



KS2 Expectations (Oxfordshire Agreed Syllabus)

At UKS2, pupils will explore:

Christianity in depth,

ii. one other Abrahamic religion in depth (Islam),

iii. one Dharmic tradition in depth, (Hinduism)

iv. Humanism,

v. With reference to other religious traditions, as appropriate

By the end of KS2 pupils will have good knowledge and understanding of all Abrahamic religions and at least one Dharmic tradition, and some knowledge of non-religious perspectives and Humanism.

Context: A reflective exploration of some of the big questions, beliefs and concepts about life and what it means to be human, and how responses to these are expressed.

Core Questions:

A. What do people believe about life, the world and the good life?

B. Where do these beliefs, attitudes and ways of living come from?

C. How are these expressed in the lives of individuals and communities?

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2	Spring 1	Spring 2	Summer 1	Summer 2
Big Question	Creation & Fall: Creation and Science: Conflicting or Complementary	Incarnation: Was Jesus the Messiah?	How can Brahmin be everywhere and in everything?	Salvation: What did Jesus do to save human beings?	Do beliefs in Karma, Samsara and Moksha help Hindus to lead good lives?	What is the best way for a Christian to show commitment to God?
Faith	Christianity	Christianity	Hinduism	Christianity	Hinduism	Christianity
Key Concepts	There is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the	Jesus was Jewish. • Christians believe Jesus is God in the flesh.	Understand the Hindu belief that there is one God with many	Christians read the 'big story' of the Bible as pointing out the need for God to save people. This	Understand the impact of certain beliefs on a Hindu's life.	Understand how Christians show commitment to God and to evaluate if there is a best way.

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	<p>accounts of creation in <i>Genesis</i> and contemporary scientific accounts.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These debates and controversies relate to the purpose and interpretation of the texts. For example, does reading <i>Genesis</i> as a poetic account conflict with scientific accounts? • There are many scientists throughout history and now who are Christians • The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They believe that his birth, life, death and resurrection were part of a longer plan by God to restore the relationship between humans and God. • The Old Testament talks about a 'rescuer' or 'anointed one' — a messiah. Some texts talk about what this 'messiah' would be like. • Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled these expectations, and that he is the Messiah. (Jewish people do not think Jesus is the Messiah.) • Christians see Jesus as their 	<p>difference aspects.</p>	<p>salvation includes the ongoing restoration of humans' relationship with God.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection • The New Testament says that Jesus' death was somehow 'for us'. • Christians interpret this in a variety of ways: for example, as a sacrifice for sin; as a victory over sin, death and the devil; paying the punishment as a substitute for everyone's sins; rescuing the lost and leading them to God; leading from darkness to light. 		
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	majesty of the Creator.	Saviour (See Salvation).		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through the service of Holy Communion (also called the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist or the Mass). • Christians believe that Jesus calls them to sacrifice their own needs to the needs of others, and some are prepared to di 		
Visits/Speakers			Hinduism workshop			
Church Visits	Harvest Service	Christmas Service		Easter Service		

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