




Year 4 RE Curriculum

	Autumn 1	Autumn 2
Curriculum focus	Christianity	Christianity
Substantive Concepts and Questions	What do we know about the Bible and why is it important to Christians?	What do we know about the Bible and why is it important to Christians? Why do Christians call Jesus the light of the world?
Key Vocabulary	Bible; Old Testament; New Testament; Book; Chapter; Verse; Light	
RE Enquiry and Content	<p><u>What do we know about the Bible and why is it important to Christians? Children learn:</u></p> <p>The Christian Holy Book is called the Bible. The Bible is a library of 66 books, split into two parts. The Old Testament is made up of 39 different books, written between 1200 and 100 BC (before Jesus was born). The New Testament is made up of 27 books and was written between 50 and 100 AD (after Jesus was born). Christians refer to the Bible as the word of God. Some take the words in the Bible as God's actual words, whilst others consider the Bible as the words of those inspired by God. Christians believe the Bible shows God's relationship with humanity. Some Christians take every word in the Bible as though they are literally true, whilst others think that parts are figurative (not meant to be taken literally, but make a point).</p> <p>To read a passage from the Bible: Follow the reference: Book, Chapter, Verse For example: Mark 4:35-41</p> <p>The Bible has many different uses for Christians. It can be seen as a guidebook for life where Christians can turn to for advice, guidance and reassurance. The Bible also includes rules which Christians believe are God's rules.</p>	<p><u>What do we know about the Bible and why is it important to Christians? Children learn:</u></p> <p>The Bible is used in private and communal worship and is important in 'rites of passage' ceremonies including baptisms, weddings and funerals. Each Sunday a vicar will read passages from the Bible in church and deliver a sermon to explain their meaning.</p> <p>Stories from the Bible: Children will learn a selection, including: Jonah and The Big Fish; Zacchaeus the Tax Collector; The Prodigal Son; The Lost Sheep</p> <p><u>Why do Christians call Jesus the light of the world? Children learn:</u></p> <p>John 1.1-9 describes Jesus as the 'light that shines in the darkness' - this compares with the beginning of Genesis 1 (the creation story), which starts with darkness and into which God creates light. Christians believe Jesus is like a light shining in the darkness - he makes them feel as though they are not alone, especially when things feel tough. The symbol of the Christingle represents Jesus in this way, offering a symbol of hope and friendship.</p>

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	Spring 1	Spring 2
Curriculum focus	Christianity	Christianity
Substantive Concepts and Questions	What do Christians believe about Jesus?	Why is Lent such an important period for Christians?
Key Vocabulary	Jesus; Teacher; Miracle; Moral; Love; Forgiveness; Charity; Lent; Temptation	
RE Enquiry and Content	<p><u>What do Christians believe about Jesus? Children Learn:</u></p> <p>Jesus was a preacher and religious leader and is the central figure of Christianity. Most Christians believe that he is the son of God in human form.</p> <p>Christians believe Jesus showed he was the son of God through the key events in his life: His birth, actions, teaching, death and resurrection are extremely important for Christians.</p> <p>Christians see Jesus as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o A teacher. In parables such as The Sower and the Seeds and The Lost Coin. o A miracle worker. For example healing the sick and creating food and drink for those in need. o Having the power to change lives. As shown through the devotion of his disciples. <p>Christians try to live by a moral code based on the teachings of Jesus (such as love God and your neighbour as yourself). They demonstrate this through sharing love and forgiveness and charity. Charity work is also important, for example through local churches or Christian charities such as CAFOD, Christian Aid and The Salvation Army.</p>	<p><u>Why is Lent such an important period for Christians? Children Learn:</u></p> <p>Lent leads up to Easter. Jesus spent 40 days nights in the desert so he could be with God. He had no food. Whilst he was in the desert, the Devil tried to tempt him with food, making many promises. Each time Jesus resisted.</p> <p>Lent lasts 40 days. It reminds Christians of Jesus' sacrifices when he was in the desert and also of his refusal to be tempted by the Devil.</p> <p>Today, many Christians mark Lent by trying to 'give up' something they like. It might be chocolate or even playing video games.</p> <p>In the past, Christians would give up 'rich' food and drink during Lent - meat, eggs, fats and milk weren't eaten. People used up their 'rich' foods before Lent began, by making pancakes; this is why we have Pancake Day.</p> <p>They do this to remember Jesus' sacrifice when he was in the desert and to test their own self-discipline: to see if they can say no to temptation, just as Jesus did.</p>

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	Summer 1	Summer 2
Curriculum focus	Caring for others	Caring for others Christianity
Substantive Concepts and Questions	How and why do people show care for others?	How and why do people show care for others? Why do people visit a Cathedral today?
Key Vocabulary	Kindness; Karma; Zakat; Ummah; Tzedakah; Cathedral	
RE Enquiry and Content	<p><u>How and why do people show care for others? ? Children learn:</u> In many religions, people are taught to love and help others. This can be shown by doing small acts of kindness, like helping someone who is upset, sharing, or showing respect.</p> <p>Hindus believe in <i>karma</i>, the idea that the good things you do for others will come back to you in a positive way. By helping and caring for others, Hindus believe they are creating good karma and making the world a better place. This can be seen in acts like helping those in need, being kind to animals, and respecting all living beings. Showing care is a way for Hindus to live in harmony with others and follow the teachings of their faith.</p> <p>In Islam, caring for others is a way of following the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad, who said that helping those in need and being kind to others is very important. Muslims believe in the idea of <i>zakat</i>, which is giving to charity to help people who are less fortunate. They also follow the principle of <i>ummah</i>, which means treating everyone like part of one big family. By showing care for others, Muslims believe they are pleasing Allah (God) and creating a kinder, more peaceful world.</p> <p>Buddhists try to follow the <i>Four Noble Truths</i> and the <i>Eightfold Path</i>, which guide them to live a good life by showing kindness, understanding, and respect.</p>	<p><u>How and why do people show care for others? ? Children learn:</u></p> <p>In Judaism, there is a special teaching called <i>tzedakah</i>, which means giving to charity and helping those in need. Another key idea is <i>gemilut chasadim</i>, which means acts of kindness, like helping people, offering friendship, or visiting the sick.</p> <p>One of the most important teachings in Christianity is to "love your neighbour as yourself," which means helping others when they are in need.</p> <p><u>Why do people visit a Cathedral today? Children learn:</u> People visit cathedrals today for many reasons. Some go to pray or take part in religious services, like Sunday Mass or special celebrations. Others visit to learn about history and enjoy the beautiful art, architecture, and stained glass windows. Some people go to spend quiet time, reflect, or find peace. Cathedrals are also places for special events, like weddings or concerts. Overall, people visit cathedrals to connect with their faith, appreciate the beauty, and be part of their community.</p> <p>Children will have the opportunity to learn about a Cathedral and its importance to Christian life.</p>

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<p>Benchmark Expectations: Knowledge and Understanding</p>	<p>By Age 9, pupils will:</p> <p>Be able to describe some of the beliefs, teachings and expressions of beliefs within the religions studied and how these have an impact for individuals and communities</p> <p>Begin to form a framework of connections between these concepts by making some links between them identify some patterns between or within religions (a range of religious and non- religious worldviews) by comparing similarities and differences.</p>
<p>Benchmark Expectations: Critical Thinking (impersonal evaluation)</p>	<p>By Age 9, pupils will:</p> <p>In response to the material they learn about, pupils can raise questions, express their opinions and support these with plausible reasons.</p> <p>They recognise that others may think differently and have different opinions. Plausible = reasonable or probable without necessarily being so, persuasive</p>
<p>Personal Reflection (personal evaluation)</p>	<p>Personal Reflection develops pupils' ability to reflect on religious and non-religious worldviews in relation to their own beliefs, values and experiences and the influence of these on their daily life, attitudes and actions. Personal Reflection in RE makes a significant contribution to pupils' spiritual, moral, social and cultural development and pupils can make personal progress through reflection, empathy, developing respect and appreciation of others, but this cannot be assessed. Personal Reflection is essentially private and subjective. Pupils may choose to share these thoughts and ideas within the RE classroom, but these reflections are not used to show progression in RE.</p>