

Religious Education

Intent, Implementation and Impact Statement

<p><u>Intent</u></p> <p>At Acomb First School, we aim to engage pupils in an enquiry approach where they can develop an understanding and appreciation for the expression of beliefs, cultural practices and influence of principle religions and worldviews in the local, national and wider global community.</p> <p>Our RE curriculum is designed to engage and enthuse learners. We believe that it is an essential area of study which ensures that children are well prepared for life in a world where there are a multitude of viewpoints. We enable the children to make their own informed decisions and to have the confidence to voice their views. It is a subject for all pupils, whatever their own family background and personal beliefs and practices.</p> <p>We want our children to enjoy RE and develop resilient responses to misunderstandings, stereotyping and division. We want to offer the children a place where difficult or 'risky' questions can be tackled within a safe but challenging context.</p> <p>RE nurtures SMSC development and pupils' understanding of diversity. The children discuss challenging questions about meaning and purpose in life, beliefs about God, ultimate reality, issues of right and wrong and what it means to be human. A holistic approach to Spiritual, Moral, Social and Cultural development (SMSC), British Values, and Community Cohesion focuses on preparing pupils for life in the 21st century</p>	<p><u>Implementation</u></p> <p>Our RE curriculum is high quality, well thought out and is planned to demonstrate progression. Throughout school we follow the Northumberland Agreed Syllabus from RE Today, ensuring knowledge and understanding is built upon through school.</p> <p>We aim to explore a different unit of work every half term. The children will have a question at the beginning of each unit of work which we will then explore further. The children will answer the unit question at the end of each unit of work evidencing knowledge learnt across the unit.</p> <p>The Early Years Foundation Stage (EYFS) follow the 'Development Matters in the EYFS' guidance which aims for all children in reception to have an 'Understanding of the World; people and communities, the world and technology' by the end of the academic year.</p> <p>Experiences and enrichment opportunities include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Handling artefacts and exploring sacred texts. ● Using imaginative play, drama, stories, art, music and dance (Now >> Press >> Play) ● Meeting visitors from local religious groups ● Making visits to religious places of worship where possible, and where not, making use of videos and the internet. ● taking part in whole school events- (multi-faith days, Harvest Festival, school performances) ● Participating in Open the Book assemblies ● Participating in moments of quiet reflection
<p><u>Impact</u></p> <p>Our RE curriculum is high quality, well thought out and is planned to demonstrate progression. Assessment of children's learning in RE is an ongoing</p>	

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monitoring of children's understanding and knowledge by the class teacher. This will be used by the tracking of objectives using Insight Tracking. Teachers will also provide children with an end of unit question in which the children will answer a question or scenario applying their knowledge they have learnt throughout a unit. Padlet is also used widely in lessons to assess children's knowledge throughout the lesson, identifying and tackling misconceptions on the spot.

RE is also monitored by the subject leader throughout the year in the form of book monitoring, lesson observations and pupil interviews to discuss their learning and understanding and establish the impact of the teaching taking place.

Our children enjoy the RE curriculum, and are both enthused and curious about religions and beliefs. It is important to us at Acomb, that children experience a wide range of beliefs outside their local demographic.

They will also:

- Demonstrate a strong level of religious understanding and knowledge.
- Have the ability to ask significant and highly reflective questions about religion and demonstrate an excellent understanding of issues related to the nature, truth and value of religion.
- Show exceptional independence; the ability to think for themselves and take the initiative in, for example, asking questions, carrying out investigations, evaluating ideas and working constructively with others.
- Display significant levels of originality, imagination or creativity, which are shown in their responses to their learning in RE.
- A wide knowledge and deep understanding across a wide range of religions and beliefs.

Outcomes in RE books and in class year books will show wide knowledge and understanding of religious beliefs and values. Photographic evidence will show practical lessons – this will be recorded via Tapestry using the RE flag.

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Why this? Why now?

Religious education key questions: an overview

	FS (Discovering)	KS1 (Exploring)	Lower KS2 (Connecting)	Upper KS2 (Connecting)	KS3 (Applying/Interpreting)
Religion/belief	Christianity plus others	Christians, Jews and Muslims	Christians, Muslims, Hindus and Jews		Christians, Muslims, Buddhists, Sikhs
Christianity: God Creation Fall People of God Incarnation Gospel Salvation Kingdom of God	F1 Why is the word 'God' so important to Christians? [God] F2 Why is Christmas special for Christians? [Incarnation] F3 Why is Easter special for Christians? [Salvation]	1.1 What do Christians believe God is like? [God] 1.2 Who do Christians say made the world? [Creation] 1.3 Why does Christmas matter to Christians? [Incarnation] 1.4 What is the 'good news' Christians believe Jesus brings? [Gospel] 1.5 Why does Easter matter to Christians? [Salvation]	L2.1 What do Christians learn from the creation story? [Creation/Fall] L2.2 What is it like for someone to follow God? [People of God] L2.3 What is the 'Trinity' and why is it important for Christians? [God/Incarnation] L2.4 What kind of world did Jesus want? [Gospel] L2.5 Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'? [Salvation] L2.6 For Christians, what was the impact of Pentecost? [Kingdom of God]	U2.1 What does it mean if Christians believe God is holy and loving? [God] U2.2 Creation and science: conflicting or complementary? [Creation] U2.3 Why do Christians believe Jesus was the Messiah? [Incarnation] U2.4 How do Christians decide how to live? 'What would Jesus do?' [Gospel] U2.5 What do Christians believe Jesus did to 'save' people? [Salvation] U2.6 For Christians, what kind of king is Jesus? [Kingdom of God]	3.1 What does it mean for Christians to believe in God as Trinity? [God] 3.2 Should Christians be greener than everyone else? [Creation] 3.3 For Christians, why are people good and bad? [Fall] 3.4 Does the world need prophets today? [People of God] 3.5 What do Christians do when life gets hard? [Wisdom] 3.6 Why do Christians believe Jesus was God on Earth? [Incarnation] 3.7 What is so radical about Jesus? [Gospel]
Buddhism: Buddha Dhamma Sangha					3.8 The Buddha: how and why do his experiences and teachings have meaning for people today? [Buddha/dhamma/sangha]
Hindu Dharma: Samsara and moksha Brahman (God) and atman Karma and dharma			L2.7 What do Hindus believe God is like? [Brahman/atman] L2.8 What does it mean to be Hindu in Britain today? [Dharma]	U2.7 Why do Hindus want to be good? [Karma/dharma/samsara/moksha]	3.9 Why don't Hindus want to be reincarnated and what do they do about it? [Samsara/moksha/Brahman/atman/karma/dharma]
Islam: God/Tawhid Iman (faith) Ibadah (worship) Akhirah (life after death) Akhlaq (virtue/morality)		1.6 Who is a Muslim and how do they live? [God/Tawhid/ibadah/iman]	L2.9 How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim? [ibadah]	U2.8 What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today? [Tawhid/iman/ibadah]	3.10 What is good and what is challenging about being a Muslim teenager in Britain today? [Iman/ibadah/akhlaq]

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Religion/belief	FS (Discovering)	KS1 (Exploring)	Lower KS2 (Connecting)	Upper KS2 (Connecting)	KS3 (Applying/Interpreting)
Judaism: God Torah The People		1.7 Who is Jewish and how do they live? [God/Torah/People]	L2.10 How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jewish people? [God/Torah/People]	U2.9 Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people? [God/Torah]	3.11 What is good and what is challenging about being a Jewish teenager in Britain today? [God/Torah/People]
Sikhi: God Values (Nam Simran, kirat karna, vand chhakna, seva) The Gurus Panth (community)					3.12 How are Sikh teachings on equality and service put into practice today? [God/the Gurus/values/Panth]
Non-religious worldviews				U2.10 What matters most to Humanists and Christians?	3.13 What difference does it make to be non-religious in Britain today?
Thematic	F4 Being special: where do we belong?	1.8 What makes some places sacred to believers?	L2.11 How and why do people mark the significant events of life?	U2.11 Why do some people believe in God and some people not?	3.14 Good, bad; right, wrong: how do I decide?
	F5 Which places are special and why?	1.9 How should we care for others and the world, and why does it matter?	L2.12 How and why do people try to make the world a better place?	U2.12 How does faith help when life gets hard?	3.15 How far does it make a difference if you believe in life after death?
	F6 Which stories are special and why?	1.10 What does it mean to belong to a faith community?			3.16 Why is there suffering? Are there any good solutions?
				Note: For Church schools, two additional units are provided in the Understanding Christianity materials: How can following God bring freedom and justice? [People of God]	3.17 Should happiness be the purpose of life?
				What difference does the Resurrection make for Christians? [Salvation]	3.18 How can people express the spiritual through the arts?

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End of phase outcomes

Each of the three elements of the teaching and learning approach is important and pupils should make progress in all of them.

Below are the end of phase outcomes for each element. Each unit provides learning outcomes specific to each question, leading to these end of phase outcomes.

Teaching and learning approach	End KS1 Pupils can ...	End lower KS2 Pupils can ...	End upper KS2 Pupils can ...	End KS3 Pupils can ...
Element 1: Making sense of beliefs Identifying and making sense of religious and non-religious beliefs and concepts; understanding what these beliefs mean within their traditions; recognising how and why sources of authority (such as texts) are used, expressed and interpreted in different ways, and developing skills of interpretation.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify core beliefs and concepts studied and give a simple description of what they mean give examples of how stories show what people believe (e.g. the meaning behind a festival) give clear, simple accounts of what stories and other texts mean to believers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and describe the core beliefs and concepts studied make clear links between texts/sources of authority and the core concepts studied offer informed suggestions about what texts/sources of authority can mean and give examples of what these sources mean to believers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> identify and explain the core beliefs and concepts studied, using examples from texts/sources of authority in religions describe examples of ways in which people use texts/sources of authority to make sense of core beliefs and concepts give meanings for texts/sources of authority studied, comparing these ideas with some ways in which believers interpret texts/sources of authority 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> give reasoned explanations of how and why the selected core beliefs and concepts are important within the religions studied taking account of context(s), explain how and why people use and make sense of texts/sources of authority differently in the light of their learning, explain how appropriate different interpretations of texts/sources of authority are, including their own ideas
Element 2: Understanding the impact Examining how and why people put their beliefs into practice in diverse ways, within their everyday lives, within their communities and in the wider world.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> give examples of how people use stories, texts and teachings to guide their beliefs and actions give examples of ways in which believers put their beliefs into practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> make simple links between stories, teachings and concepts studied and how people live, individually and in communities describe how people show their beliefs in how they worship and in the way they live identify some differences in how people put their beliefs into practice 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> make clear connections between what people believe and how they live, individually and in communities using evidence and examples, show how and why people put their beliefs into practice in different ways, e.g. in different communities, denominations or cultures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> give reasons and examples to account for how and why people put their beliefs into practice in different ways, individually and in various communities (e.g. denominations, times or cultures; faith or other communities) show how beliefs guide people in making moral and religious decisions, applying these ideas to situations in the world today

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Teaching and learning approach	End KS1 Pupils can ...	End lower KS2 Pupils can ...	End upper KS2 Pupils can ...	End KS3 Pupils can ...
<p>Element 3: Making connections</p> <p>Evaluating, reflecting on and connecting the beliefs and practices studied; allowing pupils to challenge ideas studied, and the ideas studied to challenge pupils' thinking; discerning possible connections between these and pupils' own lives and ways of understanding the world.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> think, talk and ask questions about whether the ideas they have been studying, have something to say to them give a good reason for the views they have and the connections they make 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> make links between some of the beliefs and practices studied and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly raise important questions and suggest answers about how far the beliefs and practices studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live give good reasons for the views they have and the connections they make 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> make connections between the beliefs and practices studied, evaluating and explaining their importance to different people (e.g. believers and atheists) reflect on and articulate lessons people might gain from the beliefs/ practices studied, including their own responses, recognising that others may think differently consider and weigh up how ideas studied in this unit relate to their own experiences and experiences of the world today, developing insights of their own and giving good reasons for the views they have and the connections they make 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> give coherent accounts of the significance and implications of the beliefs and practices studied in the world today evaluate how far the beliefs and practices studied help pupils themselves and others to make sense of the world respond to the challenges raised by questions of belief and practice, both in the world today and in their own lives, offering reasons and justifications for their responses

The outcomes for EYFS are the Early Learning Goals (see p. 24).