

Progression (ARE) of Knowledge and Skills in RE 2024-25

Progression of Skills

Communicate						
By the end of the year learners can:						
Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<i>Begin to talk</i> about their experiences of the concept explored.	<i>Talk about</i> their own responses to their experiences of the concepts explored.	<i>Begin to describe</i> their responses to their experiences of the concepts studied.	<i>Describe</i> their own responses to an experience based on a concept studied.	<i>Clearly describe</i> their own responses to the human experience of the concepts studied.	<i>Begin to explain</i> their own experience in response to concepts explored.	<i>Explain</i> their own response to the human experience of the concepts explored.
Apply						
By the end of the year learners can:						
Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<i>Recognise</i> special times and events in their own lives.	<i>Begin to identify</i> how their responses relate to events in their own lives.	<i>Identify</i> examples of how their responses relate to their own lives and those of others.	<i>Describe</i> examples of how their responses can be applied to others.	<i>Clearly describe</i> examples of how their responses are, or can be, applied in their own lives and the lives of others.	<i>Begin to explain</i> examples of concepts and how they can be applied to the life of others.	<i>Explain</i> examples of how their responses to the concepts can be applied in their own lives and the lives of others.
Inquire						
By the end of the year learners can:						
Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<i>Begin to talk</i> about similarities and differences in relation to themselves and others within the key concept.	<i>Identify</i> and talk about key concepts explored that are common to all people (group A concepts)	<i>Begin to describe</i> key concepts explored that are common to all people (A concepts) and identify and talk about concepts that are common to many religions (B concepts)	<i>Describe</i> key concepts which apply to all people and some related to people living religious lives (A and B concepts)	<i>Clearly describe</i> key concepts that are common to all people, as well as those that are common to the lives of many living a religious life (A and B concepts)	<i>Begin to explain</i> key concepts that are common to all people, as well as those that are common to the lives of many living a religious life (A and B concepts) They can also describe some concepts related to a specific religious study (C concepts)	<i>Explain</i> key concepts that are common to all people (A concepts) as well as those that are common to many religions (B concepts) and they can describe some key concepts that are particular to the specific religions studied.

Contextualise						
By the end of the year learners can:						
Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<i>Beginning to recognise</i> that the concept is expressed in the way of life of the people studied.	<i>Recognise</i> that the concept is expressed in the way of life of the people studied.	<i>Begin to describe</i> ways in which these concepts are expressed in the context of the ways of life of people living a religious life in the religion studied.	<i>Describe</i> the ways in which concepts are contextualised within some of the beliefs and/or practices and/or ways of life of people living a religious life in the religion studied.	<i>Clearly describe</i> how these concepts are contextualised within some of the beliefs and/or practices and/or ways of life of people living a religious life in the religion studied.	<i>Begin to explain</i> how these concepts are contextualised within the beliefs and/or practices and/or the ways of life of people living a religious life in the religions studied.	<i>Explain</i> how these concepts are contextualised within the beliefs and/or practices and/or the ways of life of people living a religious life in the religions studied.
Evaluate						
By the end of the year learners can:						
Year R	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<i>Beginning to evaluate</i> human experience of the concept by <i>talking about it in simple terms</i> .	Evaluate human experience of the concept by <i>talking about it</i> and its importance to people living a religious life, and by identifying an issue raised.	Evaluate the human experience of the concepts studied by <i>beginning to describe</i> their value to people who are religious and by dialoguing with others and recognise an issue raised.	Evaluate human experience of the concept studied by <i>describing</i> the value to people through dialogue and identify and describe some issues raised.	Evaluate human experience of the concepts by <i>clearly describing</i> their value to people. Through dialoguing with others they can recognise, identify and describe some issues raised.	Evaluate the concepts by <i>beginning to explain</i> their value to people living a religious life. Through discussion they can recognise, identify and describe some issues raised.	Evaluate the concepts by <i>explaining</i> their value to people living a religious life by drawing on examples. Dialoguing with other children will enable them to discern for themselves and so identify and describe increasingly complex ways some of the issues they raise.

Progression of Key Knowledge/End of Year Expectations

	Christianity	Sikhism	Hinduism	Islam		
EY	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
RE stands for religious education. We learn about different religions, their practices, and beliefs. We also learn about mutual respect in our diverse community.						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christmas is the celebration of Jesus' Birth. • Jesus is a special person to Christians. • Easter is the celebration of Jesus coming back to life. • Give Easter eggs as a sign of new life. • The Bible is the Christians special book. • Christians wear special clothes on special occasions. (Bishop, Vicar, Wedding) • There are lots of stories about Jesus and God in the Bible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The word Angel means messenger • Angels are important messengers from God. They appeared to Mary and Joseph and the Shepherds in the Nativity story. • Welcoming is polite greeting to someone who is new. • Jesus came to Jerusalem on a Donkey. • Jesus was welcomed by people waving Palm Leaves. • Easter is the celebration of Jesus' life and death and coming back to life. • Church is the special place for Christians • The church is a special place for Christians where they can pray to God and meet with other Christians. • Cross is a Christian symbol. Christians believe that Jesus died on the cross and rose to life again. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bread is a symbol to Christians. The symbol of bread and wine reminds Christians of the Last Supper. • Candles are used to remember someone or something. • Christian's remember advent by using light. • The Bible tells Christians how to live and behave. • Easter Story has some sad and some happy parts and they are both important to the story. • Water is used by Christians in the Baptism ritual to show it is precious. • John the Baptist baptised Jesus. • Christians believe the world was created by God. • God created the world in 6 days and rested on the 7 th. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mary and Joseph travelled to Bethlehem and at the end of the journey Mary gave birth to Jesus. • The Shepherds and the Magi (wise men) see Jesus at the end of their journey. • Christians believe in one God. They believe that God has 3 persons: God the father, Son and Holy Spirit. • Christmas and Easter are the most important Christian festivals. • The Easter tells of how Jesus dies and what happened after this. • They believe Jesus' death was not the end as he rose from the dead and appeared to his followers. • They believe that Jesus is still with them today. • A church is central to the Christian faith, where the community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe is only one God. They believe in the Holy Trinity: God the father of Jesus and all that exists, Son of God as Jesus, and Holy Spirit – always present in the world. • Christians believe the world was created by God and that God created everything in it – light, land, sky, oceans. He made humans, animals, and all living things. • God created the world in 6 days and rested on the 7 th/Sunday. Sunday is a special day to rest when many Christians will attend the church. • God asked humans to look after his creation. • Mary is the mother of God because she gave birth to Jesus. She was there at the time of his death and resurrection. • Some of Jesus' miracles about healing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Magi in the Nativity story were wise people who looked at signs and interpreted them. • The Magi warned people of good or bad things to come. • The Magi gave a gift of Gold to show Jesus would be king', Frankincense to show Jesus would be worshiped as the Son of God, Myrrh to warn of his death. • We do not know how many Magi came to visit Jesus. • Prayer is communication with God, a personal relationship with God to feel comforted and listened to. • Lord's Prayer – the prayer which Jesus taught his disciples and his followers. • The Rosary is a series of prayers that is recited with the aid of string of beads. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Holy bible is the word of God which contains the teaching of God and of Jesus Christ. • The story of Jesus' birth is found in two of the four gospels – Mathew and Luke. It is not in the other two gospels. • The two stories have similarities (names of Mary and Joseph, born in Bethlehem, family made their home in Nazareth). • Two stories have differences (Shepherd in Luke and wise men in Mathew). • Each of the Gospel writers interpreted what was most important to them. • Christians believe that Jesus sacrificed himself on the cross to make salvation possible for humans. • Salvation is the act of delivering (or keeping away) from evil or saving from sin.

			<p>comes to worship and praise God.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rites of passage such as baptism, marriage and funerals are held in local churches. 	<p>people, such as in the story of Blind Bartimaeus. Feeding 5000 people with only 5 loaves of bread and 2 fish. Changing water into wine.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus died on the cross. He was sacrificed for the sins of humankind. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Resurrection means Jesus died and rose again. • Belief in the resurrection is central to Christianity – it shows that Jesus defeated death and it is proof of life after death. • Eucharist is the Christian service which remembers the Last Supper. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe that whoever believes in God and is baptised will be saved. • Christians believe that anything is possible when we have faith. • Rites of passage are the milestones of life and are celebrated through different ceremonies. Rites of passage such as baptisms, marriages, and funerals enable whole communities to be involved in these celebrations in the lives of Christians.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Guru Nanak is a special person to Sikhs. • Guru Nanak started the religion called the Sikh faith. • Gurus are special teachers. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sikhs have 5 special items (5K's) • The Gurdwara is a special place for Sikhs. • Everyone is welcome to a Gurdwara if they are hungry. • Sikhs show their love by sharing food with anyone and everyone. • Sikhs prepare food in a Langar. • Symbols of Sikhism/the 5 Ks: (Kesh- uncut hair, Kangha- wooden comb, Kachhera-cotton underwear, Kirpan- steel sword, Kara- steel bracelet) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Diwali is a festival of light for Hindus and Sikhs. Diya lamps are used to welcome Rama and Sita. • The Guru Granth Sahib is the Sikh special/holy book. They believe it is the actual word of God and is the equivalent of the living Guru. • A special solution of sugar and water, known as Amrit (holy water) is used in the initiation into the Khalsa Panth ceremony. • Sikhs believe that Waheguru created the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindus believe in one God who is present in all living things but have millions of gods and goddesses that help them to understand God in different ways. • They believe in rebirth after death. If they live good lives, they will have good karma and become one with God instead of continuing to be reborn. • Holi is a Hindu festival that celebrates spring, love and new life, good winning over evil. • The Trimurti is the trinity of 3 Hindu gods Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindu gods - the trimurti. Three of the most significant forms of Brahman are Brahma, Shiva and Vishnu. Trimurti means 'three forms': Brahma is the creator, Vishnu is the preserver and Shiva is the destroyer. • Hindus have more than one story of Creation. • A lotus flower grew from Vishnu's navel with Brahma sitting on it and he separated the flower into 3 part – the heavens, the Earth and the sky. Out of loneliness he split himself into two to 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Arabic word 'Islam' means 'submission to God'. Submission to the will of Allah, leading to peace. • Followers of Islam are called Muslims and they believe there is one true God Allah. • Muslims believe that Islam was revealed through a man called Muhammed. He is so respected that it is usual for Muslims to say 'peace be upon him' whenever they mention his name. • Muhammed is a prophet sent by Allah to teach them how to live 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Umma – the family (community) of Muslims worldwide. • The 5 Pillars of Islam are 5 duties that every Muslim must follow: The declaration of faith/there is no God but Allah and that Muhammad is his messenger (Shahada), praying 5 times a day (Salah), giving money to charity (Zakat), fasting during the month of Ramadan (Sawm), pilgrimage to Makkah once in your lifetime (Hajj). • Islam is clear that Allah created the universe. There is no

		<p>universe, the world, and every life form within it.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hindus may choose one or more God to worship and show devotion to. • They show devotion through the Arti ceremonies. • They worship at home and in the Mandir. • The Hindu place of worship (puja) is called a Mandir. At a mandir, there are shrines for different Hindu gods and goddesses, also known as deities. • Holi festival also known as the 'festival of colours' celebrates the victory of good over evil, symbolised in the story of Prahlad, the young boy who overcame evil by his steadfast faith in Vishnu. • There are 16 samskaras or rites of passage in a Hindu's life. 9 take place during the early years. 	<p>create a male and a female. From this all beings were created.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Hymn of Creation from the Rig Veda concludes that nobody knows how the universe came into being and even questions whether Brahman knows. • Worship involves a ritual called Arti - this is a greeting ceremony that is performed every morning and evening. • Arti is an act of worship and of adoration, using diva lamps made from cotton wool and ghee (purified butter). 	<p>according to His law and to spread peace.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Quran is the holy book. Muslims believe it's the word of Allah. • Wudu is the ritual washing/cleansing in preparation for prayer. Mosques have a special area for wudu. • Zamzam water is regarded as holy. Hajj is a pilgrimage to Mecca. Every year many Muslims make a pilgrimage to Mecca and drink water from Zamzam well. 	<p>single story of creation, but there are references to it in many places in the Quran. Allah is eternal. He decided to create the universe. He made all living creatures, the angels, the planets and the rain to allow vegetation to grow. Allah sent angels to Earth to collect seven handfuls of soil, all of different colours. With that soil he made the first man, Adam. Eve, the first woman, was created from the side of Adam and lived with him in paradise. Adam and Eve disobeyed Allah and were sent from paradise to the Earth. It took Allah 6 days to complete the creation of the universe.</p>
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