

End of Phase Christianity Core knowledge: what do we want pupils to know?

By the end of EYFS, pupils will know that for Christians God is a Very Important Person. That God has a son called Jesus who he gave as a very special gift to the world. Pupils will hear stories about Jesus and begin to build an understanding that he was special, through the stories of his birth and death. Pupils will learn that Christians believe everyone is precious to God and so is the world he created.

By the end of KS1, pupils will have learnt that Christians pray and worship this God because they believe he is great and that they are part of his family. They will learn more in depth about who Jesus was, that he was a Saviour and Rescuer. They will encounter his parables which teach more about God and learn about his life and death. The Holy Spirit is introduced as an invisible friend to help Christians copy how Jesus lived and become more like him.

By the end of LKS2, pupils learn more about the significance of Jesus. That he was a peacemaker who showed love to all. That Christians want to follow him as their King and how they do this. They will learn about the concept of sin and importance of the symbol of the cross as a sign of both commitment and sacrifice. Their understanding of the Holy Spirit is enhanced as a giver of strength and this is explored further through the task for Christians of spreading the message of Jesus around the world.

By the end of UKS2, pupils delve deeply into the stories of the gospel as a source for discovering who Christians believe Jesus was. They encounter more of his teachings, including his I am sayings and what he said about himself. The sacrifice of Jesus as God incarnate – both human and divine – is explored in the context of a loving and forgiving God. Pupils will examine Christian belief in the resurrection and the afterlife and understand that for Christians thanksgiving for life and all God gives is a duty.

Progression in Christianity knowledge of text -practice – living (Bible, Church, Life -not including additional units)

	End of EYFS Pupils will be able to:	End of KS1 Pupils will be able to:	End of LKS2 Pupils will be able to:	End UKS2 Pupils will be able to:
Bible	<p>Explain that the Bible is a special book for Christians.</p> <p>Recall details from a range of stories in the Bible including the story of creation, nativity and Easter story.</p> <p>Explain that God is a VIP to Christians, the creator of all and that Jesus was a special baby.</p> <p>Listen to some of the stories of Jesus such as the Good Samaritan or the Lost Coin.</p>	<p>Tell stories from the Bible and explain that a parable is a special story Jesus told.</p> <p>Remember the parable of the Lost sheep and begin to explain what it means to Christians.</p> <p>Recall that Jesus taught people how to pray in a special prayer called The Lord's Prayer.</p> <p>Describe how the Holy Spirit arrived at Pentecost as told in the Bible.</p> <p>Recognise that the meaning of Jesus' name was Saviour and retell parts of the Easter story.</p>	<p>Use a Bible to find chapter and verse where Jesus helps, saves or heals.</p> <p>Tell the story of the prodigal son and explain what is means to a Christian.</p> <p>Explain that Jesus is the King of God's Kingdom and describe what this Kingdom might look like.</p> <p>Describe how the Bible explains sin.</p> <p>Explain what the Great commission is and how the Holy Spirit strengthens Christians.</p>	<p>Articulate teachings from the Gospels and explain how these are good news for Christians.</p> <p>Use the Bible to explore who Jesus said he was.</p> <p>Describe some of the miracles and actions of Jesus which led to questions about his humanity and divinity.</p>
Church and Community	<p>Recall that Christians celebrate at Harvest and Christmas which is Jesus' birthday.</p> <p>Know that Christians say thank you to God for our wonderful world.</p> <p>Know that Christians say prayers to God.</p>	<p>Remember some of the events which happen at a baby's baptism.</p> <p>Know Christians worship God by singing.</p> <p>Remember that Christians celebrate the Holy Spirit and birthday of the church at Pentecost.</p> <p>Remember the importance of advent.</p> <p>Know that Christians say special words at Church and recall some of these.</p>	<p>Explain the role of confession for some Christians around the world.</p> <p>Describe what The Lord's Prayer teaches about the Kingdom of God.</p> <p>Give examples of different worship songs and what they celebrate about God and Jesus as Saviour of the world.</p> <p>Describe how Pentecost is celebrated and acknowledged in church.</p>	<p>Explain how Jesus' divinity is recognised in different ways including in buildings, doctrines and creed.</p> <p>Explain what the Holy communion service means to Christians.</p> <p>Explain and give examples of how Christians believe through Jesus, God understands what it is like to be human.</p>

	End of EYFS Pupils will be able to:	End of KS1 Pupils will be able to:	End of LKS2 Pupils will be able to:	End UKS2 Pupils will be able to:
Christian Life	<p>Remember that Christians help other people like Jesus did.</p> <p>Explain that Christians believe we should care for the world.</p> <p>Know that Christians sing songs about how special Jesus was and give presents as a reminder that Jesus was the best present ever.</p> <p>Remember the golden rule.</p>	<p>Know Christians welcome everyone into God's family.</p> <p>Know Christians pray together at church.</p> <p>Know God works within a Christian to grow Fruit of the spirit.</p> <p>Know Christians like to help others e.g. Helping the homeless</p> <p>That Easter eggs are a symbol for remembering Jesus.</p>	<p>Explain why Christians wear crosses.</p> <p>Describe why charity work is important to Christians as a way of growing God's kingdom.</p> <p>Recall some of the marks of mission.</p>	<p>Give examples of where the Bible talks about living thankfully.</p> <p>Explain how Jesus was Good news for some and bad news for others.</p> <p>Articulate how hope is important for Christians.</p>

End of phase Judaism Core knowledge : What do we want pupils to know?

By the end of KS1, pupils learn about the importance of the Torah for Jewish people. They encounter some of the stories such as creation, Jonah or Ruth and discuss possible meanings. Importantly they learn Jewish people follow the teachings of the Torah as a rule book for life and learn about how the Torah is remembered and respected. They learn about the importance of Shabbat and the role of other Jewish festivals.

By the end of KS2, pupils learn about some of the Torah stories in more detail, especially the Exodus story and the importance of covenant with God for Jewish people. They extend their learning into philosophical and theological conversation about holiness and describe and compare different Jewish celebrations.

Please note: the above will depend on if both Judaism units are taught in your KS2 scheme of work.

Progression in Judaism knowledge of text -practice – living

	End of KS1 Pupils will be able to:	End of KS2 Pupils will be able to:
Text/Narrative	<p>Know that Jewish stories contain examples of Good deeds.</p> <p>Remember all, or parts of, the story of Ruth.</p> <p>Say at the end of the creation story God rested.</p> <p>Retell the story of Jonah and begin to talk about its possible meanings.</p> <p>Remember that the Torah is the most important book for Jewish people given by God. It was written down by a great leader called Moses.</p> <p>Recall some of the stories of Moses e.g. 10 commandments or his birth</p>	<p>Describe a part of the Exodus story</p> <p>Describe what Jewish people might learn from the stories of Noah or Abraham about a covenant with God.</p> <p>Explain what the burning bush story in Exodus teaches about holiness.</p>
Community Practice	<p>Know that Jewish people welcome babies into their community.</p> <p>Know that Jewish families have a day of rest every week.</p> <p>That at the start of Shabbat, a special meal, candles are lit and blessings said.</p> <p>Describe that for Jewish people new year is about saying sorry and making changes.</p> <p>Say that the Torah is kept in a synagogue or in a special ark.</p> <p>Know the Torah contains rules.</p>	<p>Describe some different customs and practices Jewish people have as part of their Pesach (Passover) celebrations.</p> <p>Explain in what way Shabbat is holy and how Jewish families mark its beginning and ending.</p>
Living	<p>Know that Jewish people care for their world.</p> <p>Describe what some Jewish people wear when they pray.</p> <p>Describe what happens in a synagogue at Yom Kippur.</p> <p>Remember that a mezuzah contains important words for Jewish people (the Shema).</p> <p>Demonstrate how a mezuzah is used by Jewish people.</p>	<p>Explain what happens at Shavuot.</p> <p>Give examples of what the Torah says about living a holy life.</p>

End of phase Hinduism Core knowledge : What do we want pupils to know?

By the end of KS2, pupils learn that Hinduism is a complex tradition which draws on many ancient philosophies. They will encounter some of the traditional stories told to Hindu children and some of the inspirational figures. Pupils will learn some of the key teachings about the Hindu's Supreme Being Brahman and other deities worshipped. They will learn that Hindus take their religious responsibilities seriously; and that even Hindu children must learn to take responsibility for gathering good karma in an attempt to break the cycle of birth and re-birth.

Progression in Hinduism knowledge of text -practice – living

End of KS2	
Pupils will be able to:	
Text/Narrative	<p>Begin to describe what Hindus might learn from one of the stories of the Panchatantra about living the right way.</p> <p>Describe what a Hindu might learn from the story of Rama and Sita.</p> <p>Understand that some Hindus read from the Gita every day for guidance, comfort and advice.</p> <p>Explain some key teachings Hindus hold about Brahman / Atman linking these to religious texts.</p>
Community Practice	<p>Explain that Hindus are encouraged to perform acts of selfless kindness.</p> <p>Describe some things Hindus do to celebrate Rama and Sita's commitment to duty and describe how Hindus celebrate Diwali.</p> <p>Attempt to explain why Hindu children are encouraged to 'Be as Rama' or 'as Sita.'</p> <p>Express the importance role of devotion or those who follow the Bhakti pathway.</p> <p>Explain the different ways Hindus explain their ideas of God.</p>
Living	<p>Know that even Hindu children must learn to take responsibility for gathering good karma.</p> <p>Explain how belief in the Hindu God differs from that of monotheistic religions.</p> <p>List how belief in Brahman affects a Hindu's diet and their attitude to animals.</p> <p>Give examples of how Hindus express beliefs and feelings about Krishna.</p>

End of phase Islam Core knowledge : What do we want pupils to know?

By the end of KS1, pupils are introduced to Islam through the stories of Muhammad who they learn is an important person to Muslims. They encounter the name 'Allah' and learn about other names used to describe him. Pupils explore the festival of Ramadan and Eid and learn the words 'fasting' and 'sharing' to talk about what Muslims do during these festivals.

By the end of KS2, pupils learn that at the heart of Islam lies obedience and submission to Allah as creator. Pupils learn that Muslims across the world respond to the call of prayer as an act of submission and recite words of importance such as the Shahadah, a statement of faith in Muhammad as God's messenger, but also in the one-ness of God. These core beliefs are strengthened through the Global Islamic community, the ummah. Pupils encounter text from the Qur'an, understand how it is respected and revered, and learn about its importance as the revealed word of God.

Progression in Islam knowledge of text -practice – living

	End of KS1 Pupils will be able to:	End of KS2 Pupils will be able to:
Text/ Narrative	<p>Recognise that the names 'Allah' and 'Muhammad' are important to Muslims.</p> <p>Suggest why the words of the Bismillah are important to Muslims.</p> <p>Tell a story about Muhammad and say what it teaches a Muslim about compassion.</p> <p>Recall some different names of Allah e.g. the doer of good, the generous, which show what a Muslim believes about God.</p>	<p>Explain that Muslims respond to the call for prayer.</p> <p>Describe what a Muslim might learn from the story of Bilal and the first call to prayer.</p> <p>Describe Muslim belief in one God, the most important being in the universe, who they believe they should obey in every way. He is Allahu Akbar or 'God most great'</p> <p>Describe the Shahadah and know all Muslims everywhere recite the same words.</p> <p>Explain what Muslims believe about Muhammad as the messenger of God and the last prophet and recall something about his life.</p> <p>Describe ways Muslims show respect towards the Qur'an and give reasons for this.</p> <p>Retell the story of how the Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad.</p> <p>Explain how the Kaaba or 'cube' reminds Muslims that there is only one God.</p>
Community Practice	<p>Use the words 'fasting' and 'sharing' to talk about what Muslims do during Ramadan.</p>	<p>Describe some things Muslims do when they get ready for prayer and how the physical actions show submission to Allah.</p> <p>Describe some different ways Muslims show / do not show their beliefs about Muhammad in art, calligraphy or design.</p> <p>Know that a mosque in a Muslim place of worship.</p> <p>Describe some practices and experiences of Muslim children at a madrassah.</p> <p>Describe why only some Muslims seek to become Hafiz and how the study affects both their lives and the lives of others.</p> <p>Recall the Five Pillars of Islam and how the practice of each pillar makes a Muslim feel they belong to the 'ummah.'</p>

Living	Recall how Muslims prepare for and celebrate Eid-ul-Fitr.	<p>Explain that saying the Bismillah reminds Muslims that Allah is involved in everything.</p> <p>Recall ways some Muslims celebrate Muhammad's birthday.</p> <p>Show how Muslims express the idea of revelation as a rope reaching down to earth, suggesting what the image means.</p> <p>Make links that show how Muslim belief and practices come from the teachings of the Qur'an or from the Sunnah of the Prophet.</p> <p>Explain some key Muslim teachings about Tawheed or the one-ness of Allah.</p> <p>Describe the impact of Hajj on a Muslim.</p>
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End of phase Sikhism Core knowledge : What do we want pupils to know?

By the end of KS2, pupils learn about the origins of Sikhism and the role of the guru as teacher of the light of God. Pupils listen and engage with stories from different Gurus of the past and learn about the present living guru, the Guru Granth Sahib. The importance of the value of equality is shared through the example of langar and beliefs around the oneness of God are introduced through learning how Sikhs pray and worship.

Please note: the above will depend on if both Sikhism units are taught in your KS2 scheme of work.

Progression in Sikhism knowledge of text -practice – living

	<p>End of KS2</p> <p>Pupils will be able to:</p>
Text/Narrative	<p>Understand that Guru means teacher and the purpose of a Guru to share the light of God.</p> <p>Describe what a Sikh might learn from stories of Guru Nanak.</p> <p>Understand the significance of Ik Onkar as representing the Sikh belief in one god.</p> <p>Describe what Sikhs might learn about God or how to live from the story of Guru Amar Das and the Emperor.</p>
Community Practice	<p>Describe how and why Sikhs show the Granth the respect due to a living guru and how this is like or different from how other holy books are treated.</p> <p>Describe some similar things Sikhs do when they come to the gurdwara for worship and those which demonstrate equality.</p> <p>Describe how the names 'kaur' and 'singh' show the belief that all Sikhs are equal, valued and united.</p>
Living	<p>Understand how a Sikh will listen to the true Guru through chanting and meditating.</p> <p>Explain and describe the practice of the langar.</p>

End of phase Buddhism Core knowledge : What do we want pupils to know?

By the end of KS2, pupils learn the story of the Buddha and about his journey to enlightenment including the Four Noble Truths as the essence of Buddhist teaching. Using the correct terminology, pupils are able to explain the key concepts that help Buddhists today on this journey including reference to the Eightfold Path. The role of the Buddhist community is explored as well as the practice of meditation.

Please note: the above will depend on if both Buddhism units are taught in your KS2 scheme of work.

Progression in Buddhism knowledge of text -practice – living

	End of KS2 Pupils will be able to:
Text/Narrative	Retell the story of Buddha's enlightenment. Explain how and why a Buddhist uses the image of a lotus to explain beliefs about growing towards enlightenment. Explain Buddhist teachings including reference to the four noble truths. Show how Buddhists express their belief that the Buddha is a refuge and guide by referring to the story of Angulimala.
Community Practice	Use the right religious words to describe different practices of Buddhists in search of enlightenment on the Eightfold Path. Describe the Eightfold Path as techniques for overcoming suffering. Explain how the Buddha's teachings (dharma) help Buddhists journey along the path.
Living	Describe the use and importance of stillness and meditation. Evaluate the role of the Buddhist community. Use the right religious words to describe the practices and experiences of Buddhists belonging to the Sangha, both lay and monastic. Explain how members of the Sangha support each other at the festival of Wesak.

End of phase Humanism Core knowledge : What do we want pupils to know?

By the end of KS2, pupils learn what is important to those with non-religious worldviews who call themselves Humanists. They will learn about the importance of reason, respect and the scientific principals which lay behind this worldview. Pupils will have opportunities to encounter thought of famous Humanists past and present. They will ask questions about what the meaning and purpose of life is for a human being and debate whether happiness should be considered a right for all. They will explore and learn about the ceremonies and celebrations of Humanists and what these look like and mean to those who live their life in this way today.