

RE: Year 4



Term 1: What does it mean to be a Hindu in Britain today?

Religion: Hinduism

Place of worship: Mandir



Vocabulary:

duties	Bhagavad Gita	shrine	tradition
Puja	Bhajans	deities	ritual
			temple

Religious imagery/symbols:



Key facts:

There is Hindu representation in Britain today eg restaurants, food in supermarkets and media personalities.

There are lots of mandirs/temples in the UK, including one in Bristol.

Hindu festivals are often celebrated in this country such as Diwali and Holi.

Term 4: Why is Jesus inspiring to some people?

Religion: Christianity

Place of worship: Church



Vocabulary:

inspirational	Easter Sunday	incarnation	values
Holy Week	Gospel	salvation	

Religious imagery/symbols:



Key facts:

The story of Jesus can be found in the Gospels – four books of the Bible (Matthew, Mark

Luke and John). Jesus' story inspire Christians.

Jesus died on the cross on Good Friday to save people from their sin – Christians believe

this 'salvation' means they can go to heaven when they die.

Incarnation is the idea that God became flesh (Jesus) and died on the cross to save people from their sins.

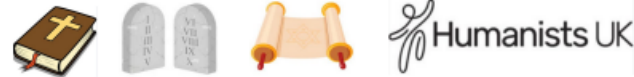
Term 2 + 3 : What can we learn from religions about deciding what is right and wrong?

Christianity, Humanism, Judaism.

Vocabulary

Traditions	Codes for living	Honesty
Teachings	Belief system	Kindness
Temptation	Love	Generosity
Inspirational	Forgiveness	

Religious imagery/symbols:



Key facts:

Each religion has a set of rules which help people follow a good path in life. Non-religious people may have similar rules/beliefs too.

There are 'Golden Rules' within religions — with the meaning in all being treat others the way you want to be treated

The Ten Commandments are ten special rules given by God to Moses to show people how to love God and treat others with kindness.

The Beatitudes are blessings Jesus gave during the Sermon on the Mount which focus on love, forgiveness and peace.

Term 5: Why are festivals important to religious communities?

Christianity, Judaism, Hinduism, Islam.

Vocabulary

Easter	Pesach	
Diwali	Passover	Eid
Religious imagery/symbols		



Key facts:

Festivals help believers remember important things in their religion.

Easter is a Christian festival that remembers Jesus resurrecting from the dead.

Diwali is the most important Hindu festival and is the festival of light. It tells the story of Rama and Sita and good winning against evil.

Pesach (Passover) is a Jewish holiday that remembers the exodus of the Israelites from slavery in Egypt.

Eid is an Islamic celebration at the end of the month of Rama-

Term 6: Why do some people think life is a journey and what significant experiences mark this?

Christianity, Hinduism Sikhism.

Vocabulary

milestones	promises	community
commitment	ritual	belonging
Religious imagery/symbols		



Key facts

Baptisms and Christenings are Christian ceremonies that welcome a baby/person into the Christian faith,

Bar/bat mitzvah is a coming-of-age milestone for Jewish children, where they become responsible for their own actions.

Weddings are an important celebration in lots of religions. It shows a lifelong commitment to a partner. There are similarities and differences between religions.