



RE progression overview

Strand: Islam

Phase	Cycle	Learning outcome	Substantive knowledge	Personal knowledge	Previous knowledge required	Key vocabulary
EYFS	A and B (to be fitted into curriculum when appropriate)			What happens when people say a prayer? They might be asking for help to do something or to keep someone safe. Festivals held by different religions.		
KS1	A	Learning to explain what commitment means to us and to Muslims by knowing about how Muslims pray 5 times a day.	Know the Muslim prayer routine and the impact this has on their daily lives. How praying helps Muslims	What does commitment mean? Do I show commitment to anything in my life? Who do I believe I am? Does it feel special to belong?	Knowledge of what a prayer is and how different people might pray.	Prayer, commitment, God (Allah), the Qur'an
	B	Learning to understand why Muslims visit the mosque and to explore whether this gives them a sense of belonging.	Know what a mosque looks like, now about mosque school and other activities. Muslims believe that praying together in groups brings greater blessings than praying alone.	Do you get a sense of belonging from being in our class? How? Can you help other people feel like they belong? Does it feel special to belong?	Muslims can go to the Mosque to pray. The prayer ritual	Mosque, belonging, prayer (revisit), prayer mat



		Learning to understand what happens during Hajj and to explore the importance of this to Muslims.	Know the relevance of Makkah and the Grand Mosque, recapping previous learning. Know that by completing Hajj, Muslims are showing a commitment to God. God is really important to Muslims and they are prepared to make lots of effort to show him this. Hajj is one of the 5 pillars and one of the 8 doors to heaven.	Have you ever been on a special journey? When, where, why, with whom? What made it special? Does it feel special to belong? Is God important to everyone?	What we know about Muslim prayer and the Mosque	Hajj, Makkah (Mecca), revisit - Mosque, Qur'an.
LKS2	A					
	B					
UKS2	A	Does belief in life after death help Muslims live good lives? Learning that the concept of Jihad can be interpreted differently leading to different actions and consequences.	The spiritual struggle or effort of every Muslim to follow the teachings of Allah in their own lives. The meaning of Jihad	Should religious people be sad when someone dies? Do religious people lead better lives? Do all religious beliefs influence people to behave well towards others? How far would I go for something I believe in?	Muslims believe that Allah will judge them when they die and weigh up the good things they have done against the not so good i.e. every Muslim will have a judgement day which will determine whether they go to heaven after they die. It may also determine which	Allah (revisit), Jihad



					tier/part of Heaven they are allowed to go to.	
B	Learning to understand some of the ways Muslims show commitment to God and to evaluate whether there is a best way.	Why/ how Muslims pray five times a day Zakah - giving money to charity What happens during Ramadan	What does it mean to make a commitment? Is it always easy to stick to a commitment? Do religious people lead better lives? Do all religious beliefs influence people to behave well towards others?	five pillars of Islam, Muslim prayer	Prayer (revisit), mosque (revisit), Ramadan, fasting, charity, commitment.	
	Learning that the concept of Jihad can be interpreted differently leading to different actions and consequences.	How some people who say they are Muslims interpret parts of their Holy Book (the Qur'an). The belief in a Holy War (Military Jihad)	Should religious people be sad when someone dies? Do religious people lead better lives? Do all religious beliefs influence people to behave well towards others? What is my idea of what leading a 'good' life means? What is my INTERPRETATION of 'good'?	Previous learning on Muslim belief in life after death.	Qur'an (revisit), Jihad (revisit), Military Jihad, terrorism	