

Religious Education - Autumn 1 - Year 4

Enquiry Question: Are all religions equal?

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Bahá'í	A religious worldview founded in the Middle East in the 1800s by Bahá'ulláh.
Equality	All people having the same rights, treatment and opportunity.
Harmony	A state of peace and agreement between people.
Khanda	The name of the symbol used to represent the Sikh religious worldview.
Origin	The start of something.
Practice	In action or ritual carried out regularly.
Scripture	Books or writings believed to be special or holy by people from a particular worldview.
Unity	Working together and being in agreement.

There are many connections (historical and geographical) between religious worldviews.

Guru Nanak, the founder of the Sikh religion, taught the importance of equality and harmony.



For many religions, God is referred to by different names including Ahura Mazda, God, Allah and Brahman.

Bahá'í teachings say that there is one God, who is the same for other religions.

World Religion Day takes place on the third Sunday in January and is a reminder of the need for harmony and understanding between religions and faith systems.



Attainment Targets



- Use statements and prior knowledge to identify connections between religions
- Explain these connections by referring to people, places and beliefs
- Identify some different names and ways of describing God
- Explain similarities and differences between the ways people from different worldviews understand God
- Describe the links between the story of Guru Nanak and some Sikh beliefs and practices
- Explain why equality and harmony are important to many Sikhs
- Use a range of sources to find out what might be important to some people from the Bahá'í faith
- Compare what people with different worldviews may think about other religions
- Express ideas creatively about how and why World Religion Day is important



Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 3: Are scriptures central to religion?

Religious Education – Spring 1- Year 4

Enquiry Question: Just how important are our beliefs?

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Belief	A feeling of being sure that something is true or exists.
Charitable	Willing to help others by giving money, time or support to those in need.
Commitment	Willingness to be dedicated to a particular cause, activity or relationship.
Core	The important or central part of something.
Fast	To choose not to eat at all or some foods for a set time for religious or health reasons.
Khalsa	A community of initiated Sikhs, founded by Guru Gobind Singh in 1699.
Promise	A special agreement where you say you will do something and do it.
Sacrifice	Giving up something important or valuable for the sake of something else.

Many people have special ceremonies to welcome babies, which include promises or blessings.



Commitment ceremonies are a way for a young person to make a conscious commitment to their beliefs.



Some people make choices about what they eat based on their beliefs, such as fasting during Ramadan or Lent.



Many people sacrifice their time or money to help others.



Some Sikhs choose to become Khalsa Sikhs, which means fully focusing on God and living by strict moral and ethical guidelines.

Attainment Targets

- Describe what baby welcoming ceremonies mean to some people
- Explain the role of adults in these ceremonies, especially the promises or commitments they make
- Describe the significance of commitment ceremonies to some people
- Understand the cultural and religious importance of commitment ceremonies
- Identify various items of clothing that people wear to express their beliefs
- Explain what items may signify about an individual's commitments or convictions
- Give examples of religious fasting and dietary restrictions
- Explain some reasons why people might demonstrate their commitment to beliefs through their diet
- Evaluate the ways people may demonstrate their commitment to beliefs in seen and unseen ways
- Justify their ideas about how sacrifice and commitment may show how important a person's beliefs may be



Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 1: How do we know that new babies are special?



Religious Education – Spring 2 - Year 4

Enquiry Question: Who was Jesus really?

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Depictions	Ways of showing or representing someone in art or literature.
Faith	Strong belief in religious teachings, often without needing proof.
Messiah	A leader or saviour in Jewish and Christian beliefs, often linked to prophecies.
Miracles	Extraordinary events believed to be caused by divine intervention.
Perception	The way someone understands or interprets something they see or experience.
Pharisees	Jewish teachers focused on simplicity and good actions.
Sadducees	A group of Jewish leaders who often interacted with Roman authorities.
Traditions	Customs or beliefs down from generations.

Some Christians view Jesus' miracles as signs of his divine nature and proof of him being the Messiah.



Jerusalem was a major religious and cultural centre under Roman rule with many social and political tensions.

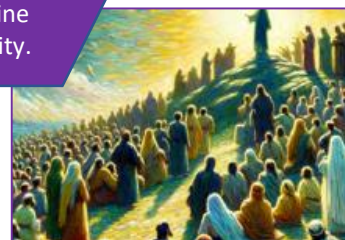


Some people saw Jesus as a prophet and others saw him as controversial.



The resurrection is where some Christians believe Jesus rose from the dead, showing his divine authority.

The Pharisees and Sadducees were important religious groups during Jesus' time.



- Describe how the Pharisees and Sadducees were important groups
- Explain how Jesus helped heal the sick and help nature
- Describe the resurrection where Jesus rose from the dead
- Understand and explore people's opinions on Jesus' teachings
- Explain how miracles were performed and seen during these events
- Explain why Jerusalem was a major religious and cultural centre
- Give examples of Jesus' teachings to people

Attainment Targets



Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 3: Just how important are our beliefs?



Religious Education – Summer 1- Year 4

Enquiry Question: Why is the Bible the best-selling book of all time?

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Canon	A collection of texts that are considered to be the authoritative scriptures of a religion.
Gospels	The accounts of Jesus' life and teachings found in the first four books of the New Testament in the Bible.
Impact	The effect or influence that something has on a situation, person or place.
Interpretation	Explaining or understanding the meaning of something.
Relevant	Closely connected or appropriate to something.
Secular	Relating to things that have no religious or spiritual basis.
Significance	How important or meaningful something is.
Translation	Changing words so that people can understand them.

The Bible contains the history, key teachings and beliefs of the Christian religion

Many Christians believe the Bible's authors heard from, or were inspired by, God. It is often referred to as holy or sacred.



The Bible canon as it is today, was standardised in the 4th century. They contain the Old and New Testament.

Christians interpret the Bible's meaning by praying, listening to sermons, reading and reflecting on the text.

Over time, people have translated, printed and shared the Bible, leading to its best-seller status.

Attainment Targets

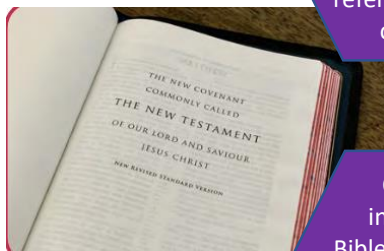
- Identify events involved in the compilation and creation of the first Christian Bible
- Comparing different types of writing found in the Bible and discussing their purposes
- Explain the criteria used to decide which texts were included in the canonised Bible
- Explain the impact of key figures and events on the development of the modern-day Christian Bible
- Describe how and why the Christian Bible has developed over time
- Explain the concept of interpretation and why it is an essential practice for many Christians
- Investigate and identify where the Bible is found in different churches and how this has changed over time
- Identify examples of how the Bible has influenced modern British life



Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 3: What scriptures central to religion?

Year 4: What makes some texts sacred?



Religious Education – Summer 2- Year 4

Enquiry Question: Does the language of scripture matter?

Key Vocabulary

Spelling	Definition
Commentary	Explanations or opinions given to help people understand or interpret something.
Cultural language	Everyday language used at home and within a community.
Diaspora	Group of people who leave their country and settle in different parts of the world where they keep their religion and culture.
First language	The first language a person learns at home in childhood.
Oral tradition	A method of sharing history, beliefs and stories through spoken words.
Religious language	Language used in prayers, religious practices or scripture.
Written scripture	Writings considered holy, containing important teachings, stories and laws that guide the beliefs and practices of many followers.

Before writing, many ancient societies shared their histories and beliefs through oral traditions involving storytelling.



The movement of people through conquests, trade and migration led to mixing ancient languages with local languages.

The movement from oral to written tradition happened when communities wanted a more permanent way to share knowledge.

Translations and commentaries help religious people to understand and connect with their religious teachings and practices.

For many religious people, praying in the ancient language of their scriptures helps them feel more connected with God.



- Describe some oral traditions in some ancient societies
- Understand the reasons written traditions developed
- Discuss why new languages develop as a result of diaspora
- Consider the role of Biblical Hebrew and Classical Arabic for many Jewish and Muslim people today
- Identify religious and cultural uses of Hebrew and Arabic
- Describe why some believers choose to learn and read the language of their religious scripture
- Identify an ancient language, a translation and a commentary in a copy of a page of scripture
- Consider what might be holy to a believer
- Describe how translations, the creation of scripts and artwork made religious teachings more accessible.
- Reflect on why some scriptures have no art or symbols.

Attainment Targets

Links to prior learning - Spiral Curriculum

Year 3: What scriptures central to religion?

Year 4: What makes some texts sacred? Why is the Bible the best-selling book of all time?

