RE Progression for EYFS – Year 6

	Pupils will know that…			
Core Concept	EYFS	KS1	LKS2	UKS2
God		•Christians believe in God, and that they find out about God in the Bible. •Christians believe God is loving, kind, fair and forgiving, and also Lord and King. •Some stories show these Christian beliefs. •Christians worship God and try to live in ways that please Him.	•Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. •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. •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.	•Christians believe God is omnipotent, omniscient and eternal, and that this means God is worth worshipping. •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 loving, forgiving, and full of grace. •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	•The word God is a name. •Christians believe God is Creator of the universe. •Christians believe God made our wonderful world and so we should look after it.	•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.	•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 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).	•There is much debate and some controversy around 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. •The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator.
People of God			•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 pieces together the story of the People of 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 health, food, justice, and telling the story of Jesus.
Incarnation	•Christians believe God came to Earth in human form as Jesus. •Christians believe Jesus came to show that all people are precious and special to God.	•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; Advent for Christians is a time of getting ready for Jesus' coming.	•Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. •Christians believe The Father creates; he sends the Son who saves his people; the Son sends the Holy Spirit to his followers. •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. •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	•Jesus was Jewish. •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.

			work in the world and in their lives today, enabling them to follow Jesus.	
Gospel		•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. •Christians believe Jesus is a friend to the poor and friendless. •Christians believe Jesus' teachings make people think hard about how to live and show them the right way.	•Christians believe Jesus challenges everyone about how to live — he sets the example for loving God and your neighbour, putting others first. •Jesus shows love and forgiveness to unlikely people. •Christians 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.	•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. •Christians see that Jesus' teachings and example cut 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. •Christians believe that they should bring this good news to life in the world in different ways, within their church family, in their personal lives, with family, with their neighbours, in the local, national and global community.
Salvation	•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.	•Christians believe Jesus rose again, giving people hope of a new life. 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 again, giving people hope of a new life.	•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.	•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 substitute for everyone's sins; rescuing the lost and leading them to God; leading from darkness to light. •Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through the service of Holy Communion (also called the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist or the Mass). •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. •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).
Kingdom of God			•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 heaven but here and now. •Christians believe Jesus is still alive, and rules in their hearts and lives by the Holy Spirit, if they let him. •Christians believe 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.	•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, and subsequently through the lives of Christians who live in obedience to God. •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.

Teaching and learning approach	End of KS1 Pupils will be able to:	End of LKS2 Pupils will be able to:	End of UKS2 Pupils will be able to:
Making sense of the text	•Recognise that God, Creation, Incarnation and Salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible. •Identify at least two different types of texts from the Bible; for example, a story, a parable, a gospel account of Jesus' life, and instructions about how to behave. •Tell stories from the Bible and recognise a link with a concept; for example, Creation, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation. •Give clear, simple accounts of what the texts mean to Christians.	•Order at least five key concepts within a timeline of the Bible's 'big story'. •List two distinguishing features of at least three different types of biblical text; for example, Gospel, parable, letter. •Make clear links between biblical texts and the key concepts studied. •Offer suggestions about what texts might mean and give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians.	•Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining the place within it of the core concepts studied. •Identify at least five different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately. •Explain connections between biblical texts and the key concepts studied, using theological terms. •Taking account of the context(s), suggest meanings for biblical texts studied, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret biblical texts, showing awareness of different interpretations.
Understanding the impact	•Give at least three examples of ways in which Christians use Bible concepts, stories and texts to guide their beliefs, in their individual lives and in their church communities. •Give at least three examples of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in church worship.	•Make simple links between Bible texts and concepts studied and how Christians live in their whole lives and in their church communities. •Describe how Christians show their beliefs in worship and in the way they live.	•Make clear connection between Bible texts and concepts studied with what Christians believe, how Christians worship and how Christians behave in their whole lives, their church communities, and in the wider world. •Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways; for example in different denominations.
Making connections	•Think, talk and ask questions about whether the text has something to say to them, exploring different ideas.	•Raise questions and suggest answers about how far the big ideas explored in the Bible and the concepts studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live. •Make links between some of the stories and teachings in the Bible and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly.	•Identify ideas arising from their study of texts and concepts, and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses. •Weigh up how biblical ideas, teachings or beliefs relate to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the world today, developing insights of their own.