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	EYFS Discovering	KS1 Exploring		KS2 Connecting			
Non-Christian Faiths	Nursery / Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Judaism	Children to celebrate and learn about other world faiths throughout the year through festivals.		**Who is Jewish and how do they live?** *Shropshire Agreed Syllabus Unit 1.7* • Recognise the words of the Shema as a Jewish prayer. • Retell stories used in Jewish celebrations. • Give examples of how these stories remind Jews what God is like.			**How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jewish people?** *Shropshire Agreed Syllabus UnitL2.10* • Identify some Jewish beliefs about God, sin and forgiveness and describe what they mean • Make clear links between the story of the Exodus and Jewish beliefs about God and his relationships with the Jewish people • Offer informed suggestions about the meaning of the Exodus story for Jews today. **Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people?** *Shropshire Agreed Syllabus Unit U2.9*	

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						• Identify and explain Jewish beliefs about God • Give examples of some texts that say what God is like and explain how Jewish people interpret them.	
Islam				**Who is a Muslim and how do they live?** *Shropshire Agreed Syllabus Unit 1.6* • Recognise the words of the Shahadah and its importance for Muslims. • Identify key Muslim beliefs and the 99 names of Allah. • How stories about the Prophet show Muslim beliefs about Muhammad.			**How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim?** *Shropshire Agreed Syllabus Unit L2.9* • Identify some beliefs about God in Islam, as expressed in Surah 1 • Make clear links between beliefs about God and ibadah (e.g. How God is worth worshipping; how Muslims submit to God) **What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today?** *Shropshire Agreed Syllabus Unit U2.8* • Identify and explain Muslim beliefs about God, the Prophet and the Holy Qur'an • Describe ways in which Muslim sources of authority guide Muslim living

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							(e.g. Qur'an guidance on Five Pillars).
Hinduism		**What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today?** *Shropshire Agreed Syllabus Unit L2.8 (adapted for KS1)* • Identify the terms dharma and Hinduism. • Describe how Hindus show their faith within their families (eg home puja) • Describe how Hindus show their faith in their communities (eg Diwali).			**What do Hindus believe God is like?** *Shropshire Agreed Syllabus Unit L2.7* • Identify some Hindu deities and say how they helped Hindus describe God. • Make clear links between some stories and what Hindus believe about God. • Offer informed suggestions about what Hindu murtis express about God. **Why do Hindus want to be good?** *Shropshire Agreed Syllabus Unit U2.7* • Identify and explain Hindu beliefs using technical vocabulary accurately (dharma, karma, samsara, moksha) • Give meanings for the story of the man in the well and explain how it relates to Hindu beliefs about samsara, moksha etc.		

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Christianity Core Concepts	Nursery / Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Creation	**What Places are Special To Me and Christians?** • Know how special places make us feel special. • Know that families do special things together. • Church is a special place for Christians. • Learn about special Christian activities in the home.	**Who Made The World?** Christians believe: • that God created the universe, • that the Earth and everything in it are important to God, • and that humans should care for the world because it belongs to God.	**Who Made The World? (Digging Deeper)** Christians believe: • that God created the universe, • that the Earth and everything in it are important to God, • that God has a unique relationship with human beings as their Creator and Sustainer and that humans should care for the world because it belongs to God.	**What Do Christians Learn From The Creation Story?** Christians believe: • God the Creator cares for the creation, including human beings and • that, as human beings are part of God's good creation, they do best when they listen to God.	**What Do Christians Learn From The Creation Story? (Digging Deeper)** Christians believe: • God the Creator cares for the creation, including human beings, • that the Bible tells a story about how humans spoiled their friendship with God (sometimes called 'the Fall'), • the Bible shows that God wants to help people to be close to him and gives them guidelines on good ways to live (such as the Ten Commandments) and • Christians show that they want to be close to God, through obedience and worship.		**Creation And Science: Conflicting Or Complimentary?** • Know that there is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the accounts of creation in Genesis and contemporary scientific accounts. • Know that there are many scientists throughout history and now who are Christians. • Appreciate that the discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator.

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Incarnation	**Why Do Christians Perform Nativity Plays At Christmas?** Christians believe: • God came to Earth in human form as Jesus, • that Jesus came to show that all people are precious and special to God.	**Why Does Christmas Matter To Christians?** Christians believe: • that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in Bethlehem. • Christians celebrate Jesus' birth, and Advent for Christians is a time for getting ready for Jesus' coming.	**Why Does Christmas Matter To Christians? (Digging Deeper)** Christians believe: • that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in Bethlehem, • that the Bible points out that his birth showed that he was extraordinary and • that Advent is a time for getting ready for Jesus' coming. • Christians celebrate Jesus' birth at a time they call Christmas.	**What Is The Trinity?** Christians believe: • Jesus is one of the three persons of the Trinity: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit, • Christians worship God as Trinity. • That the Trinity is visible and at work in the rite of baptism.	**What Is The Trinity? (Digging Deeper)** Christians believe: • Jesus is one of the three persons of the Trinity: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit. • 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.	**Was Jesus The Messiah?** Christians believe: • Jesus was Jewish. • Jesus is God in the flesh. • that his birth, life, death and resurrection were part of a longer plan by God to restore the relationship between humans and God. • Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled these expectations.	**Was Jesus The Messiah? (Digging Deeper)** Christians believe: • 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).
Salvation	**Why Do Christians Put A Cross In An Easter Garden?** • Christians remember Jesus' last week at Easter. • Jesus' name means 'He saves'. • Christians believe Jesus came to show God's love. Christians try to show love to others.	**Why Does Easter Matter To Christians?** Christians believe: • Easter is very important in the 'big story' of the Bible. • Christians believe Jesus rose from the dead, giving people hope of a new life.	**Why Does Easter Matter To Christians? (Digging Deeper)** Christians believe: • Easter is very important in the 'big story' of the Bible. • Jesus showed that he was willing to forgive all people, even for putting him on the cross.	**Why Do Christians Call The Day Jesus Dies 'Good Friday'?** Christians believe: • Holy Week is the culmination of Jesus' earthly life, leading to his death and resurrection. • That the week leading up to Jesus' death is important and called Holy Week,	**Why Do Christians Call The Day Jesus Dies 'Good Friday'? (Digging Deeper)** Christians believe: • Holy Week is the culmination of Jesus' earthly life, leading to his death and resurrection. • The various events of Holy Week, such as the Last Supper, were important in	**What Did Jesus Do To Save Human Beings?** Christians believe: • That the 'big story' of the Bible is pointing out the need for God to save people. • The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection. • The New Testament says that Jesus'	**What Difference Does The Resurrection Make For Christians?** Christians believe: • Salvation includes the ongoing restoration of humans' relationship with God. • That the New Testament says that Jesus' death was somehow 'for us'.

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			• Jesus builds a bridge between God and humans. • Jesus rose from the dead, giving people hope of a new life.		showing the disciples what Jesus came to earth to do. • Christians today trust that Jesus really did rise from the dead, and so is still alive today. Christians remember and celebrate Jesus' last week, death and resurrection.	death was somehow 'for us'. • Jesus' sacrifice is remembered through the service of Holy Communion (also called the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist or the Mass),	• Christians interpret this in a variety of ways • Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through the service of Holy Communion • In Jesus' resurrection, thus confirming 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). • 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.
Gospel	**Christianity Why Am I So Special?** • Know that Christians: • Appreciate each individual's uniqueness. • Appreciate Jesus was a special boy once long ago. • Jesus' uniqueness in his home and family. • Christians believe special things about Jesus.	**What Is The Good News That Jesus Brings?** Christians believe: • Jesus brings good news for all people. • this good news includes being loved by God, • Jesus is a friend to the poor and friendless.	**What Is The Good News That Jesus Brings? (Digging Deeper)** Christians believe: • Jesus brings good news for all people. • For Christians, this good news includes being loved by God, and being forgiven for bad things.	**What Kind Of World Did Jesus Want?** Christians believe: • Jesus challenges everyone about how to live — he sets the example for loving God and your neighbour, putting others first. • Christians believe Jesus' life shows what it means to love God (his Father)	**What Kind Of World Did Jesus Want? (Digging Deeper)** Christians believe: • Jesus challenges everyone about how to live — he sets the example for loving God and your neighbour, putting others first. • Christians believe Jesus challenges people who pretend	**What Would Jesus Do?** Christians believe: • The good news is not just about setting an example for good behaviour and challenging bad behaviour • that they should bring this good news to life in the world in different ways, within their church family, in their	**What Would Jesus Do? (Digging Deeper)** 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. • that Jesus' teachings and example cut

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			• Jesus is a friend to the poor and friendless. • Jesus' teachings make people think hard about how to live and show them the right way.	and love your neighbour. • Christians try to be like Jesus — they want to know him better and better.	to be good (hypocrisy) and shows love and forgiveness to unlikely people. • Jesus' life shows what it means to love God (his Father) and love your neighbour. • They should try to be like Jesus — they want to know him better and better. • Christians try to put his teaching and example into practice in lots of ways, from church worship to social justice.	personal lives, with family, with their neighbours, in the local, national and global community.	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. • that Jesus' good news not only transforms lives now, but also points toward a restored, transformed life in the future. (See Salvation and Kingdom of God). • that they should bring this good news to life in the world in different ways,
People of God	**Who Are My Special Friends?** (To Include Jesus' Friends) • Learn some of the qualities of friendship. • Experience some stories about Jesus and his friends. • Reflect on own relationships and friendships and see their importance. • Talk about own feelings and ideas.			**What Is It Like To Follow God?** Christians believe: • 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.		**How Can Following God Bring Freedom And Justice?** Christians believe • The Old Testament pieces together the story of the people of God. As their circumstances change (for example, from being nomads (Abraham, Jacob) to being city dwellers (David)), they have to learn new ways of following God. • The story of Moses and the Exodus	

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	• Respond to the thoughts/feelings of others.			• 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. • that, through Jesus, all people can become the People of God.		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. • Christians see the Christian Church as part of the ongoing story of the People of God, and try to live in a way that attracts others to God: for example, as salt and light in the world	
Kingdom of God					**When Jesus Left What Was The Impact Of Pentecost?** Christians believe: • That Jesus inaugurated the 'Kingdom of God' — i.e. Jesus' whole life was a demonstration of his belief that God is king, not just in		**What Kind Of King Is Jesus?** Christians believe: • 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,

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					heaven but here and now. ('Your kingdom come, your will be done on earth as it is in heaven'.) • Jesus is still alive, rules in their hearts and lives through the Holy Spirit, if they let him. • That after Jesus returned to be with God the Father, he sent the Holy Spirit at Pentecost to help the Church to make Jesus' invisible Kingdom visible by living lives that reflect the love of God. • Christians celebrate Pentecost, as the beginning of the Church. • Staying connected to Jesus means that the fruit of the Spirit can grow in the lives of Christians.		and subsequently through the lives of Christians who live in obedience to God. • The parables suggest that there will be a future Kingdom, where God's reign will be complete. • 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
God	**Why Is The Word 'God' So Important To Christians?** • Christians believe: God came to Earth in human form as Jesus. • Jesus came to show that all people are precious and special to God.	**What Do Christians Believe God Is Like?** Christians believe: • In God, and that they find out about God in the Bible. • God is loving, kind, fair; and there are some stories that show this.	**What Do Christians Believe God Is Like? (Digging Deeper)** Christians believe: • God is loving, kind, fair and also Lord and King; and there are some stories that show this. • Christians worship God and try to live in ways that please him			**What Does It Mean If God Is Holy And Loving?** Christians believe: • God is omnipotent, omniscient and eternal, and that this means God is worth worshipping. • God is both holy and loving, and Christians have to balance ideas	

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						of God being angered by sin and injustice (see Fall) but also being loving, forgiving, and full of grace. • God loves people so much that Jesus was born, lived, was crucified and rose again to show God's love. • 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. • Getting to know God is like getting to know a person rather than learning information.	
Skills	Nursery / Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
	Use some religious words and phrases to recognise and name features of some religious life and practice. Talk about own experiences and feelings, what I find interesting or puzzling and what is of value and concern to myself and others.	Recall features of religious, spiritual and moral stories and other forms of religious expression. Recognise and name features of religions and beliefs. Identify what they find interesting and puzzling in life. Recognise symbols and other forms of religious expression.	Identify how religion and belief is expressed in different ways. Identify similarities and differences in features of religions and beliefs. Recognise that some questions about life are difficult to answer. Ask questions about their own and others' feelings and experiences.	Make links between beliefs, stories and practices. Identify the impacts of beliefs and practices on people's lives. Identify similarities and differences between religions and beliefs. Investigate and connect features of religions and beliefs.	Comment on connections between questions, beliefs, values and practices. Describe the impact of beliefs and practices on individuals, groups and communities. Describe similarities and differences within and between religions and beliefs.	Recognise and explain the impact of beliefs and ultimate questions on individuals and communities. Explain how and why differences in belief are expressed. Suggest lines of enquiry to address questions raised by the study of religions and beliefs	Explain connections between questions, beliefs, values and practices in different belief systems Suggest answers to questions raised by the study of religions and beliefs, using relevant sources and evidence Recognise and explain diversity within religious expression,

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		Recount outlines of some religious stories. Recognise features of religious life and practice. Identify aspects of own experience and feelings. Identify things they find interesting or puzzling. Identify what is of value and concern to themselves.	Identify possible meanings for symbols and other forms of religious expression. Retell religious stories and identify some religious beliefs and teachings. Identify some religious practices, and know that some are characteristic of more than one religion. Suggest meanings in religious symbols, language and stories. Respond sensitively to the experiences and feelings of others, including those with a faith. Realise that some questions that cause people to wonder are difficult to answer. Respond sensitively to the values and concerns of others, including those with a faith, in relation to matters of right and wrong.	Ask significant questions about religions and beliefs. Describe and suggest meanings for symbols and other forms of religious expression. Describe some religious beliefs and and their importance. Describe how some features of religions studied are used or exemplified in festivals and practice. Make links between religious symbols, language and stories and the beliefs or ideas that underlie them. Compare aspects of their own experiences and those of others, identifying what influences their lives. Compare their own and other people's ideas about questions that are difficult to answer make links between values and commitments, including religious ones, and their own attitudes or behaviour.	Gather, select, and organise ideas about religion and belief. Suggest answers to some questions raised by the study of religions and beliefs. Suggest meanings for a range of forms of religious expression, using appropriate vocabulary describe the key beliefs and teachings, connecting them accurately with other features of the religions making some comparisons between religions. Show understanding of the ways of belonging to religions and what these involve. Show, using technical terminology, how religious beliefs, ideas and feelings can be expressed in a variety of forms, giving meanings for some symbols, stories and language. Ask questions about the significant experiences and suggest answers from own and others' experiences, including believers.	Explain how some beliefs and teachings are shared by different religions and how they make a difference to the lives of individuals and communities. Explain how some forms of religious expression are used differently by individuals and communities. Make informed responses to questions of meaning and purpose in the light of their learning.	using appropriate concepts. Explain how selected features of religious life and practice make a difference to the lives of individuals and communities. Make informed responses to questions of identity and experience in the light of their learning Make informed responses to people's values and commitments (including religious ones) in the light of their learning

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					Ask questions about puzzling aspects of life and experiences and suggest answers. Ask questions about matters of right and wrong and suggest answers that show understanding of moral and religious issues.		
Visits and Visitors	St Peter & St Paul's Church, Wem.	St Peter & St Paul's Church, Wem. Visit from a local Hindu	St Peter & St Paul's Church, Wem. Visit from a local Jew	St Peter & St Paul's Church, Wem. Visit from a local Muslim	St Peter & St Paul's Church, Wem. Visit to a mandir	St Peter & St Paul's Church, Wem. Visit to a synagogue	St Peter & St Paul's Church, Wem. Craven Arms Islamic centre - Mosque