

Cuddington Primary School

Religious Education (RE) Essential Learning, Assessment and Skills Progression



CUDDINGTON
Primary School



Respect Collaborate Aspire

Creating Success Together

R.E Essential Learning and Assessment Questions

Our Religious Education curriculum is structured around key disciplinary concepts, including **beliefs, practices, texts, community, and reflection**. These concepts underpin learning and are revisited from Reception to Year 6, enabling pupils to build knowledge, understanding, and respect for different world views over time.

Through this progression, pupils explore a range of religions and non-religious world views, learning about key beliefs, sacred texts, practices, and celebrations. They are encouraged to ask questions, reflect on meaning, and consider how beliefs influence people's lives.

Discussion and reflection are central to the curriculum, allowing pupils to describe, explain, and evaluate ideas while developing their own views.

By revisiting these concepts and building disciplinary skills, pupils think increasingly like theologians and philosophers, able to understand different perspectives, make connections, and express their own ideas with respect and clarity.

Reception		
Essential Learning		
I wonder how Christians celebrate Christmas I wonder how Hindus celebrate Diwali	I wonder how Christians celebrate Easter I wonder how Jews celebrate Purim	I wonder how Muslims celebrate Ramadan and Eid (Eid al fitr and Eid al adha)
I know that: ▪ Jesus was born at Christmas. ○ Christmas is a Christian festival. ○ Christmas is a time to celebrate God's gift of Jesus. ○ People go to church to celebrate Christmas • I know that: ▪ Rama and Sita defeated Ravana at Diwali. ○ Diwali is the festival of light. ○ Diwali is a Hindu festival.	I know: • The story of Easter: • That Jesus died at Easter. • That Easter is a Christian festival. • That Easter is a time of celebration for Christian families. • I know: • The story of Purim: • That Purim celebrates Queen Esther saving all the Jews. • That Purim is a Jewish festival. • People celebrate Purim with light, food, and family. • l	• I know... • The story and festival of Ramadan: • That the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh) received the Quran at Ramadan. • That Eid al-Fitr marks the end of Ramadan. • Ramadan is a time of fasting and prayer for Muslim families. • The story of Eid al-Adha: • That Abraham listened to God at Eid al-Adha. • Eid al-Adha is a Muslim festival that honors Abraham's faith in God. • Eid al-Fitr, Eid al-Adha, and Ramadan are all important Muslim festivals. •

<i>Assessment Questions</i>		
• Can you tell me the story of Christmas? • Can you tell me the story of Diwali? • Who are Rama and Sita? • Who are Mary and Joseph? • What do Hindus do to celebrate Diwali? • What do Christians do to celebrate Christmas?	• Can you tell me the story of Easter • Can you tell me the story of Purim • Who is queen Esther? • What do Christians do to celebrate Easter? • What do Jews do to celebrate Purim?	• What is the story of Ramadan? • How do Muslims celebrate Ramadan/Eid al Fitr/Eid al adha? • Who is Allah? • Who is Muhammad (pbuh)?
<i>Essential Vocabulary</i>		
• Tier 1: God, story, church • Tier 2: Christmas, Diwali, Christian, Hindu • Tier 3: Bible, worship	• Tier 1: celebration, family, special • Tier 2: Easter, Purim, Jewish • Tier 3: synagogue, symbol	• Tier 1: fasting, prayer, celebration • Tier 2: Ramadan, Eid, Muslim • Tier 3: mosque, prophet, Qur'an

Year One

Essential Learning

Autumn 1 What does it mean to belong?	Autumn 2 Why do Christians celebrate Christmas?	Spring 1 What do we think about how the world was made?	Spring 2 What is Easter?	Summer 1 How and why are Allah and Muhammad(pbuh) important to Muslims?	Summer 2 What do Jews believe about god?
I know: • What makes me special is that I am loved by God, and I am part of His creation. • There are places and groups I belong to, like my family and my church family, where I can learn about Jesus. • In Baptism, there are signs like water, a candle, and a cross, which are important symbols in the ceremony.	I know: • That the Christmas story is a story from the Christian Bible. • The role of key characters in the Christmas story and the gifts they brought: • Angel Gabriel • Mary • Joseph • Wise men (Gold, frankincense, and myrrh) • Shepherds • Angels • That Christians believe that Jesus was sent by God to bring peace to the world. Jesus is the Saviour in the Christmas story.	I know: • That Christians believe that the world was made in 6 days and can name some of the things that were created. • That different people have different beliefs as to how the world was made and can recall some facts about them: ○ Humanism – People who care about doing good for others and the world, without believing in God. ○ Big Bang – A scientific explanation of how the world began, which will be covered in Year 2. ○ Hinduism – Brahma is the	I know: • That Easter is a story that Christians believe from the Bible. • That Easter is when Christians celebrate Jesus dying on a cross and rising from the dead, which is called the Resurrection. • Some of the events of Holy Week – Palm Sunday, Maundy Thursday, Good Friday, and Easter Day, and what happened on each day. • That for Christians, Easter eggs are used as a symbol for new life, reminding them of Jesus's new life after the Resurrection.	I know: • That Muslims call God 'Allah'. • The place of worship is called a 'Mosque'. • The holy book is called the 'Quran'. • That Muslims follow Allah, but they learn a lot about how to be a better Muslim from the Prophet 'Muhammad (pbuh)'. • Some of the 99 names of Allah. •	I know: • That the Jewish holy book is called the Torah. • Jews believe that the Torah is so precious they can't touch it. • That Jews believe that God is very important and looks after them, so they try to live according to His laws. • That Jews worship in a Synagogue. • I can name some things that you would find in a Synagogue.

• Baptism is a way that Christians welcome people into Jesus' family, where they can grow in faith and receive the Holy Spirit. • Christians believe that Baptism is a sign of starting a new life with Jesus and the Holy Spirit		Hindu god who created the world. • That it is important to look after our world and can name people who have done so, like David Attenborough and St Francis.	• .		
Assessment Questions					
• What symbols are used at a baptism? • What is a font used for in a church? • What does baptism mean / represent for Christians?	• What gifts did the wise men bring? • What book would you find the Christmas story in? • Who told the shepherds about the birth of Jesus? • Why is Jesus important to Christians?	• How many days do Christians believe it took God to create the earth? • What do other people believe about how the world was made? • Can you tell me about the big bang theory? • What did Brahma do with the lotus flower to create the world? • How could we look after our environment?	• Where would you find the Easter story? • What happened at Easter? • Can you name any things that happened in the week leading up to Easter Sunday? • What might Christians do to celebrate Easter?	• What do Muslims call god? • Where do muslims go and worship? • What is the name of their holy book? • Who is Muhammad? • What are some of the names of Allah?	• How might Jews describe god? • What is the name of the Holy book? • What might you find in a synagogue? • How do Jews show respect to god?
Essential Vocabulary					

• Tier 1: family, belong • Tier 2: baptism, symbol • Tier 3: faith	• Tier 1: story, Jesus, special • Tier 2: Bible, Christian • Tier 3: incarnation	• Tier 1: Christmas, gift, celebration • Tier 2: angel, shepherd • Tier 3: Saviour	• Tier 1: world, care, creation • Tier 2: belief, God, religion • Tier 3: humanism	• Tier 1: Easter, story, new life • Tier 2: cross, resurrection • Tier 3: salvation	• Tier 1: good, kind, right • Tier 2: rule, teaching • Tier 3: moral
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Year Two					
Essential Learning					
Autumn 1 Why is the bible a special book for Christians?	Autumn 2 How do Jews show faith through practices and celebrations?	Spring 1 How do Muslims express new beginnings?	Spring 2 Who was Jesus and why is he important to Christians?	Summer 1 What do humanists think a good life is about?	Summer 2 Why did Jesus teach people through stories?
• I know: • The Bible is a special (sacred) book for Christians. • The Bible is split into 2 main parts – the Old Testament and the New Testament. • That the Bible has lots of stories that advise Christians on the best way to live their lives. • The story of David and Goliath.	I know: • Some of the Commandments given to Moses by God as important rules to follow. • Shabbat is the Jewish day of rest, when a family may pray, light candles, and share a special meal from the Torah. • How Jewish families celebrate Purim, which is a joyful festival. • How Jewish families celebrate	I know • The Qur'an is the holy book of Islam. • That the Shahadah tells Muslims what they believe. • The Islam creation story and can compare it to other creation stories I know • How Muslims welcome a new baby into the family (whisper Allah's name into baby's ear, taste sweet, name them)	I know • That Jesus had 12 disciples who were his friends and followed him to learn from him • Jesus did many miracles. • I can recount the feeding of the 5000 and the healing of Jairus' daughter. • The importance of Jesus' death and resurrection	I know: • Humanists / Humanism believe in human achievements, rather than in a God or religion. • Humanists believe in the natural world. • Humanists believe in the Big Bang story of Creation. • It is important to look after other people and the environment, because every person is unique. • .	I know: • Jesus taught lessons through parables. • Parables are stories that have a meaning or lesson behind them. • The story of the Lost Sheep teaches Christians about how important they are to God. • The story of the Sower teaches Christians about the importance of listening to the right people. • The parable of the Two Builders

- The story of Jesus calming the storm.	Hanukkah , the festival of lights.				teaches Christians about the importance of relying on God . Disciples followed Jesus and learned from his teachings. - Many of Jesus' miracles, such as healing, showed his care and power. Influence is how Jesus's teachings continue to guide people today. - Christians follow commandments and celebrate special times like a festival.
Assessment Questions					
- How many main parts of the bible are there? What are they called? - Why do Christians read the bible? - Can you tell me any stories in the bible and what they might teach Christians?	- Who received the 10 commandments? - What does Shabbat mean to Jews? Can you name some of the things that happen on Shabbat? - Who is celebrated at the festival of Purim? - What is the Festival of Hanukah all about?	- What is the name of the holy book of Islam, the Qur'an? - What is the Shahadah, and why is it important to Muslims? - What do Muslims believe happened at Creation? - What happens when a baby is first born, including the	How many disciples did Jesus have? Why did the disciples follow Jesus ? Can you name a miracle that Jesus performed, such as healing someone? Why is Jesus' resurrection and death important to Christians?	- What is a humanist? - How to humanists believe the world was made? - What things are important to Humanists?	- What is a parable? - Can you name a parable? - What did Christians learn from that parable?

		Adhan being whispered?			
Essential Vocabulary					
• Tier 1: book, story, special • Tier 2: Bible, sacred • Tier 3: faith	• Tier 1: rules, rest, family • Tier 2: Shabbat, Jewish • Tier 3: covenant	• Tier 1: celebration, light, festival • Tier 2: Hanukkah, miracle • Tier 3: Torah	• Tier 1: baby, welcome, family • Tier 2: Islam, prayer • Tier 3: Shahadah	• Tier 1: leader, follow, example • Tier 2: prophet, teaching • Tier 3: guidance	• Tier 1: right, wrong, choice • Tier 2: commandment, rule • Tier 3: responsibility

Year Three					
Essential Learning					
Autumn 1 How do Christians use the bible to help them with their lives?	Autumn 2 Why do people have faith and what do I believe about God?	Spring 1 Why is community and equality important to Sikhs?	Spring 2 What do I think about Jesus and how is he shown in art from around the world?	Summer 1 How do Christians worship?	Summer 2 What do Muslims believe happened on the 'night of power' and how do they worship?
I know: The Bible is a sacred text for Christians. The Bible contains 66 separate books with different types of text, including poetry, songs, laws, history, prophecy, gospels, and prayers.	I know that everyone has different beliefs and ideas about God. I know that Christians believe in one God who created the world, and that He is the Holy Trinity ('3 in 1'). I know that philosophers ask big questions and have different views on God, and I can name some of them.	I know: • that Sikhs believe all pathways lead to God. • that the founder of Sikhism was Guru Nanak. • some of Guru Nanak's teachings about community and equality.	I know I know • that there are four Gospels in the Bible that teach about the life of Jesus. • that Jesus was a historical figure, but there are different interpretations	I know: • that worship is the expression of reverence and adoration for a deity. • that Christians believe they can worship God anywhere and anytime, but a church is a place for regular worship on a Sunday.	I know: that Muhammad (pbuh) was a Prophet sent from Allah. the story of Muhammad and Jibril in the cave (the Night of Power). that Muslims observe the Night of Power through prayer, meditation, reflection, and giving to charity. that Muslims worship in a Mosque. • some of the features of a Mosque, including a washroom for Wudu, removing shoes, focusing on cleanliness,

How to find a chapter and verse in the Bible. the importance and message of the Bible for Christians. the Gospels contain stories about Jesus, including parables.	I know my own opinion and beliefs about God.	- that the holy book is called the Guru Granth Sahib and how it is treated with respect. - the 5Ks and their meanings: Kesh, Kara, Kanga, Kaccha, and Kirpan. - that Sikhs show equality through Langar and other practices.	of what he looked like. - that Jesus described himself as the Bread of Life, the Light of the World, and the Good Shepherd, and what this says about his personality and character. - the importance of the cross for Christians because it reminds them of Jesus' sacrifice, his suffering, and how this was to save others.	- that churches are not just open on a Sunday and will hold different activities throughout the week to show worship, such as helping others, toddler groups, and prayer groups. - that different people enjoy worship in different ways. LOCAL CHURCH STUDY OPPORTUNITY	and separate spaces for men and women.
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Assessment Questions

- How many books are in the bible? - What are in some of those? - Why might the bible be important to Christians? - Who are the gospels written about.	- Does everyone have the same opinion of God? - What is your opinion on God? - What is the holy Trinity - Can you name a philosopher that you have studied and what their belief it?	- What do Sikhs believe about God? - Who was the Guru Nanak? - What is the Sikh holy book called? - What are the 5 Ks? - What is the Langar?	- What do you think Jesus looked like? - Does everyone think the same? - Why is the cross important for Christians	- What is worship? - How might Christians worship? - What different activities go on in a church?	- What happened on the Night of Power? - What features would you expect to find in a mosque? - Why is Muhammad (pbuh) important to Muslims? - How many times a day do Muslims pray? - What is the sacred text for Muslims and what language is it written in?
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			- How did Jesus describe himself? - Why is the cross important for Christians?		
Essential Vocabulary					
- Tier 1: story, book, message - Tier 2: parable, Gospel, disciple - Tier 3: interpretation	- Tier 1: leader, follower, rules - Tier 2: authority, teaching - Tier 3: responsibility	- Tier 1: belief, God, religion - Tier 2: Hinduism, Christianity - Tier 3: worldview	- Tier 1: festival, celebration - Tier 2: worship, practice - Tier 3: devotion	- Tier 1: right, wrong, choice - Tier 2: rule, guidance - Tier 3: morality	- Tier 1: symbol, meaning - Tier 2: representation, sign - Tier 3: interpretation

Year Four					
Essential Learning					
How did Jesus Teach about God and Values through Parables?	Autumn 2 Incarnation at Christmas	Spring 1 How do Sikhs worship?	Spring 2 What can I learn from Christian art about Christian beliefs about Easter, Salvation and the Trinity?	Summer 1 How do Jewish people demonstrate their faith through their communities?	Summer 2 How do humanists arrive at their views about the world?
I know that a parable is a story Jesus told with a meaning. the parable of the Pharisee and the tax collector and its meaning about humility and pride. the parable of the unjust judge and the persistent widow and	I know - that Incarnation is God being born as a human baby. - the Christmas Nativity story and the	I know that the Gurdwara is the place of worship for Sikhs, and I can name some things that happen there, such as welcoming a new baby, the Khanda, Langar,	I know (Concepts learned in this session does not need to be understood in detail, but children should have an awareness of them) that art can portray a variety of different concepts in Christianity.	I know that Jews worship in a synagogue and I can name some of the features of a synagogue. that the busiest day at the synagogue is Shabbat on Fridays and Saturdays. that Moses is important for Jewish	I know that Humanists consider humans special without the need for a God. that Humanists value science. that Humanists don't have a sacred text, but when deciding how to act they consider reason, empathy,

its meaning about persistence in prayer and Christians' relationship with God. the parable of the mustard seed and what it means for Christians.	birth of Jesus. - how a Christingle uses light to represent the Incarnation and the Christmas story. - how the Incarnation at Christmas is a celebration around the world. - what words from the Bible might be read at Christmas time.	the Guru Granth Sahib, the prayer hall, and the four doors. - how Sikhs worship in the Gurdwara. - the purpose of the Langar in supporting community and sharing food. - what Gurdwaras look like around the world.	- that Jesus is known as the Light of the World. - that Incarnation is God being born as a human. - that Salvation means being saved from sin through Jesus in Christianity. - that the Holy Trinity is God as Father, Son (Jesus), and Holy Spirit.	people as he freed them from slavery. the story of Passover and how Jews celebrate it. the importance of Sukkot and how it commemorates Jews walking in the desert for 40 years.	compassion, respect, and dignity. that Humanists don't believe in an afterlife. that Humanists believe in caring for humans and our world.
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Assessment Questions

- What is a parable? - What can you tell me about the parable of the ... and it's meaning	- What happens in the Christian nativity story? - How is Christmas different around the world? - Can you explain incarnation?	- Where do Sikhs worship? - What happens in a Gurdwara? - What is a Langar? - What do Gurdwara's look like?	- What pieces of Art have you seen this term? - Why is Jesus known as Light of the world? - What is salvation? - What is the Holy Trinity?	- Where do Jews worship? - What is shabbat? What day is in on? - What is Passover? - What is sukkot?	- What do Humanist believe about God? - Do Humanist have a sacred text? - Do Humanists believe in the afterlife? - What is important for Humanists?
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Essential Vocabulary

Tier 1: celebration, festival	- Tier 1: symbol, meaning - Tier 2: worship,	- Tier 1: belief, journey - Tier 2:	- Tier 1: story, teaching - Tier 2: scripture,	Tier 1: community, belonging	- Tier 1: choices, actions - Tier 2: guidance,
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• Tier 2: Lent, Easter, Eucharist • Tier 3: salvation	- ritual • Tier 3: representation	- pilgrimage, commitment • Tier 3: devotion	- message • Tier 3: interpretation	• Tier 2: religion, practice • Tier 3: identity	- values • Tier 3: responsibility
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Year Five					
Essential Learning					
Autumn 1 What does a Hindu believe about God and how is Diwali celebrated.	Autumn 2 What does it mean to live in a religiously diverse world?	Spring 1 What can we learn from Christian religious buildings and music?	Spring 2 What beliefs do we find hard to understand in Christianity?	Summer 1 How do Christians show their beliefs in actions?	Summer 2 Why are the 5 pillars important for Muslims and their daily lives?
I know: that Hindus have many different forms of God. that the Trimurti are the 3 main gods (Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva) and their roles. the story of Diwali (Rama and Sita). • that the Bhagavad Gita is a book of wisdom in Hinduism.	I know that the UK is a religiously diverse place. that some people have untrue stereotypes about certain religions. the diversity of religions within my community. • the similarities and differences between different religions' views on how people should act about certain religions. • (see Y6.1 CWAC lesson 4)	I know the key things you would find in most churches, including the altar, font, images of Jesus, Bibles, hymn books, pulpit, and artwork. what my local church looks like and the features it has. that different churches have different styles of worship. • how worship songs can relate to Christian stories. (such as Lord of the dance and Easter)	I know that sin is the term used for all the bad things people have done. that forgiveness in the Bible is getting rid of sin. that Jesus came to forgive people's sins at Easter. that Jesus was resurrected (brought back to life) at Easter. that Christians believe in the Holy Trinity, that God is 3 in 1: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, and explore what that might mean. what objects in a church represent the Trinity, sin, forgiveness, and resurrection. •	I know that Jesus taught Christians to "love your neighbour as yourself" as the greatest commandment. that in the Sermon on the Mount, Jesus talked about being blessed (or happy) because it is important for people to be happy. that Christians believe in the importance of charity and helping others. that there are many Christian charities at work around the world and in our country to help other people, such as	I know that Allah has 99 names and I can name a few, such as Creator, Judge, All Powerful, All Loving, Eternal, Immanent, and Transcendent. • the Five Pillars of Islam and what they mean and look like in a Muslim life: the Shahada (declaration of faith), Salah (prayer five times a day), Zakat (charity), Sawm (fasting during Ramadan), and Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca).

				• Christian Aid, Traidcraft, Tearfund, and Compassion.	
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Assessment Questions

• What god are there in Hebrew and what are their roles? • What is the Trimurti? • Can you tell me the story of Diwali? • What do you think about the Bhagavad Gita and what it says?	• What different religions do we have in the UK? • What are some of the similarities and differences between religions?	• What would you find in a church? • How might different churches differ? • What are the features of your local church?	• What happened at Easter? • What is the trinity? • What is forgiveness	• What is important to Christians? • How do Christians show kindness to others? • Can you name a Christian charity and the work they do?	• How many names does Allah have? • Can you name any of them? • What are the 5 pillars? • What do the pillars represent?
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Essential Vocabulary

• Tier 1: law, rules, right • Tier 2: Ten Commandments, guidance • Tier 3: authority	• Tier 1: belief, idea, question • Tier 2: philosophy, ethics • Tier 3: worldview	• Tier 1: faith, choice • Tier 2: values, commitment • Tier 3: responsibility	• Tier 1: religion, difference • Tier 2: comparison, belief • Tier 3: diversity	• Tier 1: life, purpose • Tier 2: meaning, question • Tier 3: existence	• Tier 1: justice, fairness • Tier 2: equality, law • Tier 3: morality
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Year Six

Essential Learning

Autumn 1 How and why do Christians worship?	Autumn 2 Islam How is a Muslim way of life expressed at	Spring 1 How do Hindus worship?	Spring 2 What are the similarities and differences between	Summer 1 What do religious and non-religious world views believe about	Summer 2 Are Humanists and Christian ideas about
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What are the benefits?	home and in the community		the church globally and locally?	equality, justice and fairness?	science conflicting or complementary?
I know: - that worship is an act of adoration towards God. - that prayer can be an act of worship and I can describe what that may look like. - that different people and denominations worship in different ways. - that worship is important to Christians and I can think about how it might make them feel.	- that Ummah means community and refers to the worldwide community of Muslims. - that Ibadah is an Arabic word meaning 'service', translated as 'worship'. It means obedience, submission, and devotion to God. - how Ummah and Ibadah link to the Five Pillars and Muslim life. - that the term Mu'min means believer, someone who submits to the will of Allah and has faith in his heart. - that Muslims can find out more about good character by following the teachings of the Qur'an and the Hadith, and that Islam encourages	I know that the Aum is a Hindu symbol that represents Hindu Dharma and is a sacred sound from a creation story, believed to be the first sound of the universe. The "moon dot" at the top of the written Aum represents peace, calm, and happiness, and Aum is also used as a mantra in prayer and meditation. It is a sacred sound synonymous with God. that Hindus believe in one supreme God, called Brahman, who is in everything, although there are many other gods in Hinduism (linking to monotheism and polytheism). that in a Hindu home there will be a shrine where they go to pray, and this action is known as Puja. that Holi is an ancient Hindu festival of colours, love, and spring, celebrating the triumph of good over evil, and I know how Hindus	- I know that there are different churches locally to me and how they might be different in simplicity, grandeur, services, worship, and the Eucharist / Communion (including Anglican, Methodist, and Catholic churches). - how my local church may look different to those in another country. - how Anglican, Catholic, and Methodist churches celebrate Communion / Eucharist differently. - how Easter is celebrated in different countries around the world.	I know - how to describe the terms equality, justice, and fairness. - that the Human Rights and Equality Act gives everyone the right to their own religion and beliefs without harm. - what different religions say about equality (including Sikh, Jewish, Islam, Christian, and Hindu beliefs). - that many people across religions face discrimination and have done so throughout history. - details of people from different faith backgrounds who have made the world a more fair and just place. list on CWAC 6.2 last lesson)	I know the Christian story of Creation and that it is in the book of Genesis in the Bible. the Humanist belief of the Big Bang and evolution. a variety of different views from different people on the topic of creation. my own view on how the world was made.

	kindness and compassion to humans and animals. that I can begin to understand what it might be like to be a British Muslim (case study – Mo Salah).	worship and celebrate at Holi. the stories and legends behind Holi, including Prince Prahlad and Holika (good triumphing over evil) and Lord Krishna and Radha (explaining playful, colourful traditions).			
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Assessment Questions

- What is worship? - What might that look like for a Christian? - Why is worship important for Christians? - How might worship make a Christian feel?	- What does Ummah and Idahah mean for Muslims? - How does the Qur'an teach Muslims to act? - What might life be like for a British Muslim?	- What does the 'Aum' represent in Hinduism? - Who is Brahman? - What can you tell me about the festival of Holi? - What is the story of Holi?	- What churches are local to you? - How do they differ? - What might a Sunday morning look like in different churches? - How might Easter look different around the world?	- What does the human rights and equality act talk about? - What do religions say about Equality? - Who have you studied who fought for equality in their community? - What can you tell me about what they did?	- Where in the bible would you find the creation story? - What do Humanists believe about how the world was made? - How do other people believe the world was made? - How do you think the world was made?
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Essential Vocabulary

- Tier 1: identity, belief, community - Tier 2: culture, tradition - Tier 3: worldview	- Tier 1: worship, practice - Tier 2: ritual, sacred - Tier 3: expression	- Tier 1: life, death, meaning - Tier 2: afterlife, soul - Tier 3: existential	- Tier 1: belief, difference - Tier 2: diversity, religion - Tier 3: interpretation	- Tier 1: action, choice - Tier 2: law, justice - Tier 3: morality	- Tier 1: question, idea - Tier 2: philosophy, ethics - Tier 3: debate
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Assessment Approach

Cuddington assesses pupils through discussion, written work, and enquiry-based questioning. Assessment focuses on pupils' ability to describe beliefs, explain practices, and reflect on meaning across different religions and world views. Staff use the progression model to judge how well pupils are developing as thinkers, moving from retelling and recognising in EYFS/KS1 to explaining, comparing, and evaluating in KS2.

Expected Standard: Pupils can independently demonstrate the key knowledge and vocabulary for their year group and use this to describe, explain, and reflect on religious and non-religious beliefs and practices.

Skill Area	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Knowledge of Beliefs	Recognise simple religious stories	Retell key stories and beliefs	Describe beliefs from different religions	Explain beliefs using examples	Compare beliefs across religions	Understand similarities/differences	Analyse beliefs and their meaning
Understanding Practices	Talk about celebrations	Describe celebrations and symbols	Explain why practices happen	Explain how practices show belief	Compare practices across religions	Understand impact of practices	Evaluate significance of practices
Use of Texts & Sources	Listen to stories	Recognise holy books	Recall stories from texts	Use texts to explain beliefs	Compare stories and meanings	Refer to sources confidently	Analyse and interpret sources
Reflection & Personal Response	Share simple ideas	Talk about own views	Give simple opinions	Explain own views with reasons	Compare different viewpoints	Justify opinions	Evaluate beliefs and ideas critically
Making Connections	Recognise similarities	Link ideas within a topic	Link between beliefs/practices	Connect ideas across religions	Compare world views	Make thematic connections	Evaluate connections across religions
Vocabulary	Use simple words (God, festival)	Use key religious words	Use subject vocabulary	Use technical vocabulary	Apply terminology accurately	Use analytical language	Use precise evaluative language