


Core Knowledge

Religious Education

Core Christian Concepts

Area/Concept	EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<p>God</p> 	<p>The word God is a name.</p> <p>Christians believe God is Creator of the universe.</p> <p>Christians believe God made our wonderful world and so we should look after it.</p>	<p>Christians believe in God, and that they find out about God in the Bible.</p> <p>Christians believe God is loving, kind, fair and also Lord and King; and there are some stories that show this.</p> <p>Christians worship God and try to live in ways that please him.</p>				<p>Christians believe God is omnipotent, omniscient and eternal, and that this means God is worth worshipping.</p> <p>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 being loving, forgiving, and full of grace.</p> <p>Christians believe God loves people so much that Jesus was born, lived, was crucified and rose again to show God's love.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Christians believe getting to know God is like getting to know a person rather than learning information</p>	

Creation



God created the universe.

The Earth and everything in it are important to God.

God has a unique relationship with human beings as their Creator and Sustainer.

Humans should care for the world because it belongs to God.

God the Creator cares for the creation, including human beings.

As human beings are part of God's good creation, they do best when they listen to God.

The Bible tells a story (in Genesis 3) about how humans spoiled their friendship with God (sometimes called 'the Fall'). • This means that humans cannot get close to God without God's help.

The Bible shows that God wants to help people to be close to him — he keeps his relationship with them, gives them guidelines on good ways to live (such as the Ten Commandments), and offers forgiveness even when they keep on falling short.

Christians show that they want to be close to God too, through obedience and worship, which includes saying sorry for falling short.

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

People of
God



The Old Testament tells the story of a particular group of people, the children of Israel — known as the People of God — and their relationship with God.

The People of God try to live in the way God wants, following his commands and worshipping him.

They believe he promises to stay with them and Bible stories show how God keeps his promises.

The Old Testament narrative explains that the People of God are meant to show the benefits of having a relationship with God and to attract all other nations to worshipping God.

Christians believe that, through Jesus, all people can become the People of God.

Incarnation



Christians believe God came to Earth in human form as Jesus.

Christians believe Jesus came to show that all people are precious and special to God.

Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in Bethlehem.

The Bible points out that his birth showed that he was extraordinary (for example, he is worshipped as a king, in Matthew) and that he came to bring good news (for example, to the poor, in Luke).

Christians celebrate Jesus' birth, and Advent for Christians is a time for getting ready for Jesus' coming.

Christians believe Jesus is one of the three persons of the Trinity: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.

Christians believe the Father creates; he sends the Son who saves his people; the Son sends the Holy Spirit to his followers.

Christians worship God as Trinity. It is a huge idea to grasp, and Christians have created art to help to express this belief.

Christians believe the Holy Spirit is God's power at work in the world and in their lives today, enabling them to follow Jesus.

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).

Gospel





Christians believe 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 Jesus' good news transforms lives now, but also points towards a restored, transformed life in the future

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

	<p>Salvation</p> 	<p>Christians remember Jesus' last week at Easter.</p> <p>Jesus' name means 'He saves'.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus came to show God's love.</p> <p>Christians try to show love to others</p>	<p>Easter is very important in the 'big story' of the Bible.</p> <p>Jesus showed that he was willing to forgive all people, even for putting him on the cross.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus builds a bridge between God and humans.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus rose from the dead, giving people hope of a new life.</p>	<p>Christians see Holy Week as the culmination of Jesus' earthly life, leading to his death and resurrection.</p> <p>The various events of Holy Week, such as the Last Supper, were important in showing the disciples what Jesus came to earth to do.</p> <p>Christians today trust that Jesus really did rise from the dead, and so is still alive today.</p> <p>Christians remember and celebrate Jesus' last week, death and resurrection.</p>		
	<p>Kingdom of God</p> 					<p>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.</p> <p>The Kingdom is compared to a feast where all are invited to join in. Not everyone chooses to do so.</p> <p>Many Christians try to extend the Kingdom of God by challenging unjust social structures in their locality and in the world.</p>

<p>Judaism</p>	<p>Talk about how Jews believe that God is the creator of the world and all life</p> <p>Retell in simple form the first creation story</p> <p>Suggest why Shabbat is an important day for the Jews and how this is linked to the creation story</p>	<p>Notice how Jews recognise the Torah as a special book from God that guides their life</p> <p>Name the synagogue as a place of worship for Jews and begin to talk about what happens there</p> <p>Suggest why Shabbat is an important day for the Jews and name some symbols used by Jews at Shabbat</p>	<p>Notice how Jews recognise the Torah as a special book from God that guides their life</p> <p>Name some of the key figures in the Torah e.g. Moses</p> <p>Talk about the story of Moses and the burning bush and how this changed his life</p> <p>Retell the stories of key figures in the Torah and suggest reasons why these stories are important</p>		<p>Know some other Jewish symbols from different traditions including the menorah and Star of David</p> <p>Describe and express ideas about festivals and commemorations, knowing why and how they are celebrated including Hannukah</p>	<p>Explore similarities and differences between Muslims, Christians and Jews, reflecting on how they are all Abrahamic faiths and giving reasons why Jerusalem is a holy site for all these faiths. For Muslims, Al Aqsa was the first mosque Muslims prayed towards before Al Kabbah. The Western Wall is sacred for Jews and the church of the Holy Sepulchre is sacred to Christians (site of Jesus' crucifixion, burial and resurrection).</p>	<p>Explore and show understanding of ways in which Jewish people recall the faithfulness of God through celebration of Pesach today.</p> <p>Describe and show understanding of the meaning and significance of Moses as a key figure in Judaism past and present.</p> <p>Reflect about later stories in Jewish history such as Esther, Daniel and Jonah and explore how these are remembered today, including through festivals such as Purim.</p> <p>Describe and express ideas about festivals and commemorations, knowing why and how they are celebrated including Rosh Hashanah, Yom Kippur, Hannukah, Purim and Pesach.</p>
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Islam	<p>Notice that Muslims believe there is one God who is the creator and is know in Arabic as 'Allah'</p>	<p>Talk about and name some common muslim symbols.</p> <p>Name the Qur'an as the holy book</p> <p>Name the key features of a mosque including the dome, minaret and prayer hall</p> <p>Talk about the role of the Iman and some of the items used in worship</p> <p>Notice how Muslims may pray in the mosque or at home.</p>	<p>Name the Qu'ran as the holy book and recognise that it is treated with respect</p> <p>Retell and suggest meanings for some stories in the Qu'ran</p> <p>Talk about the five pillars of Islam especially noting daily prayer and how this promotes inner peace and mindfulness</p> <p>Talk about Muslims commitment to five daily prayers and how they prepare to pray including the call to congregational prayer (adhaan), washing (wudu) and more.</p>	<p>Understand the meaning of Islam (peace,submission). Notice that Muslims believe there is one God who is the creator and is known in Arabic as Allah. Understand that, for Muslims, God is universal and not specific to a group or community</p> <p>Describe and show understanding of Muslims belief of one God who has many attributes (the 99 names of God)</p> <p>Give reasons why a visual representation of God and the prophets is forbidden in Islam, to reinforce Tawhid (oneness of God) and avoid idolatry</p> <p>Compare and contrast how some Muslims show other expressions of love</p>	<p>Summarise the five pillars of Islam, noticing how the Shahadah (testimony of faith) is the foundation</p> <p>Consider how the Qur'an was revealed to the prophet and is seen as the direct word of God. Reflect on its importance for Muslims and how it is read in Arabic</p> <p>Give a considered response why prayer is important to Muslims, noting why there are five daily prayers, the direction of prayer towards Meccaand the positions used in prayer, emphasising the principles of humility and submission</p> <p>Know there are different groups in Islam who may practice their religion in different ways</p>	<p>Explore the importance of the Hajj pilgrimage and the celebration of Eid ul Adha with the story of Ibrahim & Isma'eel, showing trust in God and compassion.</p> <p>Explore similarities and differences between Muslims, Christians and Jews, reflecting on how they are all Abrahamic faiths and giving reasons why Jerusalem is a holy site for all these faiths. For Muslims, Al Aqsa was the first mosque Muslims prayed towards before Al Kabbah. The Western Wall is sacred for Jews and the church of the Holy Sepulchre is sacred to Christians (site of Jesus' crucifixion, burial and resurrection).</p>	
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				<p>and connection with God such as Islamic songs (poetry of praise and Madeeh) and Islamic art/calligraphy</p>	<p>Understand that the five pillars of Islam are essential in Islam and they are there to nurture godliness, spirituality and caring citizenship</p> <p>Know that there is a range of expressions of worship beside ritual prayer and fasting. These include helping the needy, giving to charity, being kind and looking after the planet</p> <p>Explore how Muslims observe the lunar month of Ramadan and see this as an important time for spiritual cleansing and building good habits</p> <p>Understand that Hajj aims to emphasise equality and the belief that Muslims are judged by their deeds, not by their worldly status.</p>		
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Sikhi		<p>Name some symbols used by Sikhs</p> <p>Suggest why 'langar' is important and how it is linked to 'sewa'.</p> <p>Know that the Guru Granth Sahib is kept at the gurdwara</p> <p>Describe the typical layout at the gurdwara and the protocols for entry</p> <p>Talk about how Sikhs believe God is the creator of the world and all life</p>	<p>Know that the Guru Granth Sahib is the holy book and how it is treated with respect</p> <p>Name some key figures such as Guru Nanak and talk about his teachings</p> <p>Talk about and retell Sikh stories and suggest reasons why they might be a good starting point for asking big questions</p>	<p>Recognise, name and explain the Ik Onkar symbol</p> <p>Know that poems in the Guru Granth Sahib are sung (known as kirtan) rather than spoken</p> <p>Explain why Sikhs do not make or worship statues of the ten Gurus, though they do have 2D images</p> <p>Recognise, name and explain the different components of the Khalsa symbol</p>	<p>Explain the meaning of stories like Guru Hargobind and the release of the prisoners</p> <p>Talk about some Sikh festivals, such as Bandi Chor Divas and Diwali</p>	<p>Give reasons why Amritsar, is a special place of pilgrimage for Sikhs. Explain why Sikhs, from all over the world, want to visit the Darbar Sahib (Golden Temple).</p> <p>Give some reasons how the Mool Mantar is the statement of faith for Sikhs.</p> <p>Know that the tenth guru, Guru Gobind Singh, nominated the Adi Granth as the final Guru, which then became known as the Guru Granth Sahib.</p> <p>Understand that the Guru Granth Sahib is the Sikh scripture.</p> <p>Explain how scripture is different to other types of religious writing in religions.</p> <p>Give reasons why Sikh people use the 5 Ks as symbols of their faith.</p>	
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