

What should I already know?

- Know that the Abrahamic faiths believe in prophets (and that many of these are shared across the three religions)
- Identify Christian beliefs and values contained within stories of the prophets (eg. Noah, Abraham, Moses, Jonah)
- Suggest why these prophets chose to listen to and follow God
- Identify Christians who might be described a people who listened to and followed God
- describe how and why some Christians might devote their lives to serving God
- talk about what is meant by a sense of vocation
- identify inspirational people/role models for the world today
- describe the qualities that inspirational people might have
- discuss who makes a good role model and why
- raise and discuss questions about following others - including both positive and negative responses

Knowledge

- Explore different Christian beliefs about the Bible as the word of God
- Explain why the Bible can be described as a library and give examples of the different types of writings found in the Bible
- Describe why some Christians might view the Bible as an important source of authority and moral guidance
- Explain why Christians might have different views about how to interpret and apply the Bible
- Explain why Christians might also look to other sources of authority when making decisions about how to live (eg. church leaders, prayer, conscience)
- Discuss why people might have different views about what is right and wrong – and where these views might come from
- Describe the different sources of authority that humans might look to when making decisions about how to live their lives
- Reflect on their own understanding of morality and where it comes from
- Raise questions and discuss responses to different ideas about how to live well

Year 4- Spring Term 1- Christianity (God) (Religious Education)

How and why might Christians use the Bible?

Skills

- This unit investigates how and why Christians use the Bible today and why the Bible is seen as a source of inspirations and authority by many Christians.
- Pupils should understand that the Bible is not one book but a collection of books, written by different people at different times. They should know that the Bible contains two main sections – the Old Testament (which is the Jewish scriptures) and the New Testament (about Jesus and the early Church).
- Pupils should explore the idea that the Bible has authority for Christians because it is ‘the Word of God’, but that Christians have different views about what this means – some take it as a literal truth, whereas others take the liberal view that it contains truths about God and how God wants people to live but that the stories themselves may not be literally true.
- Pupils should be able to recognise and use specialist terms such as Gospel, parable, literal and liberal. They should also develop their skills in reading and interpreting religious texts. Pupils should also learn about other sources of wisdom and authority that may guide Christians in making moral decisions.

Vocabulary

- Bible
- Christian
- Old testament
- New testament
- Authority
- Gospel
- Parable
- Literal
- Liberal