

RE Progression of Skills and Knowledge

At Earlsmead, we use the Kapow scheme that meets the requirements of the Harrow Agreed Syllabus.

	Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	KS3
Tier 3 vocabulary	celebrate, family, festival, religion, Christmas, Diwali, Eid, Easter, story, believe, religious,	Belief, Bible, Brahma, create, creation, creator, Genesis, God, love, man-made, natural, personality, proof, proud, respect, Shiva, true, talent, Torah, Vishnu, Allah, Brahman, characteristic, deity, incarnation, Jesus, mosque, murti, symbol, unique, Abraham, Ahura Mazda, Angra Mainyu, destroyer, generation, life cycle, incarnari, miracle, Old Testament, promise, protect, quote, renew, role, ahimsa, Earth, environment, gift, mitzvoh, ownership, qualities, responsibility, stewardship, Torah	Wisdom, commandments, appreciate, disciple, diva, emotion, grateful, gratitude, harvest, hymn, incense, Krishna, kum kum, lyrics, mandir, praise, prashad, pray, puja, Advent calendar, candle, culture, hanukiah, Hanukkah, hanukiyot, Maccabees, encounter, guru, Guru Nanak, inspire, Last Prophet, messenger, Muhammad, pbuh (peace be upon him), revelation, Tenak, doubt, messenger, hesitant, reluctant, Abraham, Moses, Peace be upon him, Qur'an, Messiah	Connection, consciousness, exist, express, immaterial, influence, inner self, meditation, mindfulness, organised, adultery, covenant, duty, envious, forbidden, Golden Rule, good deed, guidance, Hajj, Abrahamic, Alimah, Chumash, faith, Gideon Bible, gurdwara, Hadith, holy, inspired, Jibril, amends, authority, baptism, Catholic, cleansed, confession, Confessional, consequences, forgiveness, immoral, intention, karma, mercy, moral, original sin, priest, repentance, reunite, sacrament, soul, wrongdoing	Athravan, Báb, Bahá'ulláh, equality, guidelines, harmony, House of Worship, invoke, authoritative, Baghavad Gita, Buddhist Canon, divine, Guru Granth Sahib, oral tradition, origin, revealed, sacred, source, sovereign, Tripitaka, Amritdhari, Aqiqah, Confirmation fast, Baptism, Bar Mitzvah, Brit Bat, Brit Milah, Khalsa, Namakarana, naming ceremony, persecuted, sacrifice, depictions, faith, Messiah, Pharisees, prophecy, resurrection, Sadducees, perception, traditions	agnostic, atheist, theist, conspiracy, Babylonian forces, Bandi Chhor Divas, denomination, discrimination, divine, Emperor guru, Anglican, Catholicism church, Church of England, colonisation, congregation, convert, depiction, Emperor Constantine, entity, atonement, Barzakh, cremate, Dia de los Muertos, embalm, eternal, Gehinnom, Jahannam, judgement, mourning, Olam Ha-Ba, purgatory, reconciliation, solemn,atma, atman, bodhisattva, Brahmins, cremation, dukkha, Eightfold Path, enlightenment, Four Noble Truths, Hukam, Kshatriyas, liberation, marga, moshka, mukti, nirvana, rebecoming, reincarnation, samsara, Shudras, The Divine, Vaishyas, varna, Waheguru	Abrahamic religions, Ashkenazi, attributes, Charedi, covenant, descendants, Genesis, hijab, Israelites, kippah, kippot, liberal, melacha, melachot, abstain, adornment, avatar, celestial, commemorate, consent, cultivate, culture, deities, devotee, Dharma, Dharmic religion, diversity, Al-Masjid Al-Aqsa, Al-Masjid Al-Haram, Annunciation, Arafah, Ark of the Covenant, condemned, convention, doctrines, Dome of the Rock, entombed, Ihram, Isra', balance, free will, blessings, conscience, contradictory, controversial, crucifixion, evil, omnibenevolent, omnipotent, omnipresent, omniscient,		

Substantive Knowledge	Beliefs, teachings and sources of wisdom		<p>Belief 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. 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. Creation stories provide people with possible answers as to why we are here. Followers often read religious stories. Some religious stories may guide people to care for animals and the planet. Religious teachings often encourage gratitude for what god created (eg. others and the planet) and a</p>	<p>Some people believe god performed miracles in the past. Some people believe there are people who are chosen for a special purpose by God. Some people believe that God has made a promise between himself and his people. Books and stories can have different meaning to different people. Religious stories can help us to understand religious beliefs. Stories from long ago can be applied to modern life. Guidance means advice, informance or rules given by someone in authority. Prophets and gurus are considered to share god's wisdom and guidance have had it revealed to them by God. Religions have forms of guidance or rules (commandments) and believers will follow these in different ways.</p>	<p>Some people believe forgiveness from God to be having wrong doing cancelled or unpunished. Some people believe all living things have a soul and that it is immortal. Some people believe spirituality and soul to be unique to humans. Some people believe connection with a god to be a spiritual experience. Some people believe forgiveness from God to be having wrongdoing cancelled or unpunished.</p>	<p>People from different religions believe some of the same things. There are historical links and connections between religions. There is evidence that Jesus was a real person and that people have different beliefs about his significance. Stories and scriptures give insights about how to live. Religious texts contain different types of writings. The bible has a significant role in public life in many countries, including the UK. Religious scriptures come from a range of sources and origins. Religious scriptures are written in different languages and this can affect interpretation. Some people's outward expressions of belief are important for a sense of belonging.</p>	<p>Some people believe leaders are anointed (chosen by god). Scripture can be interpreted in different ways.</p>	<p>People from the same organised worldview often hold the same key beliefs but may interpret and express them differently. 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.</p>	

				responsibility to look after it.						
Practices and Ways of life – Celebrations, prayer, worship and reflection					<p>To know that 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>Worship means to honour and adore.</p> <p>One reason religious followers worship is to show gratitude, say 'thank you', 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>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>Worship can take many forms and often involves symbolism.</p>	<p>The way scriptures are treated and used reflects beliefs about their meaning and origin.</p> <p>Rituals and practices can be based on religious and cultural roots and that often these are interconnected. The ways scriptures are read and used changes over time.</p> <p>People with similar worldviews may practice in different ways due to historical events.</p> <p>Practices change over time.</p>	<p>Some festivals commemorate times when religious freedom has been fought for (e.g. Bonfire night).</p> <p>Consider reasons for taking part in religious practices including belief, culture, tradition and obligation.</p> <p>Consider some of the ways practices are influenced by culture, tradition, geography, leadership and history.</p>	<p>Some people may use religious practises (e.g prayer, worship,) to help them in times of suffering.</p> <p>Some of the ways practices are influenced by culture, tradition, geography and history.</p>	

	Forms of expressing meaning language and symbolism			<p>Some religious people use art, objects and special times to represent and remember incarnation of God (of the presence of God on Earth). Some spoken and written words are important to people.</p>	<p>A prophet is someone who talks about God's plan or will. A saviour is someone who is sent to save a group of people. Festivals often use light symbolically as part of celebrations. There are some objects that are special to followers of religious traditions. Objects, words and actions can represent an idea of belief. When some people talk to god they might use their body to show respect. Some people talk to god in different ways and for different reasons. Wisdom means thinking sensibly and taking into account knowledge and experience.</p>	<p>Water is often used in ceremonies and rituals to symbolise cleansing and purity. Fire is often used in ceremonies and rituals to symbolise purity and remembrance. Ceremonies involving water and fire are important occasions for some communities. Eternal flames are sometimes used as a sign of remembrance in a community. Soul means a person's spiritual and emotional sense of identity.</p>	<p>Holy means divine, sacred or connected to God. Sacrifice means giving up something valued for the sake of something else. Language used during worship and prayer is important for some people when connecting with their community</p>	<p>Know the meaning of atheist, agnostic and theist.</p>	<p>Know the meaning of omnipotent (all powerful), omniscient (all knowing) and omnipresent (everywhere at all times).</p>	
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	<p>Identify, diversity and belonging – Places, communities and rites of passage</p>			<p>Many people have special ceremonies when babies are born. 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 for 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>	<p>Many festivals are often celebrated as a community. Some people find praying or worshipping as part of a community helpful. Members of the same community may have similar or different ways of life. Many religious groups have special buildings which may have features linked to beliefs and practices.</p>	<p>Many people relationships with others and being part of a community are important. All communities have rules and guidance for how to live together.</p>	<p>Being part of a community with similar beliefs is important to some people</p>	<p>People have different beliefs about what happens when we die. Some people believe in God, who may judge their actions when they die. Some people believe in life after death and others may believe death is the end of our life in any form. Know and use correctly the following vocabulary in relation to death: afterlife, reincarnation, soul, judgement, eternity, finality, heaven and hell. Many people who are not religious believe in some form of afterlife. Some places are valued by certain people due to things that have happened there. Funeral practices often reflect beliefs about life after death. Funerals can be important to help people grieve. Ideas about the afterlife come from many sources. Beliefs about life after death can affect how people choose to live their lives.</p>	<p>Pilgrimage is a journey to a place of religious significance. Pilgrimages are an important part of some people's life. Pilgrimage helps some people to feel close to God. Visiting a place of personal, religious, cultural or historical significance can have a special meaning for many people. 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. Some, the people in a particular space 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</p>	
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								<p>Funerals can be important times for communities to support one another.</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>Meaning, purpose and truth – Reflection and appreciation – ultimate questions</p>					<p>There are organised and personal worldviews and religious beliefs fit into both of these. Spirituality is connection with inner self, immaterial things and belief of something beyond oneself. Religious and non-religious people have ideas about the relationship between God and humans.</p>	<p>Religious and non-religious worldviews change over time for individuals and groups. Organised and personal religious beliefs change and develop over time.</p>	<p>There are different ways to decide who becomes a leader or authority (democracy, bloodline) and these are not always agreed on. Within and between religious and non-religious groups people may disagree about challenging issues.</p>	<p>Beliefs about the nature of God impact people's ideas about and responses to suffering. There are many reasons for some people taking part in religious practices including belief, culture and tradition. 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. Cultural, historical and geographical context can affect how scripture is interpreted. People disagree on whether ancient writings are still relevant to modern life. The same guidance or scripture can be interpreted differently by people.</p>	
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	Human responsibility and values			<p>Many people give money, time or donations to charity as a way of showing that caring for others is important. Some stories may guide people to care for others. The way people treat animals and nature reflects their worldview.</p>	<p>Values are what people see as important in life. Offerings used to express gratitude may be used to help a person's local or national community. Within a community people have different values, ideas and beliefs.</p>	<p>Actions have consequences and that people think differently about what these are. Morals are our thinking about what is right and wrong. Many religious and non-religious worldviews express the idea of a 'golden rule' relating to how we treat others. The teachings of a religious or non-religious worldview often link with a follower's life choices. People's views about what is right and wrong change over time and place. Many factors affect our morals and life choices. Actions have consequences and that people think differently about what these are.</p>	<p>The history of religion affects how people see their own and others' communities. Disagreement and change happens in communities.</p>	<p>In the UK religious beliefs are a protected characteristic. Some times and places people did not or do not have religious freedom. Throughout history and in modern times people have had to protest or fight for religious freedom. Some of the ways that history, geography and leadership influence people's worldviews. Leadership and authority can impact people's worldviews. Worldviews impact the process of choosing leadership and authority. People are inspired and led by others from within and outside their community. Communities sometimes fight or protest for the rights of themselves or others.</p>	<p>Some of the ways that culture, history, geography and tradition influence people's worldviews. Free will means humans are able to make their own choices and determine their own fate. People respond in different ways then they see people in their community suffering. Shared challenge can bring people closer together.</p>	
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Christian Worldview (Christianity)

How we celebrate Christmas and Easter. Listen to and begin to recall the stories associated with Christmas and Easter. Children may share experiences of birth, marriage or death occasions.

Know that some people who follow : Believe in the existence of one God. Believe that Jesus is the son of God and that God is present on Earth. Believe that God created the world and the first people. Believe that God made humans stewards over nature. Believe that all people are children of God and therefore equal. Believe that God performed miracles through Jesus. Celebrate the birth of Jesus at Christmas by attending church services, giving gifts and retelling the nativity of Jesus. Give to charity as a way of expressing their beliefs. Believe that the Genesis creation story explains how the Earth and humans were created. Read stories from the Christian Bible to help them understand God and for advice about how to live a good life. Understand the Christian Bible to be the 'word of God'

Know that some people who follow : Believe God to be good and generous in providing for humans. Believe Jesus' birth to be one of God's miracles. Believe that aspects of the nativity story show that Jesus was special. Believe that many prophets told of Jesus' birth before it happened. Believe Noah, Moses and Jonah were prophets (of many others). Believe Jesus was the saviour. Use candles to represent Jesus as light of the world. Celebrate Harvest as a special time to thank God for providing food, often donating food to others at this time. Use candles to celebrate advent and symbolise key concepts and people related to Christmas. Celebrate Christmas in ways that remind them of Jesus' birth (crib scene, star, angels, Christingle). Believe that God communicated his will through many prophets and that these messages can

Know that some people who follow : Believe that they can be forgiven by God if they repent of wrongdoing. Believe they will be judged by God on how they have lived. Believe Eve to have been the first person to sin (do wrong). Believe humans have an eternal soul. Read the Bible in a variety of translations and ways. Use prayer to ask for God's forgiveness. Use water for baptism, following the example of Jesus in the Bible. Follow The Ten Commandments as part of their moral code. Try to live in a way that pleases God.

Know that some people who follow : Believe God wants to have a relationship with humans and this can be achieved through Jesus. Believe Jesus was resurrected (raised from the dead) after his crucifixion. Believe Jesus fulfilled prophecies from the Old Testament. Celebrate Easter remembering Jesus' death and resurrection. Choose to fast during Lent. Take part in a confirmation ceremony as a young person. Use the different types of writings (parables, letters, psalms, gospels and recounts) as an explanation of their faith and a central feature of their life. Believe that the bible is a collection of books told orally and then written by different people at different times. Believe some translations of the bible to be more accurate than others. Read the stories Jesus told (parables) for wisdom on how to live.

Know that some people who follow : Believe in the Trinity (Father, Son and Holy Spirit). Believe God sent the Holy Spirit to be with people and that this spirit helps and guides them. Believe that after death, a person's soul will either spend eternity with God or separated from God. Believe that their actions will be judged by God after death. Believe that sins can be forgiven. Hold the same key beliefs but may interpret and express them differently depending on their denomination. Include songs, bible readings, prayers and liturgy in a funeral service at a church. Worship and pray in different ways depending on which denomination they belong to. Express their worldview in a way which reflects their culture. Celebrate Pentecost as when God sent the Holy Spirit to Earth and as the start of the Christian church.

Know that some people who follow : Believe the original sin was committed by Eve and that this changed the relationship between God and humans (the fall). Believe that human beings have free will. Pray in various ways to ask God for help at times of suffering. Read modern translations of the Bible to help them understand the content in a modern day context. Read the Bible to help them understand and respond to suffering.

					be applied to their lives today.		Believe that Jesus' teachings were radical in the historical and geographical context he was living in.	Interpret some teachings of the Bible differently or put emphasis on different aspects of key teaching depending on their denomination. Read the Bible to help them understand and respond to death. Understand particular places to be significant to their religion based on scripture and historical events.		
	Baha'i Worldview						Know that some people who follow : Believe that all religions are ways to understand and describe the same God. Believe that there is one God.			
	Zoroastrian Worldview (Zoroastrianism)			Know that some people who follow : Believe in the concept of a spiritual entity called Ahura Mazda – Lord of Wisdom to help them distinguish right and wrong and to make their own choices. Believe that God created the universe. Believe God to be fighting the battle between good and evil		Know that some people who follow : Use fire as a symbol of purity and the light of God.			Know that some people who follow : Believe there is a battle between good and evil both spiritually and morally. Believe that human beings have free will.	

	Buddhist Worldview (Buddha Dhamma)					<p>Know that some people who follow : Believe that the way they think and what they focus on are key to being human. Do not believe in a creator God or God as an external force in their lives. Meditate to ensure the mind is peaceful and focused. Believe that through regular meditation they can reach nirvana. Believe that they should try following The Five Precepts left by Buddha as a guide for everyday life. Believe that the way to avoid suffering is to follow The Noble Eightfold Path.</p>	<p>Know that some people who follow : Believe the teachings of Siddhattha Gotama (known as the Buddha). Use the Buddhist canon for guidance.</p>	<p>Know that some people who follow : Believe in reincarnation. Read the story of Kisagotami to help them understand and respond to death.</p>	<p>Know that some people who follow : Believe human life is full of suffering and that by following the Noble eightfold path they can be released from suffering. Go on a pilgrimage or retreat to places of significance. Practise differently according to the form they follow. Read the story of Kisagotami to help them understand and respond to suffering. Describe themselves as following a particular form of Buddhism.</p>	
	Humanist worldview	<p>Children may share experiences of birth, marriage or death occasions.</p>	<p>Know that some people who follow : Have a naming ceremony when a new baby is born. Invite family and friends to a naming ceremony to celebrate the baby belonging to their community.</p>	<p>Know that some people who follow :</p>	<p>Know that some people who follow : Believe there is no god. Believe that we have one life and we should make the most of it. Believe human beings evolved naturally and have the potential to lead good and happy lives. Consider what is morally right or wrong by thinking about the effect an action may have on others.</p>		<p>Know that some people who follow : Believe that there is no life after death. Recognise that things we have done in life can have an impact after our death (e.g. work, children, memories)</p>	<p>Know that some people who follow : Believe suffering to be caused either by human nature or the randomness of nature.</p>		

	Hindu worldview (Sanatana Dharma)	<p>How we celebrate Diwali. Listen to and begin to recall the stories associated with Diwali.</p>	<p>Know that some people who follow : Believe in the existence of one God. Believe God created the world and everything in it and this is part of a cycle of many universes that will be created. Believe that God has many forms which help them understand and engage with God. Believe that God is in all living things. Perform jatakama when a new baby is born. Use murti (forms) to represent the some of the different forms of God. Follow the principle of ahimsa (harmlessness) as a way of life. Read many sacred texts including the Rig Veda which contains one of many creation stories to help them understand God. Carry out Jatakarma (baby welcoming) and Upanayana (sacred thread) ceremonies.</p>	<p>Know that some people who follow : Believe that they can communicate with God through prayer. Celebrate Diwali by listening to stories, wearing their finest clothes, illuminating their homes, worshipping, and having family feasts. Often worship individually. Worship through puja in their home or in a mandir, with rituals including a bell, lighting incense, prayers, offerings to murtus and lamp lighting. Visit a mandir and find that some of the features help them to pray. Read Smiriti (remembered truths) which contain important Hindu stories. Believe the stories in the smriti to be remembered by humans. Believe in harmlessness (ahimsa). Visit the mandir to worship and pray with members of their community. Celebrate Diwali with others from the Hindu community.</p>	<p>Know that some people who follow : Believe that Brahma's (God's) spirit is within every living thing as everything comes from him. Believe in reincarnation. Believe that karma is affected by actions. Use fire symbolically during marriage ceremonies and funerals. Use a flame or lamp as part of puja. Try to follow The Five Niyamas and The Five Yamas. Consider the consequences of their actions in light of karma. Use fire for cremation after death with family being involved in the funeral process. Scatter a person's ashes on the Ganges or another river.</p>	<p>Know that some people who follow : Believe that their religion goes beyond time and space and is therefore eternal, (Sanatan Dharma - the eternal way). Read from a variety of scriptures including what is sometimes referred to as the 'revealed truths' (shruti) and the 'remembered truths' (smriti). Take part in a Upanayana ceremony.</p>	<p>Know that some people who follow : Believe in reincarnation as their soul being born into another body (samsara). Aim to escape samsara and reach moksha (spiritual freedom) through good karma. Treat a body in special ways after death, including symbolic actions. Read the Bhagavad Gita to help them understand and respond to death. Consider social status or sections of society to help them understand different roles in a community.</p>	<p>Know that some people who follow : Be committed to completing at least one pilgrimage in their lifetime, possibly to the River Ganges. Believe the River Ganges to be significant.</p>	
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Jewish Worldview (Judaism)

Know that some people who follow :
 Believe in one existence of one God.
 Believe that God created the world and the first people.
 Believe that God made humans stewards over nature.
 Believe that God has a special relationship with the Jewish people.
 Give to charity (tzedakah) as a way of expressing their beliefs.
 Celebrate Tu B'Shevat as an expression of the importance of nature and to show gratitude for it.
 Try to live according to God's mitzvot.
 Understand the Torah to contain the 'word of God'.
 Believe that the Genesis creation story explains how the Earth and humans were created.
 Read the Torah to help them to understand God and for advice to help them live a good life

Know that some people who follow :
 Believe the stories of Abraham, Noah and Moses show God's promises.
 Believe one of God's miracles to be the lasting oil in the temple (Hanukkah).
 Believe Jesus was a Jewish leader and teacher.
 Celebrate Hanukkah by listening to stories, lighting a menorah, eating special food and playing dreidel.
 Use mezuzah and tefillin to help remind them of God's word.
 Believe God communicated with humans through the Torah.
 Believe that the mitzvot were given to Moses by God.
 Try to live according to God's mitzvot (commandments).
 Help others in their community as part of following mitzvot.
 Celebrate Hanukkah with others from the Jewish community.

Know that some people who follow :
 Wear a tzitzit (prayer shawl) to remind them of God's guidance.
 Treat the Torah and Tanakh in special ways to show respect.
 Try to follow the 613 mitzvot for how to live.
 Follow The Ten Commandments as part of their moral code.

Know that some people who follow :
 Believe Jesus to be a radical Jewish leader at the time he lived.
 Believe that God made a covenant with the Jewish people.
 Believe that the prophets told of a messiah but that Jesus was not the messiah.
 Take part in a Bar/Bat Mitzvah ceremony as a sign of becoming responsible for fulfilling the mitzvot.
 Use mezuzah and tefillin to help remind them of God's word.
 Celebrate Yom Kippur (the Day of Atonement).
 Choose to eat a kosher diet.
 Believe the Torah should be written and read in Hebrew, translations are used but not considered to be fully accurate.
 Study the Torah from childhood and learn to recite it
 Take part in a Bar/Bat Mitzvah ceremony.

Know that some people who follow :
 Believe our actions and purpose in life might be more important than what happens when we die.
 Believe that their actions will be judged by God.
 Believe resurrection of the physical body or the soul might happen at some point after life.
 Believe the covenant between God and the Jewish people in the Torah to be central to their worldview.
 Prefer burial over cremation linking to their beliefs about resurrection.
 Treat a body in special ways after death showing their beliefs about resurrection.
 Read the Tenak to help them understand and respond to death.
 Understand particular places to be significant to their religion based on scripture and historical events.
 Consider the destruction of the first and second temple to be significant to their religion.
 Feel they are part of a worldwide

Know that some people who follow :
 Believe that human beings have free will.
 Have different perceptions of the mitzvot and practise accordingly.
 Observe Shabbat.
 Practise differently depending on their interpretation of scripture (Orthodox or Reform).
 Read the Tenak to help them understand and respond to suffering.
 Dress in certain ways which show symbolism and belonging.
 Eat certain dishes depending on their origins. Believe Israel to be a significant place.

								community which started in Israel and spread across the world. Believe Israel to be a significant place.		
	Jain world view (Jain Dharma)			Know that some people who follow : Believe all living things to contain souls and should therefore be valued and respected. Follow ahimsa (harmlessness) as their main principle						

Muslim Worldview (islam)

How we celebrate Eid.
Listen to and begin to recall the stories associated with Eid.

Know that some people who follow :
Believe in the existence of one God.
Believe that God created the world and the first people.
Believe that God made humans stewards over nature.
Believe that God is the creator of all things.
Give to charity (zakat) as a way of expressing their beliefs.
Perform adhan and 'aqiqah when a baby is born.
Use 99 names to describe Allah (God).
Understand the Qur'an to be the 'word of God'.
Read the Qur'an and stories about the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) to help them understand God and for advice on how to live a good life.
Give to charity as one of the five pillars.
Share food and money with their community as part of 'aqiqah when a new baby is born.
Give to charity as the third pillar of Islam to support others in the Muslim community.

Know that some people who follow :
Believe that they can communicate with God through prayer.
Believe there were other prophets, including Jesus, Abraham, Moses and Noah.
Believe Muhammad was specially chosen and the last prophet.
Carry out Wudu before prayer.
Use special positions and actions during prayer called rak'ah.
Visit the mosque and find some of the features help them to pray.
Say 'peace be upon him' (pbuh) when talking about Muhammad to show respect.
Have no images of God or Muhammad (pbuh) as a sign of respect.
Try to follow the five pillars of Islam as living 'belief in action'.
Visit the mosque to worship and pray with members of their community.

Know that some people who follow :
Believe they will be judged by God according to their actions and intentions.
Believe that water is sacred.
Treat the Qur'an in special ways to show respect.
Believe the Qur'an can only be fully understood if read with faith (iman).
Use water to perform wudu prior to prayer and worship.
Believe that the Qur'an provides them with guidance as to how to live according to Allah's will including The Five Pillars.
Try to live in a way that pleases God.

Know that some people who follow :
Fast and give Zakat during Ramadan.
Choose to eat a halal diet.
Believe that as the Qur'an was originally written in Arabic that is the more accurate language to read it in.
Believe that the Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad over 23 years, shared by recitation and written down by his companions after his death.
Study the Qur'an from childhood and learn to recite it.
Feel that they are part of a worldwide religious community (ummah).

Know that some people who follow :
Believe that they will be resurrected and judged by Allah after death on the day of judgement.
Believe that depending on their actions during their life, their soul may enter Jannah or Jahannam.
Believe that Allah is forgiving and compassionate so some bad actions may be forgiven.
Treat a body in special ways after death showing to reflect their beliefs and values.
Refer to the Qur'an to help them understand and respond to death and suffering.
Be part of either the Sunni or Shi'a group who disagree on who would succeed Muhammad.
Understand particular places to be significant to their religion based on scripture and historical events.

Know that some people who follow :
Be committed to completing Hajj (pilgrimage) at least once in their lifetime.
Practise differently depending on the branch they are part of.
Pray alone and with others at times of suffering.
Go on Hajj as one of The Five Pillars.
Refer to the Hadith and Sunna (believed sayings and accounts of Muhammad to help guide them in living a life of submission to God.
Travel as part of a large group to join over two million members of the Muslim community at Hajj.
Wear special clothing during Hajj.
Dress in certain ways which show symbolism and belonging.
Believe Makkah to be a significant place.

Sikh Worldview (Sikh Dharm)

Know that some people who follow :
 Believe there is a God and Guru Nanak revealed the truth about God.
 Believe Gurus to be inspired by God and some may have been specially chosen at birth.
 Visit a gurudwara and some of the features help them to pray.

Know that some people who follow :
 Use fire as part of funeral rituals.

Know that some people who follow :
 Believe in one God who is all-important and that the religion you follow does not matter Believe in one God, known by many names, who created the world. Believe that committing to trying to love God and do what he wants are more important to some than ceremonies, rituals and practices.
 Treat the Guru Granth Sahib in special ways to show respect.
 May wish to join or be initiated into the Khalsa through the Amrit Sanskar ceremony. Wear five symbols, known as the Five Ks, as symbols of their faith.
 Believe the Guru Granth Sahib to be the final Guru, in written rather than human form.
 Believe the Guru Granth Sahib was compiled by one of the Gurus and includes teaching from Hindu and Muslim scholars.
 Seek guidance and inspiration from the Guru Granth Sahib.
 Join the Khalsa through the Amrit

Know that some people who follow :
 Believe in reincarnation. Celebrate Diwali remembering the story of Guru Hargobind.
 Try to follow the examples of the Gurus when thinking about standing up for their beliefs.
 Follow the examples of the Gurus when thinking about standing up for their beliefs.
 Believe that the succession of Gurus was passed on to those who were spiritually liberated from birth and therefore able to continue Guru Nanak's message.

Know that some people who follow :
 Believe that everything that happens is according to God's will (hukam).

							Sanskar ceremony. Wear a turban as part of a cultural tradition.			
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Substantive knowledge	Similarities and differences	Begin to notice things that are the same between stories and festivals	Commenting on similarities and differences between religions and worldviews. Commenting on similarities and differences within religions and worldviews. Enjoying seeing diversity in images and videos used.	Exploring similarities and differences between religions and worldviews. Exploring similarities and differences within religions and worldviews. Commenting on examples of diverse people and groups cooperating.	Identifying similarities and differences between religions and worldviews. Identifying similarities and differences within religions and worldviews. Giving thoughtful insights about why some things are the same and others are different. Exploring the ways diverse people and groups can work together for good	Interpreting expressions of the same concept by people whose worldview differs. Interpreting expressions of the same concept by people with the same worldview Exploring why people from the same religion may disagree. Understanding and evaluating the value of diversity within religions and worldviews.	
	Making links		Making links between religious and non-religious beliefs and practices.	Making links between religious and non-religious beliefs, practices and symbols. Commenting on links with prior learning when encountering new content.	Explaining links between religious and non-religious practices and their significance. Recognising links with prior learning when encountering new content.	Evaluating links between religious and non-religious traditions, beliefs and practices. Identifying increasingly subtle links with prior learning when encountering new content.	

	Responding respectfully and empathetically	Begin to talk about their own experiences and listen to their friends	Talking about their own experiences in relation to their learning. Respectfully sharing opinions about what is important to them and what is important to others. Listening to others' ideas and comparing them to their own. Beginning to use correct vocabulary when talking about their learning.	Responding sensitively to people whose experiences are different to theirs. Commenting respectfully on things that they notice which may be surprising or different. Showing respect when looking at evidence about other people's ideas and beliefs. Using correct vocabulary when talking and beginning to use in written work.	Reflecting on how others might see the world and how they can show respect for viewpoints different to their own. Asking questions about how people show their faith and considering why they might have these questions. Developing the ability to use empathy to identify and understand the feelings of others. Using increasingly complex vocabulary and explaining its meaning to others.	Considering the thoughts, feelings, experiences, beliefs and values of others. Responding thoughtfully to and reflecting on beliefs, experiences, values and practices. Debating challenging issues with reference to learning and respect for content being debated. Using complex vocabulary confidently and in different contexts.	
Personal knowledge		Begin to talk about their own experiences and listen to their friends	Talk about simple ideas and things that puzzle them. Sharing opinions respectfully about what is important to them and what is important to others. Expressing their own ideas and opinions based on personal experience and beliefs of family members. Express their ideas. Asking their own questions about the world around them. Discussing their ideas about what is right and wrong.	Ask questions about what puzzles them. Understand that others may have different ideas from their own and responding respectfully. Expressing creatively their own ideas about the questions Who am I and Where do I belong? Expressing their own ideas and opinions. Asking thoughtful questions relating to their learning. Explain what they feel something is right or wrong and comparing their ideas to others.	Discussing their own views about belonging, meaning, purpose and truth. Presenting different view thoughtfully and creatively, using evidence from learning. Suggesting ideas about the right ways to treat others, including own opinions and ideas from learning. Thinking about their own ideas about god in light of their learning, experiences and discussions. Asking open questions and suggesting responses. Discussing their own and others' ideas about deciding what is right and wrong.	Making links and comparisons between their own and others' views about belonging, meaning, purpose and truth. Use creativity to present their own and others' ideas, explaining their choices. Expressing ideas about fairness, honesty, love, forgiveness, truth and peace. Expressing their own thoughts about the existence and nature of god. Asking and exploring questions from different perspectives including their own. Discussing ideas about how their own or another person's worldviews influence their responses to ethical issues. Engaging in times of thoughtfulness and reflection and making links between own and others' experiences.	