



	V 2	Voor 4	Voor E	Voor C
	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	What is the 'big story' of	What do Christians learn	What is Sewa?	Creation and science:
	Christianity?	from the creation story?		conflicting or
	What do Christians	What is the Trinity?		complimentary?
	believe God is like?			
Autumn 1	Identify what a	Know how to place	Identify and	Outline the
	parable is.	the concepts of	describe what	importance of
	Tell the story of the	God and Creation	Sewa means and	Creation in the 'Big
	Lost Son from the	on a timeline of the	give examples of a	Story' of the Bible,
	Bible simply,	Bible's 'Big Story'.	range of ways Sikhs	identify what type
	and recognise a	 Know how to make 	perform Sewa.	of text some
	link with	clear links between	 Explain why Sewa 	Christians say
	the concept of God	Genesis 1 and what	is important to	Genesis 1 is and its
	as a	Christians believe	Sikhs.	purpose.
	forgiving Father.	about God and	 Make links 	 Suggest what
	Give clear, simple	Creation.	between Sikhs'	Genesis 1 might
	accounts	 Describe what 	practice of Sewa	mean and compare
	of what the story	Christians do	and their own ways	ideas with how
	means	because they	of living.	some Christians
	to Christians.	believe God is	 Explain how the 	interpret it - make
	Give at least two	Creator. (For	concept of Sewa	connections
	examples of	example, follow	has challenged or	between Genesis 1
	a way in which	God, wonder at	inspired their own	and Christian belief
	Christians show	how amazing God's	thinking and	about God as
	their belief in God	creation is; care for	actions.	Creator.
	as loving	the earth in some	 Make links 	Show
	and forgiving; for	specific ways.)	between personal	understanding of
	example, by	 Ask questions and 	beliefs and actions.	why many
	saying sorry; by	suggest answers	 Understand how 	Christians find
	seeing God	about what might	these can have an	science and faith
	as welcoming them	be important in the	impact locally,	go together.
	back; by	creation story for	nationally and	 Comment on
	forgiving others.	Christians living	internationally.	whether key ideas





- Give an example of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship; by saying sorry to God, for example.
- Think, talk and ask questions about whether they can learn anything from the story for themselves, exploring different ideas.

- today, and for people who are not Christians.
- Identify the difference between a 'Gospel', which tells the story of the life and teaching of Jesus, and a letter.
- Offer suggestions about what texts about baptism and Trinity might mean. Give examples of what these texts mean to some Christians today.
- Describe how
 Christians show
 their beliefs about
 God the Trinity in
 worship (in
 baptism and
 prayer, for
 example) and in the
 way they live.
- Make links
 between some
 Bible texts studied
 and the idea of God
 in Christianity,
 expressing clearly

from Genesis 1 are helpful or inspiring.

 Be able to present thoughtfully and with respect their own and others' views, considering how these views have been formed.





NOR O				
		some ideas of their own.		
	What happens at a Gurdwara?	What does it mean to be a Sikh in Britain today?	Was Jesus the Messiah?	Why do some Sikhs choose to become part of the Khalsa?
Autumn 2	 Independently talk about what is found inside a gurdwara and work co-operatively with others to demonstrate knowledge of this. Talk about two or more ways in which the Guru Granth Sahib is treated, with a simple explanation of why it is treated in these ways. Raise questions about issues that cause people to wonder and to have faith. Make links with religious teachings and their personal experiences. 	 Describe nam japna, kirat karni and vand chhakna and at least one other value important to Sikhs. Describe at least two challenges of belonging to a religious community and at least two reasons about why belonging to that community can also be valuable. Make links with religious teachings and their personal experiences. Raise questions about issues that cause people to wonder and to have faith. 	 Explain the place of Incarnation and Messiah within the 'big story' of the Bible. Identify Gospel and prophecy texts, using technical terms. Explain connections between biblical texts, Incarnation and Messiah, using theological terms. Show how Christians put their beliefs about Jesus' Incarnation into practice in different ways in celebrating Christmas. Comment on how the idea that Jesus is the Messiah makes sense in the 	 Describe and explain the meaning of several aspects of the Amrit ceremony. Explain the significance of the decision to become an Amritdhari and the effect of that decision on future life. Be able to present thoughtfully and with respect their own and others' views, considering how these views have been formed. Explore how beliefs can impact on the big issues of the day (e.g. the environment, poverty, injustice).





TORS				WOR'S
	Who is Guru Nanak and why is he important to Sikh people?	What kind of world did Jesus want?	wider story of the Bible. • Weigh up how far the idea that Jesus is the Messiah — a Saviour from God — is important in the world today and, if it is true, what difference that might make in people's lives. Exploring non-religious world views: Why do some humanists strive to make the world a better place?	How does Hadith guide Muslims through the journey of life?
Spring 1	 Give a clear, simple account of what stories of the Guru mean to Sikh people. Choose and talk about a way in which following the Guru makes a difference for Sikh people. Think, talk and ask questions about what can be inferred from Sikh stories about God 	 Identify this as part of a 'Gospel', which tells the story of the life and teaching of Jesus. Make clear links between the calling of the first disciples and how Christians today try to follow Jesus and be 'fishers of people'. Offer suggestions about what Jesus' actions towards the leper might 	 Identify some of the core values that motivate some humanists to strive to make the world a better place. Give examples of ways in which humanist people or organisations try to help others. Think, talk and ask questions about what motivates humanists to do good in the world, in the absence of 	 Give meanings for Hadith studied and explain how each affects Muslim beliefs. Describe ways in which Hadith guide Muslim living. Explain the importance of individual Hadith, and Hadith in general, for Muslims. Explain how and why Muslims use





1000				WOR'S
	and Sikh ways of living. Make links with religious teachings and their personal experiences.	mean for a Christian. Make simple links between Bible texts and the concept of 'Gospel' (good news). Give examples of how Christians try to show love to all, including how members of the clergy follow Jesus' teaching. Make links between the Bible stories studied and the importance of love, and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly.	religious teachings / rules, and without belief in a higher power or an afterlife.	guidance from Hadith in their lives.
	Why does Easter matter to Christians?	Why did Christians call the day Jesus died Good Friday?	What would Jesus do?	What difference does the resurrection make for Christians?
Spring 2	 Recognise that Incarnation and Salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible. Tell stories of Holy Week and Easter 	Order Creation and Fall, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation within a timeline of the Bible's 'big story'.	 Know that Christians believe that the Gospel of Jesus is not just about setting a good example but also about healing 	Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining the place within it of the ideas of





- from the Bible and recognise a link with the idea of Salvation (Jesus rescuing people).
- Recognise that Jesus gives instructions about how to behave.
- Give at least three examples of how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus' death and resurrection in church worship at Easter.
- Think, talk and ask questions about whether the story of Easter has anything to say to them about sadness, hope or heaven, exploring different ideas.

- Offer suggestions for what the texts about the entry into Jerusalem, and the death and resurrection of Jesus might mean.
- Give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians.
- Make simple links between the Gospel texts and how Christians mark the Easter events in their church communities.
- Describe how Christians show their beliefs about Palm Sunday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday in worship.
- Make links
 between some of
 the stories and
 teachings in the
 Bible and life in the
 world today,
 expressing some

- the damage done (by sin) in the world.
- Know a range of Jesus teachings and retell with increasing detail (e.g. the wise and foolish builder's/the sermon on the mount/the healing of the centurion's servant).
- Relate biblical teachings to activities undertaken by Christian groups and by the church to bring these teachings to life in their churches and communities.
- Know that although Gospel texts are fixed, the way that different Christians have interpreted them over the years and in different cultures will vary.

- Incarnation and Salvation.
- Suggest meanings for resurrection accounts, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret these texts, showing awareness of the centrality of the Christian belief in Resurrection.
- Explain
 connections
 between Luke 24
 and the Christian
 concepts of
 Sacrifice,
 Resurrection,
 Salvation,
 Incarnation and
 Hope, using
 theological terms.
- Make clear connections between Christian belief in the Resurrection and how Christians worship on Good





TOKS				MORSE
		ideas of their own clearly	 Make links between personal beliefs and actions. Understand how these can have an impact locally, nationally and internationally. 	Friday and Easter Sunday. Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways. Explain why some people find belief in the Resurrection makes sense and inspires them. Offer and justify their own responses as to what difference belief in Resurrection might make to how people respond to challenges and problems in the world today.
	When Jesus left what was the impact of Pentecost?	What do Muslims celebrate at Eid-ul-Fitr?	What does it mean if God is holy and loving?	How do the five pillars help Muslims express their faith?
Summer 1	Make clear links between the story of the Day of Pentecost and Christian belief about the Kingdom of God on Earth.	 State that in the month of Ramadan Muslims fast, which is called 'sawm'. Describe how and why Muslims show 	 Identify some different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately. Explain connections 	Explain connections between the story of Moses and the concepts of freedom and





- Offer suggestions about what the description of Pentecost in Acts 2 might mean.
- Give examples of what Pentecost means to some Christians now.

- generosity at Eidul-Fitr.
- Reflect on how generosity can be of benefit to the person who gives as well as the person who receives.
- Explain that 'sawm' is an Arabic word meaning 'fasting'.
- Explain that Muslims fast during Ramadan to think about others and obey God.
- Connect a generous action at Eid-ul-Fitr with the reason for fasting.

- between biblical texts and Christian ideas of God, using theological terms.
- Make clear connections between Bible texts studied and what Christians believe about God; for example, through how churches are designed.
- Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship.
- Weigh up how biblical ideas and teachings about God as holy and loving might make a difference in the world today, developing insights of their own.

- salvation, using theological terms.
- Make clear connections between Bible texts studied and what Christians believe about being the People of God and how they should behave.
- Explain ways in which some Christians put their beliefs into practice by trying to bring freedom to others.
- Identify ideas
 about freedom and
 justice arising from
 their study of Bible
 texts and comment
 on how far these
 are helpful or
 inspiring, justifying
 their responses.





	What do Muslims use when they pray?	How do the five pillars help Muslims express their faith?	Why is the Qur'an treated with such respect?	What will make our community a more respectful place?
Summer 2	 State that Muslims aim to pray five times a day. Describe how and why a prayer mat is helpful when Muslims pray alone and/or together. Identify the Ka'aba and give a simple reason why Muslims face that direction when they pray. Talk about how prayer mats can help Muslims to feel together and equal. 	 Identify and describe the concept of Ibadah. Identify and describe how Ibadah is shown through the Five Pillars of Islam. Raise questions and suggest answers about living by a set of pillars for Muslims, and whether there could be benefits for people who are not Muslims. 	 Identify and describe the importance for Muslims of the Birmingham Qur'an. Describe thoughtfully two ways in which Muslims show the value they place on the Qur'an. Discuss and express some ideas of their own about why Muslims love their sacred text. Explain how learning about the Qur'an has challenged or inspired their own thinking and actions. Make links between personal beliefs and actions. Understand how these can have an 	 Describe some of the religious diversity of our region, referring to people, places and events. Identify similarities and differences in aspects of their lives with those of other people of different religions. Be able to present thoughtfully and with respect their own and others' views, considering how these views have been formed. Explore how beliefs can impact on the big issues of the day (e.g. the environment, poverty, injustice).





		impact locally,	
		I -	
I can make clear links with	I can make clear links	I can outline the timeline of	I can observe and interpret
religious text and the	between religious text,	the 'big story' of the Bible,	a wide range of ways in
concepts studied.	beliefs and practices (e.g.	explaining the place within	which a viewpoint or belief
	The Last Supper, salvation	it of the core concepts	can be expressed.
I can discuss and offer	and Communion).	studied.	
opinions on what texts			I can suggest meanings for
might mean to believers.	I can explore a wider	I can explain connections	religious texts and
	variety of forms of religious	between key theological	compare my ideas both
I can identify the main	literature found in a range	terms and religious texts.	within the class and also
characteristics of an act of	of sacred books.		with ways in which people
worship and discuss the		I can identify the	of faith interpret those
importance of worship for	I can show understanding	influences on, and	texts.
believers.	of the ways of belonging to	distinguish between,	
	religions and what these	different viewpoints within	I can understand and
I can show an	involve (e.g. baptism)	the same religious or non-	explain the connection
understanding of how		religious viewpoint (e.g. the	between religious text and
religious beliefs, ideas and	I can investigate some	range of beliefs about the	what people of faith
feelings can be expressed	features of key religious	creation of the world	believe, how they behave
in a variety of forms (e.g.	festivals and celebrations	amongst Christians).	in their own lives, in their
symbols and art work	and identify similarities		faith communities and the
representing the Trinity).	and differences in how	I can understand the	view they have of the wider
	different faiths recognise	challenges a person may	world.
	key times.	face when living out their	
		faith in today's world	
Lean raise questions about	Lean consider how the	Loan make links hetween	I can explore how beliefs
			can impact on the big
		' ·	issues of the day (e.g. the
		actions.	environment, poverty,
ididi.	wo tillik, tive allu eligage		injustice).
	religious text and the concepts studied. I can discuss and offer opinions on what texts might mean to believers. I can identify the main characteristics of an act of worship and discuss the importance of worship for believers. I can show an understanding of how religious beliefs, ideas and feelings can be expressed in a variety of forms (e.g. symbols and art work	religious text and the concepts studied. I can discuss and offer opinions on what texts might mean to believers. I can identify the main characteristics of an act of worship and discuss the importance of worship for believers. I can show an understanding of how religious beliefs, ideas and feelings can be expressed in a variety of forms (e.g. symbols and art work representing the Trinity). I can consider how the concept studied might make a difference to how	I can make clear links with religious text and the concepts studied. I can discuss and offer opinions on what texts might mean to believers. I can explore a wider variety of forms of religious literature found in a range of sacred books. I can show an understanding of the ways of belonging to religious beliefs, ideas and feelings can be expressed in a variety of forms (e.g. symbols and art work representing the Trinity). I can raise questions about issues that cause people to wonder and to have I can make clear links with internationally. I can make clear links between links between religious text, beliefs and practices (e.g. the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining the place within it of the core concepts studied. I can explore a wider variety of forms of religious literature found in a range of sacred books. I can explain connections between key theological terms and religious texts. I can identify the influences on, and distinguish between, different viewpoints within the same religious or non-religious viewpoint (e.g. the range of beliefs about the challenges a person may face when living out their faith in today's world





own lives and the world	I can make links with	with wider world around	I understand how these	I can present thoughtfully
around us	religious teachings and	us.	can have an impact locally,	and with respect their own
	their personal experiences.		nationally and	and others' views,
	I can ask questions about	I can make links with	internationally.	considering how these
	the significant experiences	religious teachings and	I can explain how the	views have been formed.
	of key figures from	what we see in the world	concepts studied have	
	religions studied.	around us (e.g. laws, legal	challenged or inspired	
		system, acts of kindness).	their own thinking and	
			actions.	
		I can suggest ways that we		
		may learn from the lives of		
		key figures from religions		
		studied.		