

**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
<b>Big Question</b>	Creation & Fall: Creation and Science: Conflicting or Complementary	Incarnation: Was Jesus the Messiah?	What is the best way for a Muslim to show commitment to God?	Salvation: What difference does the resurrection make to Christians?	Does belief in Aakhirah (life after death) help Muslims lead good lives?	Can you lead a good life without believing in God or goddesses?
<b>Faith</b>	Christianity	Christianity	Islam	Christianity	Islam	Humanism
<b>Key Concepts</b>	• There are many scientists through history	The Old Testament pieces together the story of the	Understand how Muslims show commitment to God	Christians read the 'big story' of the Bible as pointing out the	Identify the ways in which Muslims try to lead good lives	Explore how humanists believe that

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	<p>and now who are Christians</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator.</li> </ul> <p>Creation reveals something about the nature of God — for example, power, creativity, concern for life — and reminds humans of their place as dependent upon the Creator.</p>	<p>People of God. As their circumstances change (for example, from being nomads (Abraham, Jacob) to being city dwellers (David)), they have to learn new ways of following God.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The story of Moses and the Exodus shows how God rescued his people from slavery in Egypt.</li> <li>• Christians apply this idea to living today by trying to serve God and to bring freedom to others; for example, loving others, caring for them, bringing health, food, justice, and telling the story of Jesus.</li> </ul>	<p>and to evaluate if there is a best way.</p>	<p>need for God to save people. This salvation includes the ongoing restoration of humans' relationship with God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection</li> <li>• Belief in Jesus' resurrection confirms to Christians that Jesus is the incarnate Son of God, but also that death is not the end.</li> <li>• This belief gives Christians hope for life with God, starting now and continuing in a new life (heaven).</li> </ul>	<p>and how their belief in Akhirah influences this.</p>	<p>Science can explain many things that were previously attributed to God</p> <p>Explore how humanists celebrate special events and festivals</p>
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		Christians see the Christian Church as part of the ongoing story of the People of God, and try to live in a way that attracts others to God, for example, as salt and light in the world.				
Visits/Speakers						
Church Visits	Harvest Service	Christmas Service		Easter Service		

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