

YEAR 4 - SCOPE AND SEQUENCE – YEARLY OVERVIEW RELIGIOUS EDUCATION



<p>Year Level Description</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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, petition and intercession to facilitate an appreciation of the significance of these forms of prayer for Christian communities.</p>	<p>Achievement Standard</p> <p>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 some Scriptural passages that express God as Father, Son and Holy Spirit.</p> <p>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 celebration of the Sacraments of 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 and prayers of blessing, petition and intercession.</p>			
	TERM/UNIT 1	TERM/UNIT 2	TERM/UNIT 3	TERM/UNIT 4
TOPIC/FOCUS/INQUIRY	<p>Community Living</p> <p>How can we live in a peaceful community?</p> <p>Lent/Easter</p>	<p>The Spirit of God</p> <p>Where do we find God’s voice in the text?</p>	<p>Communicating and Practising Faith</p> <p>How do religious communities respond to difficult times?</p>	<p>Stewardship</p> <p>Why should I care for creation?</p>
CORE CONTENT	<p>The wisdom of St Paul helps people understand about living in community. STCW 5</p> <p>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 the achievements of one another (1 Corinthians 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. CHPG5</p> <p>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. CHLS 5</p> <p>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. CHLS 6</p>	<p>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). STOT 7</p> <p>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. STOT 8</p> <p>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. STNT 9</p> <p>The use of different language features (images, characters, setting, and vocabulary) in retelling key parables from the New Testament, including the parable of the Good Samaritan (Luke 10:25-37), can assist the reader to make meaning of Scriptural teachings. STNT 10</p> <p>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. STNT 11</p>	<p>Judaism is a dynamic religion. Groups within first century Palestine reflected the dynamic nature of Judaism. BEWR5</p> <p>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. Catholic laity and clergy were among the first to recognise and respond to the impact of settlement and expansion on Aboriginal people CHCH3</p> <p>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 the achievements of one another (1 Corinthians 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. CHPG5</p>	<p>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. CLMF 8</p> <p>Christians are called to be responsible stewards, caring for all of God’s creation. Caring for the environment is a moral issue for Christians. CLMJ 15</p> <p>In the Christian tradition, essential forms of prayer, including prayers of petition and intercession, nurture the spiritual life of believers. 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. CLPS 10</p> <p>Meditative prayer uses silence and stillness to assist believers to listen and talk to God. There is a range of practices (including praying with the help of colour and mandalas) that helps believers prepare the body and the mind for meditative prayer and engage in the ‘work of meditation’. CLPS 12</p>

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	<p>Christians believe that as God is relational in nature, so too people become fully human through the experience of community. BEHE 4</p> <p>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 creation. CLMF 7</p> <p>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. CLMF 8</p> <p>In the Christian tradition, essential forms of prayer, including prayers of petition and intercession, nurture the spiritual life of believers. 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. CLPS 10</p> <p>In the Christian tradition, essential forms of prayer, including prayers of blessing, nurture the spiritual life of believers. Every blessing acknowledges and praises God's presence and prays for God's gifts for self and others. CLPS 11</p>	<p>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. BETR 6</p>	<p>In the Christian tradition, essential forms of prayer, including prayers of blessing, nurture the spiritual life of believers. Every blessing acknowledges and praises God's presence and prays for God's gifts for self and others. CLPS11</p>	
<p>MANDATED SCRIPTURE</p>	<p>Life among the believers Acts 2:42-47 Acts 4:32-37 Psalm of praise Psalm 148</p> <p>The Ten Commandments Exodus 20:1-17 Deuteronomy 5:1-21</p>	<p>Jesus is baptized by John Matthew 3:13-17 Mark 1:9-11 Luke 3:21-23 Sacred myths First creation story Genesis 1:1 - 2:4a Giving Sight to a Blind Man at Jericho Mark 10:46-52 Luke 18:35-43</p>	<p>The Good Samaritan Luke 10:25-37</p>	<p>The Ten Commandments Exodus 20:1-17</p>

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<p>EXPLICIT PRAYER</p>	<p>Prayers of Blessing, Prayers of Petition and Intercession. Revise Sign of the Cross, Amen</p>	<p>Meditative prayer practices including colouring with mandalas. Revise: Glory Be, Grace.</p>	<p>Prayers of Blessing. Revise Hail Mary.</p>	<p>Meditative prayer Practices. Prayers of Blessing, Prayers of Petition and Intercession.</p>
<p>(Optional) Supplementary Scripture</p>	<p>St Paul's ideas about living in community Philippians 2:2-5, 14 Galatians 5:25-26, 6:9-10 Colossians 3:12-17, 20</p> <p>Building peaceful relationships Romans 14:1-19</p> <p>Supporting and encouraging one another 1 Thessalonians 5:11-22</p> <p>Some Psalms and prayers of Blessings Psalm 103:1-5 Psalm 103:11-18 Psalm 117</p> <p>Some Psalms of petition, intercession and forgiveness Psalm 65:5-14 Psalm 70 Psalm 61:1-5 Psalm 88:1-4, 14-19 Psalm 143:10-12 Psalm 64, 69, 70, 77, 86, 130, 140, 141, 142</p>			<p>Some Psalms and prayers of Blessings Psalm 103:1-5 Psalm 103:11-18 Psalm 117 Some Psalms of petition, intercession and forgiveness Psalm 65:5-14 Psalm 70 Psalm 61:1-5 Psalm 88:1-4, 14-19 Psalm 143:10-12 Psalm 64, 69, 70, 77, 86, 130, 140, 141, 142</p>
<p>RLOS</p>	<p>Identifying appropriate times and occasions for different forms (e.g. prayers of praise, intercessions) and expressions (e.g. vocal, meditative, contemplative) of prayer PWP1.2</p> <p>Teaching students how to identify and use scriptural texts in prayer and worship PWP2.3</p> <p>Encouraging peaceful and just relationships by providing opportunities for community members to regularly reflect on their attitudes and behaviours. SJR1.4</p> <p>Developing a community culture that is committed to reconciliation, quality relationships and promoting inter-cultural understanding ICC2.2</p>	<p>Provide opportunities for students to explore God's presence through art and other media ICS1.4</p> <p>Support and resource staff to create meaningful prayer spaces and experiences in classroom setting ICS3.5</p> <p>Identify and use scriptural texts to promote and support the Christian values of the school EFG3.1</p> <p>Teach students how to identify and use scriptural texts in prayer and worship PWP2.3</p> <p>Involve students in the creation of prayers for use in school celebrations PWP2.5</p> <p>Model and explain gestures used in prayer celebrations (e.g. Sign of Cross, sign of peace, blessings, prayer postures, a gesture created for a specific occasion) PWP2.1</p>	<p>Celebrating days of religious significance to focus upon values associated with the school's ethos and charism (e.g. Founder's/Foundation Day, St Matthew's Feast Day) ICE1.5</p> <p>Teaching students how to identify and use scriptural texts in prayer and worship PWP2.3</p>	<p>Raising awareness of ecological issues (e.g. school forums, inspiring speakers, regular updates in school communication, establish an energy efficiency working party, student debates) with reference to Church teachings SJA2.2</p> <p>Engaging with local environmental projects as parts of the curriculum SJA2.3</p> <p>Including prayer rituals in the day-to-day procedures and routines of school life (e.g. lighting a candle to begin meetings; saying the school prayer/motto at gatherings; times of silence and reflection before decision-making) PWR2.1</p>

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REFLECTIONS – EVALUATION - RECOMMENDATIONS for Adjustments