>	<b>Practices</b>	<b>Wisdom &amp; Morality</b>	<b>Community &amp; Belonging</b>
<p>To believe is when we accept something is true, especially when we do so without proof. Some people believe God exists as a powerful, non-human being. In some religions, followers believe in one supreme being or God who is loving. People have different ways of understanding God on Earth (incarnation). Some people believe that humans have a special relationship with God. There are different names for God. There are different ways to refer to and represent God. People have different ideas about the role of God.</p>	<p>Some religious people use art, objects and special times to represent and remember incarnation of God. Many people have special ceremonies when babies are born. Many people give money, time or donations to charity as a way of showing that caring for others is important.</p>	<p>Some spoken and written words are important to people. Creation stories provide people with possible answers as to why we are here. Followers often read religious stories. Some religious and non-religious stories may guide people to care for animals and the planet. Religious teachings often encourage gratitude for what God created and a responsibility to look after it. Some stories may guide people to care for others. The way people treat animals and nature reflects their worldview.</p>	<p>Religious and non-religious groups often provide support and care to their local and worldwide communities. People with similar worldviews often work together to care for the world and others. Some religious and non-religious people carry out ceremonies when babies are born to welcome them into their community. Baby welcoming ceremonies often include symbols and actions to show the baby's relationship with God.</p>

Year 2			
Beliefs	Practices	Wisdom & Morality	Community & Belonging
<p>Some people believe God performed miracles in the past.</p> <p>Some people believe there are people who are chosen by God for a special purpose.</p> <p>A prophet is someone who talks about God's plan or will.</p> <p>Some people believe that God has made a promise between himself and his people.</p> <p>Prayer means communicating with God.</p>	<p>There are some festivals which are celebrated by religious and non-religious people.</p> <p>Festivals usually celebrate a special or miraculous event from the past.</p> <p>Festivals often use light symbolically as part of the celebrations.</p> <p>Worship means honour and adore.</p> <p>There are some objects that are special to followers of religious traditions.</p> <p>One reason religious followers worship is to show gratitude to God.</p> <p>A festival is celebrated by many people and happens regularly.</p> <p>Practices associated with festivals have special meanings.</p> <p>People from the same faith may celebrate a festival differently.</p> <p>People pray in different ways in different places.</p> <p>Objects, words and actions can represent an idea or belief.</p> <p>When some people talk to God, they might use their body to show respect.</p> <p>Some people talk to God in different ways for different reasons.</p>	<p>Books and stories can have different meanings to different people.</p> <p>Religious stories can help us to understand religious beliefs.</p> <p>Stories from long ago can be applied to modern life.</p> <p>Wisdom means knowledge that comes from experience.</p> <p>Guidance means advice, information or rules given by someone in authority.</p> <p>Values are what people see as important in life.</p> <p>Prophets and gurus are considered to share God's wisdom and guidance, revealed to them by God.</p> <p>Religions have forms of guidance or rules (commandments) and believers will follow these in different ways.</p>	<p>Many festivals are often celebrated as a community.</p> <p>Some people find praying or worshipping as part of a community helpful.</p> <p>Members of the same community may have similar or different ways of life.</p> <p>Many religious groups have special buildings which may have features linked to beliefs and practices.</p> <p>Offerings used to express gratitude may be used to help a person's local or national community.</p> <p>Within a community, people have different values, ideas and beliefs.</p>



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<b>Year 3</b>			
<b>Beliefs</b>	<b>Practices</b>	<b>Wisdom &amp; Morality</b>	<b>Community &amp; Belonging</b>
<p>There are organised and personal worldviews and religious beliefs fit into both of these.</p> <p>A soul means a person’s spiritual and emotional sense of identity.</p> <p>Some people believe all living things have a soul and that is immortal.</p> <p>Spirituality is connection with inner self, immaterial things and belief of something beyond oneself.</p> <p>Some people believe spirituality and the soul to be unique to humans.</p> <p>Some people believe connection with a god to be a spiritual experience.</p> <p>Actions have consequences and that people think differently about what these are.</p> <p>Forgiveness is cancelling wrongdoing or removing punishment.</p> <p>Religious and non-religious people have ideas about the relationship between God and humans.</p>	<p>Rituals are a way of expressing beliefs and ideas about God.</p> <p>Prayer, meditation and rituals are used to connect spiritually.</p> <p>The way scriptures are used and treated reflects beliefs about their importance.</p> <p>Water is often used in ceremonies and rituals to symbolise cleansing and purity.</p> <p>Fire is often used in ceremonies and rituals to symbolise purity and remembrance.</p> <p>Worship can take many forms and often involves symbolism.</p>	<p>Morals are our thinking about what is right and wrong.</p> <p>Many religious and non-religious worldviews express the idea of a ‘golden rule’ relating to how we treat others.</p> <p>The teachings of a religious or non-religious worldview often link with a follower’s life choices.</p> <p>People’s views about what is right and wrong change over time and place.</p> <p>Many factors affect our morals and life choices.</p>	<p>For many people, relationships with others and being part of a community are important.</p> <p>All communities have rules and guidance for how to live together.</p> <p>Ceremonies involving water and fire are important occasions for some communities.</p> <p>Eternal flames are sometimes used as a sign of remembrance in a community.</p>



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<b>Year 4</b>			
<b>Beliefs</b>	<b>Practices</b>	<b>Wisdom &amp; Morality</b>	<b>Community &amp; Belonging</b>
<p>Religious and non-religious worldviews change over time for individuals and groups. People from different religions believe some of the same things.</p> <p>Organised and personal religious beliefs change and develop over time.</p> <p>There are historical links and connections between religions.</p> <p>Sacrifice means giving up something valued for the sake of something else.</p> <p>Holy means divine, sacred or connected to God.</p> <p>There is evidence Jesus was a real person and people have different beliefs about his significance.</p>	<p>Know that the way scriptures are treated and used reflects beliefs about their meaning and origins</p> <p>Know that rituals and practices can be based on religious and cultural roots and that often these are interconnected</p> <p>Know that the ways scriptures are read and used changes over time</p> <p>Know that people with similar worldviews may practise in different ways due to historical events</p> <p>Know that practices change over time</p>	<p>Stories and scriptures give insights about how to live.</p> <p>Religious texts contain different types of writings.</p> <p>Know why the Bible has a significant role in public life in many countries, including the UK.</p> <p>Religious scriptures come from a range of sources and origins.</p> <p>Religious scriptures are written in different languages and this can affect interpretation.</p>	<p>Being part of a community with similar beliefs is important to some people.</p> <p>The history of religion affects how people see their own and others' communities.</p> <p>The language used during worship and prayer is important for some people when connecting with their community.</p> <p>For some people, outward expressions of belief are important for a sense of belonging.</p> <p>Disagreement and change happen in communities.</p>



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<b>Year 5</b>			
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<b>Beliefs</b>	<b>Practices</b>	<b>Wisdom &amp; Morality</b>	<b>Community &amp; Belonging</b>
<p>The meaning of atheist, agnostic and theist. People have different beliefs about what happens when they die.</p> <p>Some people believe in God, who may judge their actions when they die.</p> <p>Some people believe in life after death and others may believe death is the end of our life in any form.</p> <p>Use correctly the following vocabulary: afterlife, reincarnation, soul, judgement, eternity, heaven and hell.</p> <p>Many people who are not religious believe in some form of afterlife.</p> <p>Some people believe they will be reincarnated in a different form after death.</p> <p>In the UK, religious beliefs are a protected characteristic.</p> <p>In some times and places, people did not or do not have religious freedom.</p> <p>Throughout history and in modern times, people have had to protest or fight for religious freedom.</p> <p>Know some of the ways that history, geography and leadership influence people's worldviews.</p> <p>Worldviews impact the process of choosing leadership and authority.</p>	<p>Funeral practices often reflect beliefs about life after death.</p> <p>Funerals can be important to help people grieve.</p> <p>Some festivals commemorate times when religious freedom has been fought for.</p> <p>Begin to consider reasons for taking part in religious practices including belief, culture, tradition and obligation.</p> <p>Begin to consider some of the ways practices are influenced by culture, tradition, geography, leadership and history.</p>	<p>Ideas about the afterlife come from many sources.</p> <p>Beliefs about life after death can affect how people choose to live their lives.</p> <p>People are inspired and led by others from within and outside their community.</p> <p>Begin to understand that scripture can be interpreted in different ways.</p> <p>There are different ways to decide who becomes a leader or authority (democracy, bloodline) and these are not always agreed on.</p> <p>Wisdom means thinking sensibly, taking into account knowledge and experience.</p> <p>Guidance means advice, information or rules given by someone in authority.</p> <p>Within and between religious and non-religious groups, people may disagree about challenging issues.</p>	<p>Funerals can be important times for communities to support one another.</p> <p>Communities sometimes fight or protest for the rights of themselves and others.</p> <p>The community or group someone is part of shapes their sense of belonging.</p> <p>Religious communities usually have a leader who carries out certain duties with or on behalf of the community.</p> <p>Some people may find religious spaces significant even if they are not part of that religion.</p> <p>Some places are of particular significance due to historical, cultural and geographical reasons.</p>



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<p>Some people believe leaders are anointed (chosen by God). Leadership and authority can impact people's worldviews. Some places are valued by certain people due to things that have happened there.</p>			
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<b>Year 6</b>			
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<b>Beliefs</b>	<b>Practices</b>	<b>Wisdom &amp; Morality</b>	<b>Community &amp; Belonging</b>
<p>Know the meaning of omnipotent (all powerful), omniscient (all knowing) and omnipresent (everywhere at all times). Know some of the ways that culture, history, geography and tradition influence people's worldviews. Some people believe leaders are anointed (chosen by God). People from the same organised worldview often hold the same key beliefs but may interpret and express them differently. Free will means a belief that humans are able to make their own choices and determine their own fate. Beliefs about the nature of God may impact people's ideas about and responses to suffering.</p>	<p>Some people may use religious practices (eg prayer and worship) to help them in times of suffering. A pilgrimage is a journey to a place of religious significance. Pilgrimages are an important part of some people's life. Pilgrimage helps some people feel close to God. Visiting a place of personal, religious, cultural or historical significance can have a special meaning for many people. There are many reasons for some people taking part in religious practices including belief, culture and tradition. Know some of the ways practices are influenced by culture, tradition, geography and history.</p>	<p>Within and between religious and non-religious groups, teaching about challenging issues can be contradictory and controversial. Writings from long ago can give people insight into modern day issues. Ideas and beliefs about suffering come from many sources. Some people use stories about how others became close to God to guide them in achieving the same aim. Cultural, historical and geographical context can affect how scripture is interpreted. People disagree on whether ancient writings are still relevant in modern life. The same guidance or scripture can be interpreted differently by people.</p>	<p>People respond in different ways when they see people in their community suffering. Experiencing a pilgrimage together can help some people feel a sense of community and belonging. Some people feel significant connection to a building or place. For some, the people in a particular place are more important than the place itself. Shared practices can be important to give some people a feeling of belonging. Some practices might demonstrate belonging to a particular community. Shared challenge can bring people closer together.</p>

## Christianity

EYFS	<p>For Christians, Jesus is a special person.</p> <p>Christmas is a special time for Christians.</p> <p>Explain some ways people may celebrate Christmas.</p> <p>A church is a special place for Christians.</p> <p>Christians believe God made the world.</p>
1	<p>Christians believe in one God.</p> <p>The cross is a special symbol for Christians.</p> <p>The Bible is a special book for Christians.</p> <p>Easter is a special time for Christians.</p> <p>Describe the Christian creation story.</p> <p>Describe the nativity story.</p> <p>Christians believe God created the world.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus is the son of God and that God is present on Earth.</p> <p>Christians believe God made people stewards over nature.</p> <p>Describe the Easter story.</p> <p>Christians believe all people are the children of God.</p> <p>Christian babies may be baptised.</p>
2	<p>For some Christians, Harvest is a time to thank God for providing food.</p> <p>Christians believe that Jesus is the light of the world.</p> <p>Advent is a time of preparation before Christmas.</p> <p>Christians may use candles in Advent.</p> <p>Describe the Christmas story in more detail.</p> <p>Christians might pray by talking out loud or in their head to God.</p> <p>Christians might worship God by singing.</p> <p>Describe how churches might look.</p>
3	<p>Christians follow the ten commandments which were given by God to Moses.</p> <p>Christians use prayer to ask God's forgiveness.</p> <p>Explain the concepts of repentance and forgiveness.</p> <p>Retell the story of the Fall.</p> <p>Christians use water for baptism, following Jesus's example in the Bible.</p>
4	<p>Christians may fast during Lent</p> <p>Christians may take part in a confirmation ceremony</p> <p>Explain what a confirmation ceremony entails and why it is important</p> <p>Christians celebrate Easter remembering Jesus's death and resurrection.</p> <p>Understand that the Bible is made up of the New and Old Testament.</p> <p>Know that there were prophecies about Jesus coming.</p> <p>Know that Christians believe Jesus is the Messiah.</p> <p>Know that the Gospels record stories from Jesus's life.</p> <p>Know that Jesus used parables to teach people.</p> <p>Retell the parable of the lost sheep.</p>
5	<p>Explain how the Christian church began at Pentecost.</p> <p>Christians believe that at Pentecost, God sent the Holy Spirit to Earth.</p> <p>Christians believe in the Holy Trinity: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.</p> <p>Christians may belong to different denominations.</p> <p>Different denominations may worship or pray in different ways.</p> <p>Christians believe that humans have a soul.</p> <p>Christians believe in Heaven and eternal life.</p> <p>Jerusalem is important to Christians.</p>
6	<p>Christians believe God gave them free will.</p> <p>Christians may pray to ask God's help in times of suffering.</p>

## Islam

EYFS	<p>A mosque is a holy building for Muslims. Some Muslims pray five times per day. Eid is a Muslim celebration. Muhammad is an important person for Muslims.</p>
1	<p>Muslims believe in one God, called Allah. Muslims believe that Allah created the world and the first people. The Adhan is the Muslim call to prayer. A father whispers the Adhan into a new baby's ear to introduce the baby to the Muslim community. The Aqiqah is a Muslim celebration for a new baby. Explain some elements of Aqiqah. Islam has five pillars, or central rules. Zakat is one of the five pillars. Ramadan is a holy month for Muslims. Many Muslims give their Zakat during Ramadan. There are 99 names for Allah.</p>
2	<p>For Muslims, Mohammad is the last of Allah's prophets. Islam shares many prophets with Christianity and Judaism. Muslims do not use images of Allah or Muhammad as a sign of respect. Muslims say 'peace be upon him' when talking about Muhammad. Muslims carry out wudu before prayer. Explain what wudu is. Explain some of the features of a mosque. The Qur'an is the Muslim holy book.</p>
3	<p>The five pillars of Islam. Describe how Muslims treat the Qur'an to show respect. The Sahaba were the prophet's companions. The Hadith were the sayings and actions of the prophet. Muslims use the Hadith as a guide to live their lives like Mohammad. Water is used by Muslims to perform wudu.</p>
4	<p>Muslims may fast during Ramadan. Muslims may eat a halal diet. The Qur'an is written in Classical Arabic. Many Jewish people choose to learn Arabic.</p>
5	<p>Islam teaches that people have a soul. Many Muslims believe that, when a person dies, the soul enters a state called Barzakh, is visited by two angels and asked questions. Muslims believe that on Judgement Day, Allah will decide if souls will spend eternity in Jannah. After death, Muslims treat a body in special ways to reflect their beliefs and values.</p>
6	<p>Islamic religious laws are based on the Qur'an and the Hadith. Muslims are committed to completing Hajj once in their lifetime.</p>

## Hinduism

EYFS	<p>Diwali is the Hindu festival of lights.          Diwali celebrates the story of Rama and Sita.          During Diwali, Hindus light special lanterns.          Ganesh is a Hindu God.          Ganesha Chaturti is a Hindu celebration.</p>
1	<p>Hindus believe in one God: Brahman.          Hindus believe God can be represented by lots of deities.          Statues of deities are called murtis.</p>
2	<p>Hindus worship through Puja.          During Puja, Hindus perform various rituals such as a bell, incense, prayers and lamp lighting.          Mandir is the name of the Hindu temple.          Describe some features of the mandir.          Describe some ways Hindus might celebrate Diwali.          Describe the story of Rama and Sita.</p>
3	<p>Hindus believe in karma.          Hindus believe in reincarnation.          Kumbh Mela is a major Hindu pilgrimage and festival. It happens every 12 years.          During Kumbh Mela, Hindus bathe in sacred water.          Hindus use fire symbolically in marriage ceremonies and funerals.          Hindus use flames as part of puja.</p>
4	<p>Hindus read from the revealed truth (shruti) and the remembered truth (smriti)          Hindus take part in the Upanayana ceremony</p>
5	<p>Hindus treat a body in a special way after death, including symbolic actions.          Hinduism is a Dharmic religion.          Hindus consider atman to be the eternal inner self.          Samsara is the cycle of birth, life, death and reincarnation.          The meaning of Moksha.</p>
6	<p>Some Hindus worship deities based on their connection to a specific place or area          Some Hindus may be influenced to worship particular deities by family, culture, tradition and location.</p>

Sikhism	
EYFS	NA Sikhism introduced in year 1
1	<p>Sikh people worship in a gurdwara.</p> <p>Sikhs believe in one God, called Waheguru.</p> <p>Sikhs believe Waheguru created everything and is present in all creation.</p> <p>Sewa means service and is important to Sikhs.</p> <p>Sewa is a way of helping others in the community without expecting recognition or reward.</p> <p>When people visit a gurdwara, food is served to everyone. This is an example of sewa.</p>
2	<p>Guru Nanak is an important person in the Sikh worldview.</p> <p>He was the first of ten Gurus and his teachings inform the Sikh way of life.</p> <p>Guru Nanak's teachings are recorded in the sacred scripture the Guru Granth Sahib.</p> <p>A guru is a spiritual teacher who was chosen by God.</p> <p>When Sikhs enter the gurdwara, they must remove their shoes, wash their hands and cover their heads to show respect.</p> <p>In the gurdwara, people sit on the floor together to show equality.</p> <p>Every gurdwara has a langar (community kitchen)</p>
3	Recap of prior learning including links between Sewa and Islamic Zakat.
4	<p>Sikhs treat the Guru Granth Sahib in special ways to show respect.</p> <p>Describe the story of Guru Nanak's early life.</p> <p>Explain the importance of the Mool Mantar prayer.</p> <p>Because Sikhs believe that God is present in everything and everyone, they believe everything and everyone must be treated with respect.</p>
5	<p>Sikhs celebrate Diwali remembering the story of Guru Hargobind</p> <p>Sikhs try to follow the examples of the gurus when thinking about standing up for their beliefs.</p> <p>Explain the significance of Bandi Chor Divas for Sikhs</p> <p>Sikhism is a Dharmic religion.</p> <p>Sikhs believe humans have a soul called atma.</p> <p>Sikhs believe in reincarnation.</p> <p>Mukti is liberation from the cycle of reincarnation.</p> <p>Explain how Sikh Gurus were chosen by their predecessor.</p>
6	<p>Explain how some Sikh people's belief in HUKam can help in difficult times.</p> <p>Hukam is the name for God's Divine Will, which controls the soul's journey.</p> <p>Explain what is meant by Karma.</p> <p>Some Sikhs might suggest that their past karma may impact the suffering they experience in their lives.</p>

## Buddhism

EYFS	
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3	<p>Some Buddhists meditate to ensure the mind is peaceful and focused Buddhists believe that they can reach nirvana through regular meditation. In Buddhism, Nirvana is the highest state or enlightenment, meaning a person's individual desires and suffering go away.</p>
4	<p>Buddhism began 2500 years ago. It is based on the Buddha's teachings. All Buddhist scripture has the same key teachings. Siddhartha Gautama is an important figure in Buddhism. The Buddhist Canon records Buddha's teaching.</p>
5	
6	<p>Buddhists may go on pilgrimages or retreats to places of significance. Buddhists may practise differently depending on the form of Buddhism they follow. Tell the story of Kisa Gotami. Explain the four noble truths and how they can help Buddhists to respond to suffering</p>

## Humanism

EYFS	Not everybody believes in a God or has a religion.
1	Humanists may have a naming ceremony when a new baby is born.
2	Humanists may participate in Harvest celebrations and may thank farmers or others for their food.
3	<p>Humanists do not believe that a God made the universe. Humanists believe this life is the only one we have and there is no afterlife. Humanists believe all humans share a responsibility to improve the world and look after the environment. The humanist golden rule is to treat others as you would like to be treated. Humanists believe all people have inherent worth and should be treated with respect.</p>
4	Consolidation through flashbacks
5	Consolidation through flashbacks.
6	Humanists may choose to attend conventions.