



Shurdington Knowledge Stems are 6 pieces of key knowledge that subject leaders have chosen as the building blocks for each unit. Following a quick introductory lesson at the start of lesson 1, where all 6 stems are shared, they will then be learnt by all children through the use of low stake tests at the start of each of the following lessons. These 'Knowledge Stems' are core pieces of knowledge we want all children to learn and will be built on within the main part of the unit lessons. All children should be able to confidently remember these stems and previous stems they have learnt.

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Reception						
Unit	Being special: where do we belong?	Why is Christmas special for Christians?	Why is the word 'God' so important to Christians?	Why is Easter special to Christians?	What places are special and why?	What times/stories are special and why?
Knowledge Stems	1. Christians belong to the Christian faith. 2. Judaism is the name of the Jewish faith. 3. A Christian worships in a church 4. A Jew worships in a synagogue	1. Jesus was born on Christmas day. 2. The Nativity story recalls the birth of Jesus. 3. Mary was chosen to be Jesus' mother. 4. Christmas is celebrated in church.	1. God is creator of the world. 2. Jews and Christians believe in God. 3. Christians are caretakers of the world.	1. Christians celebrate Easter. 2. Lent is 40 days. 3. Ash Wednesday is the first day of Lent. 4. Jesus enters Jerusalem on Palm Sunday. 5. Holy week is the week before Easter.	1. Muslims worship in a Mosque. 2. Fonts are inside a church. 3. Prayer mats are inside a Mosque. 4. The Ark is inside a synagogue.	1. The Lost sheep is a story told by Jesus. 2. The Bible is split into the Old Testament and the New Testament. 3. The Tiny Ants is a story about Muhammad

	5. The Star of David is the symbol for Jews. 6. Christians special symbol is a cross.	5. Incarnation means 'God in human form' 6. Jesus is the son of God.	4. Christians thank God through praise and prayer. 5. God created the world in 6 days. 6. Christians show respect to Gods creation.	6. Jesus rose from the dead on Easter Sunday?	5. An Imam is leader of the Mosque. 6. A Rabbi leads worship in a synagogue.	4. Jewish people read the Torah scroll. 5. Christians read the Bible.. 6. Muslims read the Qurran.
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Year 1						
Unit	What does it mean to belong to a faith community?	What do Christians believe God is like?	Who is Jewish and how do they live?	Who is Jewish and how do they live?	Who do Christians say made the world?	How should we care for the world and for others, and why does it matter?
Knowledge Stems	1. Christians wear crosses/ fish symbols to show they belong. 2. Jews have a Mezuzah, menorah and wear Kippahs to show they belong. 3. Christians are baptised. 4. B'rit Bat is the naming ceremony for a Jewish girl. Brit Milah is the naming ceremony for a Jewish boy. 5. Christians	1. A parable is a story Jesus told with a special meaning. 2. God is loving and forgiving. 3. Christians communicate with God through prayer. 4. Christians say the Lords prayer. 5. The Lost sheep and the Lost coin are parables. 6. Christians say sorry to God.	1. The 'Shema' is a Jewish prayer 2 The Shema- 'God is one, that it is important to love God' 3. The Mezuzah contains the Shema.. 4. Shabbat is a Jewish day of rest. 5. Sukkot is a Jewish holiday that comes five days after Yom Kippur	1. The Mezuzah is found on the doorframes in Jewish houses. 2. Shabbat happens each week from sunset on Friday to sunset on Saturday. 3. On Shabbat, Jewish people remember the story of creation and Gods day of rest. 4. Yom Kippur is a day of reflection/ Atonement	1. The creation story in is the book of Genesis. 2 The creation story is the start of the 'big story' of the Bible. 3. Christians believe God made the world. 4. Christians respect Gods creation and have a duty to look after the world. 5. Christians thank God through prayer ie Grace. 6. Hanukkah is a Jewish festival	1. Mark 12:30-31 Christian's Golden rule. 2 Bible stories show Christians how to care for others.. 3. tzedaka is a hebrew word for Righteous/ charity. 4. Zakah is one of the five Pillars and a duty to be charitable . 5. Christians support charities/ almsgiving. 6. Tikkun olam means repairing the world.

	make vows in a church when they marry. 6. Jews have a wedding contract called a <i>ketubah</i> when they marry.		6. Hanukkah is a Jewish festival of lights.	5. Sukkot is an outdoor shelter. 6. Some Jews write 'G-d' as a sign of respect.		
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Year 2						
Unit	Who is a Muslim and how do they live?	Why does Christmas matter to Christians?	Who is a Muslim and how do they live?	Why does Easter matter to Christians?	What is the 'good news' Christians believe Jesus brings?	What makes some places sacred to believers?
Knowledge Stems	1. <i>Tawhid</i> Islamic belief Allah is the one true God. 2. <i>Iman</i> means belief. 3. <i>Shahadah</i> = 'There is no god but Allah and Muhammad is his prophet.' 4. There are 5 Pillars of faith. 5. Muslims prayer 5 times a day. 6. <i>Shahadah</i> is part of the call to prayer.	1. Jesus is God on earth. 2. Incarnation means 'God in flesh' 3. Christmas celebrates the 'incarnation' 4. The birth of Jesus is recorded in two of the Gospels — Matthew and Luke. 5. The Nativity story is 'good news' for Christians. 6. 'Advent' is the time preparing for Christmas/ Jesus' arrival.	1. The <i>Shahadah</i> is part of the <i>Adhan</i> the first words whispered into a baby's ear. 2. Muslims have 99 names for Allah. 3. Muhammad is Allah's prophet. 4. The stories Muhammad tells guide Muslims beliefs. 5. The Five Pillars are examples of <i>'ibadah</i>/worship 6. Muslims have festivals which demonstrate their faith ie <i>Ramadan</i>.	1. Holy week is about 33 years after the birth of Jesus. 2. The Bible tells the ongoing relationship between God and humans. 3. The concept of Salvation — of God 'saving' humans. 4. Jesus was <i>resurrected</i> from the dead. 5. Jesus name means 'he saves'. 6. Jesus' death is seen as a sacrifice, the supreme example of	1. The story of Jesus' life is told in a 'Gospel' or 'Good News' book. 2. Jesus' death and resurrection heals the damage done by sin. 3. God forgives 4. Jesus' teachings show Christians to forgive others. 5. Jesus was a friend to the friendless. 6. 4 kinds of peace in my own life (in my heart?), peace with other	1. Sacred means connected with God or dedicated to a religious purpose and so deserving veneration. 2. Religious artefacts are treated with respect. 3. Places of worship have sacred /holy items. 4. Places of worship are part of a religious community.

				God's love for people, and the model for Christian living.	people (no fights?), peace in the world (no wars?), peace with God for Christians (being forgiven).	5. People of faith connect with God in a place of worship. 6. People of faith worship in a sacred building.
Year 3						
Unit	What do Christians learn from the Creation story?	What is it like for someone to follow God?	How do festivals and worship show what matters to a Muslim?	How do festivals and family life show what matters to Jewish people?	What kind of world did Jesus want?	How and why do people try to make the world a better place?
Knowledge Stems	1. The creation story is the start of God's relationship with his creation. 2. The world was created from nothing. 3. Humans were made in God's image. 4. Adam and Eve eat from 'the tree of knowledge'. 5. Christians call the time sin entered the world as 'the fall'. 6. The Fall shows that Christians don't always follow God's guidance.	1. The Old Testament stories happened years before Jesus was born. 2. The stories of Noah and Abraham are in the book of Genesis. 3. God gives Noah/ the people of God rules after the flood. 3. A covenant is a pact an agreement on both sides. 4. The rainbow is a sign of God's covenant.	1. '<i>ibadah</i>' means worship and belief in action. 2. Islam and Muslim have the root word 'slm' meaning peace. 3. Muslims express their belief in Allah through prayer. 4. '<i>rakah</i>' are prayer positions 5. '<i>sawm</i>' (one of the Pillars) is fasting during Ramadan. 6. 'The Night of Power' (Laylat-ul-Qadr) mark the giving of the Quran.	1. <i>Rosh Hashanah</i> is the Jewish new year festival when Jews examine their deeds. 2. <i>Yom Kippur</i> is the 'Day of Atonement'. 3. <i>Pesach/Passover</i> remembers the Exodus from Egypt. 4. Passover is celebrated in Jewish homes with a <i>Seder meal</i>. 5. The Jewish people were given the <i>Ten Commandments</i> after escaping Egypt. 6. <i>The Siddur prayer book</i> contains	1. The <i>Gospels</i> tell the life and teachings of Jesus. 2. The <i>Disciples</i> are the first followers of Jesus. 3. The Disciples were called '<i>fishers of people</i>'. 4. <i>Gospel</i> means Good News. 5. The stories in the Gospels show Christians what kind of world Jesus wanted. 6. Church services and community reflect	1. Christians and Jews believe in 'sin' when people don't follow the creator. 2. The <i>Holy Spirit</i> helps to guide people. 3. Religious people follows rules/ Ten Commandments. 4. <i>Humanists</i> try to be 'Good without God'. 5. '<i>tikkun olam</i>' the Jewish teaching of mending the world. 6. Muslims follow the belief of '<i>Zakah</i>' (one of the Pillars) giving to charity.

		5. The story Abraham shows the second covenant in the Bible. 6. The 'Big Story' of the Bible sees many of Gods actions as showing people how to live and have a good relationship with him.		'Blessed are you' prayers.	the world Jesus wanted.	
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Year 4						
Unit	What is the 'Trinity' and why is it important for Christians?	What do Hindus believe God is like?	What does it mean to be Hindu in Britain today?	Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'?	For Christians, when Jesus left, what was the impact of Pentecost?	How and why do people mark the significant events of life?
Knowledge Stems	1.Christians believe that God is Trinity: God as three in one. 2. Water is used as a symbol of Christianity. 3. The Holy Spirit is present in the form of a dove. 4. The voice is the word of God. 5. The Incarnation and the Good news	1. Brahman /God whose spirit is everything. 2. AUM (OM) represents the three aspects of God: the Brahma (A) , the Vishnu (U) and the Shiva (M) . 3.The story of Svetaketu shows Brahman being invisible but everything.	1. ' Sanatan Dharma ' means ' Eternal way 2. Bhagavad Gita is a sacred text. 3. ' dharma ' means duty/ whole way of life. 4. ' murtis ' an image, statue or idol of a deity or mortal 5. ' Puja ' means ritual or ceremonial worship.	1.Salvation' Jesus came to save/ rescue people. 2. Palm Sunday when Jesus enters Jerusalem the start of Holy week. 3. Good/Holy Friday - good came from the crucifixion, as part of Gods offering of himself to restore humanity	1.Pentecost is the coming of the Holy Spirit. 2. Holy Spirit is a helper, comforter and guide in the lives of Christians. 3. Pentecost is a celebration for Christians. It is considered the Churchs birthday	1. Many see life as a journey with important milestones/ commitments. 2. Christians have baptisms. 3. Hindus have sacred thread ceremony. 4. Jews have bar/bat mitzvah. 5. Religious and non religious groups have wedding and

	are linked in Gods rescue plan. 6. Baptism always represents a new start in life.	4. Hindus also worship at a home shrine. 5. The story of <i>Rama and Sita</i> are celebrated at <i>Diwali</i> . 6. ' <i>Atmanis</i> the eternal self, spirit, essence, soul, or breath.	6. Hindu temple is called a <i>mandir</i> . It is a sacred place for Hindu worship.	4. Easter Sunday Jesus is raised to life – the resurrection 5. The death and resurrection of Jesus where the relationship between humans and God begins to be restored. 6. The day before Good Friday 'Maundy Thursday', remembering the day of the Last Supper.	4. Holy Spirit empowered the early disciples to preach about the Gospel to all nations. 5. The Lords prayer shows Christians what the 'Kingdom of God can be like.	commitment ceremonies. 6. Teachings act as signposts and guides.
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Year 5						
Unit	What does it mean if Christians believe God is holy and loving?	What does it mean to be a Muslim in Britain today?	Why do Christians believe Jesus was the Messiah?	Why is the Torah so important to Jewish people?	Christians and how to live: 'What would Jesus do?'	What matters most to Humanists and Christians?
Knowledge Stems	1. Gods holiness emphasises ideas of purity and Justice. 2. Medieval cathedrals were built 'to the glory of God'. 3. God wants to maintain his relationship with his	1. The 5 <i>Pillars of Faith</i> are. 2. <i>Hajj</i> is pilgrimage to Mecca. 3. <i>Eid-ul-Abha</i> if the festival at the end of the pilgrimage. 4. The <i>angel Jibril</i> revealed the stories to the prophet Muhammad.	1. The term <i>Messiah/ saviour</i> rooted in Jewish culture. 2. Christians found their Messiah in Jesus, who was not an earthly king or a warrior but a man of Peace.	1. Tefillin 'cubic black leather boxes with leather straps that Orthodox Jewish men wear on their head contains the Shema. 2. <i>Ein Keloheinu</i> and <i>Avinu Malkein</i> are two prayers found in the <i>Siddur</i> .	1. What would Jesus do (<i>WWJD</i>)? This question is seen as a touchstone of Christian ethics and discipleship. 2. <i>Disciple</i> means <i>learner</i> – becoming more like Jesus through the Holy Spirit.	1. Humanists approach to life based on humanity and reason, 2. Humanists recognise that moral choices are properly founded on human nature and experience alone.

	creation so it involves 'forgiveness'. 4. The stories of Moses are key to understanding the 'covenant' with God. 5. The stories of David and Isaiah remind worshippers of the forgiveness that is on offer from God, and they point forward to the New Testament. 6. John points out that all people can come to God because Jesus has paid the penalty of sin, Jesus' holiness is transferred to people.	5. Hadith are sayings and actions of the prophet. 6. Sunnah are model practices, customs and traditions of the Prophet.	3. Jesus was culmination of Gods plan of salvation. 4. The Gospels are eyewitness accounts of the people who lived and spoke with Jesus. 5. The prophecies of Jesus are from Isaiah and Micah 6. The coming of the Messiah is connected to the 'Fall'	3. The written Torah / TeNaKh is the Jewish Holy book. 4. The first 5 books of the Torah are devoted to the story of Exodus and Passover. 5. 'Mitzvot' – laws about which foods may and may not be eaten Kosher foods. 6. There are Orthodox and Progressive Jews.	3. Christian communities seek to be 'good news' to those they serve. 4. In 'big story' of the Bible, Jesus 'good news' shows the kind of world God wants for all people: a world in which love and justice are the hallmarks of life. 5. The Gospels include teachings, parables, narrative accounts of Jesus' journeys. 6. Christians try to use Jesus' words as 'foundations for living'.	3. Humanists say they can be 'good without God'. 4. Christians have a code for living based on Jesus' golden rule. 5. Christians follow guidance from God in the Bible. 6. Humanists and Christians both have a 'code for living'.
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Year 6						
Unit	Creation and science: conflicting or complementary?	Why do some people believe in God and some people not?	Why do Hindus want to be good?	What do Christians believe Jesus did to 'save' people?	For Christians, what kind of king is Jesus?	How does faith help people when life gets hard?
Knowledge Stems	1. Christians believe the earth was created by God and is retold in The Creation story. 2. Cosmology – the scientific account of the beginning of the universe The big bang theory. 3. Evolution – the development of animals. 4. Some Christians see the creation story as communicating a message about the nature of God/ the Creator rather than the mechanism of creation. 5. Some Christians is that science addresses how questions about the	1. Christians believe in the existence of God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit. 2. Agnostic a person who believes that nothing is known or can be known of the existence or nature of God. 3. Atheist a person who does not believe in the existence of a god or any gods. 4. secular not connected with religious or spiritual matters. 5. 'theist believes in a god. 6. philosophy the study of the fundamental nature of knowledge, reality.	1. The four Purusharthas — artha (wealth), kama (desire), dharma (righteousness) and moksha (liberation). 2. 'Dharma' The duty a Hindu should perform in their life. 3. 'Moksha describes the ultimate goal of all Hindus: liberation from the cycle of samsara and the constant pain of rebirth. 4. Samsara describes the cycle of birth, death and rebirth (reincarnation). 5. Karma refers to the sum of a Hindus	1. Matthew, Mark, Luke and John are four of the books of the Gospels. 2. For Christians the resurrection of Jesus seals the defeat of death and sin, opening up the way for all people to turn to God, repairing the effects of the Fall and bringing Salvation. 3. Paul the Apostle was a Christian apostle who spread the teachings of Jesus. 4. Communion/ The Last Supper remembers Jesus' death and resurrection. 5. The bread and wine symbolise the body and blood of Christ.	1. The Kingdom of God is, in essence, where God/ rules — not a geographical territory, but in human hearts and minds, lives and communities. 2. Jesus told parables about the 'Kingdom of God'= 'Kingdom parables' 3. selfishness - lack of consideration for other people. 4. 'spiritual life a connection with God. 5. 'altruistic showing a disinterested and selfless concern for the well-being of others; unselfish. 6. Jesus was a king who served others.	1. Christians thank God for the good times. 2. some live a 'life of gratitude 'whether religious or non-religious. 3. Religious people are guided through prayer and guides that help them decide what is right and wrong 4. For Christians the Bible teaches about resurrection of the body through judgement by God and salvation through Jesus. 5. In Hinduism the law of karma affects the reincarnation of the individual atman. 6. Secular/non-religious people

	universe, its origins and mechanisms, whereas religion — in this case, Christian belief in a Creator — addresses <i>why</i> questions. 6. Evolution is a). random genetic change (occurring mainly through mutation, sometimes through random genetic drift) b). natural selection (in competition for scarce resources, those species best adapted to their environment will survive) c). self-replication (genetic structures are passed on to offspring; genetic structures that provide competitive advantages survive to be passed on).		actions, which will determine his or her future existences. 6. Mahabharata, (Sanskrit: “Great Epic of the Bharata Dynasty”) one of the two <i>Sanskrit epic poems</i> of ancient <i>India</i>	6. Sacrifice - give up (Jesus’ life) for the sake of mankind.		<i>Humanists</i> – nothing happens but people continue in others memories.
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