

Knowledge Organiser

Year: 4

Subject: RE

Unit: Where do religious beliefs come from?

Overview:

During this sequence of learning, pupils will study what the bible is and how Christians interpret it, why there is such a diversity of belief within the Christian faith and how events in history have shaped beliefs.

What should I already know?

Christianity

- Christians believe that Jesus Christ was the Son of God and that:
 - God sent Jesus to live as a human being in order to save humanity from the consequences of its sins - the bad things humanity had chosen to do which had separated them from God.
 - Christians model themselves on the life and teachings of Jesus Christ. Jesus taught people to love God and love their neighbour.
 - Jesus died on the Cross (At the Crucifixion)
 - Jesus rose from the dead on the third day after his Crucifixion (the Resurrection)
 - through the death and resurrection of Jesus this broken relationship with God is restored.
- Christians believe that Jesus was the Messiah promised in the Old Testament
- Christians believe that there is only one God, but that this one God consists of 3 "persons": - God the Father; God the Son; The Holy Spirit
- In the Christian religion the Trinity is used to explain that three different people are called God in the Bible: God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Spirit. Trinity states that these three people all form the same God.
- Christians believe that God created the world and that they should look after it and the people in it.
- Christians learn the following things from the creation story: -
 - God cares for all things.
 - Christians believe God made our wonderful world and so we should look after it.
 - As human beings are part of God's creation, they do best when they listen to God through worship, following the messages within the Bible and prayer.
- Christians talk about God by:
 - Showing love to one another
 - Talking about their faith in God through what is said in the Bible, prayer and worship

Vocabulary:

Crucifixion	A process of death which involves being nailed to a cross.
Resurrection	Return to life after death.
Belief	An idea or opinion that is accepted as being true.
Persecute	To continually treat in a cruel or harsh way because of race, religion, political ideas, or some other difference.
Catholic	A member of the Roman Catholic Church.
Protestant	A Christian who belongs to a church other than the Catholic Church or an Eastern Orthodox church.
Orthodox	A member of the Eastern Orthodox Church.
Evangelical	Relating to or according to the Christian gospel, esp. the four Gospels.
Effigies	A likeness of a person, usually sculpted as on a tomb.
Saints	A person who has been recognized by the Roman Catholic Church as having lived a holy life.
Emblems	An object that stands for something.
Creed	A set of beliefs held by a person or group.

- Showing forgiveness towards others
- Being happy
- Supporting others

What will I know by the end of the unit?

Theology

- A religion is a set of beliefs that is held by a group of people.
- Religious beliefs are often linked to supernatural beings such as God, a number of gods or spirits. They may also be linked to an idea such as a path that the spirit of each person *should* take towards goodness, truth and duty. Each religion has different ideas about these things. Each religion also has a "moral code" which is a set of beliefs about how humans should act, worship and pray.

Christianity

- The Bible, also known as Holy Bible is a group of religious texts of Judaism or Christianity. The word Bible has many books in one. It includes laws, stories, prayers, songs, and wise words.
- Christians interpret the Bible by asking the following questions: -
 - What do we learn about God in this passage?
 - What do we learn about people?
 - How does this point Christians to Jesus?
 - What do we do about it?
- There is diversity of belief within the Christian faith - the Christian faith is made up of Churches that serve very different communities and countries. The Church and the support it provides is shaped to meet the need of the community.
- All Christians share common beliefs but there are different branches of Christianity. These include: The Church of England (the officially established Christian church in England); The Roman Catholic Church (which is headed by the Pope); Baptists; Methodists; Presbyterians; Quakers
- The birth and life of Jesus of Nazareth and the Reformation of the Church are two historical events that have shaped belief.

The Pope - head of the Roman Catholic Church:

