



*Progression of Religion and
Worldviews
Skills Document*

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	EYFS	Key stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
EXPLORING	<p>Pupils talk about past and present events in their own lives and in the lives of family members. They talk about similarities and differences in relation to places, objects, materials and living things including faith buildings e.g. the church.</p>	<p>Pupils use some religious words and phrases to recognise and name features of religious life and practice valued by believers. They can recall religious stories and recognise symbols and other verbal and visual forms of religious expression which have meaning for believers. Pupils use religious words and phrases to identify some features of religion and its importance for some people. They begin to show awareness of similarities in religions, including key questions raised by believers. Pupils retell religious stories and suggest meanings for religious actions and symbols. They identify how religion is expressed in different ways.</p>	<p>Pupils use a developing religious vocabulary to describe some key features of religions, recognising similarities and differences. They make links between beliefs, practices and sources, including religious stories and sacred texts. They begin to identify the impact religion has on believers' lives. They describe some forms of religious expression. Pupils use a developing religious vocabulary to describe and show understanding of sources, practices, beliefs, ideas and experiences. They make links between them, and describe some similarities and differences both within and between religions. They describe the impact of religion on people's lives. They explore and explain meanings for a range of forms of religious expression.</p>	<p>Pupils use an increasingly wide religious vocabulary to explain the impact of beliefs on individuals and communities. They show a developing insight into why people belong to religions. They demonstrate that similarities and differences illustrate distinctive beliefs within and between religions and suggest possible reasons for this. They explain how religious sources are used to provide answers to ethical issues. Pupils use religious and philosophical vocabulary to give informed accounts of religions and beliefs. They interpret sources and arguments, explaining the reasons that are used in different ways by different traditions to provide answers to ethical issues. They interpret the significance of different forms of religious, spiritual and moral expression.</p>
ENGAGING	<p>Pupils can talk about the features of their own immediate environment and how environments might vary from one another and what makes them special.</p>	<p>Pupils can talk about their experience of the world around them and in particular what is of value and concern to themselves and to others. Pupils can recognise that some questions cause people to wonder and are difficult to answer. They are able to share ideas about right and wrong.</p>	<p>Pupils ask important questions about values, commitments and beliefs, making links between their own and others' responses, attitudes and behaviour. Pupils raise, and suggest answers to, fundamental questions of identity, belonging, meaning, purpose, truth, values and commitments, recognising the implications and consequences of making moral choices.</p>	<p>Pupils ask, and suggest answers to, fundamental questions of identity, belonging, meaning, purpose and truth, values and commitments, relating them to their own and others' lives and making clear connections between personal viewpoints and action. Pupils use reasoning and examples to explore the relationship between beliefs, teachings and world issues. They express insights into their own and others' views on fundamental questions of identity and belonging, meaning, purpose and truth.</p>
REFLECTING	<p>Pupils can talk about how other children do not always enjoy the same things and are sensitive to this. They can talk about similarities and differences between themselves and others, and among families, communities and traditions.</p>	<p>Pupils can talk about how other children do not always enjoy the same things and are sensitive to this. They can talk about similarities and differences between themselves and others, among families, communities and traditions. Pupils are able to name more than one religious tradition or faith community, and can talk about some of the distinctive features of each such religious tradition/faith community.</p>	<p>Pupils can identify and distinguish between the faiths being explored and can express some awareness of their identity within or outside these faiths. They understand the importance and reality of existing in a plural context. They apply their ideas about identity and commitment in a diverse world to their own and other people's lives. They describe what inspires and influences themselves and others, especially their commitments, values and choices. They are able to recognise in themselves and others some reactions to living alongside others who have a different faith or stance.</p>	<p>Pupils explain what inspires and influences them, expressing their own and others' views on the opportunities and challenges of commitment in a diverse world. They identify the consequences for themselves and for others of holding particular beliefs and values. Focusing on values and commitments, pupils consider their own responses to the opportunities and challenges of living in a diverse world whilst taking account of the views and experiences of others. They are able to talk about examples of religious cooperation, and why this is sometimes difficult.</p>

