

Religious Education Discovery RE progression map



INTENT: Our vision is for the pupils of Heatherlands to have high aspirations and to strive to be the best that they can be whilst making a positive contribution to the school community and beyond. We support this through our five school values and our learning of RE and SMSC helps to underpin the development of these. 'Discovery RE The enquiry approach to RE' is the tool through which we teach our Religious Education. It was originally co-written with our SMSC Subject Leader and aligns to our school values and what we believe our children need to make a positive contribution to the school community and beyond.

"Our belief is that, using an enquiry-based model well, children's critical thinking skills can be developed, their motivation to learn increased, and their knowledge and understanding of, and empathy with people and their beliefs, religious or otherwise, will be enhanced. This approach takes very seriously the philosophy that children are free to make their own choices and decisions concerning religion and belief. RE does not try to persuade but rather to inform and develop the skills with which evaluation can take place."

IMPLEMENTATION: Discovery RE advocates an enquiry model (recommended by Ofsted in "Religious education: realising the potential", 2013) with a 4-step approach as the basis for implementation. Every unit (enquiry) is based around a key question. The key question for the enquiry is such that it demands an answer that weighs up 'evidence' (subject knowledge) and reaches a conclusion based on this. This necessitates children using their subject knowledge and applying it to the enquiry question, rather than this knowledge being an end in itself. Discovery RE focuses on critical thinking skills, on personal reflection into the child's own thoughts and feelings, on growing subject knowledge and nurturing spiritual development. The children start from their own experience to ensure understanding of the concept being studied then move into investigating that concept in depth from the point of view of the chosen religion. This continues over three lessons of investigation and discussion throughout Step 2, which embeds subject knowledge. These lessons not only support the children with embedding their RE knowledge, but also contribute to their oracy and critical thinking skills. Exposure to and analysis of religious texts can also enhance their reading, comprehension and inference skills. In Step 3, they complete an assessment activity to evaluate the question again in light of their new knowledge, and have further opportunities to embed their own reflections on the learning in Step 4. The recommended Discovery RE model for Key Stages 1 and 2, of studying Christianity plus one other religion in each year group, means both religions have multiple enquiries (or 6 week units) per year. This ensures that the children revisit prior learning for both religions throughout the year to build on the previous enquiries, and Christmas and Easter enquiries are built on year-on-year throughout the child's primary school journey. In addition to this, the medium-term nature of the Discovery RE planning allows teachers the freedom to plan with detail and attention to their individual children. Learners can be scaffolded, and any individual needs can be supported where necessary. Greater depth children can be challenged to ensure that they are being given the opportunities to enrich their learning further.

IMPACT: Assessment is a major contributor in evidencing the impact and this is tracked to ensure that pupils are building on their skills and knowledge over time. It can then show progression and also uniformity between parallel classes ensuring that in-school gaps or anomalies are dealt with. "Well-designed assessment allows teachers to plan more accurately and enabling pupils to know and remember more" NATRE Assessment in Discovery RE is both formative and summative. Clear overarching learning objectives and the key- coloured boxes within the planning allow the teacher to be mindful of the assessment elements within that step that can formatively help them pitch and plan subsequent lessons, and also the content, which can contribute to the overall summative assessment, completed in Step 3 and when the unit is completed. We use DcPRO as a tool to track our assessments from Years 1 to 6. It is the responsibility of the RE Subject Leader to collate the RE evidence and produce an 'RE nutshell' in the Summer Term, looking at data trends, successes and next steps within the subject.

Although there is not a National Curriculum for RE, all maintained schools must follow the National Curriculum requirements to teach a broad and balanced curriculum, which includes RE. All maintained schools therefore have a statutory duty to teach RE. Academies and free schools are contractually required through the terms of their funding agreement to make provision for the teaching of RE.

The RE curriculum is determined by the local Standing Advisory Council on Religious Education (SACRE), which is responsible for producing the locally agreed syllabus for RE. Agreed Syllabuses used in schools (maintained or academy), which are not designated with a religious character must 'reflect the fact that the religious traditions in Great Britain are in the main Christian, while taking account of the teaching and practices of the other principal religions represented in Great Britain'. At Heatherlands our locally agreed syllabus is published through Bournemouth, Christchurch and Poole Council Standing Advisory Council for Religious Education (SACRE).

'The curriculum for a maintained school must be a balanced and broadly based one which 'promotes the spiritual, moral, cultural, mental and physical development of pupils and of society, and prepares pupils for the opportunities, responsibilities and experiences of later life'. Section 2 79 (1) School Standards and Framework Act.

Breadth and depth can be achieved in RE, if the following are taken into account:

- RE should provide opportunities for pupils to develop positive attitudes and values and to reflect and relate their learning in RE to their own experience.
- Building on the statutory requirements, it is recommended that there should be a wide-ranging study of religion and belief across the key stages as a whole.
- Not all religions need to be studied at the same depth or in each key stage, but all that are studied should be studied in a way that is coherent and promotes progression.
- Pupils should have the opportunity to learn that there are those who do not hold religious beliefs and have their own philosophical perspectives, and subject matter should facilitate integration and promotion of shared values.
- The study of religion should be based on the legal requirements and provide an appropriate balance between and within Christianity, other principal religions and, where appropriate, other religious traditions and worldviews, across the key stages as a whole, making appropriate links with other parts of the curriculum and its cross-curricular dimensions

				means that Jesus not only defeated death for himself, but that he defeated it for everybody, as a fellow human being.		
Vocabulary	Vocabulary: Samaritan, Levite, Pharisee, Saviour, Jesus' teachings	Vocabulary: Agape, Trinity, Incarnation, Advent	Vocabulary: Allah, Qur'an, Salah Mosque, Makkah, Prayer, Commitment	Vocabulary: Resurrection, Salvation, Disciples, New Testament, Easter symbols, New life - egg	Vocabulary: Mosque, Ummah, Qiblah wall, Minbar Minaret, Dome, Washing, Prayer	Vocabulary: Makkah, Hajj, Ihram, Qur'an, Muhammad, Pilgrimage, Hajj, 5 pillars
SMSC LINKS/ British Values	Moral/Social Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Moral Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Cultural Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual Rule of Law, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Social Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Social/Cultural Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs
Year 3	Religion: Hinduism	Religion: Christianity Concept: Incarnation	Religion: Christianity Concept: Incarnation	Religion: Christianity Concept: Salvation/Gospel	Religion: Hinduism	Religion: Hinduism
	<p>Key question: Would celebrating Diwali at home and in the community bring a feeling of belonging to a Hindu child?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that Hindus believe in Brahman as the one true God who is formless, limitless, all-inclusive, and eternal. The Vedas are the sacred scriptures of a Hinduism. To know that the Story of Ramayana reminds Hindus of the importance to stand up to evil To know that Diwali is an extremely popular Hindu festival which happens at the start of winter. It celebrates the story of the Ramayana, which describes the events leading up to the return of Rama to his kingdom after fourteen years in exile. It is a classic story of good defeating evil. To know that Diwali is celebrated on many levels. It is symbolically that the lighting of small lamps signals moving from darkness to light or from ignorance to knowledge 	<p>Key question: Has Christmas lost its true meaning?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that God chose a Jewish young woman called Mary, who was engaged to Joseph the carpenter, to be the mother of his earthly son. To know that God sent his angel, Gabriel, to ask this of her. Mary agreed to allow this to happen and Jesus was born in Bethlehem. To understand the Christian concept of "incarnation", as God becoming man or literally being "made flesh". To know that Jesus was born in a stable and was visited by a variety of people from very different social classes. 	<p>Key question: Could Jesus heal people? Were these miracles or is there some other explanation?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the concept of Incarnation is that Jesus became man and lived among men and women. To know that as part of his ministry, narrated in the New Testament of the Bible, Jesus performed many miracles. To know that Jesus uses saliva to heal the man born blind and builds on the faith of the friends to heal a paralysed man. To understand that the Christian belief in the Trinity means that Christians understand Jesus to have powers that no ordinary man could, because he is one with God. To understand that Christians may pray to Jesus or God to perform miracles today as they believe he is eternal and with them in their daily lives and can help with problems. To discuss whether any modern-day occurrences could 	<p>Key question: What is 'good' about Good Friday?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the Christian belief of Salvation: the belief that Jesus' death and resurrection saved humans and opened the way back to God for eternity. To know that all 4 of the Gospels (the accounts of Jesus' life on earth attributed to his closest friends) tell the story of Holy Week. The day before Good Friday is called "Maundy Thursday" and is the day he ate a "Last Supper" with his friends. To know that the passing of the cup of wine and breaking of bread at this supper is commemorated in the Christian sacrament of communion. To know that Good Friday is the day when Christians commemorate the death of Jesus on the cross. Christians believe his death on Good Friday was necessary to bring forth the 	<p>Key question: How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that Hindus believe in a universal soul or God called Brahman. Brahman takes on many forms that some Hindus worship as deities in their own right. Brahman, the supreme spirit, basically underpins and permeates everything. To understand that Hindus believe that there is a part of Brahman in everyone and this is called the Atman. To know that Hindus are comfortable with using images and objects (often-called murtis) to portray God. Hindus do not <i>worship</i> these but <i>worship</i> Brahman <i>through</i> them. Hindus are free to worship God in a variety of colourful forms. 	<p>Key question: Would visiting the River Ganges feel special to a non-Hindu?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that the River Ganges is considered to be sacred and spiritually pure for Hindus although in reality it is not a clean river. Because of the purifying nature of the river, Hindus believe that any rituals performed on the banks of the Ganges or in its water will wash away impurity. To know that <i>The Puranas</i> (ancient Hindu scriptures) say that taking a dip in the sacred river 'bestows heavenly blessings'. Many Hindus believe that bathing here will help them spiritually. To know that the River Ganges is also a place where the dead are cremated – Many Hindus believe that this will help them in their next life To understand that many Hindus will not be able to go to India, but remembering key events and festivals will help keep the holy sites in their minds.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that during Diwali, a ceremony dedicated to the Goddess of Wealth, Lakshmi, may be carried out too. Money is given to charity; gifts are exchanged, and a family feast is held. To know that Rangoli patterns are created during festival times and are thought to bring good luck. 		be described as, or which could be believed to be, miraculous?	<p>resurrection on Easter Sunday.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that the word Gospel means “good news” as Christians believe Jesus’ incarnation (God becoming man) is good news for all people To understand that Christians believe that Jesus went willingly to his death because he trusted God as his father. They believe in eternal life with God because of Jesus rising from the dead. To understand that Christians believe that it was God’s plan that Jesus was to suffer death in this way to show that people can be forgiven and have a fresh start. Jesus forgave the thief and bystanders at his crucifixion. To know that many Christians will go regularly to church to share in communion in memory of the death and resurrection of Christ and Christians who do not attend more regularly may go to the Easter services during Holy Week. 		
Vocabulary	Vocabulary: Diwali, Ramayana, Rangoli, Rama and Sita, Lakshmi, Temple	Vocabulary: Shepherds, Star, Wise men and their gifts, Stable, Symbols, Incarnation	Vocabulary: Incarnation, Disciples, Miracles, Pharisee, Baths, Pray	Vocabulary: Incarnation, Salvation, Disciples, Resurrection, Crucifixion, Communion, The Last Supper, Forgiveness	Vocabulary: Brahman, Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Atman, Trimurti, Deities, Ganesha, Lakshmi	Vocabulary: River Ganges, Puranas, Samsara, Moksha, Pilgrimage, Funeral Customs, Varanasi
SMSC LINKS/ British Values	Social/Cultural Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Cultural Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Mora Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual Rule of Law, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Cultural Rule of Law, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs

Year 4	Religion: Judaism	Religion: Christianity Concept: Incarnation	Religion: Judaism	Religion: Christianity Concept: Salvation	Religion: Judaism	Religion: Christianity
	<p>Key question: How special is the relationship Jews have with God?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that The Ten Commandments were given to Moses by God – they are named as <ol style="list-style-type: none"> I am the Lord your God. You shall have no other gods before Me. You shall not make for yourself an idol. You shall not take the name of God in vain. Remember and observe the Sabbath and keep it holy. Honour your father and mother. You shall not murder. You shall not commit adultery. You shall not steal. You shall not bear false witness. You shall not covet/desire your neighbour’s wife or house. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know the Ten Commandments are rules on how to treat God and each other To know the main place for community worship is the synagogue. A synagogue is the centre of the community as well as a place to meet, worship and pray. 	<p>Key question: What is the most significant part of the nativity story for Christians today?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that Jesus was born in Bethlehem and Christians believe he was God’s son. Mary was his mother and Joseph was engaged to her at the time. To know the different elements of the Christingle have a symbolism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orange represents the world. The candle reminds Christians of Jesus whom they believe to be the light of the world. The red ribbon goes all round the 'world' and being the colour of blood, reminds Christians that Jesus died. The four cocktail sticks are the four seasons The sweets (or sometimes dried fruit) remind Christians of God's gifts to the world 	<p>Key question: How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them to do?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that Kashrut is the Jewish code concerning the suitability of food. Food permitted to eat is Kosher (meaning ‘fit’ or ‘proper’). To know that the Passover festival commemorates the escape from slavery in Egypt. A Seder ritual is held on the first two evenings of Pesach in the home. The family sits around the table where in the middle is the Seder plate which is divided up into sections each holding a different type of food representing part of the Exodus story. To know the parts of the Seder Meal include; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A roasted lamb bone with most of the meat removed. A hard-boiled egg Grated horseradish "Charoset" - a paste made of apples, pears, nuts and wine A vegetable, such as an onion or potato Bitter herbs Matzah (unleavened bread) Wine and Saltwater also play a part To know that food rules are a daily reminder of the special relationship. Jews will want to show God respect for all he has done and for guiding them through difficult times 	<p>Key question: Is forgiveness always possible for Christians?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God, who came to Earth in order to save humans from their sins. To know that His death and resurrection opened up the way back to God and restored humanity’s relationship with him. This is the Christian concept of salvation. To know that Jesus forgave many people in his lifetime as an example to his followers. He was “without sin” as the incarnate Son of God so could not do something wrong. He is usually depicted in the Gospels as kind and loving. The actions in the Temple are a stark contrast to this. To know that Jesus taught his disciples “the Lord’s Prayer” which is also known as the “Our Father”. It explicitly asks God to grant the speaker forgiveness as they forgive others who have hurt them. To understand that Jesus as the Son of God has the power to forgive sins. To understand that Christians believe that Jesus choosing to go to his death is atoning for all wrongdoing in the world and they are therefore also forgiven of any sins. 	<p>Key question: What is the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that commitment is a key part of the Jewish faith. The beliefs behind the practices are in the Jewish Scriptures- Tenakh To know The Tenakh is made up of the Torah (Law), Nevi'im (Prophets), Ketuvim (Writings). It is written in Hebrew. The first five books are the Torah: Genesis, Exodus, Leviticus, Numbers and Deuteronomy. To know the Jewish belief is that the Torah was given to Moses by God. The teachings of the Torah influence all Jewish life as Jews are required to follow the 613 mitzvot (commandments or laws) which were expanded from the original 10 Commandments given to Moses. These contain instructions on worship as well as for many areas of daily life. To know that performing Mitzvoth (good deeds and helping others) is a way of showing God that you are following his instructions and showing him and others respect. 	<p>Key question: Do people need to go to church to show they are Christians?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that Jesus taught about worship in the Bible and praying . To know that Baptism is generally a rite for babies although adults can choose to be baptised later in life. It confers the name of the person and their part in God’s family. To know that many Christians would choose to get married in church to confer God’s blessing on the marriage. To know that churches frequently have art or symbols which may remind the Christian of his or her beliefs or the life of Jesus or other figures from the Bible or later saints. These can help the Christian focus when in church which they may find more difficult e.g. at home where there are more distractions.

Vocabulary	Vocabulary: Covenant, Abraham, Isaac, Moses, Ten Commandments, Synagogue, Torah, Ner Tamid, Mezuzah, Shema	Vocabulary: Incarnation, Christingle, Christmas symbols, Angel, Star, Gifts	Vocabulary: Kashrut, Kosher, Passover, Seder Meal	Vocabulary: Incarnation, Gospel, Disciples, Lamb of God, The Last Supper, Forgiveness, Jesus' teachings on enemies, anger, revenge,	Vocabulary: Rites of Passage and good works, Shabbat, Bar/Bat Mitzvah, Mitzvoth Tu B'Shevat (tree), Tenakh	Vocabulary: Sacraments. Eucharist/Communion. Saints, Church, Baptism, Eucharist, Worship, Daily Life, Prayer
SMSC LINKS/ British Values	Spiritual/Cultural/Moral Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Cultural Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Cultural Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Cultural/Moral Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Cultural/Moral Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Cultural/Moral Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs
Year 5	Religion: Sikhism	Religion: Christianity Concept: Incarnation	Religion: Sikhism	Religion: Christianity Concept: Salvation	Religion: Sikhism	Religion: Christianity
	<p>Key question: How far would a Sikh go for his/her religion?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that there are 5 Key Sikh beliefs God is in everything (Sikhs see God as an energy source rather than as a physical entity) It is a Sikh's duty to serve others (sewa) All people should be treated as equals Sikhs should share what they can with others Sikhs should earn their living honestly To know that the Langar is an important concept in Sikhism as it was started by Guru Nanak, founder of Sikhism. Everyone, regardless of rank or wealth, sits and eats freely provided and freshly produced vegetarian food and non-alcoholic drink together as equals 	<p>Key question: Is the Christmas story true?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that The Bible records the important events in the life of Jesus in the Gospels. To know that The Gospels were probably not written as events happened. They would have been told and retold before recording, therefore specific dates and times may have become unknown (or irrelevant) To know that the fixing of a festival date to commemorate an event does not necessarily have to happen on the actual date of the event (e.g. The Scouting/Guiding movement chose the birthday of the founders, not the actual date they first started the movement). The Gospels which retell the birth of Jesus agree on the main points and disagree on nothing. 	<p>Key question: Are Sikh stories important today?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that Sikhs still respect and learn from traditional stories like those provided in the enquiry 1) Guru Nanak and the Jasmine Flower 2) Bhai Lalo and Malik Bhago - equality and honesty. 3) Vaisakhi - Birth of the Khalsa 4) Guru Nanak and the Cobra To know that the tenth Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, said that there would be no other living Gurus after him so Sikhs should look to their holy scriptures for guidance instead. The Guru Granth Sahib is treated as the living Guru of the Sikhs. Uniquely it contains writings from people of other faiths too as it recognises that wisdom can come from many different places. To know that Sikhs believe everyone has the right to choose their religion – they are often involved in inter-faith activities 	<p>Key question: How significant is it for Christians to believe God intended Jesus to die?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God, who came to Earth in order to save humans from their sins. His death and resurrection opened up the way back to God and restored humanity's relationship with him. This is the Christian concept of salvation To know the Bible cites many examples where Jesus says he knows he will be going to his death. It says he warned his disciples that "He will be handed over to the Gentiles. They will mock him, insult him, spit on him, flog him and kill him" (Luke 18:32). Later he told the Roman governor, Pilate, "For this reason I was born, and for this I came into the world" (John 18:37). To know that Christians believe that Jesus knew he had come into the world to die to bring about the salvation of humans. This can inspire them to believe Jesus was a very brave and special person, and also carry out sacrifices themselves (e.g. many Christians will abstain from things they enjoy during the 	<p>Key question: What is the best way for a Sikh to show commitment to God (Waheguru)?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that Sikh core beliefs include the need to treat people as equals and share with others To know that Sewa is the belief in selfless service to the community and is an important part of worship. Examples of Sewa include helping in the Langar or looking after the gurdwara (the Sikh place of worship) and giving money or other kinds of help to people in need. To understand the Amrit ceremony involves the drinking of Amrit in the presence of 5 Khalsa Sikhs as well as the Guru Granth Sahib. Promises are made including <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -You shall never remove any hair from any part of thy body -You shall not use tobacco, alcohol or any other intoxicants -You shall not eat the meat of an animal slaughtered the Muslim way -You shall not commit adultery. To know that the novice is required to wear the physical symbols of a Khalsa 	<p>Key question: What is the best way for a Christian to show commitment to God?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that Jesus did not change or discard the original 10 Commandments. His teaching made it easier to understand that in essence the first 3 Commandments are about loving God and the other 7 are about loving your neighbor To know that many Christians will choose to be confirmed (received into the Church as an adult) and in this ceremony, the gifts of the Holy Spirit are prayed to be conferred on them. To know that Christians can say prayers verbally out loud or silently within themselves. Christians believe that prayer is talking to God, so it is not always necessary to say pre-ordained words, just what comes to the Christian as he or she prays. To know that many Christians will regularly attend church to publicly demonstrate their commitment to God and their religion. They may also carry out service here.

				40 days before Holy Week known as Lent).	at all times (the 5K's)	
					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that commitment is a key word to Sikhs – everyday life will reflect the moral code laid out in the example of the Gurus and in the Guru Granth Sahib To understand service to others and sharing are daily considerations for Sikhs not just on special occasions 	
Vocabulary	Vocabulary: Harmadir Sahib, Langar, 5 Ks, Langar, Guru Nanak, Worship, the Golden Temple of Amritsar, Marriage,	Vocabulary: Gospels, Gospel 'writers', Disciples, Truth, Christmas story	Vocabulary: Guru, Guru Nanak, Guru Granth Sahib, Chauri	Vocabulary: Pilate, Incarnation, Disciples, Resurrection, Crucifixion, Pharisee, Last Supper, Holy week, Crucifixion	Vocabulary: Sewa, Amrit Ceremony, Amrit, Guru Granth Sahib, Gurdwara, 5 K's	Vocabulary: 10 Commandment, Gifts of the Spirit, Prayer, The Lord's Prayer, Love your neighbour, Faith in action, Christian charities, Mother Teresa, Martin Luther King, Communion, Church
SMSC LINKS/ British Values	Spiritual/Cultural Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Moral Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Moral Rule of Law, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Moral Rule of Law, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Cultural Rule of Law, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Cultural Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs
Year 6	Religion: Islam	Religion: Christianity Concept: Incarnation	Religion: Christianity Concept: Salvation	Religion: Christianity Concept: Salvation	Religion: Islam	
	<p>Key question: What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand the importance of the five pillars to most Muslims, which are central to Muslim life and worship The five pillars are 1. The Shahadah is a statement which is repeated many times a day 'There is one God, Allah, and Muhammad is his prophet' 2. Salat - prayer, 5 times a day 3. Zakat - Giving 2.5% annual savings to charity 4. Fasting – sawm. This commemorates the giving of the Quran to Muhammad by Angel Gabriel. The fast lasts a month and is during daylight hours 5. Hajj – Pilgrimage to 	<p>Key question: Do Christmas celebrations and traditions help Christians understand who Jesus was and why he was born?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that Christian's celebrate the arrival of Jesus as God's Son. To know that Christians are grateful because they believe Jesus brought to earth a message from God about how to live a good life. To know that Christians believe Jesus performed miracles, helped people and offered forgiveness of sins. To know that Christians believe that through his death and resurrection Jesus would grant all of humanity a fresh start and He was God "incarnate"(God made man). To understand The "incarnation" is the key fact of Jesus' birth - that God 	<p>Key question: Is anything ever eternal?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that Christians believe that God's love for humankind is eternal in that God will never stop loving humanity. Even if they do wrong, they can say sorry and God will forgive them because he loves them. To know that Jesus taught about the concept of heaven twice. In John 14:1-6, he uses the Greek word 'topos', which is translated as "place." For example, he says, "I go to prepare a place for you." To know that Christians believe it is Jesus' sacrifice of salvation that makes a forgiven sinner perfect in the eyes of God and then they can enter heaven where they can live eternally being loved by and loving God. 	<p>Key question: Is Christianity still a strong religion 2000 years after Jesus was on Earth?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know the different Christian preparations for Easter, such as; -Lent (the 40 days leading up to Holy Week commemorating Jesus' time fasting in the desert), -Shrove Tuesday (the start of Lent), -Ash Wednesday (when ashes from burnt palms from the previous years' Palm Sunday are placed on believers' foreheads) To know that Advent is the preparation time for Christmas. To know that Christian charities can demonstrate Jesus' teaching to love your neighbour (demonstrate Agape) 	<p>Key question: Does belief in Akhirah (life after death) help Muslims lead good lives?</p> <p>Key Knowledge:</p> <p>Part 1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that Muslims believe that when you die there is a judgment day. Allah, who is perfect justice, will decide on your next step after looking at the evidence collected during your life (Akhirah - Life after death) <p>Part 2</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that Jihad is defined as a personal struggle against evil. To know that Muslims define Jihad in different ways, for some it is an individual daily struggle to do the right thing, to avoid evil and temptation. For some other Muslims jihad can be taken to mean literally fighting against a perceived enemy or evil. This has led some Muslims to take extreme action and even die for their faith as well as kill others in the belief that this action will lead them straight to paradise. To understand the Muslim concept of a 'Just War', which is one that might be acceptable to fight To understand the Muslim concept of a 'Holy War', which has religion as the driving force – usually to defend it from attackers 	

	Makkah in Saudi Arabia once in a lifetime	became fully human whilst also retaining his divinity.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To know that there are countries where people are persecuted for being Christians and Christians have to suffer if they stand up for their beliefs. To know that a Christian today may use the fish symbol in work or in full view of others (e.g. car stickers) to show their commitment to their faith in public. To know that Christians would give to charity (although this is not a requirement or obligation) to demonstrate love for their neighbour and emulate Jesus' example and commandment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To understand that Muslims believe Allah will judge them when they die and their daily thoughts, words and actions will be used as evidence. This will encourage them to live in the 'right way'
Vocabulary	Vocabulary: Ramadan, Muhammad, Qur'an, 5 pillars, Prayer, Charity, Fasting, Hajj, Pilgrimage	Vocabulary: Incarnation, Messiah	Vocabulary: Agape, Messiah, Heaven, Love	Vocabulary: Agape, Harvest: Fish symbol, Festivals, charities, Christianity in society	Vocabulary: Akhirah. Jihad, Lesser Jihad, Greater Jihad Actions/consequences, Military Jihad, Qur'an, Holy War, Allah
SMSC LINKS/ British Values	Spiritual/Cultural Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual Democracy, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Spiritual/Moral Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Social/Cultural Democracy, Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs	Moral/Social/Cultural Democracy, Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect, Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs

SMSC Links: Every Discovery lesson from Early Years to upper primary offers opportunities for children's **spiritual, moral, social and cultural (SMSC) development**, and this is clearly mapped and balanced across each year group.

British Values: Discovery supports the **British Values** of Democracy, Rule of Law, Individual Liberty, Mutual Respect and Tolerance of those of different faiths and beliefs. It has been mapped lesson by lesson against the British Values agenda.