



RE Progression Thread

SHERINGDALE

Learn Create Grow Together

Starting from the Wandsworth Agreed Syllabus (W.A.S.)



RE Aims (W.A.S.)

These will be referenced throughout by use of a blue box.

AO1 Learning *about* religion and beliefs - Know about and understand a range of religious and non-religious beliefs and worldviews so that they can:

- Describe, explain and analyse beliefs and practices and how these beliefs influence the lives of adherents;
- Recognise the diversity which exists within and between communities and individuals and challenge simplistic representations of religion;
- Identify, investigate and respond to questions posed, and the responses offered, by different sources of wisdom and authority;
- Appreciate the nature and significance of the different ways of life studied, explaining why they are important to different individuals and communities.

Strand Progression Focus

AO1 Learning *about* religion and beliefs – Know about and understand a range of religious and non-religious beliefs and worldviews.



EYFS - Prerequisite Learning for RE

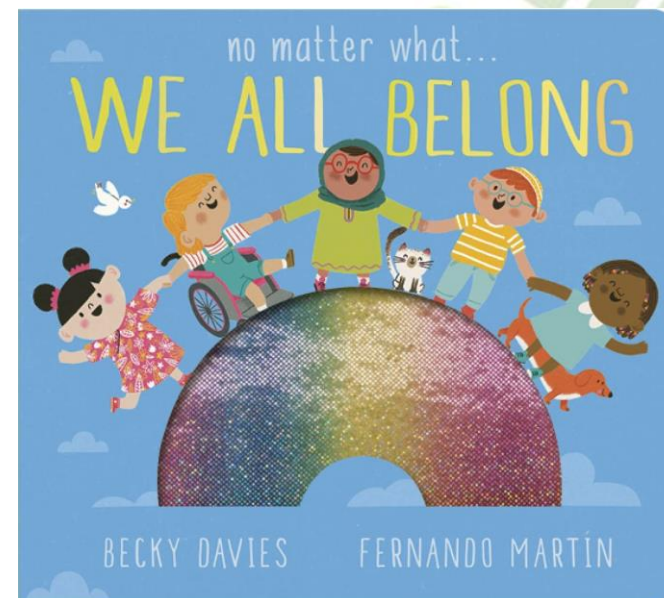
Understanding the World

People Culture and Communities

- Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.

Students are introduced to the idea that people in Britain have different ways of living.

They learn they believe different things and may often dress in different ways.



- Recognise the diversity which exists within and between communities and individuals and challenge simplistic representations of religion;

Expected Progress at EYFS

I can describe some objects and people that are important to me	
I can describe some religious objects and places that are important to others	
I can demonstrate sensitivity to the needs and feelings of others	
I can demonstrate respect for different beliefs and celebrations	
I can describe how to care for living things	
I can talk about some religious stories	
I can describe which stories are important to me	
I can describe what I find interesting or and ask questions about an object or a story	
I can say what is right and what is wrong	

Year 1 - What Do Christians Believe About God?

Christian Beliefs

God and Jesus

Christians believe in one God, they also call him the Father. They believe that he sent his son, Jesus Christ, to show people a good way to live their lives.

Jesus' most important messages from God were to love God and look after one another.



- Describe, explain and analyse beliefs and practices and how these beliefs influence the lives of adherents;

Your task:

Fill in the missing words to complete the sentences


Key Vocab

God	Jesus
Pray	Easter
Christmas	World


10.09.2024

WALT: discuss what Christians believe

Fill in the missing words

Christians believe in _____ and 

Christians believe God made the _____ 

Christians celebrate _____  and _____

Christians believe they talk to God when they _____ 

Word bank

God	Christmas	Pray
Jesus	World	Easter

Year 1 - What Do Muslims Believe About Allah?

A prophet is someone who teaches and shares the messages of God.



Allah sent his last message to Prophet Muhammad to teach Muslims.

Allah gave Prophet Muhammad the Qu'ran to share with Muslims. He taught people that Allah created everything and that there is only one God.



- Describe, explain and analyse beliefs and practices and how these beliefs influence the lives of adherents;

Year 2 - How Do Christians and Muslims express their beliefs?

How Christians express their beliefs: reading the Bible

The Bible teaches the history of Christianity and the teachings of God and Jesus.

It is full of stories and examples which show how Christians can live a good life (this is usually by following the example of what Jesus said and did).

It is a very large book so many Christians will read it often so they don't forget!

Challenge:

Of all the ways we have looked at, do you think there is a best way for Christians to show their beliefs?

I think the best way a Christian can show their faith is...because...

I do not think there is a best way for a Christian to show their faith because...

- Describe, explain and analyse beliefs and practices and how these beliefs influence the lives of adherents;

Year 2 - How Do Christians and Muslims express their beliefs?

How Muslims express their beliefs: the Five Pillars

The word **pillar** means a tall structure that is made out of stone, wood, or metal. We use pillars as support for a building.

Muslims believe that a good Muslim needs to follow these rules (or pillars).

- Describe, explain and analyse beliefs and practices and how these beliefs influence the lives of adherents;
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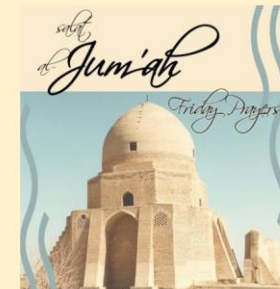
Difference #3 – Different holy days

Many Christians say that Sunday is a holy day (the Sabbath). It is a day meant for rest and worship. It is often a time for going to church and spending time with family.



Difference #3 – Different holy days

For Muslims, their holy day is Friday. It is known as Jumu'ah. On Friday's, they say a special prayer called the Friday prayer, or Salat al-Jumu'ah.



Expected Progress at Key Stage 1

I can describe some things that a believer might learn from religious stories and the meaning of religious objects	
I can describe some differences between religions	
I can show respect for different ways of life	
I can describe some similarities between religions in beliefs and practices	
I can use some religious key words to describe religious concepts and stories	
I can describe some religious practices such as worship and giving to charity and begin to explain why they are important	
I can describe some things which influence me and relationships that matter to me	
I have begun to describe things that influence others	
I can explain what I think is right or wrong	
I can begin to explain how different people's beliefs affect their behaviour and say why	
I can describe the importance of relationships in my own life and different communities that people belong to	

Year 3 - Do Christians and Muslims believe the same thing as each other?

Tawhid

Tawhid means 'the oneness of Allah'.

This is one of the most important beliefs in Islam.

It means that only to Allah can Muslims pray and be thankful.

God and Jesus

In Christianity, Christians can pray to both God and Jesus (the Son of God).

Jesus is in Islam, but to Muslims he was a prophet (a messenger) and not the Son of God.

- Describe, explain and analyse beliefs and practices and how these beliefs influence the lives of adherents;
- Recognise the diversity which exists within and between communities and individuals and challenge simplistic representations of religion;
- Appreciate the nature and significance of the different ways of life studied, explaining why they are important to different individuals and communities.

	Christianity	Islam
Reading and recitation	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Bible is read in churches, at home privately or in group worship.• The Bible is in many different languages• Some Christians read it in order, some focus on sections.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Quran is mostly recited in Arabic because it is believed to be the literal word of God.• The Quran is read in mosques as part of prayer.• Muslims are encouraged to read it in their daily routines.

Year 3 - Do Christians and Muslims believe the same thing as each other?

Quick recap! What is the role of Jesus in Christianity?

- Christians believe he is the Messiah and he was 'anointed' to bring salvation to human kind and healed the broken bonds between God and humans.
- They believe he is the son of God
- They believe he is the second person in the holy trinity
- Christians believe Jesus was the lord and saviour and one of his roles was to help people lead less sinful lives.
- His sacrifice made it possible for God to forgive humans.
- He taught Christians the word of God and how to live a good life.
- He can perform miracles and heal people

Quick recap! What is the role of Jesus in Islam?

- Muslims believe he is a prophet and messenger from God.
- They believe he performed miracles and healed people
- Muslims call Jesus the Messiah in the Quran.
- Jesus is **not** the Son of God in Islam.
- They believe he will return to earth to restore justice.

• Describe, explain and analyse beliefs and practices and how these beliefs influence the lives of adherents;

• Recognise the diversity which exists within and between communities and individuals and challenge simplistic representations of religion;

• Appreciate the nature and significance of the different ways of life studied, explaining why they are important to different individuals and communities.

Challenge:

Why do you think Muslims and Christians have different religious practices?

Challenge

Muslims and Christians have different religious practices because...

Key Vocabulary:

Christian
Muslim
Christianity
Islam
Prayer
Salah
fasting
Ramadan
Lent
pilgrimage
Hajj

Year 4 - What Are The Different Christian Denominations?

Over the course of this half-term, we will be studying the three main **denominations** of **Christianity**.

A denomination is group within a religion.

They often have different ways of doing things: different style churches, different sacred leaders, even believing some different things.

The three different denominations we will be studying later are:

- Roman Catholicism
- Eastern Orthodoxy
- Protestantism

Fundamental tenet 1) **Belief in the Trinity**

- This can be very confusing, even for Christians!
- How can God be both three and one?
- It is important to understand that, for Christians, God is one but is also experienced as three separate persons.

- Describe, explain and analyse beliefs and practices and how these beliefs influence the lives of adherents;
- Recognise the diversity which exists within and between communities and individuals and challenge simplistic representations of religion;
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- In the Bible, there is an important moment when Jesus is being baptised:

“As soon as Jesus was baptised, he went up out of the water. At that moment Heaven was opened, and he saw the Spirit of God...And a voice from heaven said, ‘This is my Son, whom I love; with him I am well pleased.’”

Year 4 - What Are The Different Christian Denominations?

How did the Roman Catholic church begin?

- It all starts with Jesus and the Bible.
- Jesus said to one of his followers, Peter:
- “And I tell you, you are Peter, and on this rock I will build my church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.”
- To a Roman Catholic, they would say that this is evidence that Jesus established Peter as the first holder of a special office in the church on earth. Peter was the first Pope and the Roman Catholic Church the first Christian church.

- Describe, explain and analyse beliefs and practices and how these beliefs influence the lives of adherents;
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Challenge:

Why is it important that different Christian denominations believe some of the same things?

Belief 3) The Church as the Body of Christ

- Catholics believe that the Church is a representation of Christ.
- Through his body (the church) the Christ continues his work to bring salvation and bringing the Gospel (good news).
- Salvation means ‘the act of saving humans from sin (evil) and its consequences, such as death and separation from God.’
- Just like a body the church has many functions, and its main goal is to provide salvation for all.

"all salvation comes from Christ the Head through the Church which is His Body" - CCC 846



Year 4 - What Are The Different Christian Denominations?

Challenge:

Which belief or practice do you believe would be the most important to Roman Catholics? Explain why.

I think the most important practice / belief is because

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Belief 5) Achieving Theosis

- Translation of Theosis (also known as deification) – ‘union of God’
- This is the belief that a Christians participation in sacraments, prayer, and communal life within the Church leads to a transformative relationship with God.
- This will lead to a divine life.
- Through Theosis, divine life is become like God and having His graces.



Practice 4) Salvation through faith alone

- This is also known as "sola fide"
- Protestants believe that faith in Jesus Christ is the only way to be saved from sin and have a relationship with God. This means trusting that Jesus died for our sins and rose again, offering us forgiveness and new life.
- Salvation is seen as a gift from God, not something we can earn by doing good deeds or following rules. Protestants emphasize that it's God's grace—His unearned love and kindness—that saves us, and we accept this gift through faith.

Year 5 - What Are The Similarities And Differences Between Christianity, Islam, and Non-Religious Worldviews?

Moral Code - Christians

Christian ethics are standards of right and wrong based on the Christian Bible and the teachings of Jesus Christ, the Old Testament prophets, and the New Testament apostles. They serve as a guide for Christians on the way that they should live.

Christian ethics are moral guidelines that serve to show Christians how they should live.

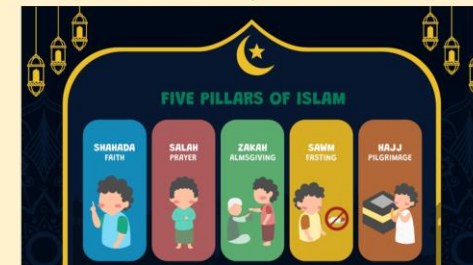
The morals Christians live by are from the New Testament in the Bible which were taught and demonstrated by Jesus.

- Describe, explain and analyse beliefs and practices and how these beliefs influence the lives of adherents;
- Recognise the diversity which exists within and between communities and individuals and challenge simplistic representations of religion;
- Identify, investigate and respond to questions posed, and the responses offered, by different sources of wisdom and authority;
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Moral Code - Islam

The main objective of the Islamic moral code is to create an "Islamic personality" that lives by its deep faith of loving, submitting to God, and is nourished by His divine love.

The morals that Muslims live by are based on the **Five Pillars**



Moral Code - Humanists

Humanists believe a person's moral code is within the person. They believe that, when deciding how to act, we should use reason and empathy, considering the consequences of our actions and the likely impact on other people and animals.

They believe the reason to be good is because their actions have an impact on others. The belief that being good is about promoting happiness and wellbeing, and reducing suffering in the here and now. Being good as a way to make the world a better place to live. The belief that being good can make us happy.

Year 5 - What Are The Similarities And Differences Between Christianity, Islam, and Non-Religious Worldviews?

Humanism:

Humanists reject the idea or belief in a supernatural being such as God. This means that humanists class themselves as agnostic or atheist.

Humanists have no belief in an afterlife, and so they focus on seeking happiness in this life. They rely on science for the answers to questions such as creation, and base their moral and ethical decision-making on reason, empathy and compassion for others.



- Describe, explain and analyse beliefs and practices and how these beliefs influence the lives of adherents;
- Recognise the diversity which exists within and between communities and individuals and challenge simplistic representations of religion;
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- Appreciate the nature and significance of the different ways of life studied, explaining why they are important to different individuals and communities.

Islam – Heaven and Hell

Muslims believe they get to Paradise by living religiously, asking for forgiveness and show good actions in their life. These actions will be rewarded on the Last Day.

Muslims believe there are seven levels of Heaven. Each one is made of a different material and has a different prophet living in each one.

Muslims believe that they will be sent to Hell if they reject the teachings of the Qur'an or take no responsibility for their actions. But some believe souls in Hell can eventually be sent to Paradise.

Heaven

Where Christians go to live an eternal life with God.

Hell

If Christians reject God, they will face pain and suffering in Hell.

Judgement

Christians believe that they are judged for what they have done on earth, before being allowed into Heaven.

Purgatory

Roman Catholics believe that people who have sinned are 'purified' before being accepted into Heaven.

Year 6 - Does Religion Help People To Be Good?

Now look at this example – stick this in your book
Does this Bible passage promote good or harmful actions?

“You may purchase male or female slaves from among the foreigners who live among you. You may also purchase the children of such resident foreigners, including those who have been born in your land. You may treat them as your property, passing them on to your children as a permanent inheritance. You may treat your slaves like this, but the people of Israel, your relatives, must never be treated this way.” *Leviticus 25:44-46*

Use this example to argue how religious teachings can encourage people to commit harmful acts.

- Describe, explain and analyse beliefs and practices and how these beliefs influence the lives of adherents;
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- Identify, investigate and respond to questions posed, and the responses offered, by different sources of wisdom and authority;
- Appreciate the nature and significance of the different ways of life studied, explaining why they are important to different individuals and communities.

Look at this example from the Quran. How does this promote goodness?

“The Prophet Muhammad said: The most perfect Muslim in the matter of faith is one who has excellent behaviour; and the best among you are those who behave best towards their wives.” (*Tirmidhi Vol. 1, Book 7, Hadith 1162*)

You will now give your own opinion, giving examples, about to what extent religious teachings can help people be good.

Challenge

Copy this question into your book:

To what extent do you believe religious teachings can help people be good?

Year 6 - Does Religion Help People To Be Good?

Identifying our assumptions

Write this subheading down: Possible Assumptions about Islam

What assumptions might someone have when it comes to Islam?

For example, what do you think the majority of people assume (rightly or wrongly) about Muslims? What they believe? What they do? How they dress?

- Describe, explain and analyse beliefs and practices and how these beliefs influence the lives of adherents;
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- Identify, investigate and respond to questions posed, and the responses offered, by different sources of wisdom and authority;
- Appreciate the nature and significance of the different ways of life studied, explaining why they are important to different individuals and communities.

We are going to read an account from a white American woman who converted to Islam.

This is to help us understand how it makes her a better person (manifestation of goodness).

Then see if it challenges any of our assumptions.

We are going to read an account from an atheist woman who converted to Christianity.

This is to help us understand how it makes her a better person (manifestation of goodness).

Then see if it challenges any of our assumptions.

Expected Progress at Key Stage 2

I can describe the importance of religious artefacts, religious leaders and religious stories	
I can describe some different sacred texts and explain how the teachings in them may influence religious believers	
I can describe similarities and differences between religions in beliefs and practices using some examples	
I can use religious key words to describe religious concepts and stories and have begun to refer to sources of wisdom in my answers	
I can describe a range of religious practices and how they affect religious individuals and communities	
I can describe things which influence my own beliefs and relationships that matter to me and can compare these to the beliefs and relationships others may have	
I can ask important questions about the meaning of life and about identity, and have begun to use sources of wisdom to describe how religious people answer these questions	
I can demonstrate awareness of and sensitivity towards the needs and feelings of others and can explain the importance of treating different religious and non-religious groups fairly	
I can explain what is right or wrong and can use examples to explain how different people's beliefs can affect how they behave e.g. people who believe in reincarnation may choose to be vegetarian	
I can describe reasons for belonging to religious and non-religious communities and some of the challenges of belonging to a religion today	