



Year 4

Concept

Christianity - Holy Spirit

### Key Questions

What part do Christians believe the Holy Spirit plays in welcoming into the church community?

Why do Christians say: 'Father, Son & Holy Spirit?'

### Key Bible Quotations/Parable

Matthew 3:13-17 The Baptism of Jesus

Baptism liturgies

### Key Vocabulary

**Baptism:** outward acknowledgement of belief and receiving of the Holy Spirit.

**Baptism by full immersion:** the candidate (believer) is submerged into a pool of water to mark their new life as a Christian.

**Infant baptism:** a child is brought for baptism and promises made on their behalf by parents and God parents.

**Godparents:** People chosen by parents to help their child on their journey with God.

**The Trinity:** the Christian idea that one God exists in three different equal persons: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.

**The Holy Spirit:** Christians believe that this is a gift from God that guides Christians in their life. It is one of the three equal persons that forms the Holy Trinity.

### Key Knowledge

The Holy Trinity is the Christian idea that one God exists in three different equal persons: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.

The Holy Spirit is a gift from God that guides Christians in their life.

The Holy Spirit appeared in the form of a dove to Jesus, after he was baptised by John the Baptist. Jesus then began his earthly ministry.

Infant baptisms and believers' baptisms both use water as symbolism. They both make the same promises and refer to the Holy Trinity.

At a believer's baptism, the candidate is fully submerged into water.

The god parents and parents make promises at infant baptisms.

Using water at a baptism symbolises your sins being washed away and beginning a new chapter of your life as a Christian.

The Holy Spirit lives in believers to help them live out their faith in their every day lives, shining with the light of Christ.





Year 4

Concept

Christianity - Incarnation

### Key Questions

What is Good News for Christians in the Christmas story?

### Key Bible Quotations/Parable

Nativity Story:  
 Luke's Gospel  
 Luke 2:21-39  
 Matthew's Gospel  
 Matthew 1:18-2:23

### Key Vocabulary

Nativity story: the narrative of Jesus' birth  
 Incarnation: the Christian belief that God took human form by becoming Jesus. Incarnation literally means 'to take on flesh'. For Christians, the incarnation shows that Jesus was fully God and fully human. It is an essential part of belief in the Trinity, and in many ways it forms the basis of Christianity.

Luke's Gospel: a book from the Bible that is found in the New Testament.

Matthew's Gospel: a book from the Bible that is found in the New Testament.

Good News: something to celebrate.

Candlemas: another name for the feast of the presentation of Jesus at the temple. It occurs 40 days after Christmas.

### Key Knowledge

Good news within the nativity story for example: Angel Gabriel telling Mary 'You will have a baby and it will be called Jesus. The Holy Spirit will come on you and it will be the Son of God', the Shepherds being told of the birth of the Son of God.

The story of Elizabeth and Zechariah and Good News within the story for example: Elizabeth will have a baby and his name will be John, Mary visits Elizabeth and the baby moves and Elizabeth is filled with the Holy Spirit.

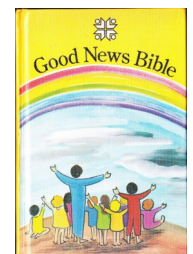
Jesus in the temple with Simeon and Anna and Good News within the text for example: Simeon is assured that he will see the Messiah before he dies, Simeon praises God for Jesus saying, 'I have seen your salvation. Jesus will be a light to the Gentiles and will bring glory to your people.'

Candlemas is another name for the feast of the presentation of Jesus at the temple. It occurs 40 days after Christmas. The blessing of candles on this day recalls Simeon's reference to the infant Jesus as the "light for revelation to the Gentiles" (Luke 2:32). Traditionally, the Western term "Candlemas" (or Candle Mass) referred to the practice when a priest on 2nd February blessed bees wax candles for use throughout the year, some of which were distributed to believers for use in the home.

Examples of carols that speak of Jesus as good news for example: 'Hark the Herald'; 'Once in Royal David's city'.

Christians believe that Jesus is the light of the world and he brings light even in the darkest times.

Some lights at Christmas time represent the star of Bethlehem which marked that Jesus Christ was born.





Year 4

Concept

Judaism

### Key Questions

Why is the covenant important to Jews?  
 What happens at a Synagogue?  
 What are the key features of a synagogue?  
 What happens at Pesach?  
 How do Jews worship?

### Key Passages

The covenant is a promise that God made with Abraham. According to the covenant, God would offer protections and land to Abraham and his descendants, but they must follow the path of God.

### Key Vocabulary

Judaism - the name of the religion followed by Jews which started nearly 4000 years ago in the Middle East.

Jew - followers of the religion, Judaism.

Torah—the first 5 of the Jewish holy books. It has 613 commandments which are called mitzvah. They are the rules that Jews try to follow.

Synagogue - the building where a Jewish assembly or congregation meets for religious worship.

Shabbat - day of rest on the seventh day of the week (Saturday).

Hanukkah - a Jewish festival celebrated by the lighting of candles on each day.

Shema - the central statement of Jewish belief "Hear, O Israel: The Lord is your God; the Lord is One"

Covenant - a promise that God made with Abraham.

Israel - within Judaism, Israel is the Holy Land where the faith began.

Pesach/Passover - celebrates the freedom of the Jews from slavery in Ancient Egypt.

Rabbi - a Jewish teacher.

### Key Knowledge

A Covenant is a contract, promise or agreement. In the Bible, it is an agreement between God and His people, in which God makes promises to His people.

Judaism was founded around 1812 BC with the covenant made between God and Abraham (a set of rules that they should live by).

A special place for Jews is a place called Jerusalem. Jerusalem is the ancient capital of Israel and is, therefore, very special and important to Jews.

As well as Jerusalem, Jewish people also have special buildings where they can go to worship. These buildings are Synagogues.

The most important thing inside a synagogue is the ark, or cabinet, that holds the Torah scrolls. The Torah is a holy book of Judaism. There is also a platform called a bimah, where a reader reads the Torah to the worshippers. There may be a stand where the rabbi, or leader of the synagogue, talks to the worshippers as well.

Pesach/Passover celebrates the freedom of the Jews from slavery in Ancient Egypt.

On the Sedar plate each food is symbolic for an aspect of Passover: A roasted shank bone represents the Pesach sacrifice, an egg represents spring and the circle of life, bitter herbs represent the bitterness of slavery, haroset (an applesauce-like mixture with wine, nuts and apples.)







Year 4

Concept

Salvation

### Key Questions

Why is Jesus called 'saviour'?

Was Jesus the Messiah?

How does the Easter story show Christians that Jesus is the Messiah?

### Key Bible Quotations/Parable

Isaiah 9:6-7

Isaiah 11:1-5

The Entry into Jerusalem, Matthew 21:1-9

The Transfiguration, Matthew 17:1-13

### Key Vocabulary

Jesus- believed by Christians to be the Son of God who was crucified for the sins of humanity before rising from the dead.

Saviour - Believed by Christians to be God or Jesus Christ as the redeemer of sin and saviour of souls.

Messiah - The person whom God will send to save humanity, believed by Christians to be Jesus (the Anointed One). The Hebrew form of the word 'Christ'.

Prophecy - A prediction of what will happen in the future.

Prophet - A person regarded as an inspired teacher or proclaimer of the will of God.

### Key Knowledge

The Easter story shows that Jesus is the Messiah because he defeated death and on the third day he rose from the dead. This show that he has power over death. He fulfilled the prophecies that were told about him.

Some qualities that are important for a good leader are: responsible, committed, honest, approachable and understanding.

Isaiah says that the coming Messiah will rule with justice and righteousness.

The story of Jesus riding in to Jerusalem shows that Jesus is the promised saviour because it says in Zechariah that the Messiah will ride in on a donkey and Jesus fulfilled this Old Testament promise. Jesus knew that there was a donkey for him to ride on. The people didn't stop when the Pharisees told them to stop because they knew that he was the Messiah that had been promised to them.

The Messiah would be a special person sent by God and be a great leader like David.

Some examples of how Christians express their beliefs about Jesus are by celebrating Easter, taking part in the Holy Communion and reading the Bible to learn about the parables.





Year 4

Concept

Creation

### Key Questions

How do Christians look after the wider world and why?

Why do you think the creation stories are similar and different?

### Key Bible Quotations/Parable

Genesis 1 v1 - Genesis 2 v3

Genesis 2 v4-25

(Creation Stories)

### Key Vocabulary

Creation - the act of creating or of causing something to exist.

Genesis - the beginning.

Bible - the Christian holy book. It consists of the Old and New Testaments.

Origins - the point or place where something begins, arises, or is derived.

Beginnings - the point at which something begins.

### Key Knowledge

Christians believe God created the world and gave humans stewardship over it.

Genesis is the first book in the Bible. There are two creation stories in Genesis.

The creation stories explain what Christians believe of the origins/beginnings of the world.

There are different perspectives on the story.

Genesis 1 describes what happens on each of the 7 days that the Earth was made and what God said on each day.

Genesis 2 describes the story of Adam and Eve.

The stories have some similarities and differences. Some of the similarities are that they both include God making plants and trees and they both mention living creatures. Some of the differences are that in Genesis 1 it takes you through what happens on each day and only Genesis 2 mentions Adam and Eve.

The most important aspect of creation stories to Christians is that God made the world including humankind and gave people responsibility for it.

Other faiths have creation stories. There are many similarities and differences between creation stories from other faiths.





### Key Knowledge

The Gurdwara has three main purposes, to sing the hymns from the Guru Granth Sahib (Kirtan), read and explain the Guru Granth Sahib (Katha) and the third is the Langar.

Some of the key features of a Gurdwara are: Nishan Sahib, Chanani, Ruma-la, Manji Sahib and the Langar.

Equality is very important in Sikhism. This is shown in the Gurdwara as everyone sits on the floor together and the Langar is free to everyone.

When you enter a Gurdwara you take your shoes off and wash your hands as a sign of respect.

People of all ages and religions come and eat in the Langar. It is a free communal kitchen. All of the food is vegetarian so that everyone can eat it.

There are similarities and differences between the features of a Gurdwara and what they look like all over the world.

The Shri Harmandir Sahib (Golden Temple) is a famous Gurdwara.

### Key Vocabulary

**Sikhism**—one of the world's main religions.

**Guru Granth Sahib**—the holy book of Sikhism.

**Langar**— a communal free kitchen in a Gurdwara.

**Gurdwara**—a Sikh place of worship.

**Equality**—treating everyone equally.

**Kirtan**—the singing of hymns and verses from the Guru Granth Sahib.

**Katha**—listening to readings and explanations from the Guru Granth Sahib.

**Khanda**—this is the symbolism for Sikhism and can be often seen on the ochre or saffron coloured flags at a Gurdwara called the Nishan Sahib.

**Shri Harmandir Sahib**—The Golden Temple



### Key Questions

How do Sikhs worship in a Gurdwara?

What is the Gurdwara?

Why do Sikhs have a Langar?

How do Gurdwaras look different or similar around the world?