



Shepherdswell - R.E. Progression of Knowledge



	Knowledge Building Blocks Y5	Knowledge Building Blocks Y6
Term 1	• Christians believe God is omnipotent, omniscient and eternal, and that this means God is worth worshipping. • Christians believe God is both holy and loving, and Christians have to balance ideas of God being angered by sin and injustice (see Fall) but also loving, forgiving, and full of grace. • Christians do not all agree about what God is like, but try to follow his path, as they see it in the Bible or through Church teaching. • Christians believe getting to know God is like getting to know a person rather than learning information	• There is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the accounts of creation in Genesis and contemporary scientific accounts. • These debates and controversies relate to the purpose and interpretation of the texts. For example, does reading Genesis as a poetic account conflict with scientific accounts? • There are many scientists throughout history and now who are Christians. • The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator
Term 2	• Jesus was Jewish. • Christians believe Jesus is God in the flesh. • They believe that his birth, life, death and resurrection were part of a longer plan by God to restore the relationship between humans and God. • The Old Testament talks about a 'rescuer' or 'anointed one' — a messiah. Some texts talk about what this 'messiah' would be like. • Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled these expectations, and that he is the Messiah. (Jewish people do not think Jesus is the Messiah.) • Christians see Jesus as their Saviour (See Salvation).	• The good news is not just about setting an example for good behaviour and challenging bad behaviour: it is that Jesus offers a way to heal the damage done by human sin. • Christians see that Jesus' teachings and example cut across expectations — the Sermon on the Mount is an example of this, where Jesus' values favour serving the weak and vulnerable, not making people comfortable. • Christians believe that they should bring this good news to life in the world in different ways, within their church family, in their personal lives, with family, with their neighbours, in the local, national and global community.
Term 3	• The Old Testament pieces together the story of the People of God. • The story of Moses and the Exodus shows how God rescued his people from slavery in Egypt; Christians see this story as looking forward to how Jesus' death and resurrection also rescue people from slavery to sin. • Christians apply this idea to living today by trying to serve God and to bring freedom to others; for example, loving others, caring for them, bringing health, food, justice and telling the story of Jesus.	• Identify some ways in which Muslim people practice their beliefs in relation to the five pillars of Islam especially Sawm (fasting) and Hajj (pilgrimage) and analyse their importance within the Muslim faith • Find out about and respond with their own ideas about these beliefs and practices • Describe and reflect on the significance of the Holy Qur'an to Muslim people • Describe the forms of guidance that Muslim people use and compare them to the forms of guidance that they follow • The five pillars of Islam are practised by Muslim people including by Muslim people living in Britain today • Muslim people believe that they must fast during daylight hours during the month of Ramadan in order to understand more about self-discipline, self-restraint and generosity and to spend time in prayer (Sawm) • Muslim people believe that it is their duty to perform hajj (pilgrimage) to Mecca, the most



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		sacred Muslim site, at least once in their lifetime if they are able • That the five pillars of Islam are both valuable and challenging for Muslim people and that they make a difference to individuals but also to the whole of the Muslim community (Ummah).
Term 4	• Christians read the 'big story' of the Bible as pointing out the need for God to save people. This salvation includes the ongoing restoration of humans' relationship with God. • The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection. • The New Testament says that Jesus' death was somehow 'for us'. • Christians interpret this in a variety of ways: for example, as a sacrifice for sin; as a victory over sin, death and the devil; paying the punishment as a substitute for everyone's sins; rescuing the lost and leading them to God; leading from darkness to light. • Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through the service of Holy Communion (also called the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist or the Mass). • Christians believe that Jesus calls them to sacrifice their own needs to the needs of others, and some are prepared to die for others and for their faith.	• Christians read the 'big story' of the Bible as pointing out the need for God to save people. This salvation includes the ongoing restoration of humans' relationship with God. • The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection. • Belief in Jesus' resurrection confirms to Christians that Jesus is the incarnate Son of God, but also that death is not the end. • This belief gives Christians hope for life with God, starting now and continuing in a new life (heaven).
Term 5	• Make connections between Jewish practice teaching from the Torah and their beliefs about God • Give examples of Jewish festivals and explain how they impact Jewish people today • Explain the meaning and significance of Jewish rituals and practices. • Comment thoughtfully on how the role of women varies within Judaism. • Answer the key question from different perspectives, including my own. • Jewish people believe in one God and that the Shema prayer gives details of the ways in which Jewish people should live, worship God and pray. • Jewish people follow the teachings of the Torah. It teaches them how to pray, worship and how to treat others. • Yom Kippur and Rosh Hashanah are the holiest days for Jewish people, where they ask for forgiveness at the start of their new year. • Jewish people celebrate Pesach each year to remember God's rescue and faithfulness to the Israelites. • Tzedakah means 'healing the world' which is an important value in the Jewish faith as they are all	• Describe and make connections between examples of religious creativity (buildings and art) • Show understanding of the value of sacred buildings and art • Suggest reasons why some believers see generosity and charity as more important than buildings and art • Apply ideas about values and from scriptures to the title question



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	challenged to care for the world that God gave them and the people who live upon it.	
Term 6	•Express some ideas about Muslim beliefs about God, making some links with some of the 99 Names of Allah •Re-tell some stories about the life of the Prophet Muhammad and recognize what they might say about him •Identify some ways in which Muslim people practice their beliefs in relation to the five pillars of Islam and analyse their importance within the Muslim faith •Recognise some objects and places used by Muslim people and evaluate why they are important •Find out about and respond with their own ideas to examples of different beliefs, prayer, generosity and worship •Muslim people all over the world build their lives on the beliefs expressed in the five pillars of Islam •Muslim people believe in the Oneness of God (Tawhid) •Muslim people believe that the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) is the prophet of Allah •The Shahadah is the key statement of belief held by Muslim people •Muslim people believe that they have a duty to pray five times every day (Salah) •Zakah is the generous giving of money which Muslims believe that they have a duty to give to those in need The mosque is an important place of prayer, learning and meeting for the Muslim community	•Jesus told many parables about the Kingdom of God. These suggest that God's rule has begun, through the life, teaching and example of Jesus, and subsequently through the lives of Christians who live in obedience to God. •The Kingdom is compared to a feast where all are invited to join in. Not everyone chooses to do so. •Many Christians try to extend the Kingdom of God by challenging unjust social structures in their locality and in the world.