

**Buttsbury Junior School RE Progression**

<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Theology</b>	<b>Philosophy</b>	<b>Human and Social Sciences</b>
	<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>

<b>Year 3</b>	<b>Autumn 1</b>	<b>Autumn 2</b>	<b>Spring 1</b>	<b>Spring 2</b>	<b>Summer 1</b>	<b>Summer 2</b>
<b>Brain Busters</b>	BB1: A rite of passage is a ceremony when a person moves into a different group.	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.	
	BB2: A rite of passage involves a change in expectation.	BB2: God is described as the Trinity (Father, Son, Holy Spirit).	BB2: Philosophical questions are questions that don't necessarily have an answer	BB2: Tawhid reminds Muslims that it is a sin to compare anything to Allah.	BB2: The Five Pillars of Islam are Shahadah, Salah, Sawm, Zakat and Hajj	

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	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 varying perspectives about whether some things 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.	
	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 factors such as experience, family, history, culture or community (including religious communities).	BB4: Muslims believe the Qur'an to be God's literal words.	BB4: The Five Pillars of Islam affect how Muslims live their lives.	
	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	

<b>Year 3 Vocabulary</b>	<b>Autumn 1</b>	<b>Autumn 2</b>	<b>Spring 1</b>	<b>Spring 2</b>	<b>Summer 1</b>	<b>Summer 2</b>
	Belonging Commitment Faith rite of passage Sikhism Amrit 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	

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<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Theology</b>	<b>Philosophy</b>	<b>Human and Social Sciences</b>
	<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>

<b>Year 4</b>	<b>Autumn 1</b>	<b>Autumn 2</b>	<b>Spring 1</b>	<b>Spring 2</b>	<b>Summer 1</b>	<b>Summer 2</b>
<b>Brain Busters</b>	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 feeling 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/ the act of killing (an animal or person) in order to please a deity	
	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 the highest form of love, charity and the love of God for	BB2: There is diversity within Christianity	BB2: Self-sacrifice is the giving up of one's own interests or wishes to	

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			people and of people for God".		help 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 by offering of himself in the Crucifixion	
	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	
	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 Humanist, altruistic sacrifice <i>means sacrificing my time to help a colleague after school if they need some support</i>	

<b>Year 4 Vocabulary</b>	<b>Autumn 1</b>	<b>Autumn 2</b>	<b>Spring 1</b>	<b>Spring 2</b>	<b>Summer 1</b>	<b>Summer 2</b>
	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	

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<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Theology</b>	<b>Philosophy</b>	<b>Human and Social Sciences</b>
	<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> <p>Explain how beliefs impact on and influence individual lives, communities and society, and how individuals, communities and society can also shape beliefs.</p>

<b>Year 5</b>	<b>Autumn 1</b>	<b>Autumn 2</b>	<b>Spring 1</b>	<b>Spring 2</b>	<b>Summer 1</b>	<b>Summer 2</b>
<b>Brain Busters</b>	BB1: A reasonable argument is a logical process where we use evidence to agree that something is true.	BB2: Expression is a way of making one's thoughts and feelings known	BB1: Socrates and Plato were Greek philosophers	BB1: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John are the four books of the gospels in the New Testament	BB1: Hinduism is extremely diverse	
	BB2: Some Christians argue that the main evidence for God's existence is because of	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		

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	the creation of the world.					
	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	

<b>Year 5 Vocabulary</b>	<b>Autumn 1</b>	<b>Autumn 2</b>	<b>Spring 1</b>	<b>Spring 2</b>	<b>Summer 1</b>	<b>Summer 2</b>
	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	

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<b>Year 6</b>	<b>Theology</b>	<b>Philosophy</b>	<b>Human and Social Sciences</b>
	<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>

<b>Year 6</b>	<b>Autumn 1</b>	<b>Autumn 2</b>	<b>Spring 1</b>	<b>Spring 2</b>	<b>Summer 1</b>	<b>Summer 2</b>
<b>Brain Busters</b>	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: Theistic Evolution is the awareness of the relationship between the Genesis narratives and scientific explanations.	BB1: Sunni Muslims believe that the caliphate (leader) should be chosen by consensus	
	BB2: The Crescent and Star is the Muslim symbols of peace	BB2: The Dharma wheel is one of the oldest and the single	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	

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		most important symbol of Buddhism			Prophet Muhammad's bloodline	
	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.	
	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	
	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: Contemporary cosmologists believe that the universe began with a great explosion known as the Big Bang	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	

<b>Year 6 Vocabulary</b>	<b>Autumn 1</b>	<b>Autumn 2</b>	<b>Spring 1</b>	<b>Spring 2</b>	<b>Summer 1</b>	<b>Summer 2</b>
	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	