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: Kingdom	Unit Key Question: Unit L2.6 For Christians, what
Prior knowledge required:		Vocabulary: resurrection, disciples, Holy Spirit, pentecost, trinity, lord's prayer, atheist.	was the impact of Pentecost? [Kingdom of God]  Cultural Capital:

## 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

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.

- 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:  • Make clear links between the story of Pentecost and Christian beliefs about the 'kingdom of God' on Earth  • Offer informed suggestions about what the events of Pentecost in Acts 2 might mean  • Give examples of what Pentecost means to some Christians now		

understanding and skills needed to handle questions raised by religion and belief, reflecting on their own ideas and ways of living. Understand the impact: • Make simple links between the description of Pentecost in Acts 2, the Holy Spirit, the kingdom of God, and how Christians live now • Describe how Christians show their beliefs about the Holy Spirit in worship Make connections: • Make links between ideas about the kingdom of God in the Bible and what people believe about following God today, giving good reasons for their ideas.

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,