Year 4 RE: Autumn 2

What do we mean by **peace** and where is it to be found? (Christianity)

Links to prior Learning

Refer back to Year 3 Autumn1 when pupils looked at Christian prayer and naming ceremonies.
What can pupils remember about the cross, the church and being named in church?



Key Vocabulary

Peace– can be silence, happiness, ab-sence of war, friendship

Serenity–the state of being calm, peaceful, and untroubled.

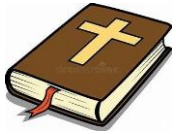
Quakers–a member of the Religious Society of Friends, a Christian move-ment devoted to peaceful principles.

Disciples-follower who listens to a teacher and tries to live the way they teach

Parables-simple story that teaches a moral

What does the Bible say about peace?

- **Romans 12:17-18** 'Try to earn the re-spect of others and do your best to live at peace with everyone.
- The prophets in the Old Testament fore-saw the day when there would be an end to war - see **Micah 4:1-5** (beating swords into ploughshares).
- The angels sing of peace on earth when Jesus is born - see **Luke 2:8-16.**
- Jesus brings peace to the storm on Lake Galilee - see Luke 8:22-25.
- Paul talks of Jesus being the person who can bring peace between opposing groups of people - see **Ephesians 2:14 -18.**



Different types of peace:

- Peace with others: being part of a community, respecting differences and listen-ing to others.
- Peace in the world: ending wars and talking, not fighting.
- Inner peace: Christians (and others) believe it is important to be able to calm ourselves down in any range of situation, to cope with a range of anxieties and fears, to enjoy silence and to become more reflective.
- Peace with God: Christians believe in forgiveness and a new start.

DIFFERENT RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES TO PEACE:

Christianity / Judaism and Islam

- The focus is on peace between communities, be-tween people and ultimately peace between coun-tries in the world.

Buddhism, Hinduism, Sikhism