

Wembdon St George's Church School



Our Learning in RE 2022 -2023

RE Curriculum Intent:

At Wembdon St. George's our aim is to develop pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development. Our core Christian values and Religious Education teaching aid these elements to transcend throughout pupils' whole school life and beyond.

We aim that pupils are both confident and competent in Religious Education as a theological study. This academic study promotes respect and open-mindedness towards others with different faiths and beliefs and encourages pupils to develop their sense of identity and belonging through self-awareness and reflection.

As part of the BWMAT, we follow materials from ***"Understanding Christianity."*** By addressing key questions, ***"Understanding Christianity."*** encourages pupils to explore core Bible texts, examine the impact for Christians and consider possible implications.

This includes:

- **Making sense of the text** – Developing skills of reading and interpretation; understanding how Christians interpret, handle and use biblical texts; making sense of the meanings of texts for Christians.
- **Understanding the impact** – Examining ways in which Christians respond to biblical texts and teachings, and how they put their beliefs into action in diverse ways within the Christian community and in the world.
- **Making connections** – Evaluating, reflecting on and connecting the texts and concepts studied, and discerning possible connections between these and pupils' own lives and ways of understanding the world.
- **Flexible opportunities for assessment:** these use both knowledge building blocks (suitable for 'mastery' models of assessment) and end of phase/key stage outcomes (which incorporate knowledge and the skills with which to handle, integrate and apply this knowledge). These allow pupils to make progress from surface learning to deeper learning at all ages.

In addition to their Christian studies, pupils have the opportunity to learn about Hinduism, Islam, Judaism and Sikhism throughout their time at our school. For these other faiths, we use ***"Discovery RE."*** as a scheme of work. This scheme maps the strands of the British Values agenda, enhances children's learning, spiritual development and encourages the celebration of diversity.

At Wembdon St. George's, we take the philosophy that children are free to make their own choices and decisions concerning religion and belief. Our Religious Education teaching does not try to sway or dictate, but rather to inform and develop the skills with which respectful evaluation can take place by the children themselves.

Progression in Christianity

Black = AMV compulsory requirements

Red = Understanding Christianity statements

God

<u>Ks1</u>	<u>Lower Ks2</u>	<u>Upper Ks2</u>
<p>Christians find out about what God is like and how he wants people to live from the Bible.</p> <p>Christians believe in God, and that they find out about God in the Bible.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christians believe the Bible talks about what God is like and his relationship with people who believe in Him. - Christians will describe one God as Father (parent), Son and Holy Spirit. The Trinity. - Recall what happens in both Infant Baptism and Believers' Baptism. Water is used. The person baptising usually says "I baptise you in the name of the Father, and the son, and the Holy spirit." The person is welcomed into the Christian Church. - Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into what Christians believe about God. <p>• Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit (see Incarnation).</p> <p>• Jesus the Son is seen by Christians as revealing what God the Father is like. They believe he promises to stay with them and Bible stories show how God keeps his promises.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christians believe that "God is love" (1 John 4.8) – compassionate, all knowing (omniscient), everywhere at once (omnipresent), all powerful (almighty), pure, set apart (holy). - Christians believe that it matters what people do. When people treat others badly (sin) it makes God upset and angry. - Christians believe the Bible talks about what God is like and his relationship with people who believe in him. - Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into what Christians believe about God. - Recognize that Christians use evidence to support their belief in God. Understand God loves His creation, and everything is created in harmony. - Humans have a duty to care for God's creation. They are the stewards of creation. - Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into the evidence Christians use to support their belief in God and the concept of stewardship.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians find that understanding God is challenging; people spend their whole lives learning more and more about God. • Christians really want to try to understand God better and so, try to describe God using symbols, similes and metaphors, in song, story, poems and art. 	<p>Christians believe God is omnipotent, omniscient, and eternal, and that this means God is worth worshipping.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe God is both holy and loving, and Christians have to balance ideas of God being angered by sin and injustice (see Fall) but also being loving, forgiving, and full of grace. • Christians believe 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. • Christians believe getting to know God is like getting to know a person rather than learning information.
Creation/ Fall		
<u>Ks1</u>	<u>Lower Ks2</u>	<u>Upper Ks2</u>
<p>☐ There is a story in the Bible which Christians believe expresses their key beliefs about creation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – God created the universe. – The story is called the six days of creation and describes what God did as the world was created. – The last thing that God created was humans. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – God the Creator cares for the creation, including human beings. – As human beings are part of God's good creation, they do best when they listen to God. – The Bible tells a story (in Genesis 3) about how humans spoiled their friendship with God (sometimes called 'the Fall'). – This means that humans cannot get close to God without God's help. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> – There is much debate and some controversy und the relationship between the accounts of creation in Genesis and contemporary scientific accounts. – These debates and controversies relate to the purpose and interpretation of the texts. For example, does reading Genesis as a poetic account conflict with scientific accounts? – There are many scientists throughout history and now who are Christians.

<p>❓ Christians believe that God expects humans to care for His world because it belongs to God.</p> <p>❓ Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into what Christians believe about God.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - God created the universe. - The Earth and everything in it are important to God. - God has a unique relationship with human beings as their Creator and Sustainer. - Humans should care for the world because it belongs to God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Bible shows that God wants to help people to be close to him — he keeps his relationship with them, gives them guidelines on good ways to live (such as the Ten Commandments), and offers forgiveness even when they keep on falling short. - Christians show that they want to be close to God too, through obedience and worship, which includes saying sorry for falling short. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator.
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People of God

<u>Ks1</u>	<u>Lower Ks2</u>	<u>Upper Ks2</u>
<p>** Not taught at KS1 **</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Old Testament tells the story of a particular group of people, the children of Israel — known as the People of God — and their relationship with God. - The People of God try to live in the way God wants, following his commands and worshipping him. - They believe he promises to stay with them, and Bible stories show how God keeps his promises. - The Old Testament narrative explains that the People of God are meant to show the benefits of having a relationship with God and to attract all other nations to worshipping God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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 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

	<p>- Christians believe that, through Jesus, all people can become the People of God.</p>	<p>health, food, justice, and telling the story of Jesus.</p> <p>- 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.</p>
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Incarnation

<u>Ks1</u>	• <u>Lower Ks2</u>	• <u>Upper Ks2</u>
<p>- Christians find out about what Jesus is like and how he wants people to live from the Bible.</p> <p>- Understand that Advent is the time before Christmas when Christians get ready for Jesus coming.</p> <p>- Recall Bible stories associated with the birth of Jesus. Including (a) the meaning of his names Immanuel (God is with us) and Jesus (he saves), (b), the angel Gabriel's message to Mary – that her baby is God's son, (c) his humble birth, (d) visited by shepherds – ordinary people – and the Magi.</p> <p>- Identify these stories with the religion of Christianity, whose members are collectively called Christians and know that these stories are from the Bible.</p> <p>- Recognise the order of the key events in the Biblical narrative.</p> <p>- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into the Christmas story.</p>	<p>- Recall stories from the Bible of Jesus miracles – what do they say about Jesus? e.g., that Jesus calmed a storm – he had power over the forces of nature Mark 4.35-41, healing Jairus' daughter – that he had power over death (Luke 8. 40-56).</p> <p>- Understand what Christians believe this and other stories from the Bible say about who Jesus is – that only God can do things like this. Christians believe that Jesus is the Son of God.</p> <p>☒ - Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into the accounts of these miracles and what Christians say about who Jesus is.</p> <p>- Christians believe Jesus is one of the three persons of the Trinity: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.</p> <p>- Christians believe the Father creates; he sends</p>	<p>- Know that the nativity is found in two gospels: Matthew (ch 1-2) and Luke (ch 1-2). Understand that the two accounts are told from different viewpoints (Mary and Joseph's). Reflect on why there may be different accounts.</p> <p>- The Bible account of the virgin birth supports the Christian belief that Jesus is both human and divine. Some Christians understand this symbolically and others literally.</p> <p>- The nativity of Jesus concerns the incarnation of Jesus: literally "become flesh". Incarnation is the belief that Jesus Christ is fully human and fully God.</p> <p>- Identify how the belief that Jesus is "God is with us" helps a Christian in daily life. Christians pray because they believe that Jesus is with them to listen and to help.</p> <p>- Jesus was Jewish.</p>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in Bethlehem. - The Bible points out that his birth showed that he was extraordinary (for example, he is worshipped as a king, in Matthew) and that he came to bring good news (for example, to the poor, in Luke). - Christians celebrate Jesus' birth, and Advent for Christians is a time for getting ready for Jesus' coming. 	<p>the Son who saves his people; the Son sends the Holy Spirit to his followers.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christians believe Jesus is God in the flesh. - They believe that his birth, life, death, and resurrection were part of a longer plan by God to restore the relationship between humans and God. - The Old Testament talks about a 'rescuer' or 'anointed one' — a messiah. - Some texts talk about what this 'messiah' would be like. - Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled these expectations, and that he is the Messiah. (Jewish people do not think Jesus is the Messiah.) - Christians see Jesus as their Saviour (see Salvation).
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Salvation

<u>Ks1</u>	<u>Lower Ks2</u>	<u>Upper Ks2</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Know that the Christian Holy book is called the Bible, and that it is divided into two parts – Old Testament (which Christians share with Judaism – Jesus was a Jew) and New Testament. - Recall stories from the Bible associated with the last eight days of Jesus' life, including (a) his entry into Jerusalem, (b) the Last Supper, (c) his arrest, (d) crucifixion and (e) resurrection. - Recognise the order of the key events in the Biblical narrative. - Identify these stories with the religion of Christianity, who are collectively called Christians and know that they are from the Bible. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognise that Christians refer to Jesus as 'the Saviour' or as 'my Saviour'. ☐ - Explain the Christian Salvation story and that it makes four main claims: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - God created a perfect the world - Humanity went wrong - To save humanity, God had a salvation plan - God enters into the world as Jesus Christ who saves humanity - Recall the key features of the story of Zacchaeus: Understand the context of the story; Zacchaeus is an outcast because he is seen as a greedy, corrupt traitor. Now 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Identify the use of the word 'atonement' in Christianity as referring to the forgiving or pardoning of sin through the death and resurrection of Jesus. - Know that 'atonement' originally meant "at-one-ment", which means being "at one" or harmony, with someone. - Know that Christians emphasize that Jesus is the Saviour of the world and through his death the sins of humanity have been forgiven. - Christians use a range of theories and metaphors to explain how this reconciliation works. A common

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand that Christians believe that Jesus died so that people can be forgiven by God. - Understand that Christians believe that Jesus rose from the dead, giving hope of a new life. <p>☒- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into the Easter story.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 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. - Christians believe Jesus builds a bridge between God and humans. - Christians believe Jesus rose from the dead, giving people hope of a new life. 	<p>he is sorry. He wants to make up for his bad deeds and live a better life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Understand the message of this and other stories from the Bible – that Christians believe Jesus came to forgive and rescue everyone. No one is too bad – or too good. - Recall the story of Jesus' death on the cross. Understand that Christians believe that because Jesus died, they can be forgiven by God. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Christians see Holy Week as 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 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. 	<p>approach in Western Christianity is that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Humans have not lived in the way God intended – they have sinned - Having broken God's Law, humans should have been punished. (Romans 6:23) - Jesus is without sin - He sacrifices himself in the place of humanity - Because Jesus is without sin, he 'pays the price' which should have been paid by humanity'. (Galatians 3.13) - Reflect on and appraise the view that Easter celebrates Jesus dying to take the punishment (atonement)/ pay the debt of sin (redemption) so that people can be forgiven by God and live in relationship with Him. - Know that Christians believe that Jesus rose again and that faith in him will give eternal life to the believer. - Christians read the 'big story' of the Bible as pointing out the need for God to save people. This salvation includes the ongoing restoration of humans' relationship with God. - The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection. - The New Testament says that Jesus' death was somehow 'for us'. - Christians interpret this in a variety of ways: for example, as a sacrifice for sin; as a victory over sin, death, and the devil; paying the punishment as a
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		<p>substitute for everyone's sins; rescuing the lost and leading them to God; leading from darkness to light, from slavery to freedom.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through the service of Holy Communion (also called the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist, or the Mass).- Belief in Jesus' resurrection confirms to Christians 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).- Christians believe 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.
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(1) RE Whole School Planning 2022-2023

Christian values	Trust	Compassion	Wisdom	Forgiveness	Koinonia	Service
Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
EYFS						
Reception	Discovery RE Theme: Special people Key question: What makes people special? Religions: Christianity, Judaism.	UC F2 Incarnation: Why do Christians perform nativity plays at Christmas?	Discovery RE FS2 Theme: Celebrations Key question: How do people celebrate? Religions: Islam, Judaism	UC F3 Salvation: Why do Christians put a cross in an Easter Garden?	UC F1 God/Creation: Why is the word God so important to Christians?	Discovery RE FS2 Theme: Story Time Key question: What can we learn from stories? Religions: Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Sikhism.
KS1 Year 1						
Year 1	UC 1.1 God: What do Christians believe God is like?	UC 1.3 Incarnation: Why does Christmas matter to Christians?	Discovery RE Year 1 Theme: Shabbat Key question: Is Shabbat important to Jewish children? Religions: Judaism	UC 1.5 Salvation: Why does Easter matter to Christians?	UC 1.2 Creation: Who made the world?	Discovery RE Year 1 Theme: Chanukah Key question: Does celebrating Chanukah make Jewish children feel close to God? Religions: Judaism
KS1/LKS2						
Year 2 and Year 3 Mixed Classes.	UC 2a.2 People of God: What is it like to follow God?	UC 2a.3 Incarnation: What is the Trinity?	Discovery RE Year 2 Theme: Passover Key question: How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them to do? Religions: Judaism	UC 2a.5 Salvation: Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'?	UC 2a.1 Creation/Fall: What do Christians learn from the Creation story?	Discovery RE Year 2 Theme: The Covenant Key question: How special is the relationship Jews have with God? Religions: Judaism

Christian values	Trust	Compassion	Wisdom	Forgiveness	Koinonia	Service
Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
KS2						
Year 4 and Year 5 Mixed Classes	UC 2b.1 God: What does it mean if God is holy and loving?	UC 2b.4 Incarnation: Was Jesus the Messiah?	Discovery RE Year 5 Theme: Belief into Action Key question: How far would a Sikh go for his/her religion? Religions: Sikhism	UC 2b.6 Salvation: What did Jesus do to save human beings?	UC 2b.2 Creation/Fall: Creation and science: conflicting or complementary?	Discovery RE Year 5 Theme: Prayer and worship Key question: What is the best way for a Sikh to show commitment to God? Religions: Sikhism
Year 6	UC 2b.3 People of God: How can following God bring freedom and justice?	UC 2b.4 Digging Deeper Incarnation: Was Jesus the Messiah?	Discovery RE Year 6 Theme: Beliefs and practices Key question: What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God? Religions: Islam	UC 2b.7 Salvation: What difference does the Resurrection make for Christians?	UC 2b.2 Digging Deeper Creation/Fall: 2b.2 Creation and science: conflicting or complementary?	Discovery RE Year 6 Theme: Beliefs and moral values Key question: Does belief in Akhirah (life after death) help Muslims lead good lives? Religions: Islam

(2) RE Whole School Planning 2023-2024

Christian values	Trust	Compassion	Wisdom	Forgiveness	Koinonia	Service
Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
EYFS						
Reception	<p>Discovery RE Theme: Special people</p> <p>Key question: What makes people special?</p> <p>Religions: Christianity, Judaism.</p>	<p>UC F2 Incarnation: Why do Christians perform nativity plays at Christmas?</p>	<p>Discovery RE FS2 Theme: Celebrations</p> <p>Key question: How do people celebrate?</p> <p>Religions: Islam, Judaism</p>	<p>UC F3 Salvation: Why do Christians put a cross in an Easter Garden?</p>	<p>UC F1 God/Creation: Why is the word God so important to Christians?</p>	<p>Discovery RE FS2 Theme: Story Time</p> <p>Key question: What can we learn from stories?</p> <p>Religions: Buddhism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism and Sikhism.</p>
KS1						
Year 1	<p>UC 1.1 God: What do Christians believe God is like?</p>	<p>UC 1.3 Incarnation: Why does Christmas matter to Christians?</p>	<p>Discovery RE Year 1 Theme: Shabbat</p> <p>Key question: Is Shabbat important to Jewish children?</p> <p>Religions: Judaism</p>	<p>UC 1.5 Salvation: Why does Easter matter to Christians?</p>	<p>UC 1.2 Creation: Who made the world?</p>	<p>Discovery RE Year 1 Theme: Chanukah</p> <p>Key question: Does celebrating Chanukah make Jewish children feel close to God?</p> <p>Religions: Judaism</p>
KS1/LKS2						
Year 2 and Year 3 Mixed Classes	<p>UC 2a.2 People of God: What is it like to follow God?</p>	<p>UC 2a.3 Incarnation: What is the Trinity?</p> <p>Use of Digging Deeper Opportunities for Year 3 Pupils.</p>	<p>Discovery RE Year 3 Theme: Diwali</p> <p>Key question: Would celebrating Diwali at home and in the community bring a feeling of belonging to a Hindu child?</p> <p>Religions: Hinduism</p>	<p>UC 2a.5 Salvation: Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'?</p> <p>Use of Digging Deeper Opportunities for Year 3 Pupils.</p>	<p>UC 2a.1 Creation/Fall: What do Christians learn from the Creation story?</p> <p>Use of Digging Deeper Opportunities for Year 3 Pupils.</p>	<p>Discovery RE Year 3 Theme: Hindu Beliefs</p> <p>Key question: How can Brahman be everywhere and in everything?</p> <p>Religions: Hinduism</p>

Christian values	Trust	Compassion	Wisdom	Forgiveness	Koinonia	Service
Year Group	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Lower KS2						
Year 4 and Year 5 Mixed Classes	UC 2a.2 People of God: What is it like to follow God? Use of Digging Deeper Opportunities for Year 5 Pupils.	UC 2a.3 Incarnation: What is the Trinity? Use of Digging Deeper Opportunities for Year 5 Pupils.	Discovery RE Year 4 Theme: Passover Key question: How important is it for Jewish people to do what God asks them to do? Religions: Judaism	UC 2a.5 Salvation: Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'? Use of Digging Deeper Opportunities for Year 5 Pupils.	UC 2a.1 Creation/Fall: What do Christians learn from the Creation story? Use of Digging Deeper Opportunities for Year 5 Pupils.	Discovery RE Year 4 Theme: Rites of Passage and good works. Key question: What is the best way for a Jew to show commitment to God? Religions: Judaism
Year 6	UC 2b.3 People of God: How can following God bring freedom and justice?	UC 2b.4 <u>Digging Deeper</u> Incarnation: Was Jesus the Messiah?	Discovery RE Theme: Beliefs and practices Key question: What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God? Religions: Islam	UC 2b.7 Salvation: What difference does the Resurrection make for Christians?	UC 2b.2 <u>Digging Deeper</u> Creation/Fall: 2b.2 Creation and science: conflicting or complementary?	Discovery RE Theme: Beliefs and moral values Key question: Does belief in Akhirah (life after death) help Muslims lead good lives? Religions: Islam