



Derry Hill Primary School - Religion and World Views Concepts Progression Grid



Origins of the Universe and Responsibility for the Environment: Creation	In our Religion and World Views (RWV) lessons, we look at a big and beautiful topic: "Origins of the Universe and Responsibility for the Environment." This simply means we look at how the world began and how we should look after it . We explore different religious and non-religious stories about creation, and we teach children that we all have a very important job to protect our planet.
The Journey of Life: Festivals, celebrations, rites of passage and the Environment	In our Religion and World Views lessons (RWV), we look at life as a big journey . We all walk this path from the time we are born to the time we grow old. This topic helps children explore how different religions and beliefs celebrate the major steps of life, and what helps people along the way.
Views on the Nature and Existence of God: The nature of God in different worldviews	In our Religion and World Views lessons (RWV), we look at a big and interesting topic: "Views on the Nature of God." This simply means we look at how different people describe, picture, and understand God . We do not tell children <i>what</i> to believe. Instead, we help them learn about what other people believe, and we give them space to think about their own ideas.
The Nature of Humanity: Belonging, community, beliefs, symbolism and spirituality	In our Religion and World Views lessons (RWV), we explore an exciting and important topic: "The Nature of Humanity." This simply means we look at what it means to be a human being . We help children think about what makes humans special, how we should treat one another, and how different religions and beliefs answer big questions about our purpose in the world.
Global Issues: Ethics, social justice, wealth and poverty, forgiveness and reconciliation	In our Religion and World Views (RWV) lessons, we look at an important topic: "Global Issues." This simply means we look at the big challenges facing our world today and how we can help . We explore how different religions and beliefs teach people to stand up for fairness, help those in need, and work together for a peaceful world.

	Early Years	Key Stage 1	Lower Key Stage 2	Upper Key Stage 2
Origins of the Universe and Responsibility for the Environment	Key Concepts: Wonder and Curiosity: Feeling amazed by the stars, trees, and changing seasons. The World as a Gift: Learning simple religious stories about how God made the world. Saying Thank You: Showing gratitude for nature through songs, art, and quiet moments. All Living Things: Understanding that humans, animals, and plants share the same home. Gentle Care: Learning to be kind to small creatures like bugs and worms. Being a Caretaker: Helping the planet by recycling, putting litter away, and saving water.	Key Concepts: The Universe as Creation: Understanding that many faiths view the universe as a designed, sacred creation by God. The Concept of Stewardship: Learning that humans are chosen as "stewards" or caretakers to guard the Earth. Respect for All Life: Recognising religious rules about treating animals, plants, and habitats with deep respect. Connected Global Habits: Exploring how small everyday choices—like recycling or wasting energy—impact people worldwide. Faith in Action: Looking at how religious charities protect nature and help communities hit by climate issues. Science and Wonder: Celebrating how both science and faith help us marvel at the natural world.	Key Concepts: Creation Accounts: Comparing specific creation stories from global traditions, Sacred Gift: Exploring the belief that the Earth belongs to God, making environmental care a holy duty. The Golden Rule: Linking care for nature to the religious rule of treating others and the planet with fairness. Human Impact: Examining how human greed can damage nature, and why faiths call for a simpler lifestyle. Environmental Pioneers: Studying modern religious and non-religious people who lead campaigns to save habitats. Shared Values: Finding common ground between religious views and Humanism on our joint duty to protect the universe.	Key Concepts: Science and Faith: Exploring how scientific explanations (like the Big Bang and evolution) Global Responsibility: Understanding that damaging the planet harms the world's poorest and most vulnerable communities first. Interdependence: Learning the philosophical idea that all life is connected, meaning our choices always impact nature. Eco-Theology: Studying how modern religious leaders use ancient holy texts to command followers to fight climate change. Humanist Perspectives: Examining how non-religious people use science, reason, and human empathy to care for the environment. Active Citizenship: Discovering how young activists use their voices, faiths, and values to

				protest and demand global change.
	Units which develop this concept: How can we care for our world?	Units which develop this concept: Who is the creator? What do creation stories teach us?	Units which develop this concept: What can we learn from the Creation Story? Why do people think we should care for the environment?	Units which develop this concept: Are religion and science conflicting or complimentary? What do creation stories tell us about what people believe about God?
The Journey of Life	Key Concepts: My Unique Story: Knowing that every child is special and has their own unique timeline. Belonging to Families: Recognising who is in our family and who cares for us. Welcoming New Life: Exploring how different cultures and faiths welcome and celebrate a new baby. Growing and Changing: Noticing how our bodies, feelings, and skills change as we get bigger. Special Friends: Learning how to be a kind companion to others on our shared classroom journey.	Key Concepts: Life as a Path: Seeing our time on Earth as a continuous journey with a beginning, middle, and end. Belonging and Identity: Exploring how religious symbols, clothes, or family traditions show who we are. Milestones and Memories: Recognising that milestones like starting school or birthdays are part of growing up. Guides for the Journey: Looking at how holy books, parents, and faith leaders act as maps to help us make good choices. Shared Values: Learning that being kind, honest, and helpful keeps everyone safe on life's path.	Key Concepts: Rites of Passage: Understanding that religious ceremonies mark the transition from childhood to becoming an adult member of a faith. Promises and Commitments: Exploring how rituals like Christian Baptism , Jewish Bar/Bat Mitzvahs , or Hindu Samskaras involve making serious promises to God and the community. Codes for Living: Studying how ancient rules, like the Ten Commandments or the Five Pillars of Islam , guide a believer's daily journey. Overcoming Obstacles: Discussing how faith, prayer, and community help people stay	Key Concepts: Spiritual Pilgrimage: Learning how a physical journey to a holy place, like Mecca or Lourdes, mirrors a believer's inner spiritual growth. Ultimate Questions: Tackling deep philosophical questions about the purpose of human existence, suffering, and why we are here. End of Life Views: Exploring diverse perspectives on what happens when life's earthly journey ends, including reincarnation, heaven, and the Humanist view. Inner Moral Compass: Developing a personal set of values to make ethical choices when facing complex real-world dilemmas. Commitment and Vows: Examining the lifelong dedication

	Happy Celebrations: Sharing the joy of birthdays, festivals, and milestones with our community.	Remembering Special People: Understanding that we remember and celebrate the lives of people even after they are gone.	resilient during tough times on life's path. Inspirational Examples: Learning from the lives of inspiring historical or religious figures who showed others how to walk a good life. Shared Human Values: Seeing that different traditions use different ceremonies to celebrate the exact same human milestones of growth and responsibility.	required in adulthood, such as religious ordination, marriage, or humanitarian vows. The Next Transition: Using reflection on past milestones to build resilience for their upcoming big move to secondary school.
	Units which develop this concept: Why do Christians perform Nativity plays at Christmas?	Units which develop this concept: Festivals – how and why are they celebrated How might faith make a difference to families and celebrations?	Units which develop this concept: Are life journeys the same for everyone? How does faith make a difference to rites of passage?	Units which develop this concept: Is there life after death? Does it matter how we live?

Views on the Nature and Existence of God	Key Concepts: The World Maker: Hearing simple stories about a loving power, like God, who made our beautiful world. Feeling Amazed: Feeling a sense of wonder when looking at the stars, flowers, and animals around us. Saying Thank You: Learning how people use prayers, songs, and quiet times to thank God for nature. A Loving Protector: Exploring the idea that many people believe God is like a loving parent who watches over them. Invisible But Real: Understanding that even though we cannot see God with our eyes, believers feel God in their hearts. Many Different Ideas: Noticing that our friends and families might have different ways of thinking about God, and that is okay.	Key Concepts: Describing the Divine: Using words like loving, powerful, and fair to describe what people believe God is like. Stories and Clues: Looking at sacred stories and symbols to see how different religions picture God's character. One Unique God: Learning that religions like Christianity, Islam, and Judaism believe in one single God who created everything. Signs of Nature: Exploring the belief that the beauty of the natural world is proof that God exists. Connecting Through Prayer: Finding out how believers talk to God through prayer, worship, and quiet reflection. Respecting All Thoughts: Knowing that some people believe in God, some believe in many gods, and some do not believe in God at all.	Key Concepts: Monotheism and Oneness: Investigating the belief in one supreme God, focusing on the Islamic concept of Tawhid (God is one and unique). The Holy Trinity: Exploring the Christian belief that one God is experienced in three distinct ways: Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. The Divine Spirit: Understanding the Hindu concept of Brahman as an ultimate reality that can be seen through many different gods and goddesses. Attributes of God: Discussing complex religious words for God's character, such as omnipotent (all-powerful) and benevolent (all-loving). Sacred Words: Studying how holy books use specific, beautiful names to describe the traits and nature of the divine. Personal Experience: Looking at how believers use worship, sacred music, and quiet meditation to feel a close, personal connection to God.	Key Concepts: Faith and Science: Exploring how people balance scientific ideas (like the Big Bang) with a personal belief in a Creator God. The Problem of Evil: Tackling the deep philosophical question of why a loving, all-powerful God allows bad things to happen in the world. Non-Religious Views: Investigating Atheism (believing God does not exist) and Agnosticism (believing we cannot know for sure if God exists). Humanist Philosophy: Examining how non-religious people find meaning, purpose, and good morals using human reason and empathy alone. The Transcendent and Immanent: Comparing the idea of God being a distant, cosmic force versus a close, personal presence in daily life. Personal Epistemology: Reflecting on how we form our own beliefs, choose our evidence, and respect the ultimate right of others to do the same.
	Units which develop this concept:	Units which develop this concept:	Units which develop this concept:	Units which develop this concept:

	Why is the word 'God' so important to Christians?	What do different people believe about God? Who do people worship?	If God cannot be seen, how do Christian and Hindus know that God is there? Where do different ideas about God come from?	Why do some people's world views not include a God? If God is everywhere, why do Christians and Muslims treat the world differently?
The Nature of Humanity	Key Concepts: I Am Special: Celebrating that every single child is unique, with their own feelings, talents, and ideas. Kind Hands and Hearts: Learning how to use our bodies and words to be safe, helpful, and loving friends. Our Shared Feelings: Recognising that all humans experience happiness, sadness, and anger, and learning how to look after each other's feelings. Being a Good Companion: Discovering how to share, take turns, and play together happily as a classroom community. Caring for Our World: Understanding that humans have a special job to look after animals, plants, and our toys. We Are All Equal: Seeing that even though we look different or speak different languages,	Key Concepts: What Makes Us Human: Exploring how humans have unique minds to think, hearts to feel, and choices to make. Our Common Values: Recognising that people from all backgrounds share the same basic needs for love, safety, and friendship. The Role of Stewards: Learning that global faiths view humans as caretakers with a special duty to protect animals and nature. The Power of Choice: Understanding that humans can choose to do good or cause harm, and that our choices always affect others. Living the Golden Rule: Exploring the shared human value of treating others exactly how you want to be treated. Belonging to a Community: Discovering how sharing	Key Concepts: The Soul or Inner Spirit: Exploring the belief in many faiths that humans have an invisible, spiritual part that connects them to God. Potential for Good and Bad: Understanding that religions view humans as having the freedom to choose between selfless kindness and selfish actions. Sanctity of Life: Learning the religious idea that every human life is sacred, holy, and priceless because it comes from a creator. Moral Responsibilities: Studying how faith laws guide humans to stand up against unfairness and protect vulnerable people in society. Forgiveness and Fresh Starts: Examining how different traditions help humans say sorry, repair relationships, and move forward when they make mistakes.	Key Concepts: Free Will and Determinism: Exploring the philosophical debate over whether humans have total freedom of choice or if our paths are already decided. Human Rights and Dignity: Understanding that every human being is born with equal rights, freedom, and a right to be treated with absolute respect. The Problem of Suffering: Investigating how different worldviews explain why humans experience pain and how we can best support those who suffer. Altruism and Charity: Studying the concept of selfless care, where humans put the needs of strangers or their community before themselves. Humanist Legacy: Examining how non-religious people believe this single earthly life is our only chance to make a positive impact on humanity.

	we are all part of the same human family.	traditions, stories, and rules helps humans live together in harmony.	Shared Human Purpose: Recognising that both religious people and non-religious people (Humanists) believe the main goal of being human is to love, learn, and help others.	Social Conscience: Developing a personal sense of justice to challenge prejudice, fight inequality, and take responsibility as global citizens.
	Units which develop this concept: Why do Christians put a cross in a Christian Garden?	Units which develop this concept: How do special places and symbols help people show what they believe? Is everyone part of a community?	Units which develop this concept: Festivals – how do ancient stories affect celebrations? Is being a pilgrim a good analogy for life itself?	Units which develop this concept: How do the founders of faith influence today? How do religions and other beliefs inspire the arts?
Global Issues	Key Concepts: Sharing Our Space: Learning how to share toys, take turns, and make sure everyone feels included in our classroom. Kind Words and Helpers: Understanding that our words and actions have the power to make someone's day happy or sad. We Are All Different: Noticing that our friends might look different, speak different languages, or eat different foods, and celebrating that. Helping When Someone is Sad: Learning to spot when a friend is upset and finding simple ways to comfort them or get help.	Key Concepts: Our Global Family: Recognising that we are all connected to people living in different countries around the world. Fairness for Everyone: Understanding the difference between fair and unfair, and why every person deserves equal treatment. Helping Those in Need: Learning how religious charities, like Christian Aid or Islamic Relief , send food, clean water, and shelter to people facing hard times. Peace and Harmony: Exploring how different faiths teach us to	Key Concepts: Social Justice and Equity: Understanding that the world is not always fair, and exploring the religious duty to fight for equity. Global Wealth Distribution: Learning about the gap between rich and poor countries, and exploring the concept of Fairtrade . The Refugee Experience: Discussing why people are forced to flee their homes due to war or disasters, and how communities can welcome them. The Role of Charity (Almsgiving): Studying how giving to charity is a strict religious duty, such as Zakat in Islam or Tzedakah in Judaism.	Key Concepts: Human Rights and Advocacy: Understanding the UN Declaration of Human Rights and our shared duty to protect them globally. Extreme Poverty and Aid: Critically examining the structural causes of global poverty and evaluating the impact of short-term emergency aid versus long-term development. Prejudice and Discrimination: Challenging systemic racism, religious intolerance, and sexism by applying religious and non-religious teachings on universal equality. Pacifism and Just War: Comparing the strict belief in absolute non-

	Caring From Afar: Finding out that there are children all over the world, and we can wish them well or send them help. Fair and Unfair: Beginning to understand what is fair in our play and why we treat everyone with equal kindness.	solve arguments using peaceful words instead of fighting. Caring for Global Neighbours: Discovering that our choices at home—like wasting food or water—can impact people living far away. The Power of Kindness: Seeing how small actions, like collecting coins for charity or writing a kind card, can help change the world.	Peaceful Conflict Resolution: Investigating how religious teachings and stories show people how to resolve big arguments without violence. Universal Human Value: Recognising that both religious laws and Humanist views state that every human being has a right to safety, food, and freedom.	violence (pacifism) with religious theories that outline when fighting might be necessary to stop evil. Global Interdependence: Exploring how modern global challenges—such as climate change, pandemics, and economic crises—require all nations and faiths to cooperate. Amnesty and Reconciliation: Studying how divided communities heal after major conflicts through forgiveness, truth commissions, and restorative justice.
	Units which develop this concept: Why is water precious to everyone?	Units which develop this concept: How do people live out their faith in their local area? What does it mean to be a peacemaker?	Units which develop this concept: How do we build a better world? What does justice mean when people are in need?	Units which develop this concept: How should world views respond to global suffering? How do we build a better world?