



Year 4 Religious Education Curriculum Scope & Sequence

Wynnum's Catholic learning community

In Year 4, students develop their understanding of God's Word in Scripture as they use the Bible's referencing system to locate books, people, places and things in the Bible, and engage with a variety of books and text types in the Old Testament and New Testament. They listen to, read, view and interpret Scriptural passages that express God as Father, as Son and as Holy Spirit to learn about the Christian belief that God, as Trinity, is relational in nature.

Students begin to appreciate the significance of community for Christians; of living in loving relationship with God, others and all of creation. They develop their understanding of community through an exploration of different texts, including the Decalogue and the writings of St Paul, and the experiences of different communities, including Jewish communities in first century Palestine, early Church communities in Australia (c.1788 CE – c.1850 CE) and contemporary parishes and dioceses. They examine how free choices result in actions that affect the individual and their community. They broaden their understanding of the significance of the Sacraments for Church communities through an exploration of the Sacraments of Healing including Anointing of the Sick and Penance. They examine prayers of blessing and adoration, and prayers of petition and intercession, to facilitate an appreciation of the significance of these forms of prayer for Christian communities.

By the end of Year 4, students use the Bible's referencing system to locate books, people, places and things in the Bible. They identify a variety of books and text types in the Old Testament and New Testament and explain how a reader uses this knowledge to better understand God's Word. They recognise the Christian belief that God, as Trinity, is relational in nature by identifying and explaining Scriptural passages that express God as Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

Students explain the significance of community for Christians. They connect ideas about living in community from different texts (including the Decalogue and the wisdom of St Paul) and from the experiences of different communities (including Jewish communities in first century Palestine, early Church communities in Australia (c.1788 CE – c.1850 CE) and contemporary Church communities). They explain how free choices result in actions that affect the individual and their community. They describe practices and characteristics of contemporary parishes and dioceses (including the celebration of Sacraments Anointing of the Sick and Penance) and explain how these are modelled on the mission and ministry of Jesus. They use an appropriate structure to create prayers of blessing, petition and intercession, and demonstrate understanding of the significance of these forms of prayer for Christian communities. They participate respectfully in a variety of prayer experiences, including meditative prayer, prayers of blessing, petition and intercession.

<p>Term 1</p> <p><i>Where do we find God in Sacred Text?</i></p>	<p>Term 2</p> <p><i>In my busy life why would prayer be important to me?</i></p>	<p>Term 3</p> <p><i>What does it mean for me to live in 'Common Unity'?</i></p>	<p>Term 4</p> <p><i>Who were the significant people and events in the early Australian Church?</i></p>
<p>RLOS VIRTUES VISIONING LENT & HOLY WEEK ST PATRICK</p>	<p>RLOS VIRTUES PENTECOST SUNDAY ASCENSION OF JESUS</p>	<p>RLOS VIRTUES ST MARY MACKILLOP ASSUMPTION OF MARY</p>	<p>RLOS VIRTUES ST FRANCIS OF ASSISI ALL SAINTS' DAY ALL SOULS' DAY GUARDIAN ANGELS' DAY</p>

<p>SACRED TEXTS OLD TESTAMENT Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding The books of the Old Testament contain a variety of text types including historical narratives, sacred myths, poetry, legal codes and wise sayings. God's Word is revealed through an understanding of the books and text types of the Old Testament. The human author's choice of text type is important in determining the nature of the truth revealed in the text (e.g. historical truth, factual truth, religious truth).</p> <p>Skills Identify typical stages and language features of various types of text in the Old Testament (e.g. historical narratives, sacred myths, poetry, legal codes and wise sayings). Explain how knowledge of the typical stages and language</p>	<p>CHRISTIAN LIFE PRAYER & SPIRITUALITY Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding Prayer involves talking and listening to God, either alone or gathered as community. Believers pray with the help of word, music, action, silence, images, symbols and nature. Prayer in the Christian tradition, including prayers of petition, intercession, blessing and adoration, nurtures the spiritual life of believers. Christian spiritual formation calls believers to recognise the presence of God in daily life experiences.</p> <p>Skills Participate with respect in a variety of personal and communal prayer experiences that nurture the spiritual life of believers, calling believers to recognise the presence of God in daily life experiences.</p> <p>Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding In the Christian tradition, essential</p>	<p>BELIEFS HUMAN EXISTENCE Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding Christians believe that as God is relational in nature, so too people become fully human through the experience of community.</p> <p>Skills Communicate an understanding of the concept of 'community'. Explain how living in community helps people reach their full potential.</p> <p>SACRED TEXTS CHRISTIAN SPIRITUAL WRITINGS AND WISDOM Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding The wisdom of St Paul helps people understand about living in community.</p> <p>Skills Identify some wise words from St Paul that help people understand about living in community. Make connections between the wisdom of St Paul about living in community and their own</p>	<p>BELIEFS WORLD RELIGIONS Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding Judaism is a dynamic religion: the ways in which Jewish people worship have changed since the time of Jesus.</p> <p>Skills Identify some features of Jewish worship in first century Roman Empire. Compare and contrast some significant features of Temple Judaism and Rabbinic Judaism.</p> <p>CHURCH CHURCH HISTORY Year Level Focus: First Contacts (c.1788CE-c.1850CE) Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding The first Catholics in Australia preserved their faith in an environment of suspicion and conflict, mostly without the presence of priests. Official recognition and toleration ushered in a new era for Catholics in Australia.</p>
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features of an Old Testament text affects a reader's understanding of its message.

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

The Bible's referencing system is structured according to book, chapter and verse. The contents and index of the Bible assist the reader to locate books, people, places and things.

Skills

Identify some features of text organisation namely book, chapter, verse, Table of Contents, Index, headings and subheadings used to order and present information in the Bible.

Use some features of text organisation to locate books, people, places and things in the Bible.

NEW TESTAMENT

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

Understanding God's Word is aided by an awareness of the

forms of prayer include prayers of petition and intercession. By prayers of petition, Christians seek forgiveness and turn back to God. Intercessions are prayers of petition in which Christians intercede for the needs of others (e.g. the community, the church, the world, leaders) as well as for themselves.

Intercessions may take the form of a litany. A litany is a form of prayer in which a person makes fixed responses to a series of petitions.

Skills

Communicate an understanding of the features (e.g. language, purpose, structures, gestures, and context) of prayers of petition and intercession (e.g. psalms of petition, litanies and liturgical prayers of intercession).

Create a prayer of petition or intercession, using an appropriate prayer structure, to demonstrate an understanding of the role of prayers of petition and prayers of intercession for Christians.

experiences (e.g. classroom, school, family, and parish).

CHURCH

LITURGY & SACRAMENTS

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

Sacraments accompany the life journey of each believer. Through the Sacraments, God offers believers gifts of new life, healing, forgiveness and nourishes and strengthens their faith by promising fulfilment of their deepest hopes and longings.

Anointing of the Sick is one of the Sacraments of Healing. In this Sacrament, words, actions and symbols are used to communicate God's healing of body and spirit. The Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick continues Jesus' healing ministry in the life of the community.

Skills

Describe connections between the life journey of each believer and the Sacraments of the Church. Identify words, actions and symbols used in the Sacrament of

Catholic laity and clergy were among the first to recognise and respond to the impact of settlement and expansion on Aboriginal people.

Skills

Sequence some key people and events (secular and religious) of early colonial Australia (c.1788 CE – c.1850 CE) and recognise their significance in bringing about change.

Develop historical narratives about some key events and people's experiences in the early Church in Australia (c.1788 CE –c.1850 CE) using appropriate historical terms. Identify different points of view towards Aboriginal people in early colonial Australia (e.g. squatters, missionaries, free settlers, convicts, and clergy).

books and text types of the New Testament. There are a variety of text types in the New Testament, each with particular textual features.

Skills

Identify typical stages and language features of various types of text in the New Testament (e.g. narratives, letters, parables, miracle stories).

Explain how a knowledge of the typical stages and language features of a New Testament text affects a reader's understanding of its message.

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

The use of different language features (images, characters, setting, and vocabulary) in retelling key parables from the New Testament (e.g. Lost Sheep, Lost Coin, Two Sons) can assist the reader to make meaning of Scriptural teachings.

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

In the Christian tradition, essential forms of prayer include prayers of blessing and adoration. God blesses all of creation and so humans respond to God's gifts, in praise and adoration, through prayers of blessing. Every blessing acknowledges and praises God's presence and prays for God's gifts for self and others.

Skills

Communicate an understanding of the features (e.g. language, purpose, structures, gestures, and context) of prayers of blessing. Create a prayer of blessing for a particular purpose (e.g. grandparents' day, mothers' day, fathers' day, sick classmate) using an appropriate prayer structure.

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. There is a range of practices for preparing the body and the mind for meditative prayer

Anointing of the Sick to communicate God's healing of body and spirit (e.g. Scripture, laying on of hands, blessing with oil, prayer of thanks, sprinkling with holy water, Lord's Prayer, presence of the priest). Make connections between Jesus' healing ministry and the Church's healing ministry in the Sacrament of Anointing of the Sick.

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

Penance is one of the Sacraments of Healing which celebrates God's love and mercy. It calls people to conversion and to forgiveness towards others. In the Sacrament of Penance, words, actions and symbols are used to communicate God's love and forgiveness. Penance strengthens the spiritual life of believers and turns their hearts towards God.

Skills

Identify words, actions and

Skills

Identify and explain language features of parables, namely images, characters, vocabulary and settings. Experiment with changing particular aspects of key parables namely images, vocabulary, setting and characters. Explore their own experiences and imagining to retell key parables from the New Testament and apply the teaching to their lives.

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

The Bible's referencing system is structured according to book, chapter and verse. The contents and index of the Bible assist the reader to locate books, people, places and things.

Skills

Identify some features of text organisation namely book, chapter, verse, Table of Contents, Index, headings

(e.g. relaxing the body, centered breathing, attending to posture, being silent and still, recitation of mantras, closing eyes). A range of spiritual exercises drawn from the Christian tradition helps believers engage in the 'work of meditation' (e.g. guided meditation; praying with the help of: beads, labyrinths, images, music, mandalas, mantras, journaling, colour, chimes, bells, rain sticks, candles, symbols, sacred spaces, patterns, rhythms and movement).

Skills

Participate respectfully in meditative prayer. Identify and use practices and spiritual exercises that assist to prepare for and engage in meditative prayer.

symbols used in the Sacrament of Penance to communicate God's love and forgiveness (e.g. prayer, reading from Scripture, confession of sin, sign of the cross, presence of the priest, words of absolution). Explain how the Sacrament of Penance calls believers to conversion and forgiveness of others (e.g. through words of Scripture, spiritual readings, the imposition of penance).

PEOPLE OF GOD**Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding**

The practices of each Church community (including the parish and diocese) are modelled on the mission and ministry of Jesus. A variety of characteristics mark local Church communities, including: prayer and worship (Acts 2:42); proclaiming the Good News (Romans 10:14); building peaceful relationships (Romans 14:19); caring for the marginalised (1 Corinthians 12:26a); rejoicing in

and subheadings used to order and present information in the Bible. Use some features of text organisation to locate books, people, places and things in the Bible.

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

Understanding God's Word is aided by an awareness of the books and text types of the New Testament. There are a variety of text types in the New Testament, each with particular textual features.

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

The use of different language features (images, characters, setting, and vocabulary) in retelling key parables from the New Testament (e.g. Lost Sheep, Lost Coin, Two Sons) can assist the reader to make meaning of Scriptural teachings.

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

The Bible's referencing

the achievements of one another (1Corinthians 12:26b); seeking and offering forgiveness (Ephesians 4:32); supporting and encouraging one another (1 Thessalonians 5:11) and welcoming and creating a sense of belonging.

Skills

Make connections between the practices of Church communities and the mission and ministry of Jesus. Describe (using examples) the variety of characteristics that mark local Church communities.

CHRISTIAN LIFE

MORAL FORMATION

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

Morality is about choosing between right and wrong. Conscience is the human capacity to identify and make judgements about what is right and wrong. Sin is the human choice to live without the help of God. Sin is made evident in the free choices which result in actions that harm oneself and one's loving relationships with God, with others and with all

system is structured according to book, chapter and verse. The contents and index of the Bible assist the reader to locate books, people, places and things.

BELIEFS

TRINITY: GOD, JESUS THE CHRIST, SPIRIT

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

Scripture speaks of God in many ways but most significantly for Christians as Father, Son and Holy Spirit. Christians name this understanding of God as Trinity.

Skills

Identify and explain Scriptural passages that express God as Father, God as Son and God as Holy Spirit.

CHRISTIAN LIFE

MISSION & JUSTICE

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

Christians are called to be

creation.

Skills

Distinguish between right and wrong choices in a variety of morally challenging situations. Explain how wrong choices harm oneself and one's loving relationships with God, with others and with all creation.

Religious Knowledge and Deep Understanding

The Decalogue is a summary of the main moral obligations people have towards God, each other and all of creation.

The first three commandments are about love of God and the other seven are about love of each other and all of creation.

Skills

Classify the commandments of the Decalogue according to their content (i.e. moral obligations towards God, each other and all creation).

Make connections between the commandments of the Decalogue and students' own experience.

responsible stewards, caring for all of God's creation. Caring for the environment is a moral issue for Christians.

Skills

Describe key features of stewardship according to Christian teaching. Apply the Christian moral duty of stewardship to environmentally friendly practices.

Mandated Scripture

- Jesus is baptised by John (Matthew 3: 13-17; Mark 9-11; Luke 3: 21-23)
- Sacred myths -First Creation Story (Genesis 1:1 - 2:4a)

Supplementary (possible)

- *Father Son and Holy Spirit*
- *Poetry*
- *Legal Codes*
- *Wise sayings*
- *Historical narratives*
- *Sacred myths*

Mandated Scripture

- Matthew 3:13-17
- Mark 9:11
- Luke 3: 21-232
- Psalm 148

Mandated Scripture

- Matthew 3:13-17
- Mark 1:9
- Luke 3:21-23
- Luke 10:25-37
- Mark 10:46-52
- Luke 18:35-43
- Exodus 20:1-17
- Deuteronomy 5:1-21

Mandated Scripture

- Acts 2: 42-47
- Acts 4: 32-37
- Psalm 148

<p>Explicit Prayer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meditative Prayer practices - Class prayer practice/routine - Daily Angelus & school prayer 	<p>Explicit Prayer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Our Father - Class prayer - School prayer - Litany - Prayers of petition and intercession - Daily Angelus & school prayer 	<p>Explicit Prayer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Meditative Prayer - Class prayer - School prayer - Daily Angelus & school prayer 	<p>Explicit Prayer</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Our Father - Class prayer - School prayer - Litany - Prayers of petition and intercession - Daily Angelus & school prayer
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