Religious Education: End of Phase Outcomes

Each of the three elements of the teaching and learning approach is important and pupils should make progress in all of them.

Below are the end of phase outcomes for each element. Each unit provides learning outcomes specific to each question, leading to these end of phase outcomes.

End KS1	End lower KS2	End upper KS2
Pupils can	Pupils can	Pupils can
 identify core beliefs and concepts studied and give a simple description of what they mean 	identify and describe the core beliefs and concepts studied	 identify and explain the core beliefs and concepts studied, using examples from texts/sources of authority in religions
 give examples of how stories show what people believe (e.g. the meaning behind a festival) 	 make clear links between texts/ sources of authority and the core concepts studied 	 describe examples of ways in which people use texts/sources of authority to make sense of core beliefs and concepts
 give clear, simple accounts of what stories and other texts mean to believers 	offer informed suggestions about what texts/sources of authority can mean and give examples of what these sources mean to believers	 give meanings for texts/sources of authority studied, comparing these ideas with some ways in which believers interpret texts/sources of authority
 give examples of how people use stories, texts and teachings to guide their beliefs and actions give examples of ways in which believers put their beliefs into practice 	 make simple links between stories, teachings and concepts studied and how people live, individually and in communities describe how people show their beliefs in how they worship and in the way they live identify some differences in how 	 make clear connections between what people believe and how they live, individually and in communities using evidence and examples, show how and why people put their beliefs into practice in different ways, e.g. in different communities, denominations
	Pupils can identify core beliefs and concepts studied and give a simple description of what they mean give examples of how stories show what people believe (e.g. the meaning behind a festival) give clear, simple accounts of what stories and other texts mean to believers give examples of how people use stories, texts and teachings to guide their beliefs and actions give examples of ways in which	 identify core beliefs and concepts studied and give a simple description of what they mean give examples of how stories show what people believe (e.g. the meaning behind a festival) give clear, simple accounts of what stories and other texts mean to believers give examples of how people use stories, texts and teachings to guide their beliefs and actions give examples of ways in which believers put their beliefs into practice identify and describe the core beliefs and concepts studied make clear links between texts/ sources of authority and the core concepts studied offer informed suggestions about what texts/sources of authority can mean and give examples of what these sources mean to believers make simple links between stories, teachings and concepts studied and how people live, individually and in communities describe how people show their beliefs in how they worship and in the way they live

Teaching and learning approach	End KS1	End lower KS2	End upper KS2
Element 3: Making connections Evaluating, reflecting on and connecting the beliefs and practices studied; allowing pupils to challenge ideas studied, and the ideas studied to challenge pupils' thinking; discerning possible connections between these and pupils' own lives and ways of understanding the world.	think, talk and ask questions about whether the ideas they have been studying, have something to say to them give a good reason for the views they have and the connections they make	make links between some of the beliefs and practices studied and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly raise important questions and suggest answers about how far the beliefs and practices studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live give good reasons for the views they have and the connections they make	 make connections between the beliefs and practices studied, evaluating and explaining their importance to different people (e.g. believers and atheists) reflect on and articulate lessons people might gain from the beliefs/ practices studied, including their own responses, recognising that others may think differently consider and weigh up how ideas studied in this unit relate to their own experiences and experiences of the world today, developing insights of their own and giving good reasons
			for the views they have and the connections they make

EYFS outcomes – see Early Learning Goals