

# RE Progression Grid 2023-2024

RE Overview						
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Autumn	Christianity  Christmas Harvest	Judaism  Hanukah	Christianity  Christmas Advent	Hinduism  Diwali	Christianity  Baptism	Sikhism
Spring	Christianity  Easter	Judaism  Passover	Christianity  Lent Easter	Hinduism	Islam	Comparison
Summer	Judaism	Christianity  Creation Story	Hinduism  Ganesh Chaturthi	Christianity  Pentecost	Islam	Comparison

EYFS		
ELG- Understanding the World	People and Communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To talk about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of family members.</li><li>To know about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions</li></ul>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know some similarities and differences between different religious and cultural communities in this country, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.</li> </ul>
	The World	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• To know about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things. They talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another.</li> </ul>

	Autumn					
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Coverage</b>	<b>Christianity</b> <b>Event link: Harvest and Christmas</b>  (Believing) What do people believe about God, people and the natural world?  (Belonging) How and why are religious celebrations important to people?	<b>Judaism</b> <b>Event link: Hannukah</b>  (Belonging) How and why are religious celebrations important to people?  (Believing) How and why are some stories and books sacred and important in religion?	<b>Christianity</b> <b>Event link: Christmas Advent</b>  (Belonging) Why, where and how do people worship?  (Believing) How do people's beliefs about God, the world and others impact on their lives?  (Believing) How do sacred texts and other sources help people to understand God, the world and human life?	<b>Hinduism</b> <b>Event link: Diwali</b>  (Believing) How do sacred texts and other sources help people to understand God, the world and human life?  (Behaving) What influences the way people behave and what is expected of a person in following a religion or belief?	<b>Christianity</b>  (Belonging) What do people believe about life after death and how are these beliefs reflected in the ways in which they mark death?  (Belonging) How and why are religious and spiritual ideas expressed and in the ways they are?	<b>Sikhism</b> <b>Event link: Bandi Chhor Divas</b>  (Belonging) Why are some occasions sacred to believers? Including learning and comparing Buddhism and Sikhism celebrations Buddhism

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Skills	Recall a variety of religious stories used for different purposes.	Retell a selection of key stories, making links to the core beliefs.	Describe how beliefs influence worship and lifestyle.	Describe the lives of the most important religious figures and their place within the belief system.  Make links between the texts studied and the practice of faith in the community.	Identify the key ideas from the faiths studied so far that believers may find helpful or inspiring	Recognise the role of inspiration in the creation of sacred texts and the lives of leaders.
Knowledge	<p><b>Christianity:</b></p> <p>1. Christmas is a Christian festival that <b>marks the birth of Jesus Christ over 2000 years ago</b>. The <b>'nativity'</b> is another name for the Christmas story.</p> <p>2. <b>Christingles</b> are used to celebrate Jesus Christ as <b>'Light of the World'</b>. The orange represents the world, the red ribbon represents</p>	<p><b>Judaism:</b></p> <p>1. <b>Hanukkah is the Jewish festival of lights</b> that is celebrated every autumn in November or December. The festival <b>celebrates the victory of Judah Maccabee</b> and his Jewish followers over the Syrian Emperor Antiochus and <b>the miracle of the lamp, which burned for eight days</b> in the</p>	<p><b>Christianity:</b></p> <p>1. Christians call the <b>period of time before Christmas, Advent</b>. The word <b>advent means 'coming'</b> and is the time when Christians <b>wait to celebrate the arrival of baby Jesus</b> and think about the second coming of Jesus in the future. <b>On each of the four Sundays of Advent, a new candle is lit on the advent wreath</b>. The white candle is lit on Christmas day and represents Jesus</p>	<p><b>Hinduism:</b></p> <p>1. <b>Hinduism does not have a single holy book</b>, but many ancient texts and scriptures. <b>The Vedas</b> - a collection of hymns praising the Vedic gods. Veda means 'knowledge'. <b>The Ramayana</b> - long epic poems about Rama and Sita. <b>The Mahabharata</b> - which includes the Bhagavad Gita. <b>The Puranas</b> - a collection of stories about the different</p>	<p><b>Christianity:</b></p> <p>1. Some <b>Churches baptise babies to welcome them into the family of the church, while others baptise adults who have already become Christians</b>.</p> <p>2. The Bible says <b>Jesus was Baptised by his cousin John in a river</b> before he started his three-year ministry. <b>God the Father spoke to Jesus and the Holy Spirit rested on him like a dove during his baptism. That is why the dove is the</b></p>	<p><b>Sikhism:</b></p> <p>1. Guru Hargobind was a Sikh and he freed Princes (in the story of Guru Hargobind and the Princes) who were Hindu. <b>A key Sikh belief is that all people should be free to follow their own religion and path to God</b>.</p> <p>2. <b>The Sikh celebration of Bandi Chhor Divas coincides with the Hindu festival of Diwali</b>. During the festival, <b>Sikhs celebrate Guru Hargobind, who</b></p>

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	<p>the love and blood of Christ, the sweets and dried fruit represent all of God’s creations and the lit candle represents Jesus as the light of the world bringing hope to people living in darkness.</p> <p>3. <b>Gold, Frankincense and Myrrh were gifts brought to baby Jesus by the Three Wise Men.</b> The Wise Men are also known as the Three Kings.</p>	<p>regained temple in Jerusalem, even though <b>there was only enough oil for one night.</b></p> <p>2. <b>A dreidel is a spinning top.</b> The letters on the dreidel (Nun, Gimel, Hay and Shin) represent the first letters of the Hebrew words ‘Nes Gadol Haya Sham’ which means ‘a great miracle happened there’. This reminds Jews of the miracle of the lamp in the temple. The lamp burning for so long was considered a miracle.</p> <p>3.</p>	<p>as the light of the world.</p> <p>2. <b>Not everyone celebrates Christmas in the same way</b> and traditions and stories that don’t mark the birth of Jesus are popular. Some ways in which it is <b>celebrated is through singing carols, making Christmas foods, crackers, giving and receiving gifts, decorating a Christmas tree.</b> Christians believe <b>that it is important to celebrate Christmas together.</b></p>	<p>incarnations and the lives of saints.</p> <p>2. Diwali is the festival of lights, it is celebrated in October or November and is one of the most popular Hindu festivals. Many stories and traditions are celebrated at Diwali. <b>The story of Rama and Sita shows the triumph of good over evil, a clean house, new clothes and presents mark the start of the New Year.</b> In the story of Rama and Sita, <b>Hindus believe lights guided Rama and Sita home.</b> Indian Kalamkari pictures have black outlines, are details and usually show the stories of the gods.</p> <p>3. <b>Lakshmi is the goddess of good fortune and wealth and is welcomed during</b></p>	<p><b>Christian symbol of the Holy Spirit.</b></p> <p>3. <b>Christians believe that Jesus was the incarnation of God sent to Earth</b> to show people how to lead good lives, to die as a sacrifice, so they could be forgiven and come back to life again. <b>This proved to Christians that they could also have life after death.</b></p> <p>4. <b>Through Jesus, sin is dealt with, forgiveness offered and the relationship between God and humans is restored.</b></p>	<p><b>released 52 Hindu p rinces from Gwalior Fort in 1619.</b> The main themes of the festival are religions freedom and helping others who are weaker or in need.</p> <p>3. The Golden Temple in Armitsar is decorated with lights and are Gurdwaras and fireworks displays are used to celebrate this festival. A Nagar Kirtan parade and demonstration of gatka (martial arts the Guru Hargobind encouraged his soldiers to practise to make them well trained and ready to fight) may take place on the streets and an Akhand Path, a reading of the whole Guru Granth sahib may take place in the Gurdwara.</p>
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		<p>Many Hanukkah traditions are symbolic. <b>Eating latkes and sufganiyot cooked in oil reminds Jews of the oil in the temple lamp.</b> Traditionally, gifts of gelt allowed the poor to buy candles and wine needed for Hanukkah celebrations and rewarded children for Jewish study.</p> <p>4.</p> <p>The Jews lit a lamp in the temple to rededicate the building to God after the repairs were finished.</p> <p><b>The word Hanukkah means rededication.</b></p>		<p><b>Diwali.</b> Hindus use <b>rangoli patterns, Lakshmi's footsteps and diva lamps</b>, have sweet treats and fruit to welcome visitors into their home during Diwali.</p>		
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Spring						
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
<b>Coverage</b>	<b>Christianity</b>  (Believing) Who am I?  (Belonging) What does it mean to belong?  (Behaving) What can people learn from religious leaders and teachers?	<b>Judaism</b> <b>Event link: Passover</b>  (Behaving) What can people learn from religious leaders and teachers?  (Belonging) How and why do symbols express religious meaning?	<b>Christianity</b> <b>Event link: Lent and Easter</b>  (Behaving) Why and how are people influenced and inspired by others?  (Behaving) What influences the way people behave and what is expected of a person in following a religion or belief?	<b>Hinduism</b>  (Behaving) How and why do religions and beliefs respond to global issues of human rights, fairness, social justice and the importance of the environment?  (Belonging) Why, where and how do people worship?	<b>Islam</b> <b>Event link: Ramadan</b>  (Belonging) Why, where and how do people worship?  (Behaving) What influences the way people behave and what is expected of a person in following a religion or belief?  (Believing) How do people's beliefs about God, the world and others impact on their lives?	<b>Compare Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism and Islam</b>  (Belonging) Why, where and how do people worship?  (Believing) How do people's beliefs about God, the world and others impact on their lives?  (Believing) How do sacred texts and other sources help people to understand God, the world and human life?
<b>Skills</b>	Recognise the core beliefs of the religion(s) studied e.g. creation, salvation incarnation; belief in one God	Give examples of the festivals/rituals that link to key beliefs (e.g. Christmas, Easter,	Identify the role of some religious figures in the core beliefs and stories (Jesus, Moses, etc)	Describe the beliefs that have the greatest impact on practice.  Raise questions and suggest answers about the way that the key	Identify and describe the role of sacred texts in establishing belief systems and influencing religious leaders.	Explain the connections between sacred texts and beliefs using theological terms.

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		Passover, Sukkot).	Suggest how the stories and teachings studied might make a difference to the way the pupils think and behave	beliefs studied influence the attitudes and values of wider society		Compare the religious ideas to the opportunities and problems of the wider world
<b>Knowledge</b>	<p>Christianity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The <b>bible is the Christian holy book</b>. This is split into the old and new testament Christians believe in God.</li> <li>2. Christians believe <b>Easter</b> is a time for <b>new beginnings</b> because Jesus rose from the dead to save us from our sins. Attending church on <b>Easter Sunday</b> to celebrate <b>new</b> life and enjoying a meal afterwards is a normal tradition with Christians.</li> </ol>	<p>Judaism:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Passover is one of the most important Jewish festivals</b>. It commemorates the time <b>Moses led the freedom over 3000 years ago</b>. The word Passover refers to the final <b>plague of Egypt, when God 'passed over' the houses of the Israelites and killed the first born sons of the Egyptians</b>. After this plague, Pharaoh set the Israelites free</li> </ol>	<p>Christianity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Lent lasts 40 days (excluding Sundays) because Jesus spent 40 days in the desert</b> before he started teaching others about God. 40 is an important number in the bible and is usually used when there is a challenge or test. <b>Lent is a time for Christians to fast, think about God, say sorry for the things they have done that they regret, pray and learn more about the life of Jesus</b>.</li> <li>2. <b>Ash Wednesday is the first day of lent</b>. Many Christians are <b>marked with an ash</b></li> </ol>	<p>Hinduism:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Central to Hinduism is the belief in a supreme God <b>Brahman</b>. <b>Brahman is present everywhere and there is a part of Brahman in everyone</b>. Brahman takes many forms. Especially three forms called the <b>Trimurti</b>. <b>Brahma</b> is the <b>creator</b> of the world and all creatures. He is usually shown with four heads. <b>Vishnu</b> is the <b>preserver</b> of the world. His role is to return to the earth in troubled times and restore the balance of good and evil. He has</li> </ol>	<p>Islam:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Muhammad became known as AlAmin which means 'The Trustworthy'</b>. <b>Muslims don't draw pictures of Muhammad or other important people because they feel it is disrespectful</b>.</li> <li>2. <b>Islamic art uses Arabic words and geometric patterns</b> instead of images of people and animals.</li> <li>3. <b>Muslims see fasting as a positive time</b>. Fasting may help them to feel empathy for people with little food,</li> </ol>	<p>Comparing Hinduism and Christianity:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The similarities are: <b>Hindus and Christians both believe in one main God. Both faiths believe in life after death</b> (Hindureincarnation, Christianity – Heaven). <b>They both go to a place of worship</b> (Mandir/Church).</li> <li>2. The differences are: <b>Some Hindus pick one God to be their 'special' God, whereas Christians believe in one God collectively</b>. <b>Hindus do not eat beef whereas Christians have no dietary restrictions</b>. <b>Christians worship on</b></li> </ol>

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	<p>Legend has it that the <b>Easter Bunny</b> lays, decorates and hides eggs as they are also a <b>symbol of new life</b>. This is why some children might enjoy <b>Easter egg</b> hunts as part of the festival.</p> <p>3. <b>People who believe in God belong to a family too</b> – a religious family. People belong to a religious group by sharing beliefs in God, the messenger, prophet and the religious teachings.</p> <p>4. Christians believe <b>Jesus could be kind to everyone</b> because God was helping Him. <b>They believe He is God on earth</b>. One of</p>	<p>and they were led into the desert by Moses. This is known as the Exodus.</p> <p>2. Jews eat a <b>meal called a Seder plate with ingredients that represent the Passover story</b>: Parsley, horseradish and other bitter herbs (the bitterness of slavery), lettuce (new life), salt water (tears of the slaves), meat bone (sacrifice brought to the temple in Jerusalem before the Passover), roasted or hard boiled egg (determination</p>	<p><b>cross</b> during a special church service to show they are sorry for the wrong things they have done. Some Christians wash their cross off at the end to show they believe God has forgiven them.</p> <p>3. The <b>last week of lent is called ‘Holy Week’</b> and during this week Christians remember <b>Jesus’ crucifixion on Good Friday and celebrate his rising from the dead three days later, on Easter Sunday</b>. <b>Purple is a symbol of mourning which means feeling sad because someone has died</b>. <b>White symbolises joy and the resurrection of Jesus</b>.</p>	<p>blue skin and four arms. <b>Shiva</b> is the <b>destroyer</b> of the universe. Shiva destroys the universe in order to re-create it. Shiva has blue skin, a third eye and carries a trident.</p> <p>2. Hindus believe that life is a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth. They also believe that the next life depends on how the previous life was lived.</p> <p>3. <b>Celebrated in March. The Kumbh Mela is the largest gathering of people on Earth</b>. Four Kumbh Mela pilgrimages take place at four sacred sites, <b>Haridwar, Allahabad, Nasik, and Ujjain</b>, over a period of 12 years. Washing in holy river water is at the centre of Kumbh Mela as</p>	<p>allow them to read the Qur’an more closely spend more time on prayer or encourage them to give more time or money to others. <b>Ramadan may also make Muslims feel thankful that Allah has given them strength to complete the fast</b>. <b>Fasting, known as Sawm, is one of the Five Pillars of Islam</b>. <b>Muslims fast from dawn to dusk during the holy month of Ramadan</b>. After each day of fasting, many families share iftar, their evening meal, together. <b>All Muslims who are old enough, and well enough, are expected to fast</b>. School and work life carries on as normal, even though no food or drink is consumed during daylight hours.</p>	<p><b>a Sunday, Hindus have no specific day of worship</b>.</p> <p>3. Christians show their commitment to God in different ways. One way is through <b>following the Ten Commandments, one of which is ‘do not lie’</b>. The <b>commandments help Christians live a good life. This is similar to the core pillars of islam</b>. Rules in which believers should follow.</p> <p>4. Hinduism and Christianity: <b>Diwali is seen as a time for new beginnings whereas Easter is more similar in this way for Christians</b>. Both festivals are about being around others and celebrating together.</p>
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	<p>Jesus’ most important teachings was <b>‘Love your neighbour as yourself’</b> (Mark 12:28-31). Jesus meant everyone is your neighbour so you should love everybody the same.</p>	<p>of Jews not to give up their faith when they were slaves), charoset mortar used for building), four cups of wine or grape juice (God promised freedom to the Israelites four times), unleavened matzo bread (the Israelites fled so quickly they couldn’t wait for their bread to rise). <b>This meal is eaten while laying down, to show that they are free.</b></p>		<p>Hindus believe this cleanses them of bad karma. The 2013 Kumbh Mela, held at Allahabad on the confluence of Yamuna and Ganges Rivers, attracted around 120 million pilgrims, nearly twice the population of the UK! <b>Hindu’s believe that the story of ‘Churning of the Ocean of Milk’ is the origin of the festival of Kumbh Mela.</b> In some versions of the story, the elixir of immortality is dropped at four places (Haridwar, Allahabad, Nasik, and Ujjain) where the Kumbh Mela pilgrimages take place.</p> <p>4. <b>Naga Sadhus give up everything to concentrate on their faith. Naga Saghu means holy man.</b> They have no contact with</p>	<p>4. <b>Eid al-Fitr comes at the end of the fast</b> and is an important religious holiday celebrated by Muslims worldwide. During Eia al-Fitr, Muslims spend time with their families, eat together, celebrate as a community and thank Allah for the help, strength and self-control he gave them through Ramadan.</p> <p>5. <b>The Qur’an is the holy text of Islam,</b> it is highly respected and a ritual of washing hands, face and feet is done before reading it. It is kept wrapped in a cloth when not used. <b>The story of ‘The night is power’ is celebrated on 27th Day of Ramadan.</b> This is when Muhammad was told by an angel,</p>	
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				their family, no money, no possessions, always obey their guru, sleep on the floor, wear nothing, eat one meal a day, carry out difficult physical tasks and live away from other people.	he was Allah’s messenger on Earth There are different elements to how Ramadan is expressed. <b>The fast varies each year, depending on the Islamic calendar.</b> The lack of food and water of the body can be a challenge physically and mentally, and Muslims believe this shows their dedication and commitment to their faith. <b>Ramadan may be celebrated slightly differently around the world</b> but there are lots of similarities	
Summer						
	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6

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Coverage	Judaism	Christianity	Hinduism Event link: <a href="#">Ganesh Chaturthi</a>	Christianity Event link: <a href="#">Pentecost</a>	Islam Event link: <a href="#">Eid al-Fitr – May, Eid Ul Adha- Jul/Aug</a>	Compare Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism and Islam
	<p>(Believing) What do people believe about God, people and the natural world?</p> <p>(Believing) Who am I?</p>	<p>(Belonging) What does it mean to belong?</p> <p>(Belonging) How and why do symbols express religious meaning?</p>	<p>(Believing) How do people's beliefs about God, the world and others impact on their lives?</p> <p>(Belonging) Why are some occasions sacred to believers?</p>	<p>(Behaving) How do religious families and communities practise their faith, and what contributions do they make to local life?</p> <p>(Behaving) How and why do religions and belief respond to global issues of human rights, fairness, social injustice and the importance of the environment?</p>	<p>(Believing) How do sacred texts and other sources help people to understand God, the world and human life?</p> <p>(Behaving) How and why do religions and beliefs respond to global issues of human rights, fairness, social justice and the importance of the environment?</p> <p>(Belonging) Why are some occasions sacred to believers?</p>	<p>(Behaving) What influences the ways people behave and what is expected of a person in following a religion or belief?</p> <p>(Behaving) How and why do religions and beliefs respond to global issues of human rights, fairness, social justice and the importance of the environment?</p>
Skills	<p>Give simple examples of how the stories and beliefs influence the behaviour of believers</p> <p>Identify some elements of</p>	<p>Give a simple account of the core beliefs of the religions studied.</p> <p>Give examples of how beliefs are linked to</p>	<p>Identify the key practices of a faith and some of the differences between denominations or sects.</p>	<p>Suggest meaning for the various kinds of writing found within sacred texts.</p> <p>Raise questions and suggest answers about the way that the key beliefs studied</p>	<p>Use technical &amp; religious language to identify the different writings within sacred texts</p> <p>Describe the actions of believers in their communities, locally</p>	<p>Show how believers put their beliefs into practice in different ways (e.g. different denominations and sects).</p> <p>Show how inspiration might play a part in</p>

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	practice that arise from these beliefs.	worship and prayer		influence the attitudes and values of wider society	and globally that arise from their beliefs.	how believers interpret the texts.
<b>Knowledge</b>	<p><b>Judaism:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Jewish people <b>pray in a synagogue</b>.</li> <li>2. The <b>Shema is an important Jewish prayer</b> which declares the Jewish belief that there is only one God. 'Hear O Israel, the Lord our God is one Lord'. <b>The words are spoken in the evening and morning prayer</b> and is used as a Jewish confession of faith.</li> <li>3. <b>Special objects</b> that Jewish people might have in their home may include: mezuzah, candlesticks, challah bread,</li> </ol>	<p><b>Christianity:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Christians believe in The creation story-</b> <u>In the beginning</u> - God started creation. <u>The first day</u> - light was created. <u>The second day</u> - the sky was created. <u>The third day</u> - dry land, seas, plants and trees were created. <u>The fourth day</u> - the Sun, Moon and stars were created. <u>The fifth day</u> - creatures that live in the sea and creatures that fly were created.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Hinduism:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The Mandir is a special place.</b> When visiting, you <b>must take your shoes off, talk quietly and sit in boy and girl groups to show respect.</b></li> <li>2. Ganesh was made by Parvarti from the flesh of her own body. <b>Ganesh is a very popular god.</b> Hindus believe he is wise, strong and can remove anything that is getting in the way. <b>Puja is a form of Hindu worship.</b> The puja ceremony involves statues of a deity (murti) a puja set, incense sticks, flowers and fruits.</li> <li>3.</li> </ol>	<p><b>Christianity:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>Pentecost is celebrated 50 days after Easter.</b> According to the Bible, Jesus ascended to heaven 10 days earlier and the disciples were waiting to receive power from God to help them spread Jesus' message. <b>When the Holy Spirit filled the disciples, they started speaking in different languages, so the people in the crowd could understand them. That day 3000 people were baptised as Christians, therefore Pentecost is seen as the birthday of the Christian Church.</b></li> <li>2. Pentecost is seen as the churches' Birthday</li> </ol>	<p><b>Islam:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. <b>The Five Pillars are declaring your faith in God, prayer, charity, fasting during Ramadan and going on pilgrimage to Mecca (also known as Makkah).</b></li> <li>2. <b>Eid ul-Adha, also known as the Greater Eid, is the second most important festival in the Muslim calendar.</b> It commemorates the Prophet Ibrahim's willingness to sacrifice his son when Allah ordered him to. Muslims believe that Allah appeared to Ibrahim in a dream and asked him to sacrifice his son Isma'il as an act of</li> </ol>	<p><b>Comparing Sikhism and Hinduism:</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. There are many similarities in the celebrations of the Hindu festival of Diwali and the Sikh festival of Bandi Chhor Divas. They are both celebration of light and this is a big part of celebrations, including firework displays. They are celebrated at the same time of the year however the stories that are celebrated are different. This also makes links to Hinduism and Diwali the festival of lights.</li> <li>2. Judaism, Christianity and Islam all trace their origins back to Ibrahim (Abraham). These three religions</li> </ol>

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	challah board, challah cover, wine goblet, other kosher food, Seder plate, matzah cover, Star of David on a chain, prayer books, hanukiah, kippa	<p><u>The sixth day</u> - animals that live on the land and finally humans, made in the image of God, were created.</p> <p>2.</p> <p>The first two humans that God created to live on Earth. They were the last things to be created, and made to be like God on earth.</p> <p>3.</p> <p><u>On day seven</u> - God finished his work of creation and rested, making the seventh day a special holy day. For Christians, this is Sunday. The seven days make up one week.</p> <p><b>Sunday is the day of rest and</b></p>	<p><b>Hindus celebrate the birthday of Lord Ganesh during Ganesh Chaturthi.</b> They pray to Ganesh to remove obstacles when starting something new and mention his name first when they perform puja to make sure nothing will get in the way of their worship and prayer. <b>Ganesh has a broken tusk. The broken tusk helps Hindus to remember how the Mahabharata (a Hindu holy text) was written and the ladoos (sweets) symbolise the sweetness of being with God. Symbols of Ganesh include:</b> a large head (wisdom); large ears (listening); a curled trunk (can do many things and curled in the shape</p>	<p>because it was the first time Christians had worked together to spread the word of Jesus. Many Christians believe that the word <b>‘church’ means a group of Christians who meet together, not just the building where they meet.</b></p>	<p>obedience. The devil tempted Ibrahim by saying he should disobey Allah and spare his son. As Ibrahim was about to kill his son, Allah stopped him and gave him a ram to sacrifice instead. <b>The story of Ibrahim’s sacrifice is also in the Bible and the Torah.</b></p> <p>3.</p> <p><b>Muslims celebrate Eid ul-Adha by saying special morning prayers, sacrificing an animal and sharing the meat equally between family, friends and those in need, dressing in their best clothes, giving thanks, giving money to charity, saying ‘Eid Saeed!’ (Happy Eid) and receiving presents and cards</b></p>	<p>are collectively known as Abrahamic religions.</p>
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# RE Progression Grid 2023-2024

		<p>day that most Christians attend church.</p>	<p>of the sound of God, Om); a rope (pulling Hindus to God); raised hand (blessing); ladoos (the sweetness of God and the good things in life); a large belly (digesting everything that happens in life); a broken tusk and a whole tusk (throwing away the bad but keeping the good) and an axe (cutting attachments to possessions).</p> <p>4.</p> <p><b>Murtis are statues of gods and deities. Clay statues of Ganesh are placed in houses, temples and temporary street shrines during Ganesh Chaturthi. At the ends of the festival, the statues are placed into a river or container of</b></p>			
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# RE Progression Grid 2023-2024

			<p>water to disintegrate.</p> <p>5.</p> <p>Some Hindus pray to Ganesh when they are moving house or doing something new to ask for everything to run smoothly. In the story of ‘Looking for Lord Ganesh’ Anika found it difficult to settle in and asked for help from Ganesh</p>			
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Visits					
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
Church	Synagogue	Church/Mandir	Mandir	Mosque	Gurdwara