



Pott Shrigley Church School RE Long Term Plan

Aims

The aims of Religious Education at Pott Shrigley Church School are:

- ❖ To know about and understand Christianity as a diverse global living faith through the exploration of core beliefs using an approach that critically engages with biblical text.
- ❖ To gain knowledge and understanding of a range of religions and worldviews appreciating diversity, continuity and change within the religions and worldviews being studied.
- ❖ To engage with challenging questions of meaning and purpose raised by human existence and experience.
- ❖ To recognise the concept of religion and its continuing influence on Britain's cultural heritage and in the lives of individuals and societies in different times, cultures and places.
- ❖ To explore their own religious, spiritual and philosophical ways living, believing and thinking.

RE Statement of Entitlement: The Church of England Education Office 2019

This can be expressed in more detail and distinctively as:

We learn about

- ❖ God who reveals the truth about himself and humanity through creation, the giving of the law, his action in history and through the prophets;
- ❖ God who reveals himself ultimately in Jesus his Son, living among us and dying and rising for us;
- ❖ God who reveals himself in his Spirit working in the living faith of the Church experienced through scripture, tradition and reason.

We learn from

- ❖ an empathetic response to the Christian faith and a critical engagement with it;
- ❖ responding personally to the stories and teachings of Jesus Christ;
- ❖ examples of Christian living which give priority to the values of unconditional love, forgiveness, reconciliation, justice, compassion and faith.



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Attainment targets

Appropriate to age at the end of their education in Church schools the expectation is that all pupils are religiously literate and, as a minimum, pupils are able to:

- ❖ Give a theologically informed and thoughtful account of Christianity as a living and diverse faith.
- ❖ Show an informed and respectful attitude to religions and world views in their search for God and meaning.
- ❖ Engage in meaningful and informed dialogue with those of all faiths and none.
- ❖ Reflect critically and responsibly on their own spiritual, philosophical and ethical convictions.

RE Statement of Entitlement: The Church of England Education Office 2016

EYFS

By the end of EYFS children are expected to:

ELG: Comprehension

Children at the expected level of development will

- ❖ Demonstrate understanding of what has been read to them by retelling stories and narratives using their own words and recently introduced vocabulary.

ELG: Writing

Children at the expected level of development will

- ❖ Write simple phrases and sentences that can be read by others.

ELG: Past and Present

Children at the expected level of development will

- Talk about the lives of the people around them and their roles in society.
- Know some similarities and differences between things in the past and now, drawing on their experiences and what has been read in class.
- Understand the past through settings, characters and events encountered in books read in class and storytelling.



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ELG: People, Culture and Communities

Children at the expected level of development will

- ❖ Describe their immediate environment using knowledge from observation, discussion, stories, non-fiction texts and maps.
- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Explain some similarities and differences between life in this country and life in other countries, drawing on knowledge from stories, non-fiction texts and, when appropriate, maps.

ELG: Creating with Materials

Children at the expected level of development will

- ❖ Share their creations, explaining the process they have used.
- ❖ Make use of props and materials when role playing characters in narratives and stories.

ELG: Being Imaginative and Expressive

Children at the expected level of development will

- ❖ Invent, adapt and recount narratives and stories with peers and their teacher.



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Key stage 1

By the end of Key Stage 1 children are expected to:

- ❖ Know that Christians believe that God is the creator of the world and everything in it.
- ❖ Know that Christians believe that God is three in one, Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
- ❖ Be able to retell both the nativity and Easter stories.
- ❖ Use religious words to talk about the celebrations of Christmas, Easter and Pentecost.
- ❖ Know that Christians believe Jesus is the Son of God who died on the cross and rose again.
- ❖ Know that Jesus had 12 special friends called disciples.
- ❖ Know that the Bible is the Christian holy book and it contains God's big story, the salvation plan.
- ❖ Be able to retell stories of Jesus' miracles.
- ❖ Have visited a church and confidently talk about their experience and what they have learnt.
- ❖ Have had opportunity to ask reflective questions that wonder about religious practice, values and beliefs.
- ❖ Be able to give examples of how people of faith put their beliefs into action.
- ❖ Know the names and significance of holy books from at least three world faiths.
- ❖ Be developing a sense of their own values and the values of others.
- ❖ Be able to identify and talk about the places of worship of at least three world faiths.

Pupils should be taught about:

- ❖ Learn about all faiths, their beliefs, traditions and practices and from them through encounter and dialogue;
- ❖ Recognise and respect those of all faiths in their search for God;
- ❖ Recognise areas of common belief and practice between different faiths;
- ❖ Enrich and expand their understanding of truth while remaining faithful to their own tradition;
- ❖ Enrich their own faith through examples of holy living in other traditions.



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Key stage 2

- ❖ Know that Christians believe that God is three in one, Father, Son and Holy Spirit – the Trinity.
- ❖ Know that Christians believe that in the beginning God created everything and it was good. People spoilt the environment and their relationship with God. This is known as the Fall.
- ❖ Know that Christians believe that Jesus is the Messiah, the Saviour who came to rescue all people and restore their relationship with God.
- ❖ Know that Christians believe Jesus is the Son of God who died on the cross, rose again and is alive with us today.
- ❖ Know that Christians believe that Jesus will come again and Earth and Heaven will be transformed to be as God intended (the Kingdom of God).
- ❖ Know that Christians try to put the teaching of Jesus, the good news, into practice in their everyday lives and build God's Kingdom on earth as best they can.
- ❖ Know that Pentecost was the start of the church.
- ❖ Know that Christians believe that the Holy Spirit is at work in their lives today.
- ❖ Know that Christianity is a worldwide multi-cultural faith. • know that prayer is an important part of the life of a believer and explain why.
- ❖ Know the names and stories of at least 3 people in the past and present times who have been called by God to do his work and speak his word.
- ❖ Describe the impact that responding to God's call has on a believer's life.
- ❖ Use developing religious vocabulary to talk about the impact religion has on believers' lives.
- ❖ Be able to make comparisons and identify the similarities and differences between the rules for living in at least three world faiths.
- ❖ Ask important questions about religion and belief that improves their learning.
- ❖ Experience a visit to a place of worship other than a church building.
- ❖ Talk knowledgeably about places of worship, the names and features of buildings and the worship that takes place there.
- ❖ Retell in detail the stories of Christmas and Easter describing core Christian beliefs and concepts.
- ❖ Connect Christian practices, values and beliefs to events and teaching in the Bible.
- ❖ Be able to describe and show understanding of the links between the teachings in Holy Books and the behaviour of the believers.
- ❖ Be able to express and explain their own opinions on issues they have discussed.
- ❖ Use an increasingly wide religious vocabulary to talk about the meaning of rites of passage and pilgrimage experienced by believers as they journey through life.
- ❖ Describe what they think motivates people of faith and explain what inspires and influences them personally.
- ❖ Ask and suggest answers to questions that show their understanding of distinctive beliefs about God across three world religions.
- ❖ Know and be able to talk about the links between Christianity and Judaism.
- ❖ Describe the similarities and differences within and between Christian denominations with particular reference to the Eucharist.



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Cycle A – CLASS 1 Rec/Y1

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
1. I am Special (4) 2. Harvest (3)	Giving and receiving gifts (5)	1. Stories Jesus Heard (4)	1. Stories Jesus Told (4) 2. Love at Easter (5)	Baptism (7)	1. Joseph (4) 2. My world Jesus world (4)
(EYFS)	(Y1)	(EYFS)	(EYFS)	(Y1)	(Y1)
Key learning Questions 1. Why are we all special? 2. Why should we say thank you for the Harvest?	Key learning Questions Why do we give and receive gifts?	Key learning Questions What stories did Jesus hear as a child?	Key learning Questions 1. Why did Jesus tell stories? 2. Why do Christians believe that Easter is all about love?	Key learning Questions Why is Baptism so special?	Key learning Questions 1. Why is Joseph a Bible Hero? 2. How is the place Jesus lived different from where we live now?
1. Pupils will learn that: Christians believe that they are fearfully and wonderfully made by God. They are unique special and loved. Christians believe that God is their heavenly father 2. Pupils will learn that: Christians believe God created the world. Christians believe that we should say thank you to God at Harvest time. Christians celebrate the Harvest Festival with a special service in church.	Pupils will learn that: Christians believe that Jesus is God's gift to the world. The Wise Men (Magi) visited Mary, Joseph and Jesus after Christmas. Christians believe that the gift of Jesus shows God's love and care for the world. Christians believe Jesus is God's son the promised Messiah.	Pupils will learn that: Jesus listened to and learned Old Testament stories. Old Testament stories teach us about God.	1. Pupils will learn that: Jesus told stories and that they are found in the Bible. Jesus told the stories to teach people about God. 2. Pupils will learn that: Jesus rode into Jerusalem on a donkey on Palm Sunday. Jesus died on the cross on Good Friday. Christians believe that Jesus rose on Easter Day and is alive today. Easter is the most important time of the year for the Church.	Pupils will learn that: Baptism is an occasion when Christians make promises to God and people are welcomed as a member of the church. Water is a symbol of baptism. People can be baptised at any age, in the font at church, in a pool, a river or the sea. Jesus was baptised in the river Jordan by John the Baptist. People of world faiths welcome new babies in special ways. The words of the call to prayer are whispered in the ear of new born Muslim babies. Giving babies a meaningful name is important to people of faith.	1. Pupils will learn that: The story of Joseph can be found in the Old Testament. The story of Joseph is key in the history of the People of God. Forgiveness is a core Christian value. We can learn about the nature and characteristics of God from reading the stories about Joseph. 2. Pupils will learn that: Jesus lived a long time ago (over 2000 years) and the world we live in is very different to Jesus' world. Some of Jesus' life experiences were just like ours. Therefore, Christians believe Jesus the Son of God knows exactly what life is like for us
Islam	Hinduism Islam			Hinduism Islam Sikhism	Judaism
Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions
Why and How am I precious?	What will you do whilst you wait for Jesus?	How was Jesus kind and loving? How can you be like Jesus?	What is important about Lent? What did Jesus teach us?	How do we celebrate Good news?	What makes Jesus special?



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Cycle B – Class 1 Rec/Y1

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Creation (6)	Jesus' Birthday (6)	Jesus (6)	Easter story (6)	Special Places (6)	Prayer (4) Special times (3)
(Y1)	(EYFS)	(Y1)	(Y1)	(EYFS)	(EYFS)
Key learning Questions What are your favourite things that God created?	Key learning Questions How do Christians celebrate Jesus' birthday?	Key learning Questions What made Jesus so special?	Key learning Questions What do you think is the most important part of the Easter story?	Key learning Questions What makes a place Holy?	Key learning Questions 1.What is prayer? 2.How do you celebrate special times?
Pupils will learn that: Christians, Muslims, and Hindus believe that God created the world. The creation stories are at the very beginning of the Bible and be able to recall details briefly. Christians, Muslims, and Hindus believe that people should be taking care of our world. Christians, Muslims, and Hindus believe that in creation we can see the power and wonder of God.	Pupils will learn that: For Christians Christmas is the celebration of Jesus' birthday. Jesus was a very special baby, the Son of God. the church celebrates Christmas in special ways. Diwali is Hindu festival of light celebrated in the Autumn.	Pupils will learn that: The stories of Jesus' miracles can be found in the Gospels in the New Testament. Christians believe that the miracles reveal Jesus as the Son of God.	Pupils will learn that: The events of Palm Sunday, Good Friday and Easter Day are at the core of Christian beliefs. Christians believe that Easter is a new beginning. Christians believe that Jesus died and rose back to life again.	Pupils will learn that: Christians worship in a Church. Muslims worship in a Mosque. Hindus worship in a Temple/Mandir. People consider places to be special for different reasons Some people of faith take off their shoes before entering a place of worship.	1.Pupils will learn that: Jesus taught his disciples the Lord's Prayer. Prayer is a form of communication with God. Prayer is expressed in a variety of ways. People pray for many different reasons. 2.Pupils will learn that: Christians celebrate the arrival of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost. People of faith have special times of celebration. special times create memories. Celebrating special festivals and occasions is important.
Judaism Hinduism Islam	Hinduism			Hinduism Islam	Buddhism Islam Judaism Hinduism Islam Judaism Sikhism
Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions
Who is my family? What does it mean to belong?	Is waiting difficult?	Who is special in your life?	How do we change?	How do we know how to be good?	How can you be a helping hand for Jesus?



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Cycle A – Class 2 Y2/Y3

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
The Bible (10)	Jesus at Christmas (5)	Welcoming Jesus (6)	Symbols at Easter (5)	Rules for living (12)	Harvest (5)
(Y2)	(Y3)	(Y2)	(Y2)	(Y3)	(Y3)
<p>Key learning Questions Why is the Bible such a special book?</p>	<p>Key learning Questions How does the presence of Jesus impact on people's lives?</p>	<p>Key learning Questions Why did Jesus welcome everyone?</p>	<p>Key learning Questions How do symbols help us to understand the Easter story?</p>	<p>Key learning Questions Which rules should we follow?</p>	<p>Key learning Questions How do people of faith say thank you to God for the harvest?</p>
<p>Pupils will learn that: The Bible is the Christian holy book. The Bible is made up of a library of books. The Bible is in two sections the Old Testament and the New Testament. Owning a Bible is very important to Christians. The Bible contains God's big story from the beginning through to the kingdom of God. People of world faiths have different holy books and there are some similarities and differences between these books and the Bible.</p>	<p>Pupils will learn that: Christians believe that Christmas is a celebration of the arrival of Emmanuel, who is Jesus God with us. Christians believe God is with them through his Son, Jesus, and the Holy Spirit. Christians believe that the presence of God changes their lives.</p>	<p>Pupils will learn that: The stories covered in this unit can be found in the gospels in the New Testament. Christians believe that Jesus' miracles reveal him to be the Son of God. Christians believe that we should welcome everyone and try to be a friend of all as Jesus was.</p>	<p>Pupils will learn that: There are different objects and symbols used to help explain and understand the meaning of Easter. The Easter story is central to Christian belief. The death and resurrection of Jesus is part of God's salvation plan.</p>	<p>Pupils will learn that: All world faiths have rules to follow that have been established a long time ago. Christians and Jews believe Moses rescued the people of God from Egypt and brought the ten commandments down from Mount Sinai. The 5 pillars set the Muslim rules for living. Muslims follow rules set out in the Qur'an. Muslims have 99 names for God that show his characteristics. Buddhists try to follow the teachings of the Buddha. The ten commandments are the foundation of Christian and Jewish societies. Christians try to live out the commandments given by God and Jesus. Sikhs wear the 5 Ks as a sign of their commitment to God. Some people choose not to follow any specific set of religious rules.</p>	<p>Pupils will learn that: Harvest is celebrated by people of all faiths and none. Harvest is mentioned throughout the Old Testament. There is a connection between Christian belief and behaviour in relation to celebrating the harvest.</p>
Islam Judaism Sikhism				Buddhism Islam Sikhism	Judaism Hinduism
Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions
Why did God make the world?	What signs does God give us?	Why should we be grateful to Jesus?	Why is the Easter story important to us?	If we are all made in Jesus' image does that mean, we should all be the same?	What can we learn from world faiths?



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Cycle B – Class 2 Y2/Y3

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Called by God (8)	Good news at Christmas (5)	How does Jesus change lives (6)	Sign of the cross (5)	The Church (10)	Ascension and Pentecost (4)
(Y3)	(Y2)	(Y3)	(Y3)	(Y2)	(Y2)
Key learning Questions What does it mean to be called by God?	Key learning Questions Why was the birth of Jesus such good news?	Key learning Questions How did/does Jesus change lives?	Key learning Questions Is the cross a symbol of sadness or joy?	Key learning Questions Why is the church a special place for Christians?	Key learning Questions What happened at the Ascension and Pentecost?
Pupils will learn that: The Old Testament Prophets were called by God to give his message to the people. The Prophets were telling the people to turn back to God and mend their relationship with him. This is the beginning of God's salvation plan. People are called by God today, and their lives are changed as they respond in a variety of ways e.g. ordination, ministry in the local church or missionary work abroad etc.	Pupils will learn that: Christmas is a celebration of the good news. Angels are the good news bringers. Christians believe that the good news is that Jesus is the saviour of the world. Christians believe that the content of the Christmas story is good news. The good news impacts on the world then and now.	Pupils will learn that: Christians believe that Jesus has/had the power to change people's lives. Choosing to follow Jesus is not an easy option. Lives of people today are transformed by Jesus and they choose to change.	Pupils will learn that: The events of Palm Sunday, Holy week and Easter are a combined mixture of the emotions of joy and sadness. The church remembers and marks the events of Holy Week in a variety of ways. The events of Holy Week reveal what Jesus came to earth to do – God's salvation plan.	Pupils will learn that: The church is a special place where Christians meet to worship and pray. It is also the body of people not just the building. For Christians, the church is a holy blessed space. Moses and the people of God built the Tabernacle (tent of meeting) to house the ark of the covenant. People of Muslim faith meet to pray in a mosque. People of Jewish faith meet together for worship in a synagogue. People of Hindu faith meet to worship in a mandir/temple. There are two main branches of Judaism – orthodox and progressive.	Pupils will learn that: Christians believe that 40 days after the resurrection, Jesus ascended into heaven. Christians believe that God is three in one – Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Christians believe that the gift of the Holy Spirit was poured out on the disciples at Pentecost and is here with us still. The events of Pentecost still impact on the church today.
Hinduism Islam Judaism Sikhism				Hinduism Islam Judaism	
Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions
When do we need to make promises?	How is life like a journey?	What's so important about listening and sharing?	What does it mean to sacrifice?	Where is your special place?	What did Jesus leave with us?



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Cycle A – Class 3 Y4/Y5/Y6

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
1.David and the Psalms (6) 2.Change the World (6)	Jesus , light of the world (6)	1.Eucharist (3) 2.Exodus (5)	1.Who was Jesus (5)	1.Old testament women (7)	1.Is death an ending or a beginning? (6) 2.Christain Art (6)
(Y4)	(Y4)	(Y6)	(Y6)	(Y5)	(Y5)
Key learning Questions 1.What values to you consider important? 2.How can I make a difference?	Key learning Questions Why is Jesus described as the light of the world?	Key learning Questions 1.Why do Christians celebrate the Eucharist? 2.Why is the Exodus such a significant event in Jewish and Christian history?	Key learning Questions 1.Who was Jesus? Who is Jesus?	Key learning Questions 1.Did she make the right choice? 2.Did Daniel make the right choice?	Key learning Questions 1.Is death an ending or a beginning? 2.How do Christians express their faith through art?
1.Pupils will learn that: David is a key figure in God’s plan for his people. Some Christians have had to endure great struggles and persevere in difficult circumstances to keep faith in God and follow his way. 2.Pupils will learn that: There are people willing to dedicate their lives to changing the world. The desire to make the world a better place is shared by members of all six major world faiths. Justice, compassion, and service are Key Christian values and children should be able to talk about why.	2.Pupils will learn that: Hanukkah is an important Jewish festival of light. Light is used as a metaphor to describe Jesus and his impact on the world. The light of Jesus brings hope in dark places.	1.Pupils will learn that: Links can be made between Christian beliefs, the Eucharist, the Last Supper and the Passover. There is important symbolism associated with the Eucharist that explains Christian belief. Christians celebrate the Eucharist and why it is important. 2. Pupils will learn that: The Exodus is a significant event in Jewish and Christian history. The Seder is the special meal celebrated by Jews on the first evening of the festival of Passover. Christianity is rooted in Judaism and Jesus celebrated the Passover. For Jews, the event of the Exodus and Passover are at the very heart of their beliefs.	1. Pupils will learn that: Jesus is given a variety of names to describe his character and purpose. There is a strong connection between Christmas and Easter and the concepts of incarnation and salvation. Christians believe Jesus was/is the Messiah and what that means.	1.Pupils will learn that: There are significant women in the Bible who made incredible choices that have an impact on God’s big story. Purim is a Jewish Festival celebrating the actions of Esther and how God used her to save the Jewish nation. Sometimes people of faith face great challenges and remain true to their faith.	1.Pupils will learn that: Christians believe that through the death and resurrection of Jesus we have the promise of living forever with God (eternal life). Christians believe that when you die your spirit goes to be with God in heaven. 2. Pupils will learn that: Christianity is a worldwide multi-cultural faith. Some believers express their faith and worship through art. Pieces of Christian art can deepen and enrich a believers faith.
Judaism Buddhism Hinduism Islam	Judaism Buddhism Hinduism Islam	Judaism	Buddhism Hinduism Islam Judaism Sikhism	Judaism	Buddhism Hinduism Islam
Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions



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Where do I come from?	What did God bless you with?	How do you live out your mission?	How do you use prayer?	How can rules bring freedom?	Does any good come out of loss and death?
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Cycle B – Class 3 Y4/Y5/Y6

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
The Bible (12)	1.The true meaning of Christmas (5) 2.Christmas around the world (5)	Jesus, son of God (9)	1.A story of betrayal or trust? (6) 2.Holy Week (4)	1.Ascension and Pentecost (4) 2 Who is God (8)	1.St Paul (6) 2.People of faith (7)
(Y5)	(Y5)	(Y4)	(Y4)	(Y6)	(Y6)
Key learning Questions How and why do Christians read the Bible?	Key learning Questions 1.How do our celebrations reflect the true meaning of Christmas? 2.How is Christmas celebrated around the world?	Key learning Questions Why do Christians believe Jesus is the Son of God?	Key learning Questions A story of betrayal or trust? What happened during Holy Week?	Key learning Questions 1.What is the importance of Ascension and Pentecost to Christians? 2.What is the nature and character of God?	Key learning Questions 1.How did the new of Jesus resurrection spread across the world? 2.How does having faith affect people's lives?
<p>Pupils will learn that: There are several different genres of writing in the Bible. There are many translations of the Bible in English and other languages. The Bible is used to help answer questions about creation, truth, suffering and death, values for life and ethical issues. Each world faith has a holy book that teaches, guides and impacts on the daily life of believers. Christians believe that the Bible is the inspired word of God. The Bible gives guidance for Christian living and this impacts on believers lives and communities.</p>	<p>1.Pupils will learn that: The nativity story is recorded in Gospels of Matthew and Luke. The true meaning of Christmas is a celebration of the birth of the Messiah, God in human form, Jesus Christ.</p> <p>2.Pupils will learn that: Christmas is celebrated by Christians around the world. Some celebrations are connected to beliefs but others are secular. Christmas celebrations provide answers to questions about Christian beliefs about Jesus.</p>	<p>Pupils will learn that: Christians believe Jesus is the Son of God he was both God and man. Christians believe Jesus has power and authority from God over every aspect of creation, life and death. There are people who have stood up and spoken out against authorities in situations of injustice. The Jewish holy day is Shabbat and there are many traditions and rules associated with Shabbat.</p>	<p>1.Pupils will learn that: Trust and forgiveness are key Christian values. The incidents of betrayal and trust in the Easter story are significant to the outcome. The events of Holy Week and Easter are key to understanding what Jesus came to earth to do – God's salvation plan. Christians believe that they can trust Jesus.</p> <p>Describe and show understanding of the Christian value of forgiveness in relation to the story of Peter.</p> <p>2.Pupils will learn that: Holy Week is the name given to the week leading up to Easter weekend. The events of Holy Week and Easter were all part of God's salvation plan. Jesus and his followers experienced a wide range of emotions during Holy Week and Easter.</p>	<p>1. Pupils will learn that: Ascension and Pentecost are key events in Christianity. Christians believe people's lives can be inspired and transformed by the Holy Spirit. The events of the Ascension and Pentecost are connected to distinctive Christian beliefs.</p> <p>2.Pupils will learn that: Bible stories help to deepen our knowledge and understanding of God. Christians believe God is three in one, the Trinity. God is given many names by Christians and members of all world faiths. These names describe His nature and characteristics, there are similarities and differences across World faiths about what people believe about God. Bible texts are used to answer questions about the characteristics and nature of God.</p>	<p>1.Pupils will learn that: The Book of Acts records the actions of what happened after Pentecost. The early Christians were persecuted for over 300 years and had to show great courage and perseverance. St Paul is a significant person in the history of Christianity and why.</p> <p>2.Pupils will learn that: There are people who live and have lived extraordinary lives of faith and we can be inspired by them. There are similarities and differences between the behaviour and values of all people of faith. Christian people are called to live out the teaching in the Bible and build God's kingdom through righteous living.</p>
Hinduism Islam Judaism Sikhism		Judaism	Hinduism Islam Judaism Sikhism	Hinduism Islam	Buddhism Hinduism Islam
Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions



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Why do people do extraordinary things?	What's so special about gifts?	How can the parable of the Good Samaritan support Christians in today's society?	If Jesus knew he was going to die why did he run away?	What legacy do you want to leave?	How can faith transform you?
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Cycle C – Class 3 Y4/Y5/Y6

Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Life as a journey (10)	1.Peace (5) 2.Advent (5)	1.Jesus the teacher (6) 2.The Lord's Prayer (4)	1.Lent, a special season (4) 2.Easter, a celebration of victory (5)	The church (12)	What is prayer? (6) Christian worship (4)
(Y6)	(Y6)	(Y5)	(Y5)	(Y4)	(Y4)
Key learning Questions Is every person's journey the same?	Key learning Questions 1.What is peace? 2.How do Christians prepare for Christmas?	Key learning Questions 1.Why do Christians believe Jesus was a great teacher? What do the words of the Lord's prayer mean?	Key learning Questions 1. Why is Lent a special season in the Church's calendar? 2.Why do Christians believe that Easter is a celebration of Victory?	Key learning Questions Are all churches the same?	Key learning Questions 1.How do people of world faiths pray? 2. Why do Christians sing in worship?
Pupils will learn that: Some people undertake a pilgrimage as part of living out their faith. The life journey of people in the Bible effects the behaviour, beliefs and life choices of Christians today. Being a Christian and following Jesus' teaching has an impact on a person's life. Christians in many countries across the world are persecuted because of their faith.	1.Pupils will learn that: Peace is a fruit of the spirit and a key Christian concept. There is a connection between values, action and beliefs. 2.Pupils will learn that: Advent is a time when the church focusses prayer on the second coming of Christ. Different denominations within Christianity hold differing beliefs about the importance and status of Mary. The themes of Advent tell the 'big story' of God's salvation plan. Christians believe that Jesus is the promised Messiah, but Jewish people do not.	1.Pupils will learn that: These parables about Jesus' teaching explain Christian beliefs and actions. There are links between Jesus' teaching and the school's Christian values and British values. Jesus' teaching makes an impact in people's lives, their values, choices and behaviour. 2.Pupils will learn that: Jesus taught his disciples how to pray and the prayer he used is now called the 'Lord's Prayer'. The Lord's Prayer is said by Christians worldwide. The content of the Lord's Prayer is an expression of Christian belief.	1.Pupils will learn that: Lent is the church season lasting 40 days leading up to Easter. Lent is traditionally a time of fasting, repentance, reflection and preparation. Fasting and times of preparation and reflection are common to Christians, Muslims and Jews. 2.Pupils will learn that: Christians believe that Christ's resurrection is a victory over death and talk about it with understanding. Christians believe that the death and resurrection of Jesus restored the relationship between God and people. The Easter story is at the very heart of Christian belief.	Pupils will learn that: Not all church buildings are the same but have similar features according to denomination. (Peter and the disciples 'built' the church after the events of Pentecost. Christianity is a world-wide multi-cultural faith. The Bible gives guidance to the church about behaviour and attitudes. World faiths have different places of worship and the names of those buildings, key features and the	1.Pupils will learn that: Prayer is the way in which believers communicate with God. Prayer is connected to faith. Christian beliefs are revealed in the content of prayers. Some prayers follow a formal structure that impacts on daily life, for example Muslim prayer 5 times a day. Prayer can be very informal and private v believers gather together to pray as a community of faith. For some people of faith the direction in which they pray is important. 2.Pupils will learn that: Singing is one form of an expression of worship. Christians sing in worship as an expression of faith, love, joy and celebration. Christians sing as an expression of feelings and beliefs. The words of hymns and worship songs reveal Christian beliefs and the nature and characteristics of God.



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				worship that takes place there.	There is a wide variety of music and they can identify similarities and differences between them.
Hinduism Islam Judaism Sikhism	Buddhism Hinduism Islam Judaism Sikhism			Hinduism Islam Judaism Sikhism	Buddhism Hinduism Islam Judaism
Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions	Big Questions
What does it mean to be called and chosen?	What does hope look and feel like?	How do you live out your mission?	How can the life of significant Christians inspire your actions?	What makes a community?	How can other faiths inspire us?