



#### Intent

RE explores big questions about life, in order to find out what people believe and what difference this makes to how they live, so that pupils can make sense of religion and worldviews, by reflecting on their ideas and ways of living.

This involves enabling pupils to articulate their own ideas and experience of religion, belief and spirituality. It allows them to gain an understanding of what it means to live in a local community (and in the wider world) in order to promote harmony and good community relations.

In EYFS, RE sits firmly within the areas of personal, social and emotional development and understanding of the world. RE enables children to develop a positive sense of themselves (and others) and to learn how to form positive and respectful relationships. They will do this through a balance of guided, planned teaching and pursuing their own learning within an enabling environment. They will begin to understand and value differences of individuals and groups within their own immediate community. Children will have opportunity to develop their emerging moral and cultural awareness.

In KS1, pupils should develop their knowledge and understanding of religions and worldviews, recognising their local, national and global contexts. They should use basic subject specific vocabulary. They should raise questions and begin to express their own views in response to the material they learn about and in response to questions about their ideas.

In KS2, pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding of religions and worldviews, recognising their local, national and global contexts. They should be introduced to an extended range of sources and subject specific vocabulary. They should be encouraged to be curious and to ask increasingly challenging questions about religion, belief, values and human life. Pupils should learn to express their own ideas in response to the material they engage with, identifying relevant information, selecting examples and giving reasons to support their ideas and views.

#### **Implementation**

RE is taught according to the Derbyshire and Derby City Agreed Syllabus for religious Education (2020 – 2025). Teachers at MPS promote interactive, creative and experiential learning that promotes social and ethnic accord alongside the endorsement of British Values. We encourage RE to be taught weekly, where possible. However, sometimes RE Days are seen to be a more effective way of delivering the curriculum. These may include workshops led by INSPIRE.

Cross-curricular links with the expressive arts is encouraged. In addition, we endeavour to visit places of worship and other meeting places within the community to develop and encourage communication between different social groups across the local community

#### **Impact**

Our RE curriculum will enable children to have a better understanding of the religions that make up the UK landscape and how they can learn from and work alongside each other to create community cohesion. All children will be more informed about their position in the world, and the decisions they can make impacting their future. All children in school will be able to talk confidently about their wellbeing, moral and cultural development for the society in which they live. The RE curriculum will promote inquisitive minds, respect, tolerance and understanding for all those around them including themselves.

By the end of KS2, children should know about and understand a range of world religions and worldviews. They should be open-minded to different points of view and respond respectfully to religious, moral and spiritual questions, beliefs and practices.





Progression of skills KEY	EYFS Children can:	Key Stage 1 (KS1)		Lower Key Stage 2 (LKS2)		Upper Key Stage 2 (UKS2)	
QUESTIONS IN AGREED SYLLABUS		Year 1 Children can:	Year 2 Children can:	Year 3 Children can:	Year 4 Children can:	Year 5 Children can:	Year 6 Children can:
FS: Which Stories are special and why?  KS1: What can we learn from sacred books?  LKS2: Why is the Bible so important for Christians today?  UKS2: What would Jesus do? (Can we live by the values of Jesus in the 21st Century?)	*Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.  *Think about the perspectives of others.  *Show sensitivity to their own and others' needs.		* Talk about some of the stories that are used in religion and why people still read them.  * Recognise some ways in which Christians, Muslims and Jewish people treat their sacred book.  * Recognise that sacred texts contain stories which are special to many people and should be treated with respect.  * Retell stories from the Christian Bible and stories from another faith; suggest the meaning of these stories.  * Ask and suggest answers to questions arising from stories Jesus told and from another religion.  * Talk about issues of good and bad, right and wrong arising from the stories.	* Recall and name some Bible stories that inspire Christians.  * Identify at least 2 ways Christians use the Bible in everyday life.  * Make connections between stories in the Bible and what Christians believe about creation, the fall and salvation.  * Give examples of how and suggest reasons why Christians use the Bible today.  * Describe some ways Christians say God is like, with examples from the Bible) using different forms of expression.  * Discuss their own and others' ideas about why humans do bad things and how people try to put things right.		* Make connections between some of Jesus' teachings and the way Christians live their lives today. * Discuss their own ideas about the importance of values to live by comparing them to Christian ideas. * Outline Jesus' teaching on how his followers should live. * Offer interpretations of 2 of Jesus' parables and say what they might teach Christians about how to live. * Explain the impact of Jesus' example and teachings might have on Christians today. * Express their own understanding of what Jesus would do in relation to a moral dilemma from the world today.	
FS: Which people are	*Talk about members of their						





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special and	immediate family				
why?	and community.				
····y·	*See themselves as				
	a valuable individual.				
	*Name and describe				
	people who are				
	familiar to them				
	*Talk about the lives				
	of the people around				
	them and their roles				
	on society.				
	*Understand the				
	past through				
	settings, characters				
	and events				
	encountered in				
	books read in class				
	and storytelling.				
	*Show sensitivity to				
	their own and others'				
	needs.				
FS: Which	*Know some	* Recognise that		* Recall and name	
places are	similarities and	there are special		some key features of	
special and	differences between	places where people		places of worship	
	different religious	go to worship, and		studied.	
why?	and cultural	talk about what		* Find out about	
	communities in this	people do there.		what believers say	
	country, drawing on	* Identify at least 3		about their places of	
KS1: What	their experiences	objects used in		worship.	
makes some					
	and what has been	worship in 2		* Make connections	
places sacred?	read in class.	religions.		between how	
	*Understand that	* Identify special		believers feel about	
UKS2: If God is	some places are	objects and symbols		places of worship in	
everywhere, why	special to members	found in a place		different traditions.	
go to a place of	of their community.	where people		* Select and	
worship?	*Think about the	worship and be able		describe the most	
worship:	perspectives of	to say something		important functions	
	others.	about what they		of a place of worship	
	*Show sensitivity to	mean and how they		for the community.	
	their own and others'	are used.		* Give examples of	
	needs.	* Talk about ways in		how places of	
		which stories,		worship support	
		objects, symbols and		believers in difficult	
		actions used in		times, explaining	
		ลบแบบจ นอ <del>บ</del> น III		umes, explaining	





churches, mosques and / or synagogues show what people believe.  1 believe. 1 believe. 2 believe. 2 believe. 3 believes music in worship and talk about how different kinds of music makes them feel. 3 ksg. od quastions during a school visit about what happens in a celebrate special and awhy do we celebrate special and agarded times?  KS1: How and why do we celebrate special and agarded times?  KS2: Why are feelstwates?  LKS2: Why are festivals  CKS2: Why are festivals  CKS3: Why are festivals  CKS4: Why are festivals  CKS5: Why are festivals	





examples of co- operation between different people.  examples of co- operation between different people.  questions and answers about how believers show
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			about community,		
<b>EO</b> 14/1	also a	* T-U1	belonging and belief.	* D - 6: 4:- 1	
FS: What is	*Know some	* Talk about how		* Define the terms	
special about our	similarities and	religions teach that people are valuable,		theist, atheist and	
world?	differences between	giving simple		agnostic and give examples of	
	different religious	examples.		statements that	
KS1: How	and cultural	* Recognise that		reflect these beliefs.	
should we care	communities in this	some people believe		* Give 2 reasons	
for others and	country, drawing on	God created the		why a Christian	
the world – and	their experiences	world and so we		believes in God and	
why does it	and what has been	should look after it.		why an atheist does	
matter?	read in class.	* Retell Bible stories		not.	
		and stories from		* Outline clearly a	
UKS2: Why do	* Understand the	another faith about		Christian	
some people	past through	caring for others and		understanding of	
think God	settings, characters	the world.  * Identify ways that		what God is like, using examples and	
exists?	and events	some people make a		evidence.	
	encountered in	response to God by		* Give examples of	
	books read in class	caring for others and		ways in which	
	and storytelling.	the world.		believing in God is	
	*Talk about the lives	* Talk about issues		valuable in in the	
	of people around	of good and bad,		lives of Christians	
	them and their roles	right and wrong		and ways in which it	
	in society.	arising from the		can be challenging.	
	*Recognise that	stories. *Talk about some		* Express thoughtful ideas about the	
	people have	texts from different		impact of believing	
	different beliefs and	religions that		or not believing in	
		promote 'the Golden		God on someone's	
	celebrate special	Rule' and think		life.	
	times in different	about what would		* Present different	
	ways.	happen if people		views on why people	
	*Think about the	followed this idea		believe in God or	
	perspectives of	more.		not, including their	
	others.	* Use creative ways to express their own		own ideas.	
	*See themselves as	ideas about the			
	a valuable	creation story and			
	individual.	what it says God is			
	*Show sensitivity to	like.			
	their own and				
	others' needs.				
	others needs.				





KS1: Who is a Christian and what do they believe?  LKS2: What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today?	* Talk about the fact that Christians believe in God and follow the example of Jesus.  * Recognise some Christian symbols and images used to express ideas about God.  *Talk about some simple ideas about Christian beliefs about God and Jesus.  * Retell a story that shows what Christians might think about God, in words, drama and pictures – suggesting what it means.	* Identify and name examples of what Christians have and do in their families and at church to show their faith.  * Ask good questions about what Christians do to show their faith.  * Describe some examples of what Christians do to show their faith and make connections with some Christian beliefs and teachings.  * Suggest at least 2 reasons why being a Christian is a good thing in Britain today and 2 reasons why it might be hard sometimes.  * Discuss links between the actions of Christians in helping others and ways in which people of other faiths and beliefs, including pupils themselves, help others			
KS1: Who is a Muslim and what do they believe?  UKS2: What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today?	* Talk about the fact that Muslims believe in Allah and follow the example of the prophet Muhammad.  * Identify some ways Muslims mark Ramadan and Eid-ul-Fitr (and how this might make them feel).  * Recognise that Muslims do not draw Allah or the prophet but use calligraphy to say what God is like.  * Talk about some simple ideas about Muslim beliefs about God, making links with some of the 99 names of Allah.  * Retell a story about the life of the prophet Muhammad.  * Recognise some objects used by Muslims and suggest why they are important		* Describe the 5 Pillars of Islam and give examples of how these affect the everyday lives of Muslims.  * Identify 3 reasons why the Holy Qur'an is important to Muslims and how it makes a difference to how they live.  * Make connections between Muslim practice of the 5 Pillars and their beliefs about God and the Prophet Muhammad.  * Describe and reflect on the significance of the Holy Qur'an to Muslims.  * Describe the forms of guidance a Muslim uses and compare them to forms of guidance experienced by the pupils.  * Make connections between the key functions of the mosque and the beliefs of		
	and buggest mily and important	Key Stage 1	Muslims.		
	Year 1				
KS1: Who is Jewish and what do they believe? (Y1)	* Talk about the fact that Jewish people believe in God.  * Recognise that some Jewish people remember God in different ways.  * Talk about how the mezuzah in the home reminds Jewish people about God.  * Talk about how Shabbat is a special day of the week for Jewish people and give some examples of what they might do on Shabbat.  * Retell a story that show what Jewish people at the festivals of Sukkot, Chanukah or Pesach might think about God, suggesting what it means.  * Ask some questions about believing in God and offer some ideas of their own.				





	Lower Key Stage 2				
	Year 3	Year 4			
LKS2: What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today	* Identify and name examples of what Hindus have and do in their families and at mandir to show their faith.  * Ask good questions about what Hindus do to show their faith.  * Describe some examples of what Hindus do to show their faith and make connections with some Hindu beliefs and teachings about aima and duties in life.  * Describe some ways in which Hindus express their faith through puja, aarti and bhajans.  * Suggest at least 2 reasons why being a Hindu is a good thing in Britain today and 2 reasons why it might be hard sometimes.  * Discuss links between the actions of Hindus in helping others and ways in which people of other faiths and beliefs, including pupils themselves, help others.				
LKS2: What do different people believe about God? (Christian focus and /either Hindus and Muslims)	* Identify beliefs about God that are held by Christians, Hindus and / or Muslims.  * Retell and suggest the meaning of stories from sacred texts about people who encountered God.  * Describe some of the ways in which Christians, Hindus and/or Muslims describe God.  * Ask questions and suggest some of their own responses to ideas about God.  * Suggest why having a faith or belief in something can be hard.  * Identify how and say why it makes a difference in people's lives to believe in God.				
LKS2: Why do people pray?	* Describe what some believers say and do when they pray.  * Respond thoughtfully to examples of how praying helps religious believers.  * Describe the practice of prayer in religions studied.  * Make connections between what people believe about prayer and what they do when they pray.  * Describe ways in which prayer can comfort and challenge believers.  * Describe and comment on similarities and differences between how Christians, Muslims and Hindus pray.				
LKS2: Why is Jesus inspiring to some people?	non omittane, macimie and i imitate pray.	* Ask questions raised by the stories and life of Jesus and followers today and give examples of how Christians are inspired by Jesus.  * Suggest some ideas about good ways to treat others, arising from their learning.  * Make connections between some of Jesus' teachings and the way Christians live today.  * Describe how Christians celebrate Holy Week and Easter Sunday.  * Identify the most important parts of Ester for Christians and say why they are important.  * Give simple definitions of some key Christian terms (Eg. Gospel, incarnation, salvation) and illustrate them with events from Holy Week and Easter.			
LKS2: What can we learn from religions about deciding what is right and wrong?		* Recall and talk about some riles for living in religious traditions.  * Find out at least 2 teachings from religions about how to live a good life.  * Give examples of rules for living from religions and suggest ways in which they might help believers make difficult decisions.			





	Upper K	* Make connections between stories of temptation and why people can find it difficult to be good.  * Give examples of ways in which some inspirational people have been guided by their religion.  * Discuss their own and others' ideas about how people decide right and wrong.  ey Stage 2
	Year 5	Year 6
UKS2: What matters most to Christians and Humanists?	* Identify the values found in stories and texts.  * Suggest ideas about why humans can be both good and bad, making links with Christian ideas.  * Describe what Christians mean about humans being made in the image of God and being 'fallen' – giving examples.  * Describe some Christian and Humanist values simply.  * Express their own ideas about some big moral concepts, such as fairness, honesty etc., comparing them with the ideas others they have studied.  * Suggest reasons why it might be helpful to follow a moral code and why it might be difficult, offering different points of view.	
UKS2: What difference does it make to believe in Ahisma, Grace and / or Ummah?		* Describe what Ahisma, Grace and / or Ummah mean to religious people.  * Respond sensitively to examples of religious practice with ideas of their own.  * Make connections and behaviour in different religions.  * Outline the challenges of being a Hindu, Christian or Muslim in Britain today.  * Make connections between beliefs in Ahisma, Grace and Ummah, teachings and sources of wisdom in the 3 religions.  * Consider similarities and differences between beliefs and behaviour in different faiths.
UKS2: What do religions say to us when life gets hard?		* Raise thoughtful questions and suggest some answers about life, death, suffering and what matters most in life.  * Give simple definitions of some key terms to do with life after death (Eg. Salvation, heaven, reincarnation)  * Express ideas about how and why religion can help believers when times are hard, giving examples.  * Outline Christian, Hindu and / or non-religious beliefs about life after death.  * Explain some similarities and differences between beliefs about life after death.  * Explain some reasons why Christians and Humanists have different ideas about an afterlife