

RE Planning Overview: Vision. Provision. Impact.

Year 4

Theme	Understanding Christianity Knowledge Building Blocks	Other strands / Local links	Outcomes. Children can ...
Autumn 1:	<p><u>Digging Deeper</u> <u>Unit 2A.4: Gospel. What kind of world did Jesus want?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe Jesus challenges everyone about how to live – he sets the example for loving God and your neighbour, putting others first. Christians believe Jesus challenges people who pretend to be good (hypocrisy) and shows love and forgiveness to unlikely people. Christians try to be like Jesus – they want to know him better and better. Christians try to put his teaching and example into practice in lots of ways, from church worship to social justice. <p><u>Questions to ask God:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Children consider any questions they might have and the possible answers. 	<p>Sikhism</p> <p>Harvest:</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> List two distinguishing features of a parable. Make clear links between the story of the Good Samaritan and the idea of the Gospel as 'good news'. Offer some ideas about the meaning of the Good Samaritan story to Christians. Make simple links between the Good Samaritan story and the importance of charity in Christian life. Give some examples of how Christians act to show that they are following Jesus. Make links between some of Jesus' teachings about how to live, and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly.
Autumn 2:	<p><u>Digging Deeper</u> <u>Unit 2A.3: Incarnation. What is the Trinity?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Christians believe the Father creates; he sends the Son who saves his people; the Son sends the Holy Spirit to his followers. Jesus, the Son of God, is seen by Christians as revealing what God the Father is like. Understanding God is challenging; people spend their whole lives learning more and more about God. Christians believe the Holy Spirit is God's power at work in the world and in their lives today, enabling them to follow Jesus. 	<p>Sikhism</p> <p>The Christmas story and the feelings of being accepted or rejected / displaced.</p> <p>Resolutions/new starts at Christmas time.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Identify John 1 as part of a 'Gospel', noting some differences between John and the other Gospels. Offer suggestions for what texts about God might mean. Give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians. Describe how Christians show their beliefs about God the Trinity in the way they live. Make links between some of the texts and teachings about God in the Bible and what people believe about God in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly.
Spring 1:	<p><u>Digging Deeper</u> <u>Unit 2A.2: People of God. What is it like to follow God?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Old Testament tells the story of a particular group of people, the children of Israel, known as the People of God – and their relationship with God. 	<p>Sikhism</p> <p>Local links: Bedfordshire Faith Tour</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Make clear links between the story of Abraham and the concept of faith. Make simple links between People of God and how some Christians choose to live in their whole lives and in their church communities.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The People of God try to live in the way God wants, following his commands and worshipping him. • They believe he promises to stay with them and Bible stories show how God keeps his promises. • The Old Testament narrative explains that the People of God are meant to show the benefits of having a relationship with God, and to attract all other nations to worshipping God. • Christians believe that, through Jesus, all people can become the People of God. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggest answers about how far ideas of covenant, promises and following God might make a difference in the world today. • Know about the places of worship for faiths other than Christianity and some of the ways these communities worship in them.
Spring 2:	<p><u>Digging Deeper</u> <u>Unit 2A.5: Salvation. Why do people call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians see Holy Week as the culmination of Jesus' earthly life, leading to his death and resurrection. • The various events of Holy Week, such as the Last Supper, were important in showing the disciples what Jesus came to do. • Christians today trust that Jesus really did rise from the dead, and so is still alive today. • Christians remember and celebrate Jesus' last week, death and resurrection. 	<p>Recognise the groups/communities Jesus belonged to. Find out about Easter foods.</p> <p>Jesus was a special person, in a lot of ways but he lived a normal life, 'belonging circles' similar to our own.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer suggestions about what the narrative of the Last Supper, Judas' betrayal and Peter's denial might mean. • Give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians. • Make clear links between Gospel texts and how Christians remember, celebrate and serve on Maundy Thursday, including Holy Communion. • Describe how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus in their everyday lives: for example, prayer, serving, sharing the message and the example of Jesus. • Raise questions and suggest answers about how serving and celebrating, remembering and betrayal, trust and standing up for your beliefs might make a difference to how pupils think and live.
Summer 1:	<p><u>Digging Deeper</u> <u>Unit 2A.6: Kingdom of God. When Jesus left, what was the impact of Pentecost?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe that Jesus inaugurated the 'Kingdom of God' – i.e. Jesus' whole life was a demonstration of his belief that God is king, not just in heaven but here and now. ('Your kingdom come, your will be done on earth as it is in heaven'). • Christians believe Jesus is still alive, and rules in their hearts and lives through the Holy Spirit, if they let him. • Christians believe that after Jesus returned to be with God the Father, he sent the Holy Spirit at Pentecost to help the Church to make Jesus' invisible Kingdom visible by living lives that reflect the 	<p>Sikhism</p> <p>Recognise the importance of sacred books in Christianity and Sikhism, and reasons for their significance - what they contain</p> <p>Ways Sikhs and Christians show that a</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order concepts within a timeline of the Bible's 'big story'. • List two distinguishing features of a narrative and a letter as different types of biblical text. • Offer suggestions about what the texts studied (I Corinthians 12 and Galatians 5) might mean, and give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians. • Make simple links between the idea of the Church as a body, the fruit of the Spirit, and the Kingdom of God, and how Christians live in their whole lives and in their church communities. • Describe how Christians show their belief about the Holy

	<p>love of God.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Staying connected to Jesus means that the fruit of the Spirit can grow in the lives of Christians. 	<p>book is sacred.</p> <p>How we show things are special to us.</p>	<p>Spirit in worship and in the way they live.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Raise questions and suggest answers about how far the ideas about Church as a body and the fruit of the Spirit might make a difference to how pupils think and live. Make links between fellowship and fruit of the Spirit and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly.
Summer 2:	<p><u>Digging Deeper</u></p> <p><u>Unit 2A.1: Creation and Fall. What to Christians learn from the Creation story?</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Bible tells a story (in <i>Genesis 3</i>) about how humans spoiled their friendship with God (sometimes called 'the Fall'). This means that humans cannot get close to God without God's help. The Bible shows that God wants to help people to be close to him – he keeps his relationship with them, gives them guidelines on good ways to live (such as the Ten Commandments), and offers forgiveness even when they keep on falling short. Christians show that they want to be close to God too, through obedience and worship, which includes saying sorry for falling short. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place the concepts of God, Creation and the Fall on a timeline of the Bible's 'Big Story'. Offer suggestions about what the story of Adam and Eve might show about human nature and how to act. Describe how and why Christians might pray to God, say sorry, forgive and ask for forgiveness. Make links between what stories in the Bible say about human beings, and pupils' own ideas about how people should behave.