

Assessment for Awareness, Mystery and Value 2019 Key Stage 1

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The agreed Religious Education Syllabus for Somerset

Key Stage 1

Coverage of religions required at foundation and KS1 is Christianity plus one other religion from: Hinduism, Islam or Judaism. Non-religious views (**Humanism**) must also be represented.

Christianity

Key belief – Salvation. Pupils should know/understand:

- that the Christian Holy book is called the Bible, and that it is divided into two parts – Old Testament (which Christians share with Judaism – Jesus was a Jew) and New Testament.
- Recall stories from the Bible associated with the last eight days of Jesus' life, including (a) his entry into Jerusalem, (b) the Last Supper, (c) his arrest, (d) crucifixion and (e) resurrection. (AMV units 2,3,9).
- Recognise the order of the key events in the Biblical narrative.
- Identify these stories with the religion of Christianity, who are collectively called Christians and know that they are from the Bible.
- Understand that Christians believe that because Jesus died they can be forgiven by God.
- Understand that Christians believe that Jesus rose from the dead, giving hope of a new life.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into the Easter story

Belief – God + Creation. Pupils should know/understand:

- Christians find out about what God is like and how he wants people to live from the Bible.
- There is a story in the Bible which Christians believe expresses their key beliefs about creation. – God created the universe. – The story is called the six days of creation and describes what God did as the world was created. – The last thing that God created was humans.
- Christians believe that God expects humans to care for His world because it belongs to God.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into what Christians believe about God.

Belief – Incarnation. Pupils should:

- know that Advent is the time before Christmas when Christians get ready for Jesus coming.
- Recall Bible stories associated with the birth of Jesus. Including (a) the meaning of his names Immanuel (God is with us) and Jesus (he saves), (b), the angel Gabriel's message to Mary – that her baby is God's son, (c) his humble birth, (d) visited by shepherds -ordinary people – and the Magi. (AMV units 2,3,9)
- Identify these stories with the religion of Christianity, whose members are collectively called Christians and know that these stories are from the Bible.
- Recognise the order of the key events in the Biblical narrative.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into the Christmas story.

Belief – Agape (selfless, sacrificial, unconditional love). Pupils should know/understand:

- Jesus taught that people should be loving, kind and forgiving to everyone because this is what God is like.
- Recall the story of the Unmerciful Servant Matthew 18:23-34, linking it to forgiveness in the Lord's Prayer Matthew 6:5-15 including (a) Peter's question, "How many times should I forgive?" (b) the events of the parable, (c) understand that, just as Christians believe that God forgives them, Jesus wants them to forgive everyone (d) that Christians are reminded about these things every time they pray the Lord's prayer. (AMV units 1, 3,6,9)
- Reflect on the implications of this story for Christians and for themselves today.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to their enquiry into this story, e.g. 'Why did Jesus tell this story and other parables?'

Judaism

Key belief: G-d and the Covenant. Pupils should:

- Know that Jews believe in one G-d who created the universe.
- Know basic elements of the story found in Genesis:
G-d made the world from nothing
G-d Makes everything in the world, including plants and animals
Man is the last to be made
Man is made last and is given responsibility to care for the world G-d has created
Know that the Jewish name for G-d is Adonai which mean 'Lord'. Jews use the name with great respect, never carelessly. Sometimes Jews write the words as G-d because of its sacredness.
- Be able to recognise the Star of David as a symbol of Judaism, which represents the 6 days of creation found in Genesis.
- Know that Jews live all over the world, but Israel is considered very special as it was promised to Abraham and his descendants by G-d.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the story of creation.
- Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information.

Belief: Torah. Pupils should know/understand:

- Know that the Torah means 'teaching' is the most important part of Jewish scriptures.
- Know that it contains the first 5 books of the Hebrew Bible.
- It teaches Jews what God is like and how they should live their lives.
- One day a week Jews observe the Sabbath: they rest, have a meal on Friday evening with their family. Jews believe that bringing the family together once a week when no one works is important.
- Understand how special the Torah is for Jews: the Torah is read every week in the synagogue, the end of one cycle is celebrated in Simchat Torah.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions in response to the Jewish teachings on the Torah.
- Attempt to support their answers using reasons and/or information

Humanism

By the end of Key Stage 1, students should

- Be familiar with the terms 'Humanist' and 'atheist'.
- Know that of utmost importance for a Humanist is what human beings have achieved and can achieve as individuals and together to improve life for everyone and look after the world.
- Know that many Humanists are 'atheists'; they do not believe in a deity or deities.
- Recognise the 'happy human' logo
- Know how a Humanist family might celebrate the birth of a child and/or the naming of a baby.

By the end of Key Stage One, all pupils must be secure in their knowledge and understanding of the above. The Somerset SACRE "Christianity – Teacher's guide" is recommended as helpful in further supporting teachers' understanding of the material about Christianity in this document.