

St Mary's CofE Primary School



RE Curriculum Objectives

Statement of Intent:

At St Mary's, Religious Education (RE) is a vital part of our broad and balanced curriculum. We believe every child should have the opportunity to grow spiritually, morally, socially, and culturally through thoughtful exploration of Christianity and other world faiths.

Although RE is not part of the National Curriculum, it is compulsory for all pupils and is shaped by the Hertfordshire Agreed Syllabus (2023–2028), alongside The Emmanuel Project, which supports our teaching of world religions and worldviews. As a Church of England school, Christianity is the primary focus of study, forming at least two-thirds of the RE curriculum in Key Stages 1 and 2.

Our pupils come from a range of religious and non-religious backgrounds, and we are committed to creating a respectful and inclusive environment where all beliefs are valued.

Aims:

We aim for pupils to:

- Know about and understand Christianity as a diverse, global and living faith.
- Gain knowledge and understanding of a range of religious and non-religious worldviews.
- Explore and respond to questions of meaning, purpose, truth and morality.
- Develop the skills to think critically, ask thoughtful questions and evaluate different viewpoints.
- Reflect on and articulate their own beliefs, values and experiences with confidence and respect.
- Appreciate diversity and demonstrate understanding, tolerance and respect towards people of all faiths and none.
- Grow spiritually and personally, contributing positively to their communities and the wider world.

How RE is taught at St Mary's:

RE at St Mary's invites children to ask and explore life's big questions—about belief, identity, purpose, and morality—through engaging, reflective, and age-appropriate learning experiences. Children learn through discussion, enquiry, storytelling, artefacts, visits, and visitors from different faiths.

We teach eight key areas across each year group:

Beliefs and practices

Sources of wisdom

Symbols and actions

Prayer, worship and reflection

Identity and belonging

Ultimate questions

Human responsibility and values

Justice and fairness

Through this, we aim to build religious and theological literacy, helping pupils to understand their own views while developing empathy, respect, and curiosity about others.

Long Term Overview

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Nursery Christianity & links to other faiths	Christianity What is a church? What is the cross?	Christianity Christmas/ Incarnation Why do Christians perform Nativity plays at Christmas?		Christianity Lent/Easter/ Salvation How can we help others when they need it? New life.		
	** Nursery also celebrates the religions reflective of the cohort. Such as Diwali, Eid and Hanukkah.					
Reception Christianity & links to other faiths	Understanding Christianity Creation Who is God?	Understanding Christianity Incarnation Can we retell part of the Nativity story?	Understanding Christianity Salvation Why do Christians put a cross in an Easter garden?	Understanding Christianity Salvation Why do Christians put a cross in an Easter garden? (cont) Patron Saints (St David and St George)		
	Hinduism -Diwali - Festival of lights, finding out about different cultural foods, dance and celebrations	Judaism - What is Hanukkah?	Islam - Eid-al-Fitr finding out about different cultural foods, and celebrations.		Islam - Eid-al-Adha finding out about different cultural foods and celebrations	
Year 1 Christianity Judaism	Understanding Christianity Creation What do Christians believe about how God made the world?	Judaism Mitzvot / Tzedakah Why is learning to do good deeds important to Jewish people?	Understanding Christianity God What do Christians believe that God is like? (Core learning)	Understanding Christianity Salvation Why does Easter matter to Christians? (Core Learning)	Understanding Christianity Gospel What is the good news that Jesus brings? (Core Learning)	Judaism Creation & Blessings Why do Jewish families say so many prayers and blessings?
Year 2 Christianity Islam Judaism	Understanding Christianity Creation What do Christians believe about how God made the world? (Digging Deeper)	Understanding Christianity Incarnation Why does Christmas matter to Christians?	Islam Mercy/Compassion How do some Muslims show Allah is compassionate and merciful?	Understanding Christianity Salvation Why does Easter matter to Christians? (Digging Deeper)	Understanding Christianity Gospel What is the good news that Jesus Brings? (Digging Deeper)	Judaism Torah / Rabbi Why is the Torah such a joy for the Jewish Community?
Year 3 Christianity Islam Hinduism	Understanding Christianity People of God What is it like to follow God?	Understanding Christianity Incarnation What is the Trinity? (Core learning)	Hinduism Karma Why do Hindus want to collect good karma?	Understanding Christianity Gospel What kind of a world did Jesus want?	Understanding Christianity Kingdom of God When Jesus left, what was the impact of pentecost?	Islam Submission How does a Muslim show their submission and obedience to Allah?

Year 4 Christianity Hinduism Islam	Understanding Christianity Creation/The Fall What do Christians learn from the Creation story?	Understanding Christianity Incarnation What is the Trinity? (Digging Deeper)	Hinduism Dharma How does the story of Rama and Sita inspire Hindus to follow their Dharma?	Understanding Christianity Salvation Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'?	Islam Prophethood Why do Muslims call Muhammad the 'Seal of the prophets'?	Understanding Christianity Gospel What kind of a world did Jesus want? (Digging Deeper)
Year 5 Christianity Buddhism Islam	Understanding Christianity God What does it mean if God is loving and holy?	Understanding Christianity Incarnation Was Jesus the Messiah?	Buddhism Enlightenment How did Buddha teach his followers to find enlightenment??	Understanding Christianity Salvation What did Jesus do to save human beings?	Understanding Christianity People of God How can following God bring freedom and Justice?	Islam Revelation What does the Qur'an reveal about Allah and his guidance?
Year 6 Christianity Buddhism	Buddhism Triple Refuge How does the Triple Refuge help Buddhists in their journey through life?	Understanding Christianity Gospel What would Jesus do?	Understanding Christianity Kingdom of God What kind of king is Jesus?	Understanding Christianity Salvation What difference does the resurrection make for Christians?	Humanism Happiness Why do Humanists say happiness is the goal of life?	Understanding Christianity Creation Creation and science: conflicting or complementary?

EYFS: Understanding Christianity

Creation: Why is the word God so important to Christians?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Children learn that Christians believe God made the world and cares for people.	Who made the world? Why do some people believe in God?	Children notice how Christians talk about God in stories, songs and celebrations.	God is Creator and cares for creation.	Some people believe in God; others have different beliefs or no religious belief.
Sources of Wisdom	Children hear Bible stories about God and creation.	What can stories teach us about the world?	Christians listen to Bible stories at church and home.	The Bible teaches Christians about God.	People learn from stories, experiences and family traditions.
Symbols & Actions	Children recognise simple Christian symbols such as the cross.	Why do people use symbols?	Christians use symbols to express beliefs and belonging.	Symbols help Christians remember God.	Symbols are important in many communities and cultures.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Children learn that Christians pray to God.	Why do people pray?	Children observe prayer and simple acts of worship.	Christians believe God listens to prayer.	Some people pray, whilst others reflect quietly or express gratitude in different ways.
Identity & Belonging	Children learn that Christians belong to God's family.	What groups do I belong to?	Children explore belonging through family, church and community.	Christians belong to God's people.	Everyone belongs to different groups and communities.
Ultimate Questions	Christians believe God created everything.	Where did the world come from?	Children hear different ideas about beginnings.	God created the world.	Different religious and non-religious explanations exist.
Human Responsibility & Values	Christians believe people should care for one another and the world.	Why should we be kind?	Children practise kindness, sharing and caring.	God wants people to love and care for others.	Kindness is valued across many worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Christians believe everyone is important to God.	What is fair?	Children learn to share, include and take turns.	God loves all people equally.	Fairness is important in many communities and worldviews.

Incarnation: Why do Christians perform nativity plays at Christmas?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Children learn that Christians believe Jesus was born at Christmas and is special to God.	Why do people celebrate birthdays and special events?	Children explore how Christians celebrate Christmas.	Jesus is God's Son, sent into the world.	Different faiths celebrate different important events.
Sources of Wisdom	Children hear the Nativity story from the Bible.	Why do people tell and retell stories?	Christians remember Jesus' birth through worship, songs and plays.	The Nativity story helps Christians understand who Jesus is.	Different communities tell stories that are important to them.
Symbols & Actions	Children recognise symbols such as stars, angels, gifts and nativity scenes.	Why do symbols help us remember important events?	Children explore Christmas traditions in homes, churches and schools.	Symbols point to the significance of Jesus' birth.	Different festivals use special symbols.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Children learn that Christians thank God for Jesus.	Why do people say thank you?	Children observe Christmas worship and celebrations.	Christmas is a time of worship and thanksgiving.	Families celebrate in different ways.
Identity & Belonging	Children learn that Christmas brings Christian communities together.	Why do celebrations help people feel they belong?	Families and churches celebrate together.	Christians share the story of Jesus.	Festivals strengthen identity and belonging in many communities.
Ultimate Questions	Christians believe Jesus was sent by God.	Why do people think Jesus is important?	Children hear different views about Christmas.	Jesus shows God's love for people.	Christmas may be religious, cultural or both.
Human Responsibility & Values	Children explore kindness, giving and generosity.	Why is it good to help others?	Christians often give gifts and help others at Christmas.	Christians follow Jesus' example of love.	Generosity is valued in many traditions.
Justice & Fairness	Children learn that Jesus came for everyone.	Should everyone be included and cared for?	Children explore welcoming and sharing.	God's love is for all people.	Inclusion is valued across worldviews.

Salvation: Why do some Christians put a cross in an Easter garden?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Children learn that Christians remember Jesus' death and celebrate that he came back to life.	Why do people remember important events?	Children explore Easter celebrations and traditions.	Jesus died and rose again.	Different beliefs exist about life, death and what happens afterwards.
Sources of Wisdom	Children hear simple Easter stories from the Bible.	What can stories teach us about hope?	Christians remember Easter through Bible readings and worship.	Easter is central to Christian belief.	Stories help people understand important ideas.
Symbols & Actions	Children explore the cross, Easter gardens, flowers and light as Easter symbols.	Why do people use symbols to remember important events?	Christians use symbols to tell the Easter story.	The cross reminds Christians of Jesus.	Symbols are used by many groups and communities.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Children learn that Christians pray and thank God at Easter.	Why do people reflect when they feel sad or hopeful?	Children observe Easter worship and reflection.	Prayer helps Christians remember Jesus.	Reflection is important in many traditions.
Identity & Belonging	Children learn that Christians celebrate Easter together.	Why do communities remember important stories?	Churches and families share Easter traditions.	Easter strengthens Christian identity.	Communities share traditions in different ways.
Ultimate Questions	Christians believe Jesus gives people hope.	What happens when someone dies? What is hope?	Children hear different answers to these questions.	Jesus brings hope and new life.	Religious and non-religious answers vary.
Human Responsibility & Values	Children learn about love, forgiveness and helping others.	Why should we forgive?	Christians try to follow Jesus' example.	Christians are called to love others.	Most worldviews value kindness and forgiveness.
Justice & Fairness	Children learn that Jesus showed forgiveness and care for others.	Is it important to give people another chance?	Children explore fairness, kindness and reconciliation.	Forgiveness is important in Christianity.	Fairness and reconciliation are shared values.

EYFS ENDPOINTS (Christianity)

By the end of Reception, children should be able to:

Theology (Believing)

- Recall key parts of the Creation, Nativity and Easter stories.
- Recognise that Christians believe in God and Jesus.
- Identify some Christian symbols and celebrations.

Philosophy (Thinking)

- Ask simple questions about God, creation, belonging, life and celebrations.
- Talk about their own ideas and experiences.
- Begin to recognise that people may think differently.

Social Sciences (Living)

- Describe some ways Christians celebrate Christmas and Easter.
- Recognise that people belong to different communities and traditions.
- Talk about similarities and differences between themselves and others.

Worldviews

- Recognise that Christians have beliefs about God, Jesus and the world.
- Understand that not everyone believes the same things.
- Show curiosity and respect when learning about different beliefs and ways of life.

Year 1: Understanding Christianity

God: What do Christians believe God is like?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe God is loving, forgiving and welcoming. They explore how Christians understand God's character through stories Jesus told.	What makes someone loving? Why should people forgive others?	Pupils investigate how Christians try to show love, forgiveness and kindness in everyday life.	God loves people unconditionally and welcomes them back when they make mistakes.	Many religions and non-religious worldviews value kindness and forgiveness.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study the Parable of the Lost Son and learn what it teaches Christians about God.	What can stories teach us about relationships?	Christians learn from Bible stories and use them to guide their behaviour.	The Bible reveals God's nature and character.	Stories are used across cultures to teach important lessons.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils learn that Christians use symbols to remind them of God's love.	Why do people use symbols to remember important ideas?	Pupils observe symbols in churches and Christian homes.	Symbols can express God's love and forgiveness.	Symbols are important in many faiths and communities.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Christians pray because they believe God listens and cares.	Why do people talk to God?	Christians pray in church, at home and during worship.	Prayer helps Christians build a relationship with God.	Some people pray; others reflect quietly or express gratitude differently.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that Christians belong to God's family.	What helps people feel they belong?	Churches provide friendship, support and community.	Christians belong to a worldwide family of believers.	Everyone belongs to different groups and communities.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn that Christians believe God loves everyone.	Can we know what God is like?	Christians answer these questions through faith and Bible stories.	God is loving and forgiving.	People hold different beliefs about God or no belief at all.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that Christians try to forgive because God forgives them.	Why is forgiveness important?	Christians seek to show kindness and reconciliation.	Following God means showing love to others.	Forgiveness is valued across many worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that God's forgiveness is available to everyone.	Is forgiveness always fair?	Christians try to restore relationships when things go wrong.	Grace and forgiveness are central Christian values.	Fairness and reconciliation are valued across communities.

Creation: Who made the world? (Core Learning)					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe God created the world and everything in it.	How did the world begin?	Christians celebrate and care for creation.	God created the world and declared it good.	Scientific and other religious explanations of origins.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils hear and retell the Genesis Creation story.	Can stories teach truth in different ways?	Christians use the Bible to understand God and creation.	Genesis reveals God as Creator.	Different traditions use different creation stories and explanations.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore creation imagery such as light, plants, animals and the natural world.	Why do people use stories and pictures to explain big ideas?	Harvest celebrations help Christians thank God for creation.	Creation reflects God's power and goodness.	Nature is valued in many cultures and worldviews.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Christians thank God for the world.	Why do people feel thankful?	Christians worship through prayers of thanks and praise.	Creation is a gift from God.	Gratitude is important in many traditions.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that Christians believe all people are part of God's creation.	What makes humans special?	Christians believe people have responsibilities within creation.	Humans are made by God and valued by Him.	Different views exist about humanity's place in the world.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn Christian beliefs about how the world began.	Where did everything come from?	Pupils compare different ideas about origins.	God created the universe with purpose.	Religious and scientific explanations may differ.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that Christians should care for the world.	Why should we look after nature?	Christians practise stewardship and environmental care.	Humans are caretakers of creation.	Environmental responsibility is shared across worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that creation is for everyone.	Should everyone share the Earth's resources?	Christians are encouraged to care for the world for future generations.	Creation belongs to God.	Global citizenship promotes fairness and sustainability.

Salvation: Why does Easter matter to Christians? (Core Learning)					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians remember Jesus' death and celebrate his resurrection at Easter.	Why do people remember important events?	Christians celebrate Holy Week and Easter in different ways.	Jesus died and rose again to bring hope.	Different beliefs exist about death and what happens afterwards.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils hear key events from Holy Week and Easter Sunday.	What can stories teach us about courage and hope?	Christians read Bible stories during Easter worship.	The Bible explains why Easter is important.	Stories help people understand life's big questions.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils learn about crosses, Easter gardens and empty tombs.	Why are symbols powerful reminders?	Christians use symbols to remember the Easter story.	The cross is a symbol of Jesus' sacrifice and love.	Many communities use symbols to express beliefs.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Christians pray and worship during Easter.	Why do people reflect on sadness and joy?	Christians gather for special Easter services.	Easter worship celebrates hope and new life.	Reflection is found in many traditions.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that Easter is central to Christian identity.	Why do communities celebrate together?	Churches and families remember Easter together.	Easter unites Christians around the world.	Communities often share important celebrations.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn that Christians believe Jesus gives hope beyond death.	What is hope? What happens when people die?	Pupils encounter different beliefs about life and death.	Jesus offers hope and new life.	Religious and non-religious perspectives vary.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn about love, sacrifice and forgiveness.	Why should we forgive others?	Christians try to follow Jesus' example.	Christians seek to live lives shaped by love.	Love and forgiveness are widely valued.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that Jesus showed forgiveness even when treated unfairly.	How should people respond to unfairness?	Christians promote reconciliation and forgiveness.	Forgiveness can restore relationships.	Fairness and reconciliation are important across worldviews.

Gospel: What is the good news that Jesus brings? (Core Learning)					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe Jesus taught people how to live.	What makes news "good"?	Christians try to follow Jesus' teachings in everyday life.	Jesus brings good news about God's love.	Many traditions encourage people to live well and care for others.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils explore stories and teachings of Jesus, including the Good Samaritan.	What can stories teach us about helping others?	Christians learn from Jesus' teachings in the Bible.	Jesus' teachings guide Christian living.	Wisdom can come from many sources.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils recognise actions that show kindness, generosity and care.	Why do actions matter as much as words?	Christians demonstrate beliefs through service and helping others.	Faith should be seen in actions.	Good actions are valued across worldviews.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Christians ask God to help them live as Jesus taught.	How can people become better versions of themselves?	Prayer and worship help Christians grow in faith.	God helps people live well.	Reflection can support personal growth.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that following Jesus shapes Christian identity.	What influences the choices we make?	Christians belong to communities that encourage good living.	Christians are followers of Jesus.	Communities help shape values and behaviour.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn that Jesus taught people how to live meaningful lives.	What makes a good life?	Different people answer this question differently.	Loving God and others gives life purpose.	Different worldviews offer different answers.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that Christians should love their neighbours and help others.	Why should we help people who are different from us?	Christians often support charities and community projects.	Loving others is central to Christian living.	Helping others is valued across many worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that Jesus taught fairness, kindness and inclusion.	Who is my neighbour?	Christians seek to include and care for everyone.	Everyone matters to God.	Equality and inclusion are important shared values.

YEAR 1: Emmanuel Project

Judaism: Why is learning to do good deeds so important to Jewish people?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Jewish Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that God gave the Jewish people mitzvot to help them live good lives.	Why do people think some actions are right and others wrong?	Pupils explore how Jewish families try to put mitzvot into practice every day.	God wants people to do good deeds and care for others.	Many religions and worldviews encourage kindness and helping others.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils learn that mitzvot come from the Torah and Jewish teachings.	Why do people follow rules from sacred books?	Pupils discover how Jewish children learn about mitzvot through stories and family life.	The Torah teaches Jewish people how God wants them to live.	Different communities look to different sources for guidance.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils learn about the tzedakah box as a symbol of giving.	Why is giving important?	Pupils investigate how Jewish families collect money and resources to help others.	Giving to those in need is a mitzvah and an act of justice.	Many communities have ways of helping people in need.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that doing mitzvot can be a way of serving God.	Can actions be a form of worship?	Pupils explore how good deeds connect Jewish people with God and community.	Serving God involves both prayer and action.	Different religions express devotion in different ways.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that mitzvot help Jewish people feel part of God's people.	What helps people feel they belong?	Pupils examine welcoming ceremonies and belonging within Jewish communities.	Living by mitzvot strengthens Jewish identity and belonging.	All communities have ways of helping people belong.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn that Jewish people believe God wants the world to be a better place.	What makes a good life?	Pupils explore examples of kindness and responsibility.	People are partners with God in making the world better.	Different worldviews offer different ideas about purpose and responsibility.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn about tzedakah and caring for others.	Who should we help and why?	Pupils investigate ways Jewish people support those in need.	Helping others is a responsibility given by God.	Many worldviews value generosity, compassion and fairness.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn about tikkun olam, repairing the world.	How can people make the world fairer?	Pupils explore practical ways of caring for people and the planet.	Jewish people are called to help repair a broken world.	Many religions and worldviews encourage social responsibility.

Judaism: Why do Jewish families say so many prayers and blessings?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Jewish Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Jewish people pray regularly and say blessings throughout the day.	Why do people pray?	Pupils explore how prayer is part of everyday Jewish life.	Prayer helps people remember God's presence and goodness.	Different religions have different ways of praying and reflecting.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils learn that Jewish prayers are rooted in the Torah and Jewish traditions.	Why do communities keep special prayers?	Pupils discover how prayers are passed on through families and synagogues.	Ancient prayers help Jewish people connect with God and their heritage.	Communities preserve important traditions in different ways.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils learn about Shabbat candles, challah bread, kiddush cups, lulav and etrog.	Why do objects become special?	Pupils investigate how artefacts support prayer and worship.	Special objects help focus attention on God and holy times.	Religious communities use symbols to express beliefs and values.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that blessings thank God for food, creation and daily life.	What are people thankful for?	Pupils explore prayer at home and in the synagogue.	God is the source of all blessings and good gifts.	People express gratitude in many different ways.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that praying together strengthens Jewish identity.	How does sharing traditions help people belong?	Pupils investigate family and community worship during Shabbat and festivals.	Shared prayers unite Jewish people across the world.	Shared traditions help communities stay connected.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn that prayer encourages reflection on God, creation and life.	Who provides what we need?	Pupils consider how blessings encourage thankfulness.	God is Creator and Sustainer of the world.	Different worldviews offer different answers about where life's gifts come from.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that thankfulness can influence how people behave.	How should we respond when we receive good things?	Pupils explore generosity, gratitude and respect.	Thankfulness leads to responsible living and care for others.	Many worldviews encourage gratitude and generosity.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that prayer and blessing encourage awareness of others.	Does being thankful help us care for people?	Pupils consider how Jewish festivals include hospitality and generosity.	Thankfulness should lead to kindness and concern for others.	Many communities connect gratitude with helping others.

YEAR 1 ENDPOINTS

Christianity	Judaism
Theology (Believing) ● Retell key Christian stories about Creation, Easter and Jesus' teachings. ● Describe what Christians believe about God, Jesus and creation. ● Recognise why Christmas and Easter are important to Christians. Philosophy (Thinking) ● Ask and discuss questions about God, creation, forgiveness, hope and belonging. ● Suggest their own ideas about meaning and purpose. ● Recognise that people may hold different beliefs. Social Sciences (Living) ● Describe ways Christians celebrate and worship. ● Identify how Christian beliefs influence actions and behaviour. ● Recognise how belonging to a faith community shapes people's lives. Worldviews ● Describe key features of the Christian worldview. ● Begin to compare Christian beliefs with other religious and non-religious perspectives. ● Show respect and curiosity when discussing different beliefs and ways of life.	Theology (Believing) ● Know that Jewish people believe in one God. ● Describe how mitzvot (good deeds and commandments) help Jewish people live according to God's wishes. ● Recognise that the Torah is an important source of guidance for Jewish people. ● Know that prayer (tefillah) and blessings are important ways Jewish people worship and thank God. ● Describe some Jewish beliefs about helping others, belonging and serving God. Philosophy (Thinking) ● Ask and discuss questions about kindness, belonging, prayer, gratitude and responsibility. ● Suggest their own ideas about what makes a good person and why helping others is important. ● Reflect on what people are thankful for and why communities celebrate together. ● Recognise that people may hold different beliefs about God, prayer and how to live well. Social Sciences (Living) ● Describe ways Jewish families practise mitzvot in everyday life. ● Recognise how prayer and blessings are used at home, in the synagogue and during festivals. ● Identify how Jewish beliefs influence actions such as giving, caring and showing kindness. ● Recognise how belonging to the Jewish community shapes people's lives and celebrations. Worldviews ● Describe key features of the Jewish worldview, including belief in God, mitzvot, prayer and belonging. ● Begin to compare Jewish beliefs and practices with those of other religious and non-religious worldviews. ● Show respect and curiosity when learning about different beliefs, traditions and ways of life.

Year 2: Understanding Christianity

Creation: Who made the world? (Digging Deeper)					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe God intentionally created the world and everything in it. They explore why Christians believe creation is good and valuable.	Why is the world special? Did the world happen by accident or design?	Pupils investigate how Christians show care for the natural world.	God created the world with purpose and value.	Scientific explanations and other religious creation stories.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study Genesis 1 in greater depth and explore what Christians learn from it.	Can stories communicate truth in different ways?	Christians use the Bible to understand God and creation.	Genesis teaches important truths about God.	Different traditions use different sources to explain origins.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore symbols of creation such as light, water, animals and plants.	Why do people use symbols to explain big ideas?	Christians celebrate creation through worship and harvest festivals.	Creation reflects God's goodness and creativity.	Nature is valued in many cultures and traditions.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Christians thank God for creation.	Why do people express gratitude?	Christians pray prayers of thanks and praise.	Creation is a gift from God.	Gratitude can be expressed in many different ways.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that Christians believe all people are part of God's creation.	What makes people special?	Christians believe humans have a responsibility towards creation.	Humans are made and loved by God.	Different worldviews have different ideas about humanity's place in nature.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils explore Christian beliefs about the origins of the world.	Where did everything come from?	Pupils encounter different answers to questions about beginnings.	God created the universe.	Religious and scientific explanations vary.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that Christians are called to care for the Earth.	Why should we care for nature?	Christians may take part in environmental projects and conservation.	Stewardship is part of Christian responsibility.	Environmental responsibility is shared across many worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that God's creation should be respected and cared for.	Should everyone have access to the Earth's resources?	Christians consider how resources can be used responsibly.	Creation is for the benefit of all.	Sustainability and fairness are global concerns.

Incarnation: Why does Christmas matter to Christians?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe Jesus is God incarnate — God in human form.	Why would God choose to become human?	Pupils explore how Christians celebrate Christmas and remember Jesus' birth.	Jesus is God with us.	Jesus is understood differently in other religions and worldviews.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study the Nativity stories in Matthew and Luke.	Why do people tell stories about important people?	Christians revisit these stories during Advent and Christmas.	The Gospels reveal who Jesus is.	Stories are used to preserve beliefs and traditions.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore stars, angels, gifts, light and nativity scenes.	Why do symbols help communicate important ideas?	Christians use symbols during Christmas celebrations and worship.	Christmas symbols point towards Jesus.	Different festivals have their own symbols and meanings.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn how Christians worship at Christmas.	Why do people celebrate important events through worship?	Churches hold special services, carol singing and nativity events.	Christmas is both celebration and worship.	Festivals are celebrated differently across communities.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that Christmas strengthens Christian identity and community.	Why are traditions important?	Families and churches gather to celebrate together.	Christians remember God's gift of Jesus.	Festivals help strengthen community identity.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn why Christians believe Jesus is special.	Who was Jesus and why is he important?	Christians answer this question through faith and scripture.	Jesus is God's Son.	Different beliefs exist about Jesus.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils explore themes of generosity, love and service.	Why is giving important?	Christians often help others during Christmas.	Christians follow Jesus' example of love.	Generosity is valued across many traditions.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that Jesus came for all people.	Should everyone be welcomed and included?	Christians seek to include and care for others.	God's love is available to everyone.	Inclusion and equality are shared values.

Salvation: Why does Easter matter to Christians? (Digging Deeper)					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe Jesus died and rose again, bringing salvation and hope.	Why is Easter the most important Christian festival?	Pupils investigate Holy Week and Easter celebrations.	Jesus' resurrection brings hope and new life.	Different beliefs exist about life, death and what comes after.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study key events from Holy Week and Easter Sunday.	What can these stories teach us about courage, sacrifice and hope?	Christians revisit these stories through worship and reflection.	The Bible explains God's plan through Jesus.	Stories help people explore life's biggest questions.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore the cross, empty tomb, Easter gardens and candles.	Why are symbols important when remembering difficult events?	Christians use symbols to tell and remember the Easter story.	The cross symbolises sacrifice and love.	Symbols communicate meaning across cultures.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Easter includes both sadness and joy.	How do people respond to loss and hope?	Christians pray, worship and reflect during Holy Week.	Easter celebrates victory over death.	Different traditions reflect on hope and remembrance.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that Easter is central to Christian identity.	Why do communities remember important stories together?	Churches around the world celebrate Easter.	Easter unites Christians globally.	Shared traditions strengthen community identity.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils explore Christian beliefs about death, resurrection and eternal life.	What happens after death? What is hope?	Different people answer these questions differently.	Jesus gives hope beyond death.	Religious and non-religious answers vary.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn about sacrifice, love and forgiveness.	Why should people forgive others?	Christians try to live according to Jesus' example.	Love and forgiveness transform relationships.	These values are shared by many worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that Jesus forgave others even when treated unfairly.	Is forgiveness stronger than revenge?	Christians seek reconciliation and peace.	Forgiveness is a central Christian value.	Justice and reconciliation are valued widely.

Gospel - What is the good news that Jesus brings? (Digging Deeper)					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe Jesus taught people how to live in God's Kingdom.	What makes a good life?	Christians try to follow Jesus' teachings in daily life.	Jesus' message brings hope and guidance.	Many worldviews encourage people to live well and help others.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study parables and teachings such as the Good Samaritan.	Why do teachers use stories to explain important ideas?	Christians use Jesus' teachings to guide choices and behaviour.	Jesus' teachings reveal God's will.	Wisdom can come from many sources.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils recognise actions that show love, kindness and service.	Are actions more important than words?	Christians express faith through helping others.	Beliefs should influence behaviour.	Compassion and service are widely valued.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Christians ask God to help them follow Jesus' example.	How can people improve themselves?	Prayer and worship encourage Christians to grow in faith.	God helps believers live as Jesus taught.	Reflection supports personal growth.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that following Jesus shapes Christian identity.	Who influences the choices we make?	Christian communities encourage members to live out Jesus' teachings.	Christians are followers of Jesus.	Communities shape values and behaviour.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn that Jesus offered guidance on how to live.	What makes a person truly happy?	Different people answer this question differently.	Loving God and others gives purpose.	Different worldviews offer different ideas of fulfilment.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that Christians should show love, kindness and generosity.	Why should we help people in need?	Christians often support charities and community projects.	Loving your neighbour is central to Christian living.	Helping others is valued across worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that Jesus welcomed and valued everyone.	Who deserves our help?	Christians seek to treat people fairly and respectfully.	Everyone matters to God.	Equality and inclusion are widely shared values.

Year 2: Emmanuel Project

Islam: How do some Muslims show Allah is compassionate and merciful?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Muslim Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Muslims believe Allah is compassionate and merciful. They explore how Muslims try to reflect these qualities in their own lives.	Why is kindness important? Can people learn compassion?	Pupils investigate how Muslims show care for people, animals and the wider world.	Allah is compassionate and merciful, and Muslims should follow His example.	Many religions and worldviews encourage kindness, care and compassion.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils learn that the Qur'an frequently describes Allah as "The Most Compassionate, The Most Merciful". They encounter the Bismillah and stories of Prophet Muhammad.	Why do people learn from sacred stories?	Pupils explore how Muslims use the Qur'an and stories about Muhammad to guide their behaviour.	The Qur'an teaches Muslims about Allah's nature and how to live.	Different worldviews look to different sources of wisdom and guidance.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils learn about the Bismillah, prayer mat and acts of charity as expressions of faith.	How do actions show what people believe?	Pupils investigate practical ways Muslims show compassion through helping others and caring for creation.	Faith should be demonstrated through actions.	Actions often reveal people's values and beliefs.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Muslims pray to Allah and thank Him for His mercy and compassion.	Why do people pray? Does prayer help people live differently?	Pupils explore how prayer encourages Muslims to reflect on their behaviour and relationship with Allah.	Prayer helps Muslims remember Allah and follow His guidance.	People reflect, pray or meditate in different ways.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that being Muslim involves following Allah's guidance and the example of Muhammad.	What helps people belong to a community?	Pupils investigate how prayer, Ramadan and Eid help strengthen Muslim identity and belonging.	Muslims belong to the worldwide Ummah (Muslim community).	Communities create belonging in different ways.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn that Muslims believe Allah cares for all creation.	Why is there suffering? Why should we care for others?	Pupils consider how compassion can help make life better for people and animals.	Allah's mercy extends to all creation.	Different worldviews offer different answers about responsibility and care.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn about compassion, generosity and caring for those in need.	Who should we help? Why should we help them?	Pupils explore how Ramadan encourages empathy and how Zakah supports those experiencing hardship.	Muslims are responsible for showing compassion and generosity.	Caring for others is valued across many worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that Muslims believe helping those in need is part of serving Allah.	What makes something fair? Should people share what they have?	Pupils investigate charity, Zakah and support for vulnerable people.	Allah wants people to act justly and care for others.	Most worldviews encourage fairness and concern for others.

Judaism: Why is the Torah such a joy for the Jewish community?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Jewish Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Jewish people believe the Torah is God's special gift and teaching for His people. They explore why the Torah is central to Jewish life and worship.	Why are some books more important than others? Why do people celebrate teachings and traditions?	Pupils investigate how Jewish communities read, study and celebrate the Torah throughout the year.	God guides Jewish people through the Torah.	Different worldviews have different sources of guidance and authority.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils learn that the Torah contains stories, teachings and commandments, including the story of Moses and the Ten Commandments.	Why do people continue to learn from stories written long ago?	Pupils explore how Jewish people study Torah at home and in the synagogue.	The Torah contains God's wisdom and instruction for life.	Communities learn from different sacred texts, traditions and experiences.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils learn about Torah scrolls, the yad (pointer), Ark and mezuzah.	Why do people treat some objects with special respect?	Pupils investigate how Torah scrolls are handled carefully and celebrated at Simchat Torah.	Special objects help Jewish people honour God's teachings.	Symbols and artefacts help communities express beliefs and identity.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Torah readings are an important part of synagogue worship. They encounter the Shema as an important Jewish prayer.	Why do people listen to sacred words regularly?	Pupils explore worship in the synagogue and how prayer helps Jewish people remember God.	Worship helps Jewish people stay connected to God and His teachings.	Prayer, reflection and worship take different forms across worldviews.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that the Torah helps Jewish people understand who they are as God's people.	What helps people feel part of a community?	Pupils investigate how festivals such as Simchat Torah strengthen belonging and shared identity.	Jewish identity is rooted in God's covenant and teachings.	Communities build identity through shared stories, beliefs and traditions.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn that Jewish people believe God provides guidance for living well.	How do people know what is right and wrong?	Pupils explore how Jewish teachings influence everyday choices.	God provides guidance through the Torah.	Different worldviews offer different answers about how to live well.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that the Torah teaches responsibility, obedience and care for others.	Why do people need rules and guidance?	Pupils investigate how Jewish people try to follow God's commandments in everyday life.	People should live according to God's teachings and values.	Responsibility and good behaviour are valued across many worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that the Torah includes laws and commandments designed to help people live fairly and responsibly.	What makes rules fair?	Pupils explore how Jewish teachings encourage respect, honesty and justice.	God's laws help create a just and caring community.	Most worldviews promote fairness and responsibility.

YEAR 2 ENDPOINTS

Christianity	Islam	Judaism
Theology (Believing) - Explain key Christian beliefs about Creation, Incarnation, Salvation and Gospel. - Describe why Christmas and Easter are important to Christians. - Make simple links between Bible stories and Christian beliefs. Philosophy (Thinking) - Ask thoughtful questions about God, Jesus, life, death, hope and forgiveness. - Suggest reasons why people believe different things. - Begin to compare different answers to big questions. Social Sciences (Living) - Describe how Christian beliefs influence worship, celebrations and behaviour. - Explain some ways Christians celebrate Christmas and Easter. - Recognise how belonging to a faith community shapes identity. Worldviews - Explain key features of the Christian worldview. - Compare Christian beliefs with other religious and non-religious perspectives. - Show respect and curiosity when exploring different beliefs and ways of life.	Theology (Believing) - Know that Muslims believe Allah is compassionate and merciful. - Retell stories about Prophet Muhammad that show kindness and compassion. - Recognise that the Qur'an teaches Muslims how to live. - Understand that Ramadan and Eid-ul-Fitr are important times in the Muslim year. - Know that Muslims pray to Allah and seek to follow His guidance. Philosophy (Thinking) - Ask and discuss questions about kindness, compassion, generosity and responsibility. - Reflect on why people help others and care for animals. - Consider how people learn from role models and sacred stories. - Recognise that people may have different beliefs about God and how to live a good life. Social Sciences (Living) - Describe ways Muslims pray and worship. - Explain how Muslims show compassion through charity, kindness and caring actions. - Describe how Ramadan helps Muslims remember those in need. - Recognise how Eid-ul-Fitr brings families and communities together. - Identify how Muslim beliefs influence everyday behaviour. Worldviews - Describe key features of the Muslim worldview, including belief in Allah, prayer, compassion and charity. - Begin to compare Muslim beliefs and practices with those of other religious and non-religious worldviews. - Show respect and curiosity when learning about different beliefs and ways of life.	Theology (Believing) - Retell key parts of the story of Moses and explain why he is important in Judaism. - Know that Jewish people believe the Torah is God's special teaching and guidance. - Describe why the Torah is treated with great respect in the synagogue. - Recognise that the Shema is an important Jewish prayer. - Explain why Simchat Torah is a joyful celebration for Jewish communities. Philosophy (Thinking) - Ask and discuss questions about rules, guidance, belonging and responsibility. - Reflect on why people value important books and traditions. - Consider why communities celebrate things that are important to them. - Recognise that people may have different beliefs about how to live a good life. Social Sciences (Living) - Describe how Torah scrolls are used in synagogue worship. - Explain how Jewish people celebrate Simchat Torah. - Identify the purpose of a mezuzah and explain how it reminds Jewish people about God and His teachings. - Describe how Jewish beliefs influence everyday actions and choices. - Recognise how belonging to the Jewish community shapes worship, celebration and daily life. Worldviews - Describe key features of the Jewish worldview, including belief in one God, Torah, Moses and Jewish community life. - Explain how Jewish beliefs influence worship, celebrations and daily living. - Begin to compare Jewish beliefs and practices with those of other religious and non-religious worldviews. - Show respect, curiosity and thoughtful questioning when learning about different beliefs and ways of life.

Year 3: Understanding Christianity

People of God: What is it like to follow God?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe God makes covenants with people. They study Noah and Abraham and explore the importance of promises, faithfulness and trust.	Why do promises matter? What makes someone trustworthy?	Pupils investigate how Christians make commitments through baptism, confirmation and marriage.	God remains faithful to his promises.	Many religions value commitment, loyalty and responsibility.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study Genesis stories about Noah and Abraham and learn how Christians interpret them.	How do stories influence beliefs and actions?	Christians use these stories to understand their relationship with God.	The Bible reveals God's covenant with humanity.	Sacred stories are important in many traditions.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore the rainbow as a symbol of God's promise and covenant.	Why do people need symbols to remember important promises?	Pupils investigate symbolic actions used during Christian ceremonies.	Symbols communicate God's promises.	Symbols play an important role in religious and cultural traditions.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Christians pray to thank God for his faithfulness and guidance.	Why do people pray when making important decisions?	Christians use prayer to strengthen their relationship with God.	Prayer helps believers remain faithful to God.	Reflection and contemplation appear across worldviews.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that Christians see themselves as part of God's people.	What makes someone belong to a community?	Pupils investigate how churches create belonging and shared identity.	Christians belong to God's covenant family.	Identity is shaped by family, culture, faith and community.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils explore why Christians trust God and follow his guidance.	Can we trust promises? Why do people have faith?	Different people explain faith and trust in different ways.	God can be trusted because he keeps his promises.	Different worldviews offer different answers about trust and belief.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that Christians should live faithfully and responsibly.	What responsibilities come with belonging?	Christians seek to live according to God's guidance.	Faith should influence actions and choices.	Responsibility is valued across many worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that God's promises are intended to bless people and build relationships.	What makes a relationship fair and just?	Christians value honesty, loyalty and fairness.	God's covenant reflects justice and faithfulness.	Justice is a shared human value.

Incarnation: What is the Trinity? (Core Learning)					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe God is Father, Son and Holy Spirit. They begin to understand the concept of the Trinity.	How can something be one and three at the same time?	Pupils investigate how belief in the Trinity influences worship and prayer.	God is three persons in one divine being.	Different religions understand God in different ways.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study baptism narratives and biblical references to Father, Son and Holy Spirit.	How do people interpret difficult ideas?	Christians use scripture to understand God's nature.	The Bible reveals God's triune nature.	Sacred texts are interpreted differently across traditions.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore symbols such as water, dove and light.	Why do symbols help explain complex ideas?	Christians use these symbols during worship and baptism.	Symbols help express beliefs about God.	Many worldviews use symbols to express important ideas.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn how Christians pray to Father, Son and Holy Spirit.	Why do people pray in different ways?	Different Christian traditions worship differently.	Worship reflects belief in the Trinity.	Prayer and reflection take different forms across worldviews.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that baptism marks belonging to the Christian community.	What makes someone part of a community?	Pupils explore Christian initiation practices.	Christians belong through faith and baptism.	Communities have different ways of expressing belonging.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils explore Christian ideas about God's nature.	Can humans fully understand God?	Different Christians may express beliefs differently.	God is both mysterious and knowable.	Different worldviews answer questions about God differently.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that Christians seek to reflect God's love and relationship.	What can relationships teach us about living well?	Christians try to live in loving community.	Relationships reflect God's nature.	Relationships are central across many worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils explore how Christian beliefs encourage care and respect for others.	Why should people treat others fairly?	Christian communities seek to model love and service.	God's love extends to all people.	Fairness is valued across communities.

Gospel: What kind of world did Jesus want?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Jesus taught about God's Kingdom and how people should live.	What would a better world look like?	Christians try to follow Jesus' teachings today.	Jesus' teachings show God's vision for humanity.	Different worldviews offer different visions of a good society.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study parables and teachings such as the Good Samaritan.	Why do stories help people think differently?	Christians use Jesus' teachings as guidance for life.	Jesus' words reveal God's values.	Wisdom can be found in many sources.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore examples of service, kindness and compassion.	Are actions more important than words?	Christians demonstrate faith through service and charity.	Faith should be visible in actions.	Compassion is valued across many traditions.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Christians pray for help to live as Jesus taught.	Can prayer change how people behave?	Prayer encourages Christians to follow Jesus' example.	God helps believers live faithfully.	Reflection can influence behaviour and decision-making.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that following Jesus shapes Christian identity.	What influences our choices and behaviour?	Churches encourage members to live according to Jesus' teachings.	Christians are followers of Jesus.	Communities shape values and identity.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn that Jesus taught people how to live meaningful lives.	What makes a good person?	Different people answer this question differently.	Loving God and neighbour gives life meaning.	Different worldviews offer different answers.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that Christians should show love, kindness and generosity.	Why should we help others?	Christians often support charities and local communities.	Love of neighbour is central to Christian life.	Helping others is valued widely.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that Jesus challenged unfair treatment and exclusion.	Who deserves our help and care?	Christians work to include and support others.	Everyone matters to God.	Equality and fairness are shared values.

When Jesus left, what was the impact of Pentecost?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe the Holy Spirit came at Pentecost and empowered Jesus' followers.	Why do people need courage and guidance?	Pupils investigate how Pentecost is celebrated today.	The Holy Spirit continues to guide Christians.	Different understandings of spiritual experience.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study Acts 2 and the events of Pentecost.	How should miracle stories be understood?	Christians use these accounts to understand the Church's beginnings.	Scripture explains the coming of the Holy Spirit.	Different people interpret religious experiences differently.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore symbols such as fire, wind and the dove.	Why are symbols used to explain difficult ideas?	These symbols appear in Christian worship and art.	Symbols communicate the presence of the Holy Spirit.	Symbolism is common across religions and cultures.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Christians pray for guidance from the Holy Spirit.	Does prayer help people make good decisions?	Christians pray individually and collectively.	God remains active in believers' lives.	Reflection and meditation occur across worldviews.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that Pentecost is often called the birth of the Church.	What creates a strong community?	Pupils explore local and global Christian communities.	Christians belong to a worldwide Church.	Different communities develop belonging in different ways.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn that Christians believe God continues to work in the world.	Can people experience God today?	Christians describe spiritual experiences in different ways.	God remains active through the Holy Spirit.	Religious and secular explanations differ.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn about the Fruits of the Spirit and Christian character.	What qualities make a good person?	Christians seek to develop qualities such as kindness, patience and self-control.	Christian character reflects God's work in people.	Virtue and character are valued widely.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that Christians are called to serve others and build God's Kingdom.	What would a fair and caring society look like?	Christians support charities and community projects.	Faith should inspire action and service.	Social justice is important across worldviews.

Year 3: Emmanuel Project

Hinduism: Why does a Hindu want to collect good karma?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Hindu Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that many Hindus believe in karma, samsara (the cycle of birth, death and rebirth) and moksha (freedom from the cycle). They understand that actions have consequences and affect the soul's journey.	Why do our actions matter? Can people change their future through the choices they make?	Pupils investigate how Hindu beliefs about karma influence everyday behaviour and decision-making.	Every action creates consequences which affect a person's spiritual journey.	Different worldviews explain responsibility, consequences and morality in different ways.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils learn that teachings about karma are found in Hindu scriptures such as the Bhagavad Gita and in stories from the Panchatantra.	Why do stories continue to teach people how to live?	Pupils explore how Hindu children learn values through stories, scriptures and family teaching.	Hindu sacred texts provide guidance for right living.	Different communities learn from different sacred texts and traditions.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore the symbolism of Snakes and Ladders (Moksha Patamu) as a way of understanding karma and spiritual progress.	How can games and symbols teach important ideas?	Pupils investigate how symbols help Hindu children understand choices and consequences.	Symbols help explain the journey towards moksha.	Many religions and worldviews use symbols to communicate important ideas.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn about the Gayatri Mantra and how prayer helps Hindus seek wisdom and guidance.	Why do people pray or reflect before making important decisions?	Pupils explore how prayer and reflection encourage Hindus to live according to dharma and develop good karma.	Prayer helps Hindus focus on God and make wise choices.	Reflection and spiritual practices are important in many worldviews.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn about the Sacred Thread Ceremony (Upanayana) and how it marks growing responsibility in Hindu life.	What responsibilities come with growing up?	Pupils investigate how Hindu children learn duties towards God, family and community.	Being Hindu involves taking responsibility for actions and spiritual growth.	Communities often mark important stages of life through ceremonies and traditions.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn that many Hindus believe the soul (atman) journeys through many lives before reaching moksha.	What happens after death? What is the purpose of life?	Pupils explore how beliefs about reincarnation influence attitudes towards life and death.	Life is part of a longer spiritual journey towards union with God.	Different worldviews offer different answers about life, death and purpose.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that Hindus value honesty, kindness, self-discipline and selfless service (sewa) because actions create karma.	Are people responsible for the consequences of their actions?	Pupils investigate examples of sewa and how Hindu communities help others.	People are responsible for creating positive karma through good actions.	Responsibility, kindness and service are valued across many worldviews.

Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that karma is understood as a moral law of cause and effect. Good actions bring positive consequences and harmful actions bring negative consequences.	Is life always fair? Should actions have consequences?	Pupils explore how beliefs about karma encourage fairness, responsibility and care for others.	Karma promotes moral responsibility and accountability.	Different worldviews offer different explanations for justice, fairness and suffering.
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Islam: How does a Muslim show their submission and obedience to Allah?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Islamic Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that the word Islam means submission to Allah and that Muslims believe Allah is the creator and ruler of all things. They explore why Muslims choose to obey Allah.	Why do people choose to follow rules or guidance? Who deserves our trust and obedience?	Pupils investigate how belief in Allah influences the choices Muslims make every day.	Muslims believe true peace comes through submission to Allah's guidance.	Different worldviews have different sources of authority and guidance.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils learn that Muslims follow guidance from the Qur'an and the teachings of Prophet Muhammad (Sunnah).	Why do people follow sacred teachings?	Pupils explore how the Qur'an helps Muslims understand how to live.	Allah provides guidance through revelation and the example of Muhammad.	Communities look to different texts and leaders for wisdom and guidance.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore the Adhan (call to prayer), prayer mat, qibla compass and prayer postures as symbols of obedience and worship.	How do actions show what people believe?	Pupils investigate how prayer practices help Muslims remember Allah throughout the day.	Worship demonstrates humility, respect and submission to Allah.	Symbols and actions communicate beliefs in many religions and worldviews.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn about Salah, the Five Pillars and the importance of praying five times a day.	Why might regular prayer or reflection be important?	Pupils explore how prayer helps Muslims strengthen their relationship with Allah.	Daily prayer helps Muslims remain focused on Allah and his guidance.	People use prayer, reflection and meditation in different ways across worldviews.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that Muslims identify themselves as people who submit to Allah and belong to the worldwide Muslim community (Ummah).	What does it mean to belong to a faith community?	Pupils investigate how Muslim children learn beliefs and practices from family and community.	Being Muslim involves commitment to Allah and membership of a global faith community.	Communities shape identity, values and belonging in different ways.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn that Muslims believe people are accountable to Allah and will face judgement after death.	Why do our choices matter? What happens after death?	Pupils explore how belief in accountability influences behaviour.	Life is preparation for meeting Allah and being judged for one's actions.	Different worldviews offer different answers about life, death and responsibility.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that Muslims are encouraged to make good choices, obey Allah and show respect, kindness and honesty.	What makes a good choice? Why do rules matter?	Pupils investigate how sayings such as Bismillah and Islamic greetings encourage Muslims to remember Allah in daily life.	Obedience to Allah influences everyday behaviour and decision-making.	Most worldviews encourage responsibility and positive behaviour.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that Muslims believe Allah is perfectly just and that people are responsible for their actions.	Should people be accountable for their choices?	Pupils explore how Islamic teachings encourage fairness, responsibility and moral living.	Allah provides guidance that helps people live just and righteous lives.	Different worldviews offer different ideas about justice, consequences and responsibility.

YEAR 3 ENDPOINTS

Christianity	Hinduism	Islam
Theology (Believing) - Explain Christian beliefs about covenant, Trinity, God's Kingdom and discipleship. - Make links between Bible stories and Christian beliefs. - Describe how Christian beliefs are expressed through worship and practice. Philosophy (Thinking) - Ask deeper questions about faith, belonging, community, God and responsibility. - Suggest reasons why people hold different beliefs. - Begin evaluating different answers to big questions. Social Sciences (Living) - Explain how Christian beliefs influence behaviour and community life. - Describe how worship, prayer and belonging shape Christian identity. - Investigate how Christians live out beliefs in everyday life. Worldviews - Explain key features of the Christian worldview. - Compare Christian responses with other religious and non-religious perspectives. - Show increasing respect, curiosity and openness when exploring different beliefs and ways of life.	Theology (Believing) - Describe Hindu beliefs about karma, samsara and moksha. - Explain that many Hindus believe actions have consequences in this life and future lives. - Retell stories and teachings that help Hindus learn about right and wrong behaviour. - Recognise that Hindu scriptures such as the Bhagavad Gita provide guidance for living. - Know that many Hindus believe the soul (atman) is reborn through the cycle of samsara. Philosophy (Thinking) - Ask and discuss questions about responsibility, consequences and fairness. - Consider whether people's actions affect themselves and others. - Reflect on different ideas about what happens after death. - Discuss how choices influence future outcomes. - Recognise that people may hold different beliefs about life, death and destiny. Social Sciences (Living) - Describe ways Hindu beliefs influence everyday choices and behaviour. - Explain why many Hindus try to perform good actions and acts of service (sewa). - Identify examples of Hindu ceremonies, stories and traditions that teach responsibility. - Describe how beliefs about karma influence the way many Hindus live. - Recognise how belonging to the Hindu community shapes people's values and actions. Worldviews - Describe key features of the Hindu worldview, including karma, samsara, moksha and sewa. - Explain how Hindu beliefs influence moral behaviour and decision-making. - Begin to compare Hindu beliefs about actions and consequences with those of other religious and non-religious worldviews. - Show respect and curiosity when discussing different beliefs about life, responsibility and human behaviour.	Theology (Believing) - Describe the Islamic belief that Allah is the one true God. - Explain that Islam means submission and that Muslims seek to obey Allah. - Identify the Qur'an and the teachings of Prophet Muhammad as important sources of guidance. - Describe the importance of Salah and recognise that prayer is one of the Five Pillars of Islam. - Retell key stories and examples, including Bilal's commitment to Allah, that demonstrate obedience and faith. Philosophy (Thinking) - Ask and discuss questions about obedience, authority and responsibility. - Consider why people choose to follow religious teachings and rules. - Reflect on whether regular prayer or reflection can influence behaviour. - Discuss what makes someone worthy of trust and obedience. - Recognise that people may hold different beliefs about God, authority and purpose. Social Sciences (Living) - Describe how Muslims prepare for and perform prayer. - Explain how daily practices help Muslims remember Allah. - Identify ways Muslim beliefs influence everyday actions and decisions. - Describe how Muslim children learn beliefs and values from family and community. - Recognise how belonging to the Muslim community shapes identity and behaviour. Worldviews - Describe key features of the Islamic worldview, including submission to Allah, prayer, guidance and accountability. - Explain how Muslim beliefs influence worship and daily life. - Begin to compare Islamic beliefs about obedience and responsibility with other religious and non-religious worldviews. - Show respect and curiosity when discussing different beliefs and ways of living.

Year 4: Understanding Christianity

Creation/The Fall: What do Christians learn from the Creation story?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe God created the world and that humans damaged their relationship with God through disobedience. They explore the concepts of Creation and Fall.	Why do people make wrong choices? Can mistakes change the world?	Pupils investigate how beliefs about Creation influence Christian attitudes towards people and the environment.	God created a good world, but human choices have consequences.	Other religions and non-religious worldviews offer different explanations for human behaviour and suffering.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study Genesis 1–3 and explore how Christians interpret these stories.	Should creation stories be understood literally, symbolically or both?	Christians use Genesis to understand human nature and responsibility.	The Bible reveals truths about God, humanity and creation.	Different traditions interpret sacred stories differently.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore symbols such as the tree, fruit, garden and serpent.	Why do stories use symbols to explain difficult ideas?	Christian art and storytelling often use Creation imagery.	Symbols help communicate theological truths.	Symbolic stories appear in many traditions.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Christians thank God for creation and seek forgiveness when they make mistakes.	Why do people reflect on their choices?	Christians use prayer to express gratitude, confession and hope.	God offers forgiveness and restoration.	Reflection on behaviour occurs across worldviews.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that Christians believe humans are made in God's image.	What makes humans special?	Christian identity is shaped by beliefs about creation and purpose.	Humans have value because they are created by God.	Different worldviews explain human identity differently.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils explore Christian answers about origins, purpose and human nature.	Why is there suffering in the world?	Different people respond to these questions in different ways.	Human beings were created for relationship with God.	Religious and non-religious responses vary.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that Christians are called to care for creation and one another.	Do humans have responsibilities towards the world?	Christians engage in environmental and community action.	Stewardship is part of Christian discipleship.	Sustainability and responsibility are widely valued.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils explore how Christian beliefs influence ideas of fairness and responsibility.	Are people responsible for the consequences of their actions?	Christians seek justice while recognising the need for forgiveness.	God is both just and forgiving.	Justice is interpreted differently across worldviews.

Incarnation: What is the Trinity? (Digging Deeper)					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils deepen their understanding that Christians believe God is Father, Son and Holy Spirit. They explore why the Trinity is central to Christian belief.	How can one God exist in three persons?	Pupils investigate how belief in the Trinity influences worship and Christian life.	God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.	Other religions have different understandings of God.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils examine biblical references to the Trinity, including Jesus' baptism.	How do people understand ideas that are difficult to explain?	Christians use scripture to develop theological understanding.	The Bible provides evidence for Trinitarian belief.	Sacred texts are interpreted differently across traditions.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore symbols such as water, fire, doves and the Trinity knot.	Why are symbols often needed to explain abstract ideas?	Christians use symbols during worship, baptism and teaching.	Symbols help communicate Christian beliefs about God.	Symbols help express meaning across cultures.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn how Christian prayers often address Father, Son and Holy Spirit.	Why do people worship?	Worship reflects belief in the Trinity.	Christians worship one God in three persons.	Prayer and worship differ across traditions.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that baptism welcomes believers into the Christian family.	What helps people feel part of a community?	Churches use baptism as a sign of belonging.	Christians belong through faith and baptism.	Communities have different ways of marking belonging.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils explore what Christians believe about God's nature.	Can humans fully understand God?	Christians may explain the Trinity in different ways.	God is mysterious yet relational.	Different worldviews answer questions about God differently.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that relationships within the Trinity inspire Christian values.	What can relationships teach us about living well?	Christians seek to live in loving community.	Love and relationship are at the heart of God.	Relationships are valued across worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils explore how Christian beliefs encourage care and respect for others.	Why should we value every person?	Christian communities seek to model love, service and equality.	All people are valued by God.	Human dignity is a shared concern across worldviews.

Salvation: Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe Jesus' death and resurrection are central to God's plan of salvation.	How can something sad be called "good"?	Christians remember Good Friday and Easter through worship and reflection.	Jesus' death and resurrection bring salvation.	Different worldviews offer different understandings of suffering and hope.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study Holy Week narratives and explore their significance.	What can stories teach us about sacrifice and courage?	Christians revisit these stories during Easter worship.	The Gospels explain the events of Holy Week.	Stories help people understand important truths.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore the cross, crown of thorns and empty tomb.	Why do symbols help people remember difficult events?	Christians use these symbols during Easter celebrations.	Symbols communicate the meaning of salvation.	Symbols are important across many traditions.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Christians use prayer to remember Jesus' sacrifice.	How do people find hope during difficult times?	Christians reflect deeply during Holy Week services.	God offers hope through Jesus.	Reflection and remembrance are common human practices.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn why Easter is central to Christian identity.	Why do communities remember important events together?	Churches around the world celebrate Easter.	Easter unites Christians globally.	Communities are shaped by shared stories and traditions.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils explore questions about suffering, sacrifice and hope.	Why do people suffer? Can good come from suffering?	Different people answer these questions differently.	God can bring hope from suffering.	Religious and non-religious responses vary.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn about forgiveness, sacrifice and love.	Is forgiveness always possible?	Christians seek to follow Jesus' example.	Love and forgiveness transform relationships.	These values are widely shared.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that Jesus experienced injustice yet responded with forgiveness.	How should people respond to unfairness?	Christians often work towards reconciliation and peace.	Forgiveness can restore broken relationships.	Justice and reconciliation are valued across worldviews.

Gospel: What kind of a world did Jesus want? (Digging Deeper)					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Jesus taught about God's Kingdom and how people should treat one another.	What would a truly fair and loving world look like?	Christians seek to live according to Jesus' teachings today.	God's Kingdom is built on love, justice and compassion.	Different worldviews have different visions of a good society.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study parables and teachings of Jesus in greater depth.	Why do stories often challenge people to change?	Christians use Jesus' teachings as guidance for life.	Jesus reveals God's values and priorities.	Wisdom is found in many sources.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore practical examples of service, compassion and generosity.	Are actions more important than beliefs?	Christians demonstrate faith through service and charity.	Faith should be visible through actions.	Compassion is valued across traditions.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Christians pray for strength to follow Jesus' example.	Can prayer influence the choices people make?	Prayer supports Christians in daily living.	God helps believers live according to Kingdom values.	Reflection can influence behaviour and decision-making.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that following Jesus shapes Christian identity.	What shapes our values and behaviour?	Christian communities encourage discipleship and service.	Christians seek to live as followers of Jesus.	Communities shape identity and values.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils explore Jesus' vision for humanity.	What makes a meaningful life?	Different worldviews offer different answers.	Loving God and neighbour gives purpose.	Meaning can be understood in many ways.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that Christians should show generosity, compassion and service.	Why should people help others?	Christians often support charities and community projects.	Love of neighbour is central to Christian living.	Service and care are valued across worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that Jesus challenged exclusion and injustice.	Who deserves our help and support?	Christians seek fairness, inclusion and dignity for all.	Every person is valued by God.	Equality and human rights are shared concerns.

Year 4: Emmanuel Project

Hindism: How does the story of Rama and Sita inspire Hindus to follow their dharma?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Hindu Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that dharma is a key Hindu belief meaning duty, righteousness and living in the right way. Hindus believe everyone has their own dharma to fulfil.	What makes a duty important? Should we always do our duty even when it is difficult?	Pupils explore how Hindus try to follow dharma in everyday life.	Dharma helps maintain order in society and the universe.	People from different worldviews may understand responsibility in different ways.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils learn that the Ramayana is a sacred Hindu epic that teaches lessons about dharma through Rama and Sita.	Why do stories continue to inspire people today?	Pupils investigate how Hindu families learn values from sacred stories.	Sacred stories reveal examples of ideal behaviour and moral choices.	Stories, literature and role models influence values across many worldviews.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore symbols connected with Rama and Sita, including the bow and arrow, diyas, sandals and rakhi bracelets.	How can symbols remind people to live in a certain way?	Pupils investigate how symbols are used in Hindu celebrations and daily life.	Symbols help Hindus remember important teachings about duty and devotion.	Many communities use symbols to express values and identity.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Hindus worship Rama and Sita as divine examples of faithful living and devotion.	Why might people pray to or reflect on role models?	Pupils explore how stories and worship encourage Hindus to think about their own actions.	Worship strengthens commitment to living according to dharma.	Reflection and admiration of role models occur in many traditions.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that belonging to a Hindu family and community includes learning responsibilities towards others.	What responsibilities come with belonging to a family or community?	Pupils explore duties between siblings, parents, friends and wider society.	Identity includes fulfilling responsibilities appropriate to one's role in life.	Communities often shape people's responsibilities and expectations.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn that fulfilling dharma is believed to help people move towards moksha (liberation).	Why should people try to do the right thing?	Pupils consider how beliefs about consequences influence behaviour.	Living rightly helps individuals move closer to spiritual fulfilment.	Different worldviews provide different reasons for living morally.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that Rama, Sita, Bharata and Hanuman are remembered because they demonstrate loyalty, courage, faithfulness and selflessness.	Which qualities make a good role model?	Pupils investigate how Hindu children are encouraged to imitate positive virtues shown in the Ramayana.	Dharma involves serving others and acting with integrity.	Virtues such as loyalty, courage and kindness are valued across many worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that adharma means failing to do what is right and can create disorder and suffering.	How should people respond when duty and personal wishes conflict?	Pupils explore examples of characters who fulfil or fail in their responsibilities.	Right action supports harmony; wrong action disrupts it.	Different traditions offer different ideas about justice and moral responsibility.

Islam: Why do Muslims call Muhammad the ‘Seal of the Prophets’?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Islamic Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Risalah means prophethood and that Allah chooses prophets to deliver His guidance. Muhammad is believed to be the final prophet.	Why might people need guidance? How do we decide who to trust?	Pupils explore how belief in Muhammad influences Muslim life and practice.	Allah guides humanity through chosen messengers.	People may find guidance through religious, moral or secular role models.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils learn that the Qur’an is believed to contain Allah’s final revelation given through Muhammad.	Why are some messages considered more important than others?	Pupils explore how Muslims use the Qur’an and Hadith as sources of guidance.	The Qur’an and Sunnah provide guidance for life.	Different communities use different sources of wisdom and authority.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore the Shahadah and the significance of Muhammad’s name in Islamic calligraphy.	How can symbols communicate important beliefs?	Pupils investigate how Islamic art expresses respect without images of Muhammad.	Respect for Muhammad is shown through words and actions rather than pictures.	Different traditions express respect in different ways.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Muslims remember Muhammad during prayer and worship but worship only Allah.	What is the difference between respect and worship?	Pupils explore worship practices in mosques and daily prayer.	Muhammad is honoured as a prophet, not worshipped as divine.	Different worldviews distinguish between admiration and worship in different ways.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that Muhammad’s example helps shape Muslim identity.	How do role models influence who we become?	Pupils investigate how Muslims seek to follow Muhammad’s example in everyday life.	Following the Sunnah strengthens Muslim identity and belonging.	People from all worldviews may be influenced by admired individuals.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn that prophets guide people towards submission to Allah and preparation for judgement.	Why should people follow guidance from others?	Pupils consider how beliefs about accountability affect behaviour.	Human life has purpose and direction given by Allah.	Different worldviews offer different answers about life's purpose.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that Muhammad is remembered for qualities such as honesty, trustworthiness, compassion and wisdom.	What qualities make a good leader or messenger?	Pupils examine stories from Muhammad’s life, including his kindness to people and animals.	Good character reflects obedience to Allah.	Virtues such as honesty and kindness are valued across many worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that Muhammad challenged injustice, idolatry and unfair treatment of others.	When should people stand up for what they believe is right?	Pupils explore how Muhammad’s teachings encouraged care for the poor and vulnerable.	Submission to Allah involves living justly and compassionately.	Many worldviews encourage fairness, responsibility and social justice.

YEAR 4 ENDPOINTS

Christianity	Hinduism	Islam
Theology (Believing) - Explain Christian beliefs about Creation, Fall, Trinity and Salvation. - Make links between biblical texts and Christian beliefs. - Describe how Christians interpret and apply scripture. Philosophy (Thinking) - Explore questions about suffering, forgiveness, justice, identity and God. - Begin evaluating different answers to ultimate questions. - Recognise that beliefs can be interpreted in different ways. Social Sciences (Living) - Explain how beliefs influence worship, community life and behaviour. - Describe a range of Christian practices and celebrations. - Investigate how Christian communities express faith in different ways. Worldviews - Explain key features of the Christian worldview. - Compare Christian responses with other religious and non-religious perspectives. - Demonstrate respect, curiosity and thoughtful engagement with different beliefs and ways of life.	Theology (Believing) - Explain that dharma means duty, responsibility and right living. - Retell key parts of the story of Rama and Sita and identify important characters. - Describe how Rama, Sita, Bharata and Hanuman demonstrate dharma. - Explain that Hindus see Rama as an ideal example of someone who fulfils his duties. - Describe how the Ramayana teaches Hindus about moral choices and responsibilities. Philosophy (Thinking) - Discuss why duties and responsibilities matter. - Consider whether people should always fulfil their duties, even when it is difficult. - Reflect on what makes a good role model. - Explain their own views about responsibility, loyalty and courage. - Ask questions about right and wrong actions in stories and real life. Social Sciences (Living) - Describe how Hindus celebrate Rama and Sita through festivals such as Diwali and Dussehra. - Explain the significance of Raksha Bandhan and duties between family members. - Describe ways Hindu beliefs about dharma influence family and community life. - Explain how Hindu weddings reflect duties and responsibilities within marriage. - Recognise how sacred stories influence the lives of Hindu believers today. Worldviews - Explain how the Hindu worldview understands duty as an important part of life. - Describe how beliefs about dharma influence behaviour and decision-making. - Compare Hindu ideas about duty and responsibility with those found in other religious and non-religious worldviews. - Show respect for different beliefs about how people should live and act. - Recognise that many worldviews encourage people to contribute positively to family, community and society.	Theology (Believing) - Explain that Risalah means prophethood and that prophets are chosen by Allah. - Describe why Muslims believe people need guidance from Allah. - Explain why Muhammad is known as the 'Seal of the Prophets'. - Describe how Muslims believe the Qur'an was revealed through Muhammad. - Explain that Muslims respect Muhammad deeply but worship only Allah. Philosophy (Thinking) - Discuss why people choose role models and leaders. - Consider what qualities make someone trustworthy and inspirational. - Reflect on the importance of guidance in making decisions. - Explain the difference between admiration, respect and worship. - Ask questions about leadership, responsibility and moral courage. Social Sciences (Living) - Describe ways Muslims follow Muhammad's example through the Sunnah. - Explain how Muhammad influences worship and life in a mosque. - Describe why Muslims do not create images of Muhammad. - Explain how some Muslims celebrate Milad un Nabi and why others choose not to. - Recognise how Muhammad's teachings continue to influence Muslim communities today. Worldviews - Explain how the Islamic worldview understands prophethood as a means of divine guidance. - Describe how belief in Muhammad influences Muslim beliefs, values and practices. - Compare Muslim ideas about inspirational leaders with examples from other religious and non-religious worldviews. - Show respect for different beliefs about authority, leadership and guidance. - Recognise that many worldviews value honesty, compassion, courage and responsibility.

Year 5: Understanding Christianity

God: What does it mean if God is loving and holy?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe God is both holy and loving. They explore how God is described in the Bible as powerful, just, forgiving and compassionate.	Can someone be both loving and demanding? What does holiness mean?	Pupils investigate how beliefs about God influence Christian behaviour and worship.	God is perfectly holy yet deeply loving.	Different religions and worldviews understand ultimate reality in different ways.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study biblical texts such as Psalm 103, Isaiah 6 and 1 John 4.	How do sacred texts shape people's understanding of God?	Christians use scripture to understand God's character.	The Bible reveals God's nature.	Different traditions rely on different sources of authority.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore symbols associated with God's holiness, light, purity and love.	Why do people use symbols to express ideas that are difficult to explain?	Christian worship often uses symbolic language, music and ritual.	Symbols help believers understand God's character.	Symbols play important roles across worldviews.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Christians worship God because of who God is.	Why do people worship?	Christians pray, confess and seek forgiveness.	Worship is a response to God's holiness and love.	Reflection and spiritual practices appear in many traditions.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that Christians see themselves as children of God.	What shapes a person's identity?	Christian identity is shaped by beliefs about God's love and guidance.	People are valued because they are loved by God.	Identity is shaped by family, culture, belief and experience.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils explore Christian beliefs about God's nature.	What is God like? Can humans understand God?	Different Christians may explain these ideas differently.	God is both transcendent and personal.	Religious and non-religious answers vary.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that Christians are called to reflect God's love and holiness in their lives.	What makes a good person?	Christians seek to live according to biblical values.	Belief should influence behaviour.	Moral values are explored across worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that Christians believe God is both just and merciful.	Can justice and mercy exist together?	Christians often work for reconciliation and forgiveness.	God's justice is balanced by love.	Different traditions understand justice differently.

Incarnation: Was Jesus the Messiah?

Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe Jesus fulfilled Old Testament prophecies about the Messiah.	How do people decide whether a claim is true?	Christians celebrate Jesus as God's promised Saviour.	Jesus is the promised Messiah.	Jews, Christians and others may interpret messianic expectations differently.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study Old Testament prophecies alongside Gospel accounts.	What counts as evidence?	Christians use scripture to support beliefs about Jesus.	The Bible reveals Jesus as Messiah.	Different traditions interpret texts differently.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore symbols associated with kingship, leadership and Messiah.	What makes a good leader?	Christians express belief in Jesus through worship and celebration.	Jesus is a servant king.	Different cultures value different forms of leadership.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn how worship expresses belief in Jesus.	Why do people follow religious leaders?	Christians pray in Jesus' name and celebrate his life.	Jesus connects people with God.	People seek guidance from different sources.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that belief in Jesus shapes Christian identity.	Why do people follow particular beliefs?	Christian communities gather around shared beliefs about Jesus.	Christians identify as followers of Christ.	Identity is shaped in different ways.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils explore questions about truth, evidence and belief.	How do we know what is true?	Different people reach different conclusions about Jesus.	Jesus reveals God's purposes.	Diverse religious and secular responses exist.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils explore Jesus' example of humility and service.	What qualities make a good leader?	Christians try to follow Jesus' example.	Leadership involves service.	Service and leadership are valued widely.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils consider how Jesus challenged injustice and exclusion.	Should leaders serve others?	Christians often work to support vulnerable people.	Jesus modelled servant leadership.	Justice is valued across worldviews.

Salvation: What did Jesus do to save human beings?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe Jesus' death and resurrection made salvation possible. They explore different Christian interpretations of salvation.	Why do people need saving? Can one person help another?	Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through Easter worship and Communion.	Jesus' life, death and resurrection bring salvation.	Different religions offer different understandings of salvation, liberation or fulfilment.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study Gospel accounts of Holy Week and resurrection.	Why do people interpret the same story differently?	Christians use scripture to understand salvation.	The Bible explains God's plan for humanity.	Different sacred texts answer questions differently.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore the cross, bread, wine and empty tomb.	Why do symbols help people remember important beliefs?	Christians use symbols in worship and remembrance.	Symbols express key beliefs about salvation.	Symbols communicate meaning across traditions.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn how Christians reflect on Jesus' sacrifice.	Why do people reflect on suffering and hope?	Holy Week and Easter worship encourage reflection.	Salvation brings hope and renewal.	Reflection is important across worldviews.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that salvation is central to Christian identity.	Why do beliefs shape belonging?	Shared beliefs unite Christian communities.	Christians are saved through God's grace.	Communities unite around shared beliefs and values.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils explore questions about suffering, forgiveness and hope.	Why is there suffering in the world?	Different traditions answer these questions differently.	God offers redemption through Jesus.	Multiple religious and secular responses exist.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn about forgiveness, sacrifice and reconciliation.	Is forgiveness always possible?	Christians seek to follow Jesus' example.	Forgiveness restores relationships.	Reconciliation is valued widely.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils explore Christian ideas about justice, mercy and grace.	Is mercy fair?	Christians seek justice while showing compassion.	God's grace is available to all.	Different worldviews balance justice and mercy differently.

Salvation: What did Jesus do to save human beings?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe Jesus' death and resurrection made salvation possible. They explore different Christian interpretations of salvation.	Why do people need saving? Can one person help another?	Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through Easter worship and Communion.	Jesus' life, death and resurrection bring salvation.	Different religions offer different understandings of salvation, liberation or fulfilment.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study Gospel accounts of Holy Week and resurrection.	Why do people interpret the same story differently?	Christians use scripture to understand salvation.	The Bible explains God's plan for humanity.	Different sacred texts answer questions differently.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore the cross, bread, wine and empty tomb.	Why do symbols help people remember important beliefs?	Christians use symbols in worship and remembrance.	Symbols express key beliefs about salvation.	Symbols communicate meaning across traditions.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn how Christians reflect on Jesus' sacrifice.	Why do people reflect on suffering and hope?	Holy Week and Easter worship encourage reflection.	Salvation brings hope and renewal.	Reflection is important across worldviews.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that salvation is central to Christian identity.	Why do beliefs shape belonging?	Shared beliefs unite Christian communities.	Christians are saved through God's grace.	Communities unite around shared beliefs and values.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils explore questions about suffering, forgiveness and hope.	Why is there suffering in the world?	Different traditions answer these questions differently.	God offers redemption through Jesus.	Multiple religious and secular responses exist.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn about forgiveness, sacrifice and reconciliation.	Is forgiveness always possible?	Christians seek to follow Jesus' example.	Forgiveness restores relationships.	Reconciliation is valued widely.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils explore Christian ideas about justice, mercy and grace.	Is mercy fair?	Christians seek justice while showing compassion.	God's grace is available to all.	Different worldviews balance justice and mercy differently.

Year 5: Emmanuel Project

Buddhism: How did Buddha teach his followers to find enlightenment?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Buddhist Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that enlightenment (Bodhi) means awakening to the truth about life and freedom from suffering. Buddhists believe Buddha achieved enlightenment and taught others how to do the same.	What does it mean to truly understand something? Can people ever find complete wisdom?	Pupils explore how Buddhists try to follow Buddha's teachings in daily life.	Human beings can overcome suffering through wisdom and practice.	Different worldviews offer different understandings of truth, fulfilment and happiness.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study stories from the life of Siddhartha Gautama and the Four Noble Truths.	Why do stories help people understand difficult truths?	Pupils examine how Buddhists learn from the Buddha's teachings and example.	Buddha's teachings provide guidance towards enlightenment.	Wisdom may come from religious texts, experience, philosophy or personal reflection.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils investigate the symbolism of the lotus flower, Bodhi tree and Dharma Wheel.	Why do symbols help people remember important ideas?	Pupils explore how symbols are used in Buddhist temples and homes.	Symbols remind Buddhists of enlightenment and the path towards it.	Many worldviews use symbols to express important beliefs and values.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn about meditation as part of the Buddhist path to enlightenment.	How can stillness and reflection help people understand themselves better?	Pupils explore why meditation is important in Buddhist communities and schools.	Mindfulness and meditation help develop wisdom and awareness.	Different traditions use reflection, prayer or mindfulness in different ways.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn about the first Sangha (Buddhist community) formed after Buddha's enlightenment.	Why do people learn better with others than alone?	Pupils investigate how Buddhist communities support spiritual growth.	The Sangha helps Buddhists follow the path towards enlightenment.	Communities often help people develop shared values and goals.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn that Buddha sought answers to suffering, ageing, illness and death.	Why do people suffer? Can suffering ever be overcome?	Pupils discuss different responses to life's challenges and difficulties.	Suffering exists but can be reduced through following Buddha's teachings.	Different worldviews offer different explanations for suffering and meaning.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn about the Middle Way and the Eightfold Path as guides for ethical living.	What helps people make wise and moral choices?	Pupils consider how right speech, right action and mindfulness affect behaviour.	Individuals are responsible for their own actions and spiritual growth.	Values such as kindness, honesty and self-discipline are shared across many worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that compassion and non-harm are central to Buddhist teaching.	How should people treat others if everyone experiences suffering?	Pupils explore how Buddhist teachings encourage kindness and respect for all living things.	Compassion helps reduce suffering for oneself and others.	Many worldviews encourage empathy, fairness and care for others.

Islam: What does the Qur'an reveal to Muslims about Allah and His guidance?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Muslim Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Muslims believe the Qur'an is the direct word of Allah revealed to Muhammad through the Angel Jibreel (Gabriel).	What does it mean for knowledge to be revealed rather than discovered?	Pupils explore how belief in revelation influences Muslim life and practice.	Allah guides humanity through revelation.	Different worldviews find guidance through reason, experience, tradition or sacred texts.
Sources of Wisdom	The Qur'an is the ultimate source of authority and guidance for Muslims.	How do people decide which sources of guidance they can trust?	Pupils investigate how Muslims learn, memorise and recite the Qur'an.	The Qur'an contains Allah's guidance for all people and all times.	People seek wisdom from religious texts, philosophy, science and lived experience.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils learn why the Qur'an is treated with great respect and care.	Why do people treat some objects as sacred?	Pupils examine practices such as ritual washing before touching the Qur'an and placing it on a stand.	Respect for the Qur'an reflects respect for Allah.	Sacred objects and texts are valued in different ways across worldviews.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Qur'anic verses are recited in daily prayers.	Why might repeating sacred words help people focus on what matters?	Pupils explore the role of recitation, prayer beads and reflection in Muslim worship.	Allah's words guide believers towards the straight path.	Different traditions use prayer, meditation and reflection to seek guidance.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn how Muslims are united through the shared use of the Qur'an.	What helps communities stay connected across time and place?	Pupils investigate madrassah education, memorisation and the role of a Hafiz.	Shared revelation creates a global Muslim community (Ummah).	Communities develop identity through shared beliefs, stories and values.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils learn that the Qur'an addresses questions about God, purpose, right and wrong, and life after death.	Why are humans searching for answers about meaning and purpose?	Pupils discuss how sacred texts seek to answer life's biggest questions.	Allah reveals truth about humanity's purpose and destiny.	Different worldviews offer different answers to ultimate questions.
Human Responsibility & Values	The Qur'an teaches charity, gratitude, kindness and care for creation.	How should people act if they believe their actions matter to God?	Pupils examine how Muslims apply Qur'anic guidance in everyday life.	Humans are trustees (caretakers) of Allah's world.	Many worldviews encourage responsibility, kindness and ethical behaviour.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils explore Qur'anic teachings about helping those in need and acting justly.	What makes an action right or wrong?	Pupils investigate practices such as charity (Zakat) and helping others.	Obeying Allah includes caring for others and promoting justice.	Most worldviews value fairness, compassion and responsibility towards others.

YEAR 5 ENDPOINTS

Christianity	Buddhism	Islam
Theology (Believing) - Explain complex Christian beliefs about God, Messiah, Salvation and Covenant. - Describe how biblical texts are interpreted and used by Christians. - Understand that Christians may hold different interpretations of some beliefs. Philosophy (Thinking) - Evaluate questions about truth, justice, freedom, suffering and salvation. - Consider evidence and different viewpoints before reaching conclusions. - Recognise that ultimate questions often have multiple answers. Social Sciences (Living) - Explain how beliefs influence Christian identity, worship and behaviour. - Investigate how Christian beliefs affect responses to contemporary issues. - Understand diversity within Christian practice and experience. Worldviews - Compare Christian beliefs with other religious and non-religious worldviews. - Recognise similarities and differences in responses to ethical and philosophical questions. - Demonstrate respectful, informed and thoughtful engagement with diverse beliefs and perspectives.	Theology (Believing) - Explain what Buddhists mean by enlightenment (Bodhi). - Retell key events in the life of Siddhartha Gautama and explain how he became the Buddha. - Describe the significance of the Four Noble Truths. - Explain how the Eightfold Path helps Buddhists seek enlightenment. - Describe the importance of symbols such as the lotus flower, Bodhi tree and Dharma Wheel. Philosophy (Thinking) - Discuss what wisdom, truth and enlightenment might mean. - Consider different explanations for suffering and how people respond to it. - Reflect on whether meditation and mindfulness can help people understand themselves. - Explain why perseverance and self-discipline may be important in achieving goals. - Ask thoughtful questions about happiness, purpose and human flourishing. Social Sciences (Living) - Describe how Buddhists use meditation and mindfulness in everyday life. - Explain the role of the Sangha in supporting Buddhists. - Describe how Buddhist schools and communities encourage reflection and compassionate living. - Explain how Buddhists apply teachings from the Eightfold Path to modern life. - Recognise diversity in Buddhist practice around the world. Worldviews - Explain how the Buddhist worldview understands suffering and enlightenment. - Compare Buddhist ideas about wisdom, mindfulness and compassion with those found in other religious and non-religious worldviews. - Recognise that people seek meaning and fulfilment in different ways. - Show respect for different beliefs about the purpose of life and human flourishing. - Explain how symbols, stories and practices help express Buddhist beliefs.	Theology (Believing) - Explain what Muslims mean by revelation (Wahy). - Describe how the Qur'an was revealed to Muhammad through the Angel Jibreel. - Explain why Muslims believe the Qur'an is the final and complete revelation from Allah. - Describe what the Qur'an reveals about Allah, including some of the Beautiful Names of Allah. - Explain why Muslims show special respect to the Qur'an. Philosophy (Thinking) - Discuss whether some truths need to be revealed rather than discovered. - Reflect on why people search for answers to ultimate questions. - Consider what makes a source trustworthy and authoritative. - Explore the idea of guidance and what guides their own decisions. - Compare different ways people seek truth and wisdom. Social Sciences (Living) - Describe how Muslims use the Qur'an in worship and daily life. - Explain why some Muslims memorise part or all of the Qur'an and become Hafiz. - Describe how Muslims celebrate Laylat-ul-Qadr (The Night of Power). - Explain how Qur'anic teachings influence behaviour, charity and relationships. - Recognise diversity in Muslim practice and experience. Worldviews - Explain how the Muslim worldview understands revelation and divine guidance. - Compare Muslim beliefs about sacred texts with those found in other religious and non-religious worldviews. - Explain why sacred texts are important for identity and belonging. - Recognise that different people find guidance through different sources. - Show respect for different beliefs about truth, authority and meaning.

Year 6: Understanding Christianity

Gospel: What would Jesus do?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe Jesus' teachings reveal how God wants people to live. They explore teachings from the Sermon on the Mount and Kingdom ethics.	Are Jesus' teachings realistic in today's world?	Pupils investigate how Christians apply Jesus' teachings to modern life.	Jesus provides a model for living.	Different worldviews offer different ethical frameworks.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study Gospel teachings and miracle stories.	Why do people interpret teachings differently?	Christians use Jesus' words as guidance for decision-making.	The Gospels reveal God's values.	Wisdom can come from religious, philosophical and secular sources.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore practical expressions of discipleship and service.	Do actions matter more than beliefs?	Christians demonstrate faith through charity, service and advocacy.	Faith should be visible through action.	Service and compassion are valued widely.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Christians pray for guidance in living according to Jesus' teachings.	Can prayer influence behaviour and choices?	Worship encourages Christians to reflect on their actions.	God helps believers follow Jesus.	Reflection and mindfulness are found across worldviews.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that discipleship shapes Christian identity.	What influences our choices and values?	Christian communities encourage members to live according to Jesus' example.	Christians are followers of Christ.	Communities shape identity in different ways.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils explore Jesus' answers to questions about purpose and meaning.	What makes a good life?	Different people answer this question differently.	Loving God and neighbour gives purpose.	Different worldviews offer different answers.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that Christians are called to love enemies, forgive and serve others.	Is it always right to forgive?	Christians may express beliefs through social action and charity.	Love should shape all relationships.	Ethical values are interpreted differently across traditions.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils learn that Jesus challenged injustice and exclusion.	What responsibilities do we have towards others?	Christians work to support vulnerable and marginalised people.	God's Kingdom promotes justice and compassion.	Human rights and social justice are shared concerns.

Kingdom of God: What kind of king is Jesus?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe Jesus is king, but not in a worldly sense. They explore Kingdom of God teachings and parables.	What makes a good leader?	Pupils investigate how Christians seek to build God's Kingdom today.	Jesus is a servant king whose Kingdom is based on love and justice.	Leadership is understood differently across cultures and worldviews.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study parables about the Kingdom of God and Jesus' teachings on leadership.	Why do people follow leaders?	Christians use scripture to understand leadership and service.	Jesus' teachings reveal God's Kingdom.	Different sources shape leadership values.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore symbols of kingship, crowns and the Kingdom of God.	Why do symbols influence people's thinking?	Christian worship uses symbols to express beliefs about Jesus.	Jesus' kingship is expressed through service.	Symbols of leadership appear across cultures.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Christians pray for God's Kingdom to come.	Can individuals change society?	Worship often focuses on justice, hope and transformation.	Christians seek God's will on Earth.	Different worldviews imagine better societies in different ways.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that Christians see themselves as citizens of God's Kingdom.	What communities shape our identity?	Christian communities seek to reflect Kingdom values.	Christians belong to God's Kingdom.	Belonging is expressed differently across communities.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils explore questions about power, authority and leadership.	What kind of world should we build?	Different societies answer this differently.	God's Kingdom offers a vision of justice and peace.	Diverse visions of society exist.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that Christians are called to serve others and work for change.	Can one person make a difference?	Christians support charities, justice projects and community initiatives.	Following Jesus involves service.	Service is valued across many traditions.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils explore Christian ideas about equality, dignity and justice.	What does a fair society look like?	Christians often campaign against poverty and exclusion.	God's Kingdom promotes justice for all.	Justice is understood in different ways across worldviews.

Salvation: What difference does the resurrection make for Christians?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians believe Jesus rose from the dead and that this event is central to Christian faith.	Why does belief in resurrection matter?	Pupils investigate how belief in resurrection influences Christian life.	Resurrection offers hope, victory over death and eternal life.	Different beliefs exist about death and the afterlife.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils study resurrection accounts in the Gospels.	What counts as evidence for belief?	Christians interpret resurrection narratives in different ways.	The resurrection confirms Jesus' identity and mission.	Religious and secular responses differ.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore symbols such as light, butterflies and empty tombs.	Why do people use symbols when discussing life and death?	Christians use symbols to express hope and new life.	Resurrection brings transformation.	Symbols of renewal appear in many traditions.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn how Easter worship celebrates resurrection.	How do beliefs affect how people face death?	Christians pray and worship with hope for eternal life.	God offers hope beyond death.	Different traditions approach death differently.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that resurrection is central to Christian identity.	Why do beliefs shape identity?	Easter remains the most significant Christian celebration.	Christians are resurrection people.	Communities are shaped by shared beliefs.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils explore questions about death, hope and eternal life.	What happens after death?	Different worldviews offer different responses.	Eternal life is possible through God.	Religious and non-religious perspectives vary.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that resurrection inspires hope and courage.	How should hope influence behaviour?	Christians often respond to challenges with resilience and faith.	Hope changes how people live.	Hope is valued across many worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils explore how resurrection points towards restoration and renewal.	Can injustice ever be fully overcome?	Christians often work for justice because of hope in God's future.	God ultimately brings justice and renewal.	Different visions of justice exist.

Creation: Creation and science: conflicting or complementary?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Christian Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Pupils learn that Christians hold different views about Creation and science. Some see them as complementary, while others emphasise one explanation more strongly.	Can science and religion both be true?	Pupils investigate how Christians and scientists respond to questions about origins.	God is Creator, and science may help explain how creation works.	Scientific, Humanist and religious explanations differ.
Sources of Wisdom	Pupils revisit Genesis and explore how it may be interpreted in different ways.	How do we decide what is true?	Christians use scripture and reason when exploring questions about origins.	The Bible reveals why God created; science may explain how.	Different worldviews use different sources of knowledge.
Symbols & Actions	Pupils explore symbolic and literal interpretations of Creation stories.	Can stories communicate truth without being historical accounts?	Christians may express beliefs through worship, stewardship and environmental action.	Creation stories communicate theological truths.	Different traditions explain origins differently.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Pupils learn that Christians worship God as Creator.	Does understanding the universe change how we see ourselves?	Worship can express awe and wonder at creation.	Creation inspires worship and gratitude.	Wonder and curiosity are shared human experiences.
Identity & Belonging	Pupils learn that beliefs about origins influence identity and purpose.	Why are questions about origins important?	People often connect beliefs about origins with values and behaviour.	Humans are created with purpose.	Humanists and scientists may understand purpose differently.
Ultimate Questions	Pupils explore questions about existence, meaning and truth.	Why is there something rather than nothing?	Different worldviews offer different answers.	God is the source of existence.	Religious and secular explanations vary.
Human Responsibility & Values	Pupils learn that beliefs about creation influence environmental responsibility.	Do humans have special responsibilities towards the Earth?	Christians often engage in environmental action and stewardship.	Humans are caretakers of creation.	Sustainability is important across many worldviews.
Justice & Fairness	Pupils explore environmental justice and responsibility.	Who should benefit from Earth's resources?	Christians may campaign for environmental protection and sustainability.	Creation should be cared for for future generations.	Global citizenship promotes responsible use of resources.

Year 6: Emmanuel Project

Buddhism: How does the Triple Refuge help Buddhists in their journey through life?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Buddhist Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Practices	Buddhists take refuge in the Three Jewels: Buddha, Dharma and Sangha. These are seen as the safest guide on the path to enlightenment.	What does it mean to seek refuge in something other than a place?	Pupils investigate how Buddhists express commitment through taking the Triple Refuge.	Human beings need guidance to overcome suffering and achieve enlightenment.	People seek guidance from different sources including faith, philosophy, family and experience.
Sources of Wisdom	Dharma refers to the teachings of the Buddha and the path towards enlightenment.	What makes a source of wisdom trustworthy?	Pupils explore how Buddhists learn from scriptures, stories and teachings.	Wisdom helps people move beyond suffering.	Different worldviews use sacred texts, reason, science and experience as sources of wisdom.
Symbols & Actions	The Triple Gem symbol represents Buddha, Dharma and Sangha as precious jewels.	Why do people use symbols to express important beliefs?	Pupils investigate Buddhist symbols, shrines and acts of devotion.	The Three Jewels are treasures that support spiritual growth.	Symbols communicate meaning and identity across many traditions.
Prayer, Worship & Reflection	Buddhists regularly recite the Triple Refuge as an act of commitment.	How do repeated words shape beliefs and actions?	Pupils examine chanting, meditation and reflection.	Spiritual practice develops wisdom and awareness.	Many traditions use prayer, meditation or reflection to focus on what matters most.
Identity & Belonging	Sangha is the Buddhist community that supports people on their spiritual journey.	Why do people need communities?	Pupils explore the relationship between monks, nuns and lay Buddhists.	Enlightenment is pursued individually but supported collectively.	Communities help shape identity, belonging and values.
Ultimate Questions	Buddhism addresses questions about suffering, happiness and the purpose of life.	What helps people live a good life?	Pupils discuss different answers to life's biggest questions.	The ultimate goal is liberation from suffering and enlightenment.	Different worldviews offer different understandings of meaning and purpose.
Human Responsibility & Values	The Five Precepts guide Buddhists towards right action and ethical living.	How should people behave towards others?	Pupils explore how Buddhist values influence everyday choices.	Actions have consequences and should reduce suffering.	Many worldviews encourage compassion, honesty and responsibility.
Justice & Fairness	Buddhist teachings encourage non-harm, honesty and respect for others.	What makes an action skilful or harmful?	Pupils investigate how ethical teachings influence behaviour.	Compassion and non-violence help create harmony.	Shared ethical principles can be found across many religious and non-religious worldviews.

Humanism: Why do Humanists say happiness is the goal of life?					
Area of Enquiry	Theology / Worldview (Believing)	Philosophy (Thinking)	Social Sciences (Living)	Humanist Worldview	Other Worldviews
Beliefs & Values	Humanists believe people should make the most of the one life they have and seek happiness and fulfilment.	What is happiness? Is it the purpose of life?	Pupils explore what Humanists value and why.	Life has meaning because humans create it for themselves.	Religious worldviews may locate purpose in God, spirituality or an afterlife.
Sources of Wisdom	Humanists use reason, evidence, science, empathy and shared human experience rather than sacred texts.	How do we decide what is right and wrong?	Pupils investigate Humanist quotations and ideas.	Knowledge is discovered through inquiry and evidence.	Religious traditions may also use sacred writings and religious authorities.
Symbols & Identity	The Happy Human symbol represents celebrating human potential and happiness.	Why do people create symbols?	Pupils investigate the meaning of the Happy Human logo.	Human beings can shape their own futures.	Symbols communicate beliefs and values in many traditions.
Community & Belonging	Some Humanists belong to Humanist organisations and communities.	Do people need communities to flourish?	Pupils explore Humanist groups and shared values.	Humans thrive through relationships and cooperation.	Communities support belonging across religious and non-religious worldviews.
Journey of Life	Humanists mark important life events through naming ceremonies, weddings and funerals.	Why do people celebrate milestones?	Pupils compare Humanist and religious ceremonies.	Ceremonies celebrate human relationships and achievements.	Different traditions mark key life stages in different ways.
Ultimate Questions	Humanists generally reject belief in God and an afterlife.	What happens after death?	Pupils explore different answers to life's biggest questions.	This life is the only life we know we have.	Religions often offer beliefs about life after death.
Human Responsibility	Humanists believe people are responsible for their own choices and actions.	Does freedom require responsibility?	Pupils investigate ethical decision-making.	Human welfare and happiness are important goals.	Most worldviews encourage responsibility and moral behaviour.
Justice & Ethics	Humanists often follow the Golden Rule: treat others as you would like to be treated.	Can happiness be achieved for everyone?	Pupils explore how Humanists make moral decisions.	Empathy and compassion help create a better society.	Similar ethical principles appear across many religions and philosophies.

YEAR 6 ENDPOINTS

Christianity	Buddhism	Humanism
Theology (Believing) - Explain and evaluate key Christian beliefs about Gospel, Kingdom of God, Resurrection and Creation. - Recognise that Christians may interpret beliefs and scripture in different ways. - Use theological vocabulary accurately and confidently. Philosophy (Thinking) - Analyse and evaluate different answers to ultimate questions. - Consider evidence, interpretation and reasoning when discussing belief claims. - Construct and justify their own viewpoints while respecting others. Social Sciences (Living) - Explain how Christian beliefs influence individuals, communities and society. - Investigate diversity within Christianity and recognise that lived religion varies. - Evaluate how beliefs shape responses to contemporary issues. Worldviews - Compare Christian, religious and non-religious worldviews with increasing sophistication. - Recognise similarities, differences and areas of debate between worldviews. - Demonstrate the knowledge, understanding and critical thinking expected of pupils ready for Key Stage 3 Religious Education.	Theology (Believing) - Explain the meaning of the Triple Refuge (Triple Gem). - Describe the roles of Buddha, Dharma and Sangha in Buddhist belief. - Explain why Buddhists see Buddha as a guide rather than a god. - Describe how taking refuge supports Buddhists on the path to enlightenment. - Explain the significance of the Triple Gem symbol and its colours. Philosophy (Thinking) - Discuss the meaning of refuge and guidance in human life. - Reflect on what people rely upon during difficult times. - Consider whether wisdom comes from teachers, communities, experience or reflection. - Evaluate whether everyone needs a “refuge” of some kind. - Compare Buddhist ideas of enlightenment with other ideas of living a good life. Social Sciences (Living) - Describe how Buddhists use the Triple Refuge in worship and daily life. - Explain the role of Sangha in supporting Buddhists. - Describe the significance of Buddhist festivals such as Wesak. - Explain how the Five Precepts influence Buddhist behaviour. - Recognise diversity within Buddhist communities around the world. Worldviews - Explain how the Buddhist worldview understands suffering, guidance and enlightenment. - Compare Buddhist ideas of refuge with concepts of guidance found in other religions and non-religious worldviews. - Explain how communities shape identity and belief. - Reflect on what they personally value as guidance in life. - Demonstrate respectful understanding of different approaches to meaning, purpose and wellbeing.	Theology / Worldview (Believing) - Explain what Humanism is as a non-religious worldview. - Describe why Humanists believe happiness and fulfilment are important goals in life. - Explain the significance of the Happy Human symbol. - Describe Humanist beliefs about life, death and the absence of an afterlife. - Explain why Humanists emphasise reason, science, empathy and human experience. Philosophy (Thinking) - Discuss different meanings of happiness. - Evaluate whether happiness is the most important goal in life. - Consider whether people can create their own meaning and purpose. - Debate whether everyone has a right to happiness. - Compare Humanist answers to ultimate questions with religious responses. Social Sciences (Living) - Describe how Humanists celebrate key life events such as naming ceremonies, weddings and funerals. - Explain how Humanists use the Golden Rule in decision-making. - Describe the role of Humanist organisations and communities. - Recognise diversity among Humanists, atheists, agnostics and secularists. - Explain how Humanist values influence everyday choices. Worldviews - Compare Humanist beliefs with religious understandings of purpose and meaning. - Explain similarities and differences between Humanist and religious ethics. - Reflect on what gives meaning and happiness in their own lives. - Consider how beliefs influence decisions and behaviour. - Demonstrate respectful understanding of both religious and non-religious worldviews.