The principal aim of religious education is to explore what people believe and what difference this makes to how they live, so that pupils can gain knowledge, understanding and skills needed to handle questions raised by religion and belief, reflecting on their own ideas and ways of living.

Subject: Religious Education	Year group: Year 4	Topic: God/ Incarnation	Unit Key Question: L2.3 What is the 'Trinity' and
description of what they • give examples of how meaning behind a festive • give clear, simple accobelievers • give examples of how guide their beliefs and a • give examples of ways • think, talk and ask quebeen studying have som	is and concepts studied and give a simple mean stories show what people believe (e.g. the al) unts of what stories and other texts mean to beople use stories, texts and teachings to ctions in which believers put their beliefs into action stions about whether the ideas they have	Vocabulary: Christianity, Gospel, baptism, God, Son of God, prayer, Trinity, worship, father, son, holy spirit	why is it important for Christians?

## Programme of Study

What do pupils gain from RE at this key stage? Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding of religions and worldviews, recognising their local, national and global contexts. They should be introduced to an extended range of sources and subject-specific vocabulary. They should be encouraged to be curious and to ask increasingly challenging questions about religion, belief, values and human life. Pupils should learn to express their own ideas in response to the material they engage with, identifying relevant information, selecting examples and giving reasons to support their ideas and views.

A. make sense of a range of religious and nonreligious beliefs

B. understand the impact and significance of religious and nonreligious beliefs

C. make connections between religious and non-religious beliefs, concepts, practices and ideas studied

## End of key stage outcomes

RE should enable pupils to:

- identify and describe the core beliefs and concepts studied
- make clear links between texts/sources of authority and the key concepts studied

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- offer suggestions about what texts/sources of authority can mean and give examples of what these sources mean to believers
- make simple links between stories, teachings and concepts studied and how people live, individually and in communities
- describe how people show their beliefs in how they worship and in the way they live
- identify some differences in how people put their beliefs into action
- make links between some of the beliefs and practices studied and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly
- raise important questions and suggest answers about how far the beliefs and practices studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live
- give good reasons for the views they have and the connections they make

These general outcomes are related to specific content within the unit outlines on pp.61-72.

Implementation:	Impact - Lesson Sequence:	Evaluations and assessments:
Teachers will enable pupils to achieve these outcomes, as appropriate to their age and stage, so that they can:		I am learning to
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  Give examples of what these texts mean to some Christians today		

understanding and skills needed to handle questions raised by religion and belief, reflecting on their own ideas and ways of living. 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.

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