Religious Education - Year 4

Autumn 1	
Environment – Harvest	• Christians believe in one God as creator of the world. • Christians believe God created man in his own image. • Christians celebrate Harvest by being thankful for the food God has given them. • The word Harvest means to gather in a crop. • Jewish people celebrate the festival of Sukkot. They give thanks for having food and shelter. • The Jewish festival of Sukkot remembers the 40 years the Jewish people spent in the Wilderness.
Autumn 2	
Landmarks in Life	• Rites of passage are special rituals that mark the different stages in life (e.g. baptism, wedding and funeral) • A Christian confirmation is when young Christians take on religious responsibility. • A Sacred Thread ceremony (upanayana) is a ceremony for boys in Hindu communities to confirm they are of an age to take on religious responsibility.
Spring 1	
Commitment	• Easter is the most important festival in the Christian calendar. • Fasting means to go without food or water. • Lent is a time when Christians remember Jesus' fasting in the desert. • Lent is the time (40 days not including Sundays) leading up to Easter. • Lent is a time of giving things up e.g. meat, fish, fats, eggs, and milky foods. • The day before Lent starts is called Shrove Tuesday. (This is also known as Pancake Day). • Lent starts on Ash Wednesday.
Spring 2	
A study of Christianity	• Christianity is focussed on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ; who Christians believe to be the Son of God. • Jesus was born in Bethlehem in the Middle East over 2,000 years ago. • Christians believe there is only one God, but that he is revealed in three different forms: God the Father, God the Son, The Holy Spirit. • The Christian holy book is the Bible. It is divided into the Old and New Testaments. • Many Christians worship in churches. • Christian church leaders are called priests or ministers. • Important Christian celebrations include Easter and Christmas.
Summer 1	
Thinking about God	• Christians believe in only one God. • Hindus believe that their supreme God is Brahman. • Brahman can appear in different forms. Especially three forms called the Trimurti. • Hindus believe that life is a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth. They also believe that the next life depends on how the previous life was lived. • Hindus believe in many Gods - all these Gods have specific roles.
Summer 2	
Features and patterns of worship	• The word worship means the act of paying honour and homage to God. • Different faiths worship their Gods in different ways. • Different faiths worship in their special places. • There are different holy days for different religions – these are celebrated according to their beliefs and traditions. • Each religion has its own sacred place, book and wordings which have meaning to them.