



Subject: RE – Understanding Christianity - God

Year Group	What knowledge would we like to know?	What skills would we like to know?	Vocabulary
EYFS (Also covers Creation)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The word God is a name. Christians believe God is the creator of the universe. Christians believe God made our wonderful world and so we should look after it. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retell a simple story Look carefully at pictures and discuss Recognise that people will have a variety of beliefs Use vocabulary appropriately 	'create', 'creation', 'creator' and 'creative'
Y1 Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe in God, and that they find out about God in the Bible. Christians believe God is loving, kind, fair and also Lord and King; and there are some stories that show this. Christians worship God and try to live in ways that please him. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that God, Creation, Incarnation and Salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible. Identify at least two different types of texts from the Bible; for example, a story, a parable, a gospel account of Jesus' life, and instructions about how to behave. Tell stories from the Bible and recognise a link with a concept; for example, Creation, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation. Give clear, simple accounts of what the texts mean to Christians. Give at least three examples of ways in which Christians use Bible concepts, stories and texts to guide their beliefs, in their individual lives and in their church communities. Give at least three examples of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in church worship Think, talk and ask questions about whether the text has something to say to them, exploring different ideas. 	Christians God Bible. loving kind fair Lord Kings worship



Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit (see Incarnation). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order at least five key concepts within a timeline of the Bible's 'big story'. 	Gospel
Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus the Son is seen by Christians as revealing what God the Father is like. They believe he promises to stay with them and Bible stories show how God keeps his promises. • Christians find that understanding God is challenging; people spend their whole lives learning more and more about God. • Christians really want to try to understand God better and so try to describe God using symbols, similes and metaphors, in song, story, poems and art 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List two distinguishing features of at least three different types of biblical text; for example, Gospel, parable, letter. • Make clear links between biblical texts and the key concepts studied. • Offer suggestions about what texts might mean and give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians. • Make simple links between Bible texts and concepts studied and how Christians live in their whole lives and in their church communities. • Describe how Christians show their beliefs in worship and in the way they live • Raise questions and suggest answers about how far the big ideas explored in the Bible and the concepts studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live. • Make links between some of the stories and teachings in the Bible and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly 	Parable Letter Biblical texts



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Y5			
Y6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Christians believe God is omnipotent, omniscient and eternal, and that this means God is worth worshipping.• Christians believe God is both holy and loving, and Christians have to balance ideas of God being angered by sin and injustice (see Fall) but also being loving, forgiving, and full of grace.• Christians believe God loves people so much that Jesus was born, lived, was crucified and rose again to show God's love.• Christians do not all agree about what God is like, but try to follow his path, as they see it in the Bible or through Church teaching.• Christians believe getting to know God is like getting to know a person rather than learning information.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining the place within it of the core concepts studied.• Identify at least five different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately.• Explain connections between biblical texts and the key concepts studied, using theological terms.• Taking account of the context(s), suggest meanings for biblical texts studied, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret biblical texts, showing awareness of different interpretations.• Make clear connections between Bible texts and concepts studied with what Christians believe, how Christians worship and how Christians behave in their whole lives, their church communities, and in the wider world.• Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways; for example, in different denominations.• Identify ideas arising from their study of texts and concepts, and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses.• Weigh up how biblical ideas, teachings or beliefs relate to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the world today, developing insights of their own.	omnipotent omniscient eternal holy sin injustice forgiving grace crucified



Subject: RE – Understanding Christianity – Creation and Fall

Year Group	What knowledge would we like to know?	What skills would we like to know?	Vocabulary
R	The word God is a name. • Christians believe God is Creator of the universe. • Christians believe God made our wonderful world and so we should look after it.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retell a simple story • Look carefully at pictures and discuss • Recognise that people will have a variety of beliefs • Use vocabulary appropriately 	God Creator universe wonderful world
Y1 Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God created the universe. • The Earth and everything in it are important to God. • God has a unique relationship with human beings as their Creator and Sustainer. • Humans should care for the world because it belongs to God 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that God, Creation, Incarnation and Salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible. • Identify at least two different types of texts from the Bible; for example, a story, a parable, a gospel account of Jesus' life, and instructions about how to behave. • Tell stories from the Bible and recognise a link with a concept; for example, Creation, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation. • Give clear, simple accounts of what the texts mean to Christians. • Give at least three examples of ways in which Christians use Bible concepts, stories and texts to guide their beliefs, in their individual lives and in their church communities. • Give at least three examples of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in church worship • Think, talk and ask questions about whether the text has something to say to them, exploring different ideas. 	Earth unique relationship human beings Creator Sustainer



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Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God the Creator cares for the creation, including human beings. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order at least five key concepts within a timeline of the Bible's 'big story'. 	<p>Creator</p>
Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • As human beings are part of God's good creation, they do best when they listen to God. • The Bible tells a story (in Genesis 3) about how humans spoiled their friendship with God (sometimes called 'the Fall'). • This means that humans cannot get close to God without God's help. • The Bible shows that God wants to help people to be close to him — he keeps his relationship with them, gives them guidelines on good ways to live (such as the Ten Commandments), and offers forgiveness even when they keep on falling short. • Christians show that they want to be close to God too, through obedience and worship, which includes saying sorry for falling short. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • List two distinguishing features of at least three different types of biblical text; for example, Gospel, parable, letter. • Make clear links between biblical texts and the key concepts studied. • Offer suggestions about what texts might mean and give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians. • Make simple links between Bible texts and concepts studied and how Christians live in their whole lives and in their church communities. • Describe how Christians show their beliefs in worship and in the way they live • Raise questions and suggest answers about how far the big ideas explored in the Bible and the concepts studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live. • Make links between some of the stories and teachings in the Bible and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly 	<p>the Fall Ten Commandments forgiveness obedience worship</p>

Y5			•
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<p>Y6</p>	<p>There is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the accounts of creation in Genesis and contemporary scientific accounts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These debates and controversies relate to the purpose and interpretation of the texts. For example, does reading Genesis as a poetic account conflict with scientific accounts? • There are many scientists throughout history and now who are Christians. • The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining the place within it of the core concepts studied. • Identify at least five different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately. • Explain connections between biblical texts and the key concepts studied, using theological terms. • Taking account of the context(s), suggest meanings for biblical texts studied, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret biblical texts, showing awareness of different interpretations. • Make clear connections between Bible texts and concepts studied with what Christians believe, how Christians worship and how Christians behave in their whole lives, their church communities, and in the wider world. • Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways; for example, in different denominations. • Identify ideas arising from their study of texts and concepts, and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses. • Weigh up how biblical ideas, teachings or beliefs relate to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the world today, developing insights of their own. 	<p>controversy Genesis contemporary scientific accounts interpretation power majesty</p>
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Subject: RE – Understanding Christianity – People of God

Year Group	What knowledge would we like to know?	What skills would we like to know?	Vocabulary
Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Old Testament tells the story of a particular group of people, the children of Israel — known as the People of God — and their relationship with God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order at least five key concepts within a timeline of the Bible’s ‘big story’. 	Old Testament
Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The People of God try to live in the way God wants, following his commands and worshipping him. They believe he promises to stay with them and Bible stories show how God keeps his promises. The Old Testament narrative explains that the People of God are meant to show the benefits of having a relationship with God and to attract all other nations to worshipping God. Christians believe that, through Jesus, all people can become the People of God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List two distinguishing features of at least three different types of biblical text; for example, Gospel, parable, letter. Make clear links between biblical texts and the key concepts studied. Offer suggestions about what texts might mean and give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians. Make simple links between Bible texts and concepts studied and how Christians live in their whole lives and in their church communities. Describe how Christians show their beliefs in worship and in the way they live Raise questions and suggest answers about how far the big ideas explored in the Bible and the concepts studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live. Make links between some of the stories and teachings in the Bible and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly 	'children of Israel' People of God Promises nations



Y5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Old Testament pieces together the story of the people of God. As their circumstances change (for example, from being nomads (Abraham, Jacob) to being city dwellers (David)), they have to learn new ways of following God. The story of Moses and the Exodus shows how God rescued his people from slavery in Egypt; Christians see this story as looking forward to how Jesus' death and resurrection also rescue people from slavery to sin. Christians apply this idea to living today by trying to serve God and to bring freedom to others: for example, loving others, caring for them, bringing health, food, justice, and telling the story of Jesus. Christians see the Christian Church as part of the ongoing story of the People of God, and try to live in a way that attracts others to God: for example, as salt and light in the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining the place within it of the core concepts studied. Identify at least five different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately. Explain connections between biblical texts and the key concepts studied, using theological terms. Taking account of the context(s), suggest meanings for biblical texts studied, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret biblical texts, showing awareness of different interpretations. Make clear connections between Bible texts and concepts studied with what Christians believe, how Christians worship and how Christians behave in their whole lives, their church communities, and in the wider world. Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways; for example, in different denominations. Identify ideas arising from their study of texts and concepts, and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses. Weigh up how biblical ideas, teachings or beliefs relate to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the world today, developing insights of their own. 	<p>circumstances nomads (Abraham, Jacob) city dwellers (David) Moses Exodus slavery Egypt resurrection sin serve freedom justice Christian Church</p>
Y6			



Subject: RE – Understanding Christianity - Incarnation

Year Group	What knowledge would we like to know?	What skills would we like to know?	Vocabulary
R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe God came to Earth in human form as Jesus. Christians believe Jesus came to show that all people are precious and special to God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retell a simple story Look carefully at pictures and discuss Recognise that people will have a variety of beliefs Use vocabulary appropriately 	Christians believe God Earth human form Jesus. precious special
Y1 Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in Bethlehem. The Bible points out that his birth showed that he was extraordinary (for example, he is worshipped as a king, in Matthew) and that he came to bring good news (for example, to the poor, in Luke). Christians celebrate Jesus' birth, and Advent for Christians is a time for getting ready for Jesus' coming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recognise that God, Creation, Incarnation and Salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible. Identify at least two different types of texts from the Bible; for example, a story, a parable, a gospel account of Jesus' life, and instructions about how to behave. Tell stories from the Bible and recognise a link with a concept; for example, Creation, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation. Give clear, simple accounts of what the texts mean to Christians. Give at least three examples of ways in which Christians use Bible concepts, stories and texts to guide their beliefs, in their individual lives and in their church communities. Give at least three examples of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in church worship 	Bethlehem Bible birth extraordinary worshipped king Matthew good news Luke celebrate Advent



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Think, talk and ask questions about whether the text has something to say to them, exploring different ideas. 	
<p>Y3</p> <p>Y4</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe Jesus is one of the three persons of the Trinity: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit. Christians believe the Father creates; he sends the Son who saves his people; the Son sends the Holy Spirit to his followers. Christians worship God as Trinity. It is a huge idea to grasp, and Christians have created art to help to express this belief. Christians believe the Holy Spirit is God's power at work in the world and in their lives today, enabling them to follow Jesus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order at least five key concepts within a timeline of the Bible's 'big story'. List two distinguishing features of at least three different types of biblical text; for example, Gospel, parable, letter. Make clear links between biblical texts and the key concepts studied. Offer suggestions about what texts might mean and give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians. Make simple links between Bible texts and concepts studied and how Christians live in their whole lives and in their church communities. Describe how Christians show their beliefs in worship and in the way they live Raise questions and suggest answers about how far the big ideas explored in the Bible and the concepts studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live. Make links between some of the stories and teachings in the Bible and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly 	<p>Trinity</p> <p>God the Father</p> <p>God the Son</p> <p>God the Holy Spirit</p> <p>Creates</p> <p>saves</p> <p>followers.</p> <p>express</p> <p>belief</p> <p>enabling</p>



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Y5	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Jesus was Jewish.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining the place within it of the core concepts studied.	
Y6	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Christians believe Jesus is God in the flesh.• They believe that his birth, life, death and resurrection were part of a longer plan by God to restore the relationship between humans and God.• The Old Testament talks about a 'rescuer' or 'anointed one' — a messiah. Some texts talk about what this 'messiah' would be like.• Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled these expectations, and that he is the Messiah. (Jewish people do not think Jesus is the Messiah.)• Christians see Jesus as their Saviour (see Salvation).	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify at least five different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately.• Explain connections between biblical texts and the key concepts studied, using theological terms.• Taking account of the context(s), suggest meanings for biblical texts studied, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret biblical texts, showing awareness of different interpretations.• Make clear connections between Bible texts and concepts studied with what Christians believe, how Christians worship and how Christians behave in their whole lives, their church communities, and in the wider world.• Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways; for example, in different denominations.• Identify ideas arising from their study of texts and concepts, and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses.• Weigh up how biblical ideas, teachings or beliefs relate to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the world today, developing insights of their own.	Jewish in the flesh resurrection relationship Old Testament Rescuer anointed one messiah Saviour



Subject: RE – Understanding Christianity - Gospel

Year Group	What knowledge would we like to know?	What skills would we like to know?	Vocabulary
Y1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe Jesus brings good news for all people. • For Christians, this good news includes being loved by God, and being forgiven for bad things. • Christians believe Jesus is a friend to the poor and friendless. • Christians believe Jesus' teachings make people think hard about how to live and show them the right way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that God, Creation, Incarnation and Salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible. • Identify at least two different types of texts from the Bible; for example, a story, a parable, a gospel account of Jesus' life, and instructions about how to behave. • Tell stories from the Bible and recognise a link with a concept; for example, Creation, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation. • Give clear, simple accounts of what the texts mean to Christians. • Give at least three examples of ways in which Christians use Bible concepts, stories and texts to guide their beliefs, in their individual lives and in their church communities. • Give at least three examples of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in church worship • Think, talk and ask questions about whether the text has something to say to them, exploring different ideas. 	Good news forgiven poor teachings LKS2:
Y2			



Settrington All Saints' Long Term Planning Years 1 and 2 - Skills and Knowledge ladder

Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Christians believe Jesus challenges everyone about how to live — he sets the example for loving God and your neighbour, putting others first.• Christians believe Jesus challenges people who pretend to be good (hypocrisy) and shows love and forgiveness to unlikely people.• Christians believe Jesus' life shows what it means to love God (his Father) and love your neighbour.• Christians try to be like Jesus — they want to know him better and better.• Christians try to put his teaching and example into practice in lots of ways, from church worship to social justice.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Order at least five key concepts within a timeline of the Bible's 'big story'.• List two distinguishing features of at least three different types of biblical text; for example, Gospel, parable, letter.• Make clear links between biblical texts and the key concepts studied.• Offer suggestions about what texts might mean and give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians.• Make simple links between Bible texts and concepts studied and how Christians live in their whole lives and in their church communities.• Describe how Christians show their beliefs in worship and in the way they live• Raise questions and suggest answers about how far the big ideas explored in the Bible and the concepts studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live.• Make links between some of the stories and teachings in the Bible and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly	Hypocrisy forgiveness neighbour social justice.
Y4			



Settrington All Saints' Long Term Planning Years 1 and 2 - Skills and Knowledge ladder

Y5	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe the good news is not just about setting an example for good behaviour and challenging bad behaviour: it is that Jesus offers a way to heal the damage done by human sin. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining the place within it of the core concepts studied. 	good news
Y6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians see that Jesus' teachings and example cut across expectations — the Sermon on the Mount is an example of this, where Jesus' values favour serving the weak and vulnerable, not making people comfortable. Christians believe that Jesus' good news not only transforms lives now, but also points toward a restored, transformed life in the future. (See Salvation and Kingdom of God). Christians believe that they should bring this good news to life in the world in different ways, within their church family, in their personal lives, with family, with their neighbours, in the local, national and global community. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify at least five different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately. Explain connections between biblical texts and the key concepts studied, using theological terms. Taking account of the context(s), suggest meanings for biblical texts studied, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret biblical texts, showing awareness of different interpretations. Make clear connections between Bible texts and concepts studied with what Christians believe, how Christians worship and how Christians behave in their whole lives, their church communities, and in the wider world. Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways; for example, in different denominations. Identify ideas arising from their study of texts and concepts, and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses. Weigh up how biblical ideas, teachings or beliefs relate to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the world today, developing insights of their own. 	behaviour human sin Sermon serving vulnerable restored transformed Salvation Kingdom of God church family local, national and global community.



Subject: RE – Understanding Christianity - Salvation

Year Group	What knowledge would we like to know?	What skills would we like to know?	Vocabulary
R	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians remember Jesus' last week at Easter. • Jesus' name means 'He saves'. • Christians believe Jesus came to show God's love. • Christians try to show love to others. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retell a simple story • Look carefully at pictures and discuss • Recognise that people will have a variety of beliefs • Use vocabulary appropriately 	Christians Jesus Easter 'He saves' God's love
Y1 Y2	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Easter is very important in the 'big story' of the Bible. Jesus showed that he was willing to forgive all people, even for putting him on the cross. • Christians believe Jesus builds a bridge between God and humans. • Christians believe Jesus rose from the dead, giving people hope of a new life. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise that God, Creation, Incarnation and Salvation are part of a 'big story' of the Bible. • Identify at least two different types of texts from the Bible; for example, a story, a parable, a gospel account of Jesus' life, and instructions about how to behave. • Tell stories from the Bible and recognise a link with a concept; for example, Creation, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation. • Give clear, simple accounts of what the texts mean to Christians. • Give at least three examples of ways in which Christians use Bible concepts, stories and texts to guide their beliefs, in their individual lives and in their church communities. • Give at least three examples of how Christians put their beliefs into practice in church worship • Think, talk and ask questions about whether the text has something to say to them, exploring different ideas. 	Bible Jesus forgive the cross God Humans rose from the dead hope new life



Y3			
Y4	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians see Holy Week as the culmination of Jesus' earthly life, leading to his death and resurrection. • The various events of Holy Week, such as the Last Supper, were important in showing the disciples what Jesus came to earth to do. • Christians today trust that Jesus really did rise from the dead, and so is still alive today. • Christians remember and celebrate Jesus' last week, death and resurrection. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order at least five key concepts within a timeline of the Bible's 'big story'. • List two distinguishing features of at least three different types of biblical text; for example, Gospel, parable, letter. • Make clear links between biblical texts and the key concepts studied. • Offer suggestions about what texts might mean and give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians. • Make simple links between Bible texts and concepts studied and how Christians live in their whole lives and in their church communities. • Describe how Christians show their beliefs in worship and in the way they live • Raise questions and suggest answers about how far the big ideas explored in the Bible and the concepts studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live. • Make links between some of the stories and teachings in the Bible and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly 	<p>Holy Week culmination earthly life death resurrection Last Supper disciples</p>



Settrington All Saints' Long Term Planning Years 1 and 2 - Skills and Knowledge ladder

Y5	Christians read the 'big story' of the Bible as pointing out the need for God to save people. This salvation includes the ongoing restoration of humans' relationship with God.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining the place within it of the core concepts studied. 	save
Y6	<p>This salvation includes the ongoing restoration of humans' relationship with God.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection. The New Testament says that Jesus' death was somehow 'for us'. Christians interpret this in a variety of ways: for example, as a sacrifice for sin; as a victory over sin, death and the devil; paying the punishment as a substitute for everyone's sins; rescuing the lost and leading them to God; leading from darkness to light, from slavery to freedom. Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through the service of Holy Communion (also called the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist or the Mass). Belief in Jesus' resurrection confirms to Christians that Jesus is the incarnate Son of God, but also that death is not the end. This belief gives Christians hope for life with God, starting now and continuing in a new life (heaven). Christians believe that Jesus calls them to sacrifice their own needs to the needs of others, and some are prepared to die for others and for their faith. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify at least five different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately. Explain connections between biblical texts and the key concepts studied, using theological terms. Taking account of the context(s), suggest meanings for biblical texts studied, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret biblical texts, showing awareness of different interpretations. Make clear connections between Bible texts and concepts studied with what Christians believe, how Christians worship and how Christians behave in their whole lives, their church communities, and in the wider world. Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways; for example, in different denominations. Identify ideas arising from their study of texts and concepts, and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses. Weigh up how biblical ideas, teachings or beliefs relate to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the world today, developing insights of their own. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> restoration relationship death resurrection The New Testament interpret sacrifice sin victory sin death Devil punishment substitute rescuing darkness light slavery freedom sacrifice Holy Communion Lord's Supper Eucharist Mass Resurrection incarnate Son of God Heaven sacrifice faith



Subject: RE – Understanding Christianity – Kingdom of God

Year Group	What knowledge would we like to know?	What skills would we like to know?	Vocabulary
Y3	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that Jesus inaugurated the 'Kingdom of God' — i.e. Jesus' whole life was a demonstration of his belief that God is king, not just in heaven but here and now. ('Your kingdom come, your will be done on earth as it is in heaven'.) Christians believe Jesus is still alive, rules in their hearts and lives through the Holy Spirit, if they let him. Christians believe that after Jesus returned to be with God the Father, he sent the Holy Spirit at Pentecost to help the Church to make Jesus' invisible Kingdom visible by living lives that reflect the love of God. Christians celebrate Pentecost, as the beginning of the Church. Staying connected to Jesus means that the fruit of the Spirit can grow in the lives of Christians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Order at least five key concepts within a timeline of the Bible's 'big story'. List two distinguishing features of at least three different types of biblical text; for example, Gospel, parable, letter. Make clear links between biblical texts and the key concepts studied. Offer suggestions about what texts might mean and give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians. Make simple links between Bible texts and concepts studied and how Christians live in their whole lives and in their church communities. Describe how Christians show their beliefs in worship and in the way they live Raise questions and suggest answers about how far the big ideas explored in the Bible and the concepts studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live. Make links between some of the stories and teachings in the Bible and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly 	inaugurated 'Kingdom of God' Demonstration Belief God is King Heaven 'Your kingdom come, your will be done on earth as it is in heaven' Pentecost invisible Kingdom Visible reflect fruit of the Spirit
Y4			

Settrington All Saints' Long Term Planning Years 1 and 2 - Skills and Knowledge ladder



Y5			
Y6	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus told many parables about the Kingdom of God. These suggest that God's rule has begun, through the life, teaching and example of Jesus, and subsequently through the lives of Christians who live in obedience to God. • The parables suggest that there will be a future Kingdom, where God's reign will be complete. • The Kingdom is compared to a feast where all are invited to join in. Not everyone chooses to do so. • Many Christians try to extend the Kingdom of God by challenging unjust social structures in their locality and in the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining the place within it of the core concepts studied. • Identify at least five different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately. • Explain connections between biblical texts and the key concepts studied, using theological terms. • Taking account of the context(s), suggest meanings for biblical texts studied, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret biblical texts, showing awareness of different interpretations. • Make clear connections between Bible texts and concepts studied with what Christians believe, how Christians worship and how Christians behave in their whole lives, their church communities, and in the wider world. • Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways; for example, in different denominations. • Identify ideas arising from their study of texts and concepts, and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses. • Weigh up how biblical ideas, teachings or beliefs relate to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the world today, developing insights of their own. 	<p>Parables Kingdom of God. subsequently obedience Kingdom reign feast challenging unjust social structures</p>