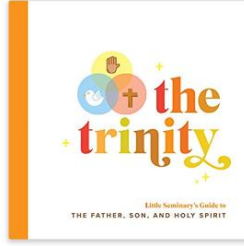
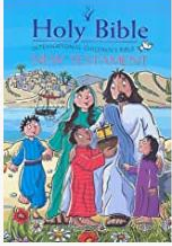
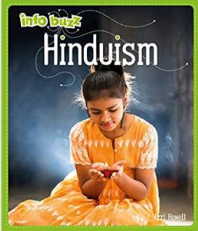
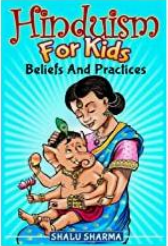


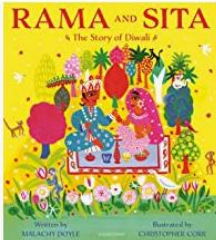
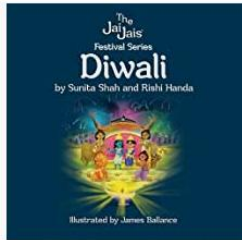
YEAR 4 RE – What is the Trinity and why is it important to Christians? (Autumn 1)

Tier 2&3 Vocabulary	Knowledge	Suggested Reads
Gospel – a story of the life and teachings of Jesus. Baptism - a Christian ceremony in which someone who wishes to join the church is sprinkled with water or dipped in water Sin – an action that is viewed as bad.	A Gospel is a life-story or biography of the life and teaching of Jesus. There are four Gospels, and they can be found in the New Testament: the second half of the bible. The names of the Gospels are Mathew, Mark, Luke and John. MATTHEW Chapter 3, Verses 11-17 – tell of Jesus’ baptism in the River Jordan by John the Baptist.	 
Holy Trinity – a way used by Christians of describing the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit Father - God Son - Jesus Symbol - an object or picture that represents something else Font – a bowl or container that holds holy water for baptism	The Holy Spirit is the power of God at work on the earth. Jesus sent the Holy Spirit after his death to help Christians spread and follow the word of God. The Holy Spirit is often shown as a symbol: a dove. Water is used in baptisms as it symbolises the washing away of sins and the start of a new life as a member of the Christian Church. Christians are baptised as infants and as adults. Generally infant baptisms involve the sprinkling of water on the babies head. Adult baptisms can involve people being completely immersed in a baptism pool.	Agreed Syllabus End Points Make sense of belief: • Recognise what a ‘Gospel’ is and give an example of the kinds of stories it contains • Offer suggestions about what texts about baptism and Trinity mean – (Matthew Chapter 3) • Give examples of what these texts mean to some Christians today Understand the impact: • Describe how Christians show their beliefs about God the Trinity in worship in different ways (in baptism and prayer, for example) and in the way they live Make connections: • Make links between some Bible texts studied and the idea of God in Christianity, expressing clearly some ideas of their own about what Christians believe God is like
		

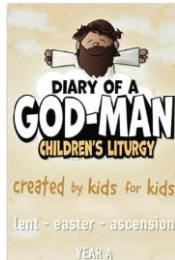
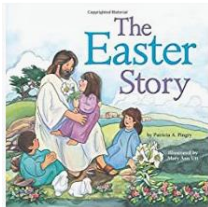
YEAR 4 RE – What do Hindus believe God is like? (Autumn 2)

Tier 2&3 Vocabulary	Knowledge	Suggested Reads
Hindu – A person who believes in the religion called Hinduism .	 AUM is a symbol and sound that is used by many Hindus to represent Brahman (God), the ultimate being, whose spirit is in everything. It is made up of 3 sounds: ‘A’, ‘U’ and ‘M’. It is sometimes written as ‘OM’.	  
Brahman -The ultimate being, whose spirit is in everything.		
Murti – An image or statue in Hindu culture.	There are many gods in the Hindu religion, but there is only one supreme being – Brahman. Because Brahman is so complex, it cannot be described by one representation. Each of the different gods describes a different aspect and quality of Brahman.	Agreed Syllabus End Points - Identify some Hindu deities and say how they help Hindus describe God - Make clear links between some stories (Svetaketu) and what Hindus believe about God - Offer informed suggestions about what Hindu murtis express about God - Make simple links between beliefs about God and how Hindus live. Identify some different ways in which Hindus worship - Raise questions and suggest answers about whether it is good to think about the cycle of create/preserve/destroy in the world today - Make links between the Hindu idea of everyone having a ‘spark’ of God in them and ideas about the value of people in the world today, giving good reasons for their ideas.
Deity – A god or goddess		
Trimurti – Three gods in one form. Brahma, Vishnu and Shiva.	Trimurti means three forms - three gods into a single form with three faces. Brahma is the creator, Vishnu is the preserver and Shiva is the destroyer. When joined together in the Trimurti, these 3 gods represent the aspects of human existence: birth, life and death.	
Puja – The Hindu act of worship in the home.	The Trimurti, represents the cycle of cycle of life, without each element you can’t have the others. In Hinduism, death is seen as a necessary part of life. This cycle is replicated in other cycles such as the seasons.	
Worship - Deep respect towards a God, deity or sacred object.	Because God is everywhere, Hindus believe that he can be worshiped anywhere. Most Hindu families have a shrine in their homes where they can pray to their favourite gods. This act of worship is called Puja.	
Atman - The spark of Brahman in every living thing.	Hindus believe in atman. This belief affects the way they live their lives	
Namaste - A traditional Hindu greeting, which means “I bow to you”.	 	 Brahma The Creator Birth Vishnu The Preserver Life Shiva The Destroyer Death

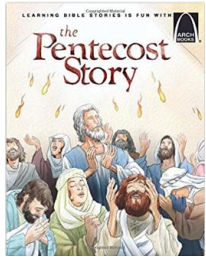
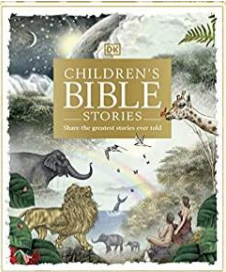
YEAR 4 RE – What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today? (Spring 1)

Tier 2&3 Vocabulary	Knowledge	Suggested Reads
Hindu – A person who believes in the religion called Hinduism .	Dharma In Hinduism, 'dharma' is the spiritual law for human beings. It is a complete way of life covering goodness, truth and duty. At each stage in your life Hindus believe you have a different dharma. Hindus believe that when people follow dharma, they feel good about themselves, and life is most rewarding.	  
Mandir – The Hindu temple		
Bhajans – Hindu worship songs, devoted to different deities.		
Aarti – the light in Hindu ceremonies that removes darkness.	The Hindu story of Rama and Sita In the story Rama and Sita are married but one day the demon king, Ravanna, tricks Sita and kidnaps her. Rama searches for her with the help of the Monkey King, Hanuman. They find her on Ravanna's island and a great battle begins, with the demon finally defeated by Rama's magic arrow.	Agreed Syllabus End Points Understand the impact: • Describe how Hindus show their faith within their families in Britain today (e.g. home <i>puja</i>) • Describe how Hindus show their faith within their faith communities in Britain today (e.g. <i>arti</i> and <i>bhajans</i> at the <i>mandir</i>; in festivals such as Diwali) • Identify some different ways in which Hindus show their faith (e.g. between different communities in Britain). Make sense of belief: • Identify the terms dharma, Sanatan Dharma and Hinduism and say what they mean • Make links between Hindu practices and the idea that Hinduism is a whole 'way of life' (<i>dharma</i>) Make connections: • Raise questions and suggest answers about what is good about being a Hindu in Britain today, and whether taking part in family and community rituals is a good thing for individuals and society, giving good reasons for their ideas.
Aarti Puja – the waving of lighted lamps, at Hindu ceremonies, before an image of a god		
Murti – An image or statue in Hindu culture.	Diwali Diwali is the day that Hindus believe that Lord Rama, his wife Sita return to their village. The villagers lit a path to guide them home. Every year Hindus' place lamps in their windows and set off fireworks to remember this story and that light defeats dark and that good triumphs over evil	
Puja – The Hindu act of worship in the home.		
Diwali – the Hindu festival of light held in the autumn every year.	Mandir  Puja  	
Rangoli Patterns - mostly made during Diwali. They welcome Hindu Goddess Lakshmi into a Hindu house.		

YEAR 4 RE – Why do Christians call Good Friday “Good”? (Spring 2)

Vocabulary	Knowledge Facts	Suggested Reads
Crucifix A cross that shows an image of Jesus being crucified. Also known as a Friday Cross.	Holy Week The week before Easter Sunday, starting on Palm Sunday when Christians remember the events leading up to the death of Christ.	  
Disciples A group of people who followed Jesus to learn from his teachings. These followers spread Jesus’ teaching to others.	Palm Sunday The day that Jesus entered Jerusalem on a donkey. Palm fronds (branches) and cloaks were laid on the road in front of him. Pontious Pilate entered Jerusalem on the same day with his soldiers.	
Crucified To put someone to death by nailing or binding them to a cross.	Good Friday The day Jesus died on the cross.	
	Easter Sunday The day Jesus was resurrected and came back to life.	
Hosanna A shout of praise and joy	Pontious Pilate The fifth governor of the Judaea serving under. He was the official who presided over the trial of Jesus and ultimately ordered his crucifixion.	Agreed Syllabus End Points Make sense of belief: • Recognise the word ‘Salvation’, and that Christians believe Jesus came to ‘save’ or ‘rescue’ people, e.g. by showing them how to live • Offer informed suggestions about what the events of Holy Week mean to Christians • Give examples of what Christians say about the importance of the events of Holy Week Understand the impact: • Make simple links between the Gospel accounts and how Christians mark the Easter events in their communities • Describe how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus in worship in different ways Make connections: • Raise thoughtful questions and suggest some answers about why Christians call the day Jesus died ‘Good Friday’, giving good reasons for their suggestions
Prophet A person who others believe speaks to God.	Holy Communion Is a reminder of the Last Super when Jesus taught the disciples to remember him through bread and wine.	
Passover A Jewish religious festival, celebrating the escape of Jews from Egypt.	Why do Christians call Good Friday “Good”? Christians believe that Jesus died to save all of humankind from their sins. Without his death, people would not have been able to enter the Kingdom of God.	
Resurrection Bringing someone back to life after they have died.	  	

YEAR 4 RE – When Jesus left what was the impact of Pentecost? (Summer 1)

Vocabulary	Knowledge Facts	Suggested Reads
Pentecost – A Christian festival that celebrates the the story of Pentecost, when Jesus sent the Holy Spirit to help his followers establish the Kingdom of God on earth after he had returned to heaven.	The story of Pentecost tells us how Jesus sent the Holy Spirit to help his followers establish the Kingdom of God on earth after he had returned to heaven. The story of Pentecost and the coming of the Holy Spirit is told in the New Testament in the Book of Acts. The Book of Acts is written like a history book, and it describes what happened in the early days after Jesus’ resurrection.	
Holy Trinity – a way used by Christians of describing the Father, the Son and the Holy Spirit	Christians believe that he Holy Spirit is the power of God at work on the earth. Jesus sent the Holy Spirit after his death to help Christians spread and follow the word of God, establishing the Kingdom of God. Christians believe that the Holy Spirit is an important part of modern-day Christianity. They believe that the Holy Spirit is for everyone, not just the disciples. It is a gift from God for everyone who follows Jesus. Today, Christians believe that the Holy Spirit helps them by.. • Helping them to know God better, by helping them pray and talk to God. • Nudging Christians to make good decisions and avoid sin • Giving them the gift of love. The ability to love makes believers stronger and better Christians. • Makes Christians” more like Jesus The Holy Spirit influences the way Christians live their lives today.	Agreed Syllabus End Points Make sense of belief: • Make clear links between the story of Pentecost and Christian beliefs about the ‘kingdom of God’ on Earth • Offer informed suggestions about what the events of Pentecost in Acts 2 might mean • Give examples of what Pentecost means to some Christians now Understand the impact: • Make simple links between the description of Pentecost in Acts 2, the Holy Spirit, the kingdom of God, and how Christians live now • Describe how Christians show their beliefs about the Holy Spirit in worship Make connections: • Make links between ideas about the kingdom of God in the Bible and what people believe about following God today, giving good reasons for their ideas
The Gospels - The Gospels are the record of Christ's life and teaching in the first four books of the New Testament. They were written bythe disciples: Matthew, Mark, Luke and John.	For Christians, the Kingdom of God is not a country or land but is wherever God is the ruler of human lives. God is the leader of the Kingdom of God. Christians believe that whoever calls God their King and follows God’s way is part of the Kingdom of God.	
		

YEAR 4 RE – How and why do People in Cornwall mark significant events in community life? (Summer 2)					
Vocabulary		Knowledge Facts			Suggested Read
Festival – A community celebration which celebrates an event, person or season. It often involves rituals.		Obby Oss An ancient festival held in Padstow on 1 st May, it celebrates the end of winter and the beginning of summer. There are two separate processions making their way around the town, each containing a <u>hobby horse</u> known as the 'Obby 'Oss. One parade has the “Blue Ribbon Oss” and the other parade has the “Old Oss”. After a day of dancing these who horses finally meet up at the maypole before returning to their stables until the next year.			
Ritual - a set of actions that are traditionally done in the same way		Flora Day An annual festival held in Helston at the beginning of May to celebrate the end of winter and the arrival of spring. The town is decorated with leaves and flowers and smartly dressed children and adults dance through the streets of the town.			
Cornish - connected to Cornwall: its people or language		Montol This modern festival is held in Penzance, Cornwall on or around the 21st December. This festival is held at this time to celebrate the Winter Solstice: the official start of winter.			Agreed Syllabus End Points Make sense of belief: Identify festivals that are unique to Cornwall and explain how they started Offer informed suggestions about the meaning and importance of ceremonies/ festivals for religious and non-religious people today in Cornwall Understand the impact: Describe special times in the Cornish year. Make simple links between beliefs and importance of these special events to the people of Cornwall Identify some differences in how people celebrate community life e.g. different practices in local festivals and traditions Make connections: Raise questions and suggest answers about why it is important for everyone to feel part of a community Make links behind festivals that mark different times of the year in Cornwall Give good reasons why they think ceremonies of commitment are or are not valuable today.
Remembrance – An act of remembering something that is important.		Murdoch Day Held in Redruth every June, this festival celebrates the life and work of William Murdoch who invented gas lighting. Children dance the Murdoch dance through the streets of Redruth.			
Survival – living through dangerous and harsh conditions		St Piran is the Cornish Patron saint. St Piran’s Day is celebrated in Cornwall on the 5th of March each year. Across Cornwall there are parades, dancing, singing and music to honour the Cornish patron saint.			
Celtic - The languages and cultures of Ireland, Scotland, Wales, Cornwall, the Isle of Man, and Brittany		Festivals are important to the people of Cornwall because they • Encourage a sense of community (togetherness) and a feeling of Cornishness. • Help us to remember the achievements of famous Cornish people. • Celebrate the change in the seasons. • Encourage visitors to come to Cornwall to celebrate alongside us.			
Celtic Christianity – a form of Christianity that was practiced in the Celtic nations.					
 The Celtic Nations Ireland Scotland Wales Cornwall The Isle of Man Brittany		Flora Day 	Murdoch Day 	Montol 	Obby Oss 