



RE Core Curriculum
Year 4

Unit	Buddhism – Is it possible for everyone to be happy?	Christianity – What is the most significant part of the nativity story for Christians today?	Buddhism – Could the Buddha’s teachings make the world a better place?	Christianity – Is forgiveness always possible for Christians?	Buddhism – What is the best ways for a Buddhist to lead a good life?	Christianity – Do people need to go to church to show they are Christians?
Previous Learning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This is the first lesson on Buddhism so concentrating on the life of the Buddha is essential as the foundation for all future learning. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Builds on previous Christmas enquiries, especially on the symbolism of the aspects of the Christmas story discussed in Yr3 Autumn 2. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> This enquiry refers back to the life of the Buddha in the first enquiry (Yr4 Autumn 1). Recap the story and the impact of the 4 sights on the prince. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Builds on previous Easter enquiries. Also links to ‘agape’ (love) from Yr 2 Autumn 2 in that Christians believe that Jesus selflessly gave himself for their salvation, which is also studied in the Yr 6 optional enquiry. Yr 5 summer 2 talks about Christian beliefs and practices and forgiveness would be an important part of this. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Building on the previous 2 Yr 4 lessons starting with the Buddha’s story – exploring how the Eightfold path could help lead to enlightenment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Yr5 Summer 2 enquiry builds on this by pulling together all learning about Christianity so far in its discussion about wider commitment including church attendance.
Substantive Knowledge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Story of the Buddha follows a rich but unfulfilled Prince through a journey of self-discovery leading to teachings that explain the meaning of life and our part in the world. Key Stories and teachings include: The Story of the Buddha (provided) leading to his teachings which include 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus was born in Bethlehem and Christians believe he was God’s son. Mary was his mother and Joseph was engaged to her at the time. The elements of the Christingle have a symbolism <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The orange represents the world. The candle reminds Christians of Jesus whom they believe to be the light of the world. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The focus of this unit is some of the Buddha’s teachings namely the Three Marks of Existence and the Noble Eightfold Path The Three Marks of Existence/universal truths (enquiry focus is on the first 2) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dukkha (suffering) is everywhere all the time Anicca – the belief that 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that Jesus is the son of God, who came to Earth in order to save humans from their sins. His death and resurrection opened up the way back to God and restored humanity’s relationship with him. Jesus forgave many people in his lifetime as an example to his followers. He was 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The focus of this enquiry is an in-depth look at the Noble Eightfold Path <u>Noble Eightfold Path</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Right Viewpoint – You should look at life in the right way (i.e. being positive) Right Thought - You should think about others, not just yourself Right Speech – You should talk to people properly, with respect 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Jesus taught about worship in the Bible and praying. Baptism is generally a rite for babies although adults can choose to be baptised later in life. It confers the name of the person and their part in God’s family. Many Christians would choose to get married in church to confer God’s blessing on the marriage.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Three marks of existence/ universal truths • The Four Noble Truths • The Noble Eightfold Path • The Five Precepts 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The red ribbon goes all round the 'world' and being the colour of blood, reminds Christians that Jesus died. - The four cocktail sticks are the four seasons. - The sweets (or sometimes dried fruit) remind Christians of God's gifts to the world 	<p>nothing lasts, everything changes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anatta (the belief that there is no 'self'). <p><u>Noble Eightfold Path</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right Viewpoint – You should look at life in the right way (i.e. being positive) • Right Thought - You should think about others, not just yourself • Right Speech – You should talk to people properly, with respect • Right Action – You should act in a way that does not hurt people e.g. no stealing • Right Living – Your job must help, not harm other people or animals • Right Effort - You should do the best that you can • Right Awareness - You should be sensitive to the needs of others • Right Concentration - You should focus your mind on what needs to be done - especially solving problems - Concentrate by using meditation 	<p>“without sin” as the incarnate Son of God so could not do something wrong. He is usually depicted in the Gospels as kind and loving. The actions in the Temple are a stark contrast to this.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jesus taught his disciples “the Lord’s Prayer” which is also known as the “Our Father”. It explicitly asks God to grant the speaker forgiveness as they forgive others who have hurt them. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right Action – You should act in a way that does not hurt people e.g. no killing or stealing • Right Living – Your job must help, not harm other people or animals • Right Effort - You should do the best that you can • Right Awareness - You should be sensitive to the needs of others - think about those around you • Right Concentration - You should focus your mind on what needs to be done - especially solving problems - Concentrate by using meditation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Churches frequently have art or symbols which may remind the Christian of his or her beliefs or the life of Jesus or other figures from the Bible or later saints. These can help the Christian focus when in church which they may find more difficult e.g. at home where there are more distractions. • Consider the feelings a place evokes as well as the building and what happens there. These feelings may be one of the reasons a Christian would choose to go to church.
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Disciplinary knowledge

<p>GREEN DESCRIPTORS Personal resonance with or reflection on The concept / belief underlying the subject matter of the enquiry Child's own thoughts, opinions, belief, empathy.</p>	<p>BLUE DESCRIPTORS Knowledge and understanding of the subject matter of that enquiry (subject knowledge)</p>	<p>RED DESCRIPTORS Skills of evaluation and critical thinking in relation to the big enquiry question</p>
<p>I can tell you / talk about the concept / belief e.g. belonging and start to relate this to the people I am studying e.g. Jews. I can express my own opinions and start to support them with rationale.</p>	<p>I can recall facts about religions I have studied, select the facts that are most significant to the enquiry and start to explain their relevance / importance.</p>	<p>I can apply my knowledge to the enquiry question and give an answer supported by one or more facts.</p>

<p>Key Vocab</p>	<p>Siddhattha Gautama: A Prince who would become known as the Buddha</p> <p>Buddha: an enlightened one</p> <p>Enlightenment: understanding the true nature of existence</p>	<p>Incarnation: God becoming man or literally being “made flesh</p> <p>Christingle: An ornament made in many homes and church at Christmas with significance to each part of it.</p>	<p>Dukkha: (suffering) is everywhere all the time</p> <p>Anicca: the belief that nothing lasts, everything changes</p> <p>Anatta: the belief that there is no ‘self’</p>	<p>Incarnation: God becoming man or literally being “made flesh</p> <p>Gospel: the first 4 books of the New Testament about Jesus’ life, ministry and death, and the early Church.</p> <p>Disciples: Jesus’s special friends.</p> <p>Lamb of God: A name given to Jesus because he sacrificed himself as animals were sacrificed at the time.</p>	<p>Dukkha: Suffering</p>	<p>Sacraments: rites which are often performed in Churches such as marriages, baptisms and communion/Eucharist.</p> <p>Eucharist/Communion: the taking of bread and wine in remembrance of the events of the Last Supper</p> <p>Saints: Holy people recognised by the Church because of actions in their lives, miracles or the examples they set.</p>
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