

Religious Education

Year 4 Autumn 1

Christianity

What did God promise to his people?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
God	Saviour	Salvation
Sign	Promised Land	Covenant
Seal	Blessing	Descendants
Law	Prophet	Communion
Prayer	Exodus	Revelation

Covenants in Scripture

Genesis 13: God promises Abram that his family will become as numerous as the dust of the earth. God also promises that Abram's descendants will live in the land they can see.

Genesis 15: God makes a covenant with Abram, promising him many descendants even though he has no children. Abram believes God, and this trust is seen as righteousness.

Genesis 22: God tests Abraham by asking him to sacrifice his son Isaac. When Abraham shows complete trust, God stops him and renews His covenant promises.

Jeremiah 31: Christians believe Jesus fulfils God's promise of a new covenant, where God's law is written on people's hearts rather than on stone. This covenant focuses on forgiveness, relationship, and inner change.



Our Key Questions

What is a covenant?

What was the promise God made to Noah?

What did God promise to Abraham and why was it so significant?

How did God's covenant with Moses create a community?

What did God's covenant with David mean for Israel?

What is the New Covenant that Jesus established and how does it affect his followers?

For Christians, how are God's promises fulfilled in Jesus?

What might our learning about covenants mean for us?

Abraham is one of the most important people in the Bible and appears in the book of Genesis. God spoke to Abraham and asked him to leave his home and travel to a new land that God would show him. God made a special covenant (promise) with Abraham, saying that he would become the father of a great nation and that his family would be as numerous as the stars in the sky. Abraham showed strong faith and trust in God, he is remembered as a key figure in early scripture and is important to Judaism, Christianity, and Islam.



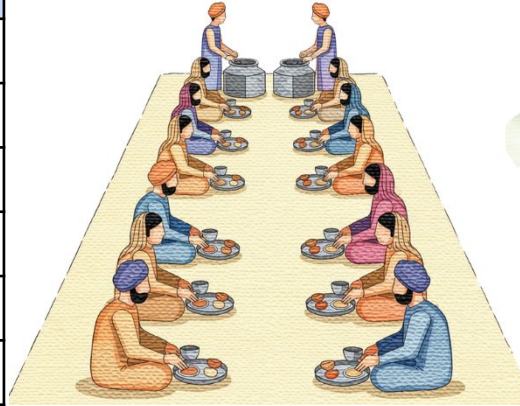
Abraham

Religious Education Year 4 Autumn 2 Sikhism

What do Sikhs value?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Sikhi	Kesh	Mool Mantar
Temple	Kanga	Vaisakhi
Guru	Kirpan	Kara Prashad
Khalsa	Kara	Langar
Equality	Kachera	Gurdwara



Our Key Questions

Who is Guru Nanak Ji and why is he important to many Sikhs?

Why is the Guru Granth Sahib Ji so important to many Sikhs?

Why is serving the community so important to many Sikhs?

Which symbols are special to most Sikhs and why?

How might a Sikh's beliefs impact their daily life?

What do many Sikhs value?

What do we value in life and how are our values similar or different to those of Sikhi people?

Sikhs believe that faith should be shown through action, not just belief, and therefore living a good life means practising sewa (selfless service), honest work (kirat karni), and sharing with others (vand chakna). Prayer and reflection help Sikhs keep Waheguru in their minds at all times, bringing spiritual closeness through everyday living.

The teachings of the Gurus, recorded in the Guru Granth Sahib, guide Sikhs in how to live truthfully, show compassion, and stand up for justice. Overall, Sikhi teaches that serving others, living honestly, and remembering God are central to a meaningful and faithful life.

Before his passing, the tenth Sikh Guru, Guru Gobind Singh, declared that there would be no more human Gurus and that the Guru Granth Sahib would be the final, eternal guide for Sikhs. It was first compiled as the Adi Granth by the fifth Guru, Guru Arjan Dev, in 1604, and later finalized by Guru Gobind Singh to include the hymns of the ninth Guru - Guru Tegh Bahadur. It contains 5,867 sacred hymns or Shabads. Sikhs consider the Guru Granth Sahib as a living Guru, and it is often treated with the same devotion as a human guide.



Guru Gobind Singh

Religious Education

Year 4 Spring 1

Interfaith Themes

What is the Golden Rule and why do so many people live by it?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Rule	Universal	Hadith
Live	Experience	Pbuh
Fairness	Unto	Secular
Kindness	Sermon	Reciprocity
Belief	Blessing	Interfaith



Our Key Questions

Is there one rule that everyone should follow?

What is the 'Golden Rule' and where do we find it?

What do religions & beliefs teach about how to treat each other?

Are the Golden Rules all the same?

What is your 'golden rule' and what difference does it make to the way you live your life?

The Golden Rule

The Golden Rule is considered to be a universal concept across all religions.

In Christianity: Do for other people the same things you want them to do for you. This is the meaning of the law of Moses and the teaching of the prophets. Mathew 7:12

In Judaism: Forget about the wrong things people do to you. You must not try to get even. Love your neighbor as you love yourself. I am the Lord. Leviticus 19:18

In Islam: "None of you will have faith (true belief) until you love for your brother what you love for yourself" Hadith 13

Confucius was an important Chinese philosopher and politician. His ideas are called Confucianism. He believed in being good, honest, and fair. He also taught about how families and governments should work. He thought that if everyone treated each other well, society would be strong. He also taught a version of the Golden Rule: "Do not do to others what you do not want them to yourself."



Confucius

Religious Education

Year 4 Spring 2

Christianity

Is Communion a celebration or an act of remembrance for Christians?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Altar	Communion	Salvation
Table	Sacrifice	Saviour
Gather	Passover	Eucharist
Follower	Covenant	Seder
Remember	Celebrate	Sacrament

Holy Communion

According to the Bible, Jesus shared a Passover meal with his disciples just before he died, and during that meal he gave the bread and wine a new meaning, asking his followers to remember him. Christians believe this moment is the origin of Holy Communion, which remembers Jesus' sacrifice in the same way Passover remembers freedom and rescue. During Communion, bread and wine (or juice) are shared to represent Jesus' body and blood, following what Christians believe Jesus did at the Last Supper with his disciples. For many Christians, Communion is a time for reflection, thanksgiving and prayer, and an opportunity to feel closer to God and to one another as part of the church community.



Our Key Questions

What's happening around this table?

Where does 'communion' come from?

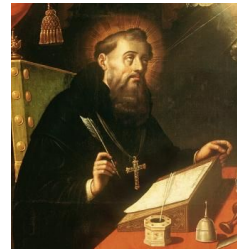
What did Jesus ask his followers to do 'until he comes again'?

What connections are there between Passover and the Last Supper?

Did Jesus choose to die?

Do Christians 'remember' or 'celebrate' communion?

St Augustine was a Christian teacher and bishop who lived about 1,600 years ago in North Africa, in a place called Hippo. Augustine later became a bishop and wrote important texts that helped shape Christian beliefs. He is significant to Holy Communion because he taught clearly about its meaning, explaining that the bread and wine are signs that help Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice and feel part of God's family. His ideas are still used by churches today, which is why he is remembered as an important Christian thinker.



St. Augustine

Religious Education

Year 4 Summer 1

Humanism

How do non-religious people celebrate new life?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Baby	Evidence	Empathy
Birth	Natural	Atheism
Group	Baptism	Celebrant
Welcome	Bar/Bat Mitzvah	Worldview
Happy Human	Godparent	Evolution



Our Key Questions

Where does welcoming a baby fit into someone's life journey?

How do non-religious people celebrate new life?

What does a Humanist ceremony show us about what's important to non-religious people about life and how to live?

How do you think new life should be welcomed into the world?

How does belonging or being welcomed into a group help us develop an identity?

Why do you think it is important to celebrate new life?



Francesco Petrarca was an Italian writer and thinker who lived over 600 years ago. Petrarca helped start a way of thinking called Humanism, which focuses on the importance of people, learning, and human achievements. Humanists believe that humans can use reason, kindness, and education to live good lives, even without religious rules guiding every choice. Because of his ideas, Petrarca is often called the founder of

Humanism. **Francesco Petrarca**

Christianity: Christian families welcome a baby with a baptism or christening where promises are made to raise the child in the Christian faith.

Judaism: Jewish baby boys are welcomed with a Brit Milah (circumcision) ceremony, and baby girls are welcomed with a naming ceremony.

Islam: When a baby is born, families hold an Aqiqah, where the baby is named and thanks are given to God.

Sikhism: In Sikhi, prayers may be said to thank Waheguru for the baby, and a name is often chosen using the Guru Granth Sahib.

Humanism: Humanists celebrate the birth of a baby with non-religious naming ceremonies or family celebrations.

Religious Education

Year 4 Summer 2

Christianity

What did Jesus say about God's kingdom and why was it good news?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Good News	Gospel	Incarnation
King	Kingdom	Sovereign
Ruler	Citizen	Parable
Seed	Response	Messiah
Treasure	Message	Prophet

Parables in Scripture for Heaven

Matthew 13:31–32 “The kingdom of heaven is like a mustard seed.”

God's kingdom starts very small but grows into something great.

Matthew 13:33 “The kingdom of heaven is like yeast that a woman took and mixed into about sixty pounds of flour.”

God's kingdom quietly spreads and changes things from the inside.

Matthew 13:44 “The kingdom of heaven is like treasure hidden in a field.”

Knowing God is worth more than anything else.

Matthew 13:45–46 “The kingdom of heaven is like a merchant looking for fine pearls.”

God's kingdom is so valuable that it is worth giving up everything for.



Our Key Questions

What is the job of a ruler?

For Christians, what kind of a ruler is Jesus?

What does Jesus teach about what the Kingdom of God is like?

What does Jesus teach about how citizens of the Kingdom should live?

I wonder what choices Christians make because of what they believe?

Is God's Kingdom good news?

What might it mean to pray ‘Your Kingdom come.....?’

Matthew was one of Jesus' twelve disciples and the writer of the Gospel of Matthew. Before following Jesus, he worked as a tax collector, which helped him understand ideas about money, fairness, and responsibility.

Matthew wrote down many of Jesus' parables about the Kingdom of Heaven, helping people learn what God's kingdom is like through stories. His Gospel teaches about choices, forgiveness, and living in the right way.



The Apostle Matthew