| Christian Worldviews Building blocks |  |  |  |
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| Year Group | Beliefs and questions | Community and identity | Reality and truth |
| Reception | Christians are people who believe in a God. <br> God came to earth as Jesus. Christians believe that God loves people and cares for them. | There are things that Christians do that show that they belong - Baptism for example, this can include going to church. | Christians read the Bible to get their ideas. <br> Bible stories can be read in different ways. |
| Y1 | Christians believe God created the universe. <br> All creation is important to God. God's character is reflected in the beauty of the world. | Christians celebrate important events in the life of Jesus. <br> Christmas is when they celebrate his birth. <br> Easter celebrates his resurrection. Many Christian celebrations happen in church as well as at home. | Christians read the Bible in different ways. <br> It makes them ask questions about how to live, what is right and wrong. Many people think it helps them to answer some of these questions too. |
| Y2 | Christians believe that God is loving, kind and just. <br> God has many names including Lord, King, and Creator. <br> Different Christians focus on different characteristics. <br> Stories in the Bible show Christians what God is like. | Christians go to church to learn about God. <br> Christians worship together because it encourages them. <br> Christians often serve the wider community as part of a church | The Bible is complex and old, so teachers help Christians to understand. Leaders show Christians how to live. Not every leader, church or teacher does things the same way. Different Christians have different ideas about what the Bible teaches. |
| Y3 | Christians believe that Jesus taught to show people how to live. <br> Many Christians live to love and serve others. <br> Christians believe that they can be forgiven for bad thoughts and actions. | Christians mark key life events in different ways around the world. Baptism, Confirmation and Communion are all markers of belonging. Certain beliefs inform the way these events are marked by different communities in different places. | Stories and histories are often interpreted by artists. <br> The artistic interpretation of stories changes over time and between cultures. <br> Artistic interpretation can change how the reader feels about a text. |


| Y4 | Christians believe that Jesus is one of the three persons of the Trinity. Christians believe that God sent Jesus to earth to show that he loved humans. Jesus is fully God and fully man. The incarnation is one of the central beliefs of Christianity | The early church was still very Jewish in origin. <br> The church in the Middle Ages read the Bible in Latin and so many people were not able to read it. <br> The bible is now available in many languages so people can read it for themselves | Christians believe that they can communicate with God in prayer. They believe that God can communicate back to them. <br> Christians believe that prayer makes a difference to them, other people, and the world. <br> Christians claim that miracles happen because they pray. |
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| Y5 | Christians believe that Jesus was crucified on 'Good Friday'. Christians believe that the Bible points to the need for humans to be saved from sin and restored to a good relationship with God. The New Testament teaches that Jesus died for the salvation of humankind. The example of Jesus' sacrifice is followed by some Christians. | Rites of passage are important to some Christians and mark key events. <br> Some rites of passage such as baptism have biblical roots. <br> Some churches have Infant and/or adult baptism. <br> Confirmation, weddings, and funerals are practiced in different ways in different cultures and traditions. | Many Christians hold their beliefs so deeply that they have been prepared to die for what they believe. <br> That belief in life after death might play a part for some people. <br> Know that there are other sacrifices that people can make for their beliefs. |
| Y6 | Christians believe that the resurrection of Jesus reveals that he is divine. Most Christians believe that there is life after death, or eternal life. <br> This belief gives Christians hope for the future but also makes some prepared to die for their beliefs. <br> Because Jesus is still alive Christians have been given the gift of the Holy Spirit. | The teachings of Jesus encourage Christians to love and care for each other and the world. <br> Christians believe that the good news of Jesus can transform the lives of people now and in the future. <br> Christians believe that the good news of Jesus should be shared in word and action to make the world a better place for all. | Scientists and Christians put forward hypotheses about how and why the world is at it is. <br> Some of these can be tested scientifically. <br> Science and Christianity are not always seeking to answer the same questions. Many Christians believe that the knowledge discovered by scientists helps them to understand God. |


| Religious and non-religious Worldviews |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
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| Reception | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Many people believe in some divine } \\ \text { being. } \\ \text { Many people believe that there is no } \\ \text { God and that humans are free to make } \\ \text { their own choices. } \\ \text { There are lots of stories that people tell } \\ \text { to help them understand the ideas. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { People like celebrating the important } \\ \text { events in life. } \\ \text { Celebrations help people to feel part of } \\ \text { a community. } \\ \text { Celebrations often involve special foods. } \\ \text { There are lots of ways to celebrate. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Different people have different ideas } \\ \text { about what is right and wrong. } \\ \text { People get their ideas from the stories } \\ \text { that they read and tell. } \\ \text { Communities look for truth in different } \\ \text { places and live it out in different ways. }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Y1 | $\begin{array}{l}\text { The Jewish religion began in Israel when } \\ \text { Abraham was called by God. } \\ \text { Jewish people believe that there is one } \\ \text { God. } \\ \text { Jewish people believe that God is } \\ \text { creator. } \\ \text { They believe that God sets rules for life. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { Shabbat is a weekly celebration for most } \\ \text { Jewish people. } \\ \text { Most Jewish people will do no work on } \\ \text { Shabbat and will go to the synagogue. } \\ \text { Shabbat helps most Jewish people to } \\ \text { remember that God rested after } \\ \text { creating the world. }\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{l}\text { There are a lot of shared ideas about } \\ \text { the rules that are followed. } \\ \text { The Golden rule is shared by many } \\ \text { different groups of people. }\end{array}$ |  |  |  |  |
| Y2 person's worldview will affect what |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| they think is right or wrong. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |$\}$| The ten commandments may apply to |
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| many different people in different ways. |


| Y4 | Many Hindus believe in one God, Brahman. <br> Brahman is in everything and everywhere. <br> There are many murtis that express different aspects of Brahman. Many Hindus see murtis as helping to focus on different aspects of God. | Hindus worship in the Mandir and at home. <br> Many Hindus will worship daily, offering prayers and gifts to the Murtis. <br> Arti and puja often help Hindus to cope with challenges of life. <br> Worship and meditation form part of daily duties. | For many people there are places connected with their beliefs that are important to them. <br> Different people recognise different places as spiritual. <br> There isn't always agreement on what makes a place spiritual. <br> Some people think that only what they can see is real. |
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| Y5 | Muslims have regard for the prophets of the Old Testament and Jesus. <br> Muhammad is known as the 'seal of the prophets.' <br> The hadith, which contains the saying of Muhammad as well as tales of his life is as important for many Muslims as the Qur'an. <br> Islamic diversity stems largely from debates over the caliphate | The mosque is the centre of the community for many Muslims. It's the place where they go to learn about Allah and to conduct the five daily prayers. <br> Ummah is the worldwide community of Muslims. <br> The mosque is only one way in which Ummah is expressed: Hajj and the 5 pillars are other ways. | A good life is not something agreed on by all people. <br> The Golden Rule gives some guidance that is accepted by most people. Many religions believe that there are rewards for living whatever they decide is a 'good' life. <br> Many governments lay down rules that are meant to help people live a good life. |
| Y6 | Hindu dharma is more a way of life than a system of beliefs. <br> The goal of life for a devout Hindu is to achieve Moksha. <br> Belief in reincarnation is a central tenet of Hindu dharma for many. Karma is an inevitable consequence of the way we live or lives. <br> The five daily duties contribute to the understanding of life for a Hindu. | Pilgrimage to India is not a requirement of Hindu faith but many undertake one at least once in a lifetime. <br> There are many destinations for Hindus. Many of these centres are on the Ganges. <br> Different deities are venerated in different places; teachers and gurus also have locations in ashrams and other centres. | A worldview is a way of looking at the world and will influence the choices a person makes. <br> There are organised and personal, religious, and non-religious worldviews. Everyone has a worldview. <br> A worldview may be a combination of organised and personal opinions and may change over time. <br> Experiences influence a person's worldview. |

