




Year 1 RE Curriculum

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2
Curriculum focus	Christianity	Christianity
Substantive Concepts and Questions	What do Christians believe about God?	What can we learn about Christianity from visiting a church? Why are gifts given at Christmas?
Key Vocabulary	God, Christian, Creation, Belief, Worship, Nature, Bible, Worship, Prayer, Church, Jesus	
RE Enquiry and Content	<p><u>What do Christians believe about God? Children learn:</u> Christians believe in one God, they also call him the Father. Christians believe that God is kind and loving. Christians believe he sent his son, Jesus Christ, to show people a good way to live their lives. Christians believe that praying is a way of speaking with God. People can pray to give thanks, ask for help or to ask for forgiveness.</p> <p>Christians believe that God has authority and His rules are set out in the Bible. Christians believe that following these rules will help them to lead a good and happy life.</p> <p>The Christian Creation Story: Some Christians believe that God created the world, as written in the Bible in Genesis 1 and 2: God said ‘‘Let there be light!’’ and separated light and dark into day and night. Then God created: On the 2nd day the earth and sky. On the 3rd day, the land seas, plants and trees. On the 4th day, the sun, moon and stars. On the 5th day, the birds and sea creatures. On the 6th day, animals and Adam and Eve. On the 7th day, God rested. Christians believe they have responsibility to care for Gods’ creation.</p>	<p><u>Why are gifts given at Christmas? Children learn:</u> Christians give and receive gifts to remind them of the gift to the world of the baby Jesus. Gifts are also a reminder of the presents given to Jesus by the Wise Men: Frankincense, Gold and Myrrh.</p> <p><u>What can we learn about Christianity from visiting a church? Children learn:</u> A church building is a special place for Christian worship, community and belonging. At Sunday worship there are readings from the Bible. A Vicar will preach a sermon, to explain the reading and people might sing, pray, listen and talk. People share bread and wine, which are reminders of Jesus. Christians believe that Jesus’ presence is with them.</p>

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	Spring 1	Spring 2
Curriculum focus	Christianity	Christianity
Substantive Concepts and Questions	Why is Jesus special to Christians?	What is the Easter Story?
Key Vocabulary	Jesus, Easter, Teacher, Miracles, Crucifixion, Resurrection, Beliefs, Symbolism, Sacrifice, Heaven	
RE Enquiry and Content	<p><u>Why is Jesus special to Christians? Children learn:</u> Jesus was a preacher and religious leader and is the central figure of Christianity. Christians believe that Jesus is God's son in human form.</p> <p>Jesus' main message was that people should love God and love each other. Many Christians devote their lives to good causes in the same way as Jesus did.</p> <p>Christians believe that Jesus performed miracles, for example healing the sick and creating food and drink for those in need</p> <p>Christians believe that Jesus died to save humans, who had committed many sins. After being crucified, he was resurrected (raised from the dead) before rising to heaven.</p> <p>Jesus as a teacher: Selected Parables: The sower and the seeds; The Lost Sheep; The Good Samaritan.</p> <p>Selected miracles: Turning water into wine at a wedding in Cana; Curing Peter's mother-in-law at Capernaum; Healing the sick.</p>	<p><u>What is the Easter Story? Children learn:</u> The Easter Story is the story of the last week of Jesus' life, his death and resurrection.</p> <p>Palm Sunday: Christians remember Jesus entering Jerusalem where the priests were jealous of how much the people loved him.</p> <p>Jesus is betrayed for money and arrested. The Roman Governor decided that Jesus should be punished by crucifixion.</p> <p>Good Friday: Christians remember the day Jesus died on the cross. Although a sad day, it is called 'good' because Christians believe Jesus gave his life for the good of everyone.</p> <p>Easter Sunday: On this day, Christians remember Jesus' resurrection. After his death, Jesus was put in a large tomb with the entrance closed by a large stone. On the third day, the stone was moved and Jesus' body had gone. An angel appeared and told Jesus' mother that he had risen from the dead.</p>

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	<h2>Summer 1</h2>	<h2>Summer 2</h2>
<p>Curriculum focus</p>	<p>Buddhism</p>	<p>Buddhism</p>
<p>Substantive Concepts and Questions</p>	<p>What can we find out about Buddha?</p>	<p>What can we find out about Buddha?</p>
<p>Key Vocabulary</p>	<p>Buddha, Teacher, Meditate, Karma, Kindness, Care, Compassion, Moral</p>	
<p>RE Enquiry and Content</p>	<p><u>What can we find out about Buddha? Children learn:</u> Buddhists follow the teachings of a man named Siddhartha Gautama, who became known as the Buddha. He is seen as an enlightened teacher, not a god.</p> <p>Born a Prince in Nepal, when Siddhartha left the luxury of the palace, he was upset by the things that he saw: old age, sickness and death. He wanted to know if there was more to life than suffering so he left his riches behind and went to find out.</p> <p>He meditated under a Bodhi tree and thought about the past, present, future and the things he saw when he left the palace. After some time, he realised there was a way for people to end their pain and sadness. Within this moment, he became wise and enlightened. He was then known as the Buddha.</p>	<p><u>What can we find out about Buddha? Children learn:</u> Many believe that Buddhism is more of a ‘philosophy of life’ than a religion.</p> <p>They believe that Buddhism teaches people to: lead a moral life, be mindful and aware of thoughts and actions, develop wisdom and understanding.</p> <p>Buddhists follow five moral precepts to live good lives: Do not take a life; Do not steal; Do not lie; Be faithful to your partner; Do not drink alcohol</p> <p>Buddhists believe their actions today will impact their happiness in the future. This principle is called karma and it encourages Buddhists to be generous, kind and compassionate towards others.</p> <p>Buddhists attempt to show loving kindness towards others and themselves without expecting anything in return. Buddhists accept there is suffering in the world and believe they should care and show compassion for others even though they are also suffering.</p> <p>Stories illustrating Buddhist values: The Monkey King; Buddha and the Injured Swan.</p>

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<p>Benchmark Expectations: Knowledge and Understanding</p>	<p>By Age 7, pupils will:</p> <p>Have simple knowledge of some of the beliefs, teaching/stories and practices of specific religions, using simple technical vocabulary.</p> <p>Have simple knowledge of why these beliefs and practices may be important to people.</p> <p>Have simple knowledge of some of the similarities and differences between and within the religious and non-religious worldviews they learn about.</p>
<p>Benchmark Expectations: Critical Thinking (impersonal evaluation)</p>	<p>By Age 7, pupils will:</p> <p>In response to the material they learn about, pupils can raise questions, express their opinions and back them up with simple reasons.</p>
<p>Personal Reflection (personal evaluation)</p>	<p>Personal Reflection develops pupils' ability to reflect on religious and non-religious worldviews in relation to their own beliefs, values and experiences and the influence of these on their daily life, attitudes and actions. Personal Reflection in RE makes a significant contribution to pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development and pupils can make personal progress through reflection, empathy, developing respect and appreciation of others, but this cannot be assessed. Personal Reflection is essentially private and subjective. Pupils may choose to share these thoughts and ideas within the RE classroom, but these reflections are not used to show progression in RE.</p>