



Buttsbury Primary School
RE Progression Document

EYFS	Theology	Philosophy	Human and Social Sciences
	<p>Give a simple recount of a story used by Christians.</p> <p>Recognise connections between different Christian beliefs.</p> <p>Give an example of how Christian festivals and celebration show their belief in God.</p>	Strand not covered in EYFS	Strand not covered in EYFS

EYFS Busters (Core Knowledge)	Theology - Why do Christians perform Nativity plays at Christmas?	Theology - Why do Christians put a cross in an Easter Garden?	Theology - Why is the word God so important to Christians?
	BB1: The birth of Jesus is known as the nativity.	BB1: Holy week was Jesus' last week on Earth.	BB1: Christians believe that God created the world.
	BB2: Christmas is the day Jesus was born.	BB2: Palm Sunday is when Jesus entered Jerusalem.	BB2: God is the creator of all things good and bad.
	BB3: Christmas is a celebration festival for Christians.	BB3: Easter is the most important event in the Christian calendar.	BB3: The Ten Commandments teach Christians how to live.
	BB4: Every human is precious to God.		

EYFS Vocabulary	Theology - Why do Christians perform Nativity plays at Christmas?	Theology - Why do Christians put a cross in an Easter Garden?	Theology - Why is the word God so important to Christians?
	Bible celebration nativity God Christian precious Christmas image gift Jesus	cross Easter sorry forgiveness love sacrifice	creator universe honour steward world creation believe life harvest festival help

Year 1	Theology	Philosophy	Human and Social Sciences
	<p>Give a clear, simple account of at least one narrative, story or important text used by at least one religion or worldview.</p> <p>Recognise that narratives, stories, and texts used by at least one religion or worldview contain beliefs.</p> <p>Give an example of how Jews use beliefs to guide their daily lives.</p>	<p>Ask questions about the world around them and talk about these questions.</p> <p>Begin to make connections between using their senses and what they know about the world around them.</p> <p>Give a simple reason using the word 'because' when talking about religion and belief.</p> <p>Using religious and belief stories to talk about how beliefs impact on how people behave.</p>	<p>Recognise that beliefs can have an impact on a believer's daily life, their family or local community.</p> <p>Recognise some of the symbols, artefacts and practices used by people of different religions and beliefs in the local area.</p> <p>Recognise that beliefs can have an impact on a believer's daily life, their family or local community.</p>

Year 1 Busters (Core Knowledge)	Philosophy - What do my senses tell me about the world of religion and belief?	Human & Social Science - How does a celebration bring a community together?	Theology - What do Jewish people remember on Shabbat?	Theology - What does the cross mean to Christians?	Philosophy - How did the universe come to be?	Islam
	BB1: The five senses are used for Hindu worship.	BB1: Christmas celebrates Christ's birth on the 25 th December.	BB1: Shabbat is the Jewish day of rest.	BB1: The Easter story is in the Bible.	BB1: Brahma is the Hindu god of creation.	BB1: Muslims believe in one God- Allah
	BB2: Puja is a special ceremony to worship Hindu gods.	BB2: Easter celebrates the resurrection of Christ.	BB2: Jews believe in one God and that He is the creator.	BB2: Christians believe Jesus dies on a cross to save people.	BB2: Christians believe that there are 7 days in the creation story.	BB2: Muslims believe Allah is the creator of the universe.
	BB3: Murti is an image of a Hindu god or goddess.	BB3: Eid-ul-Adha symbolises the sacrifice made by Abraham. BB4: Eid-ul-Fitr is the end of Ramadan.	BB3: Shabbat is celebrated as a weekly tradition for Jewish families.	BB3: Christians believe Jesus came back to life.	BB3: People have different beliefs about how the world was created.	BB3: The prophet <i>Muhammad</i> was the founder of Islam.

Year 1 Vocabulary	Philosophy - What do my senses tell me about the world of religion and belief?	Human & Social Science - How does a celebration bring a community together?	Theology - What do Jewish people remember on Shabbat?	Theology - What does the cross mean to Christians?	Philosophy - How did the universe come to be?	Islam
	Sense Religion Worship Shrine Mantra Puja Hindu gods Murti Brahma Care	Celebration Christian Christmas Community Easter Eid-ul-Adha Eid-ul-Fitr Muslim Religion	Jew/ Jewish/ Judaism Menorah Challah Bread Shabbat Synagogue Creation Kiddush Cup Zemiroth	Christian/ Christianity Cross Crucifixion Jesus Resurrection Salvation	Christian Creation God Hindu Origin Universe Vishnu	Allah Islam Muslim Muhammed teachings pillars Mecca

Year 2	Theology	Philosophy	Human and Social Sciences
	Retell a narrative, story or important text from at least one religion or worldview and recognise a link with a belief.	Talk about the questions a story or practice from a religion or worldview might make them ask about the world around them.	Identify ways in which beliefs can have an impact on a believer's daily life, their family or local community.
	Recognise different types of writing from within one text.	Talk about what people mean when they say they 'know' something.	Identify evidence of religion and belief especially in the local area.
	Recognise that some beliefs connect together and begin to talk about these connections.	Give a reason to say why someone might hold a particular belief using the word 'because'.	Identify ways in which beliefs can have an impact on a believer's daily life, their family or local community.
	Give different examples of how beliefs influence daily life.	Using religious and belief stories, make connections between peoples' beliefs about right and wrong and their actions.	

Year 2 Busters (Core Knowledge)	Theology - Why is light an important symbol for Christians, Jews and Hindus?	Theology - What does the nativity story teach Christians about Jesus?	Human & Social Science - How do Christians belong to their faith family?	Human & Social Science - How do Jewish people celebrate Passover?	Philosophy - Why do people have different views about the idea of God?	Judaism
	BB1: Christians believe that Jesus is the light of the world.	BB1: Christians believe that God became human in Jesus.	BB1: Christians are baptised and christened to commit to Christianity.	BB1: The Seder plate helps Jews celebrate the Passover.	BB1: The word 'God' is a name.	BB1: A synagogue is the Jewish place of worship
	BB2: The Diwali story reflects Hindu beliefs about good and evil.	BB2: The Nativity narratives are in the books of Luke and Matthew in the Bible.	BB2: The Cross and The Ichthys (fish) are symbols of Christianity.	BB2: Passover is the story of the Jewish exodus from Egypt.	BB2: Allah is the name Muslims give to God.	BB2: The Torah scrolls are handwritten copies of the Torah
	BB3: The Hanukkah story reflects Jewish beliefs about God as provider.	BB3: Christians use the Nativity story to influence their actions at Christmas.	BB3: Light and water are used in baptisms	BB3: Moses led the Jewish people out of Egypt.	BB3: Humanists believe in the idea that people do not need a god or religion.	BB3: The Torah scrolls are the 5 books of Moses

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	Diwali Menorah Worship Hannukah Shabbat Symbol	Christmas Jesus Tradition Nativity Thankfulness Advent Incarnation Salvation	Christianity Christening Baptism Belonging Faith Font Prayers Symbols	Pesach Seder plate Passover Matzah bread Exodus Haggadah	Agnostic Atheist Theist Allah Brahman God Humanist	Judaism Abraham Moses synagogue Torah Mezuzah Shema prayers

Year 3	Theology	Philosophy	Human and Social Sciences
	<p>Show awareness of different sources of authority and how they link with beliefs.</p> <p>Identify different types of writing and give an example of how a believer might interpret a source of authority.</p> <p>Recognise that beliefs are influenced by events in the past and present.</p> <p>Identify some links between beliefs being studied within a religion or worldview.</p> <p>Show awareness of some of the similarities and differences between and within religions and worldviews.</p> <p>Recognise ways in which beliefs might make Muslims think about how they live their life, how they see the world in which they live and how they view others.</p>	<p>Recognise that there are many different religious and non-religious answers to questions people raise about the world around them.</p> <p>Talk about the difference between knowing and believing.</p> <p>Decide if a reason or argument based on a religion or belief makes sense to them and is expressed clearly.</p> <p>Recognise that it is difficult to define 'right', 'wrong', 'good' and 'bad'.</p> <p>Recognise some of the similarities and differences between these ideas.</p>	<p>Identify a range of ways in which beliefs can have an impact on a believer's daily life, their family, community and society.</p> <p>Identify some similarities and differences in how people practise and express beliefs both within and between at least two different religions/worldviews.</p> <p>Identify a range of ways in which beliefs can have an impact on a believer's daily life, their family, community and society.</p>

Year 3 Busters (Core Knowledge)	How do people express commitment to a religion?	What is the Trinity?	What is philosophy? How do people make moral decisions?	What do Muslims believe about God?	What difference does being a Muslim make to daily life?	Sikhism
	BB1: A rite of passage is an important moment in a person's life.	BB1: Christians believe in one God	BB1: There are differences between knowledge, belief and opinion.	BB1: Tawhid in Islam is the oneness of God.	BB1: Masjid or mosque is the place of prayer for Muslims.	BB1: A Gurdwara is a Sikh place of worship.
	BB2: A rite of passage involves a change in values.	BB2: God is described as the Trinity (Father, Son, Holy Spirit).	BB2: Philosophical questions are questions that don't necessarily have an answer	BB2: Muslims believe you cannot be a true believer without Tawhid.	BB2: The Five Pillars of Islam are Shahadah, Salah, Sawm, Zakat and Hajj	BB2: Sargun means God is everywhere and in everything.

	BB3: Baptism is a rite of passage for Christians.	BB3: Jesus is seen as God's incarnate, also known as the Son of God.	BB3: There are different opinions about what it can be proven.	BB3: Muslims believe there is only one God, but have 99 names for Allah.	BB3: The Shahadah is the first pillar and is the declaration of faith.	BB3: Nirgun means God is above and beyond everything.
	BB4: Bar and Bat Mitzvahs are rites of passage for the Jewish community	BB4: Jesus is one of the three persons of the Trinity.	BB4: Moral decisions are influenced by different factors.	BB4: Muslims believe the Qur'an to be God's literal words.	BB4: The Five Pillars of Islam affect how Muslims live their lives.	BB4: The Guru Granth Sahib is the Sikh Holy text.
	BB5: The Amrit ceremony is a milestone for Sikhs	BB5: The Holy Spirit is God spiritually active in the world	BB5: Utilitarianism or Hedonism are ways of making moral decisions.	BB5: Muhammed is seen as the most important prophet for Muslims.	BB5: A minaret is a tower with a balcony where Muslims are called to prayer	BB5: Guru Nanak was the founder of Sikhism.

Year 3 Vocabulary	How do people express commitment to a religion?	What is the Trinity?	What is philosophy? How do people make moral decisions?	What do Muslims believe about God?	What difference does being a Muslim make to daily life?	Sikhism
	Belonging Commitment Faith rite of passage Sikhism Amrit 5K's Judaism Bar Mitzvah Bat Mitzvah	Baptism Gospel Holy Spirit Son Father Trinity	Philosophy Humanism Belief Rules Wisdom Utilitarianism Hedonism Morality	Allah Islam Muhammed Muslim Prophet Qur'an Recitation Revelation Shahadah Tawhid	Muslim Islam Five pillars of Islam Shahadah Salah Zakat Sawm Hajj Mosque	Sikhism Sikh Gurdwara Langar Chaur Guru Equality

Year 4	Theology	Philosophy	Human and Social Sciences
	<p>Identify different sources of authority and how they link with beliefs.</p> <p>Give examples of different writings and different ways in which believers interpret sources of authority.</p> <p>Identify events in history and society which have influenced some religious and non-religious worldviews.</p> <p>Make clear links between different beliefs being studied within a religion or worldview.</p> <p>Identify some of the similarities and differences between and within religions and worldviews.</p> <p>Identify ways in which beliefs might make a Christian think about how they live their life, how they see the world in which they live and how they view others.</p>	<p>Describe different philosophical answers to questions about the world around them, including questions relating to meaning and existence.</p> <p>Begin to use philosophical vocabulary when discussing issues relating to truth, reality and knowledge.</p> <p>Give a simple reason using the word 'because' when talking about religion and belief.</p> <p>Describe a range of answers to ethical and moral questions, showing awareness of the diversity of opinion and why there are differences.</p>	<p>Describe ways in which beliefs can impact on and influence individual lives, communities and society and show awareness of how individuals, communities and society can also shape beliefs.</p> <p>Describe some of the varying ways in which religions and beliefs are practised locally and nationally (both within and between religions/worldviews) with reference to at least two religions/worldviews.</p> <p>Describe ways in which beliefs can impact on and influence individual lives, communities and society and show awareness of how individuals, communities and society can also shape beliefs.</p>

Year 4 Busters (Core Knowledge)	Where do Christian's beliefs come from?	What do we mean by truth? Is seeing believing?	How do/have religious groups contribute to society and culture?	Why is there so much diversity of belief within Christianity?	What does sacrifice mean?	Hinduism
	BB1: Christians believe in one God, who is described as Trinity (Father, Son, Holy Spirit).	BB1: Axioms are statements that everyone believes are true	BB1: Compassion means to feel or showing sympathy and concern for others.	BB1: Christianity is an umbrella term under which many different denominations are covered.	BB1: In religion, sacrifice is to endure the loss of something in order to please a deity.	BB1: A mandir is a Hindu place of worship.
	BB2: The Bible is a source of authority that explain to Christians the nature of God.	BB2: Miracles are seen as proof of Gods existence	BB2: In Christianity, Agape is selfless, unconditional love.	BB2: There is diversity within Christianity	BB2: Self-sacrifice is the giving up of one's own interests to help	BB2: Hindus recognise one God, Brahman.

					others or advance a cause.	
	BB3: The Prodigal Son is a parable teaching Christians that God's love is unconditional.	BB3: Sikh believe that God is Supreme Truth, Ultimate reality and Sustainer of all things	BB3: In Hinduism, seva is to serve selflessly	BB3: Catholicism is the largest denomination of Christianity.	BB3: In Christianity, Jesus displayed the Ultimate sacrifice through his Crucifixion.	BB3: The Trimurti are the creator, destroyer and protector of life and the universe.
	BB4: Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled prophecies about the Messiah.	BB4: Waheguru is a term used in Sikhism to refer to God	BB4: In Hinduism, dharma is an individual's duty	BB4: The two main denominations of Christianity are Catholicism and Protestant	BB4: <i>Eid al-Adha</i> or the Feast of Sacrifice is the second of the two main holidays celebrated in Islam	BB4: Vedas are ancient Hindu texts.
	BB5: Christians believe that humans are made in God's image, but became sinful and needed saving	BB5: Pantheism is the belief that God and the universe are equivalent (the same thing).	BB5: The Salvation Army is a Christian charity	BB5: The three areas of diversity are ceremony, belief and practice.	BB5: For Humanists, altruistic sacrifice means self-sacrifice to help others.	BB5: Before entering a mandir, you must be clean.

Year 4 Vocabulary	Where do Christian's beliefs come from?	What do we mean by truth? Is seeing believing?	How do/have religious groups contribute to society and culture?	Why is there so much diversity of belief within Christianity?	What does sacrifice mean?	Hinduism
	Bible Messiah Commandments Incarnation Testament Sacrifice Prophecy Atonement	Axiom Proof Burden of Proof Reality Evidence Truth Logical Fallacy Ultimate Reality	Christian Compassion Contribution Society Impact Hindu Dharma Seva	Society Worship Religion Reformation Practise Reformation Practise Denomination Christianity belief	Altruism commitment sacrifice self-sacrifice ultimate sacrifice Humanist Virtue purification	Hinduism Hindu Brahman Mandir Trimurti Brahma Vishnu Shiva Murti Aum

Year 5	Theology	Philosophy	Human and Social Sciences
	<p>Describe different sources of authority and how they link with beliefs.</p> <p>Describe a range of different interpretations of sources of authority and consider the reliability of these sources for a group of believers.</p> <p>Describe how events in history and society have influenced some</p> <p>Describe the connections between different beliefs being studied and link them to sources of authority.</p> <p>Describe some of the key theological similarities and differences between and within religions and worldviews.</p> <p>Describe ways in which beliefs shape the way Hindus view the world in which they live and how they view others.</p>	<p>Explain different philosophical answers to questions about the world around them, including questions relating to meaning and existence.</p> <p>Explain some of the different ways in which philosophers understand abstract concepts.</p> <p>Give a reason to say why someone might hold a particular belief using the word 'because'.</p> <p>Explain a range of answers to ethical and moral questions and issues, drawing conclusions and showing awareness of diversity of opinion and why there are differences.</p>	<p>Explain how beliefs impact on and influence individual lives, communities and society, and how individuals, communities and society can also shape beliefs.</p> <p>Explain some of the varying ways in which religions and beliefs are practised locally and nationally (both within and between religions/worldviews) with reference to at least two different religions/worldviews.</p>

Year 5 Busters (Core Knowledge)	Is believing in God reasonable?	How has belief impacted on music and art through history?	Why should we be good?	What difference does the resurrection make to Christians?	How do Hindus make sense of the world?	Bible Explorers
	<p>BB1: A reasonable argument is a logical process where we use evidence to agree that something is true.</p>	<p>BB1: Expression is a way of making one's thoughts and feelings known</p>	<p>BB1: Socrates and Plato were Greek philosophers</p>	<p>BB1: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John are the four books of the gospels in the New Testament</p>	<p>BB1: Hinduism is extremely diverse</p>	<p>NA</p>

	BB2: Some Christians argue that the main evidence for God's existence is because of the creation of the world.	BB2: Art is not the only form of expression: dance, drama and psalms also express beliefs	BB2: Socrates believed that the most important good for a human was the health of the soul	BB2: Good Friday – A day of mourning which remembers Jesus' crucifixion and death	BB2: Moksha is when the soul passes through many lives.	
	BB3: Humanist don't believe in God because there is no scientific proof.	BB3: Aniconism is the practice of not depicting humans or animals, out of respect for Allah to avoid the sin of idolatry	BB3: Plato believed that there are 2 worlds: our world and the real world	BB3: Holy Saturday – An Easter vigil with candles lit and laments sang for Jesus	BB3: Hinduism, unlike Christianity or Islam, was not founded by one 'person'	
	BB4: An atheist is someone who does not believe in God or gods.	BB4: Islamic art has generally focused on abstract, geometric shapes and patterns	BB4: The Allegory of the Cave was a key piece of Plato's work.	BB4: Easter Sunday – Celebrates Jesus' resurrection	BB4: Samsara is the cycle of birth and rebirth (or reincarnation)	
	BB5: Someone who is agnostic is undecided about the existence of God	BB5: The Hagia Sophia is a mosque and former church in Turkey	BB5: The allegory teaches us to seek truth and not settle for what we see in front of us	BB5: Belief in resurrection is central to Christianity	BB5: The Trimurti refers to the three images of God: Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva	

Year 5 Vocabulary	Is believing in God reasonable?	How has belief impacted on music and art through history?	Why should we be good?	What difference does the resurrection make to Christians?	How do Hindus make sense of the world?	Bible Explorers
	Reasonable Humanist Christian Atheist Agnostic Faith Theist Reason Evidence Rational	Hadith Mosque Expression Aniconism Architecture Iconoclasm symbolic	Allegory Reincarnation Soul Karma Bhavacakra Deontological utilitarian	Sacrifice Atonement Salvation Resurrection Forgiveness Redemption Secular Gospel	Dharma Ahimsa Karma Murti Samsara Atman Moksha	NA

Year 6	Theology	Philosophy	Human and Social Sciences
	<p>Explain different sources of authority and the connections with beliefs.</p> <p>Begin to discuss the reliability and authenticity of texts that are authoritative for a group of believers.</p> <p>Explain connections between different beliefs being studied and link them to sources of authority using theological terms.</p> <p>Explain the key theological similarities and differences between and within religions and worldviews.</p> <p>Explain and discuss how beliefs shape the way Buddhists view the world in which they live and how they view others and connect this to other religions.</p>	<p>Begin to analyse and evaluate a range of philosophical answers to questions about the world around them, including questions relating to meaning and existence.</p> <p>Begin to analyse and evaluate different ways in which philosophers understand abstract concepts.</p> <p>Decide if a reason or argument based on a religion or belief makes sense to them and is expressed clearly.</p> <p>Begin to analyse and evaluate a range of different answers to ethical and moral questions/issues, showing an understanding of the connections between beliefs, practices and behaviour.</p>	<p>Begin to analyse and evaluate how beliefs impact on, influence and change individual lives, communities and society, and how individuals, communities and society can also shape beliefs.</p> <p>Begin to analyse and evaluate the varying ways in which religions and beliefs are practised locally, nationally and globally (both within and between religions/ worldviews) with reference to at least two different religions/worldviews.</p> <p>Begin to analyse and evaluate how beliefs impact on, influence and change individual lives, communities and society, and how individuals, communities and society can also shape beliefs.</p>

Year 6 Busters (Core Knowledge)	How and why does religion bring peace and conflict?	How do Buddhists explain the suffering in the world?	What does it mean to be human?	Creation or science – conflicting or complementary?	How do beliefs shape identity for Muslims?	Buddhism
	BB1: The dove is a Christian symbol of peace	BB1: There are four noble truths in Buddhism	BB1: The 8 Beatitudes are the teachings of Jesus during his sermon on the Mount	BB1: There is a relationship between the Genesis narratives and scientific explanation.	BB1: Sunni Muslims believe that the caliphate (leader) should be chosen by consensus	BB1: Buddha wore a simple robe showing he lived a simple life.
	BB2: The Crescent and Star is the Muslim symbols of peace	BB2: The Dharma wheel is one of the oldest and the single most important symbol of Buddhism	BB2: Humanism share the values and principles of 10 commitments	BB2: In the Christian creation story, God created the world in 7 days	BB2: Shia Muslims believe it should be passed down through Prophet Muhammad's bloodline	BB2: Siddhartha Gautama founded Buddhism

	BB3: The swastika in Hindu means “well-being”	BB3: The Dharma wheel represents the 8 paths to enlightenment	BB3: Diogenes the Cynic believed that people should live simple lives that reject desire for wealth, power and happiness	BB3: The creation story is the first story in the Bible in the book of Genesis	BB3: Muslims arrange their lives around the 5 pillars of Islam, believing it brings a close relationship with God.	BB3: Lotus Flower symbolises purity and spiritual awakening
	BB4: Dr. Martin Luther King was an American Baptist minister and activist	BB4: The centre of the wheel has three swirls that represents the three jewels of Buddhism	BB4: Humanists have no belief in an afterlife	BB4: Humanists believe in the scientific story of creation- ‘The Big Bang Theory’	BB4: The Qur’an is a source of authority for Muslims	BB4: Dharma = teachings
	BB5: Malala Yousafzai is a Pakistani education activist	BB5: Reincarnation, known as Samsara in Buddhism, is a key belief and Karma determines what you are reborn as	BB5: Humanists focus on seeking happiness in this life	BB5: Charles Darwin believed the creation story and the big bang theory complement each other.	BB5: According to scriptures, The Qur’an contains the words of Allah - which were revealed to the Prophet Muhammed by the Archangel Jabril during the month of Ramadan	BB5: Sangha = community

Year 6 Vocabulary	How and why does religion bring peace and conflict?	How do Buddhists explain the suffering in the world?	What does it mean to be human?	Creation or science – conflicting or complementary?	How do beliefs shape identity for Muslims?	Buddhism
	Pacifism Conflict Peace self-defence violence justice Jihad Harb al-Muqadis Ahimsa	Samsara Nirvana Reincarnation Karma Dukka Samudaya Nirodha magga	Purpose Happiness Soul Humanist Christian freedom	Theory Big Bang creation theory Cosmology theory Evolution Genesis Conflicting complementary	Caliph Hadith Iman Jummah Mecca Medina Shia Sunni	Buddhist Buddha Siddhartha Gautama Lotus Flower Dharma Sangha