| **Latchford St James C of E Primary School – RE Progression Map EYFS –Y6** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Purpose of Study** |  | | | | | | | | | | | |
| **Aims** | Religious education in a Church school should enable every child to flourish and to live life in all its fullness. (John 10:10). It will help educate for dignity and respect, encouraging all to live well together. There is a clear expectation that as inclusive communities, church schools provide sequential learning about a range of religions and worldviews3 fostering respect for others. Pupils and their families can expect an RE curriculum that enables pupils to acquire a rich, deep knowledge and understanding of Christian belief and practice, this should include the ways in which it is unique and diverse | | | | | | | | | | | |

| **EYFS** |
| --- |

|  | **Enquiry question** | **Outcomes** | **Content** | **Hours** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Harvest** | **Why do people of faith say thank you to God at harvest time?** | **Talk about the food they enjoy.**  **Talk about harvest around the world. Talk about why we celebrate harvest. Talk about why it is important to help others, particularly at harvest time.** | Open Chatterbox and or Story: Clever Cub says thanks to GOD by Bob Hartman ISBN 978-0-8307-8155-3 Giving thanks to God His wonderful creation and for the Harvest.  Widening pupils' understanding of the world where food comes from.  Explore the value of being thankful, recognising that we have access to plenty of food in Britain but there are many places and people in the world that do not have enough. Why should we give him the first fruits rather than the last? In Leviticus 19:9-10 we are instructed to give first fruits. | 4 |
| 1. **I am special** | **Why are we all different and special?** | **Talk about the names people of faith give to God.** | Talking about God as Heavenly Father and that He makes each one of us different and special, He knows us and loves us. Genesis 1v6 Ps 139 Matthew 10 v 29-31. Opportunity for children to think about and discover more about themselves, their likes, dislikes, physical features, abilities etc, including looking at handprints, footprints and fingerprints. Clever Cub arrives in your classroom today with his friends Skippy Squirrel and Fluffy Fred. Storybook Clever Cub and the Case of the Worries by Bob Hartman, Talk about emotions and the experiences related to them. Importance of our names & the names people faith give to God. | 4 |
| 1. **Christmas** | **How do Christians celebrate Jesus’ birthday?** | **Recall/retell the nativity story. Identify the characters in the nativity story. Use religious words to talk about Christmas. Talk about why Christmas is important. Talk about how the church celebrates Christmas.** | Open Chatterbox and/or Clever Cub welcomes Baby Jesus’ by Bob Hartman ISBN 978-8307-8156-0. Discussing all the different ways in which we celebrate the birthdays. Visit of a baby to your classroom and/or a collection of baby items. Look at ways in which the children will be celebrating Christmas  Retell the story of the nativity several times using different storytelling techniques  Emphasise that for Christians Christmas is a celebration of the birth of Jesus.  Local church celebrating Christmas. Invite the vicar/minister and/or a member of the congregation.  Visit church & describe the celebrations’ tory of Anna and Simeon (Luke 2:21-40). | 4 |
| 1. **Stories Jesus told** | **Why did Jesus tell stories?** | **Identify a Bible. Recall/retell some of Jesus' stories. Talk about their own experiences and feelings. Ask and respond to questions about their experiences and feelings. Give a simple explanation of the things we can learn from Jesus’ stories.** | Open Chatterbox and Clever Cub arrives at school with lots of parable story books in his bag  Parables of Jesus. Jesus told these teach us about God and how to live our lives  Choose stories from: The Good Samaritan (Luke 10:25-37) ;The Sower  (Luke 8:4-15);  The Great Feast; Luke 14:15–24. The Lost Sheep Luke 15:4-7) ; The Wise and Foolish Builders ( Luke 6:46-49) &  The Lost Coin (Luke 15:8–10). Exploring the stories asking what Jesus was trying to teach in this story. | 4 |
| 1. **Easter** | **Why do Christians believe that Easter is all about love?** | **Say Christians believe Jesus died on the cross because God loves everyone. Briefly retell the story of Easter. Identify symbols associated with Easter. Talk about their own experiences of love and other emotions expressed in the Easter Story. Ask questions about the Easter story.** | Open chatterbox and/or Clever Cub and the Easter Surprise’ by Bob Hartman Identify a bible .  Story of palm Sunday. Tell the story and then recreate the Last Supper  Explore emotions in the Easter story using the pictures of faces showing different expressions.  Sad Good Friday & Happy Easter day. Additional lesson content see Understanding Christianity Unit F3 pgs. 2 – 4  Exploring the concept of love, who loves us, how Jesus loved us. | 5 |
| 1. **Special Places** | **What makes a place holy?** | **Talk about their special places, talk about places of worship as special/holy places special/holy places.** | Open Chatterbox and/or discuss Clever Cubs favourite place the beach.  Children’s experiences of special places indoors and outdoors. Abraham moves to a new land and makes a new home there. Abraham moves with his family to several places on the way to the land of Cana.  Home is a special place. Moses & the burning bush’ (Exodus 3:1-15). Jesus as a boy in the temple.  Why a church is special place for Christians. | 4 |
| **World faith** |  | **Founders and Leaders of faith**  Buddhism Islam Sikhism  **Why do Hindus light candles at Diwali?**  Hinduism | Muslim prayer beads subhah. The 99 names of Allah.  Explore the Hindu festival; of Diwali.  Why a mosque is a special place for Muslims?  Hindu temples from around the world. Why some people remove shoes when entering a holy place.  Similarities differences between the Mandir, Churches, and Mosques. | 6 |

| **Year 1** |
| --- |

|  | **Enquiry question** | **Outcomes** | **Content** | **Hours** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Harvest** | **How can we help those who do not have a good harvest?** | **Talk, using religious language, about Harvest Festival Celebrations.**  **express feelings about the issues raised by Christian Aid/Tear Fund materials etc. ask questions about their own and others’ experiences.** | Harvest Festival – past & present in UK  Harvest around the world-not enough food John 13v34-35 Acts 4v44-45  Harvest in school celebration. | **5** |
| 1. **Creation** | **What are your favourite things that God created?** | **Talk about ways in which we can all help to take care of the world.**  **Talk about how Christians, believe that creation shows the power and wonder of God.**  **Talk about being creative and what I enjoy doing.** | Genesis creation story.  What Christians believe. Introduces the scientific elements of creation, Creation -what do we learn about God?  Thinking about how our environment is being spoilt by the actions of people and what we can do in response. Understanding Christianity Unit 1.2 page 4-5 | **4** |
| 1. **Christmas** | **Why do we give and receive gifts?** | **Retell the nativity story. Talk about giving and receiving gifts. Talk about Christians believing that Jesus is God’s son.** | Nativity Story. 3 wise men & St Nicholas  What kind of gift was Jesus?’ Incarnation & salvation in Big story. Fall & Messiah idea  Festival of 3 kings Día de los Reyes Spain. Giving & receiving gifts  UC 1:2 Why do Christians give gifts at Christmas. Art. | **4** |
| 1. **Baptism** | **Why is Baptism special?** | **Know that Baptism is an occasion when Christians make promises to God & people are welcomed as a member of the church.**  **Explain that water is a symbol of baptism. that people can be baptised at any age, in the font at church, in a pool, a river or the sea. Know Jesus was baptised in the river Jordan by John the Baptist.** | Baptism in church: Rite of passage in the Christian church. Christians make promises to God & people are welcomed as a member of the church. Role of Godparents Water as a symbol of baptism. Jesus’ baptism in the river Jordan by John the Baptist. Introduce the Trinity. | **4** |
| 1. **Easter** | **What do you think is the most important part of the Easter story?** | **Know the stories of Jesus’ miracles can be found in the Gospels in the New Testament. Christians believe that the miracles reveal Jesus as the Son of God. Retell the stories about Jesus covered in this unit. talk about my own experiences and feelings. Respond sensitively to questions about my own and others’ experiences and feelings.**  **Talk about the events of the Easter story retell the story of Easter wonder at the new life and changes in nature. talk about new beginnings and changes.** | Planting seeds, weeding and looking out for signs of new life. Link Jesus telling his disciples that seeds must be placed in the ground so that new life can shoot up (John 12:24).Life cycle of a butterfly. Links with Easter story: Good Friday –Jesus died, and his friends put him in a tomb. (The chrysalis) & Easter Sunday – He is Risen!  Jesus has new life. (The butterfly)  Body of Jesus being placed in the tomb and rising out of darkness to new life. Easter Gardens.  UC Unit 1.5 Why does Easter matter to Christians? Art. | **5** |
| 1. **Multi Faith** |  | **How do people of Jewish faith celebrate the harvest?**  Judaism  **What do people of Muslim and Hindu faith believe about how God made the world?**  Hinduism Islam  **How do people of world faiths welcome new babies?**  Hinduism Islam Sikhism Humanism | Celebrating Jewish Sukkot – Crossing the Red Sea Exodus 12.Building a Jewish Sukkah.  Muslims and Hindus believe that God created the world.  **Hinduism:** Brahma is the creator god who works with Lord Vishnu and Lord Shiva to maintain an unending cycle of universes. All 3 are aspects of Brahman – the Supreme One .Respect for creation **Islam** – Allah & creation  What Muslims, and Hindus believe that people should be taking care of our world.  Muslims and Hindus believe that creation shows the power & wonder of God.  **Islam:** The Aqiqah- words of call to prayer are whispered in the ear of new born Muslim babies.  Hair is shaved and weighed & money given to charity. Something sweet is given to eat  **Hinduism:**  Jatakarma: honey in mouth & shaving head & whispering in ear; naming ceremony (Namakarna)- special choices of names.  **Sikhism:** birth, naming and marriage) as set out in the Sikh Rahit Maryada (Sikh code of conduct) and by following the holy book the Guru Granth Sahib. Use of the Mool Mantar - whispered into the ears of the child and a drop of honey is placed in mouth. Meaningful names given. | **6** |

| **Year 2** |
| --- |

|  | **Enquiry question** | **Outcomes** | **Content** | **Hours** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **The Bible** | **Why is the Bible such a special book?** | Explain that the Bible is the Christian holy book. that the Bible tells God’s big story. Know that the Bible is a library of books. that the Bible is the world’s best seller. Talk about people who struggle to have a bible of their own. can:  Talk about the stories found in the Bible. Explain why the Bible is so important to Christians. Talk about the Qumran scrolls and Mary Jones. | Bible is the Christian holy book. God’s big story. Bible as a library of books. the world’s best seller.  Stories in Old Testament. Stories in the New Testament. Frieze of God’s Big Story. Different genre  Why people struggle to have a bible of their own. Bible society. Why the Bible is so important to Christians. Qumran scrolls and story of Mary Jones. | **6** |
| 1. **Christmas 2.2** | **Why was the birth of Jesus such good news?** | Know Christians believe that the birth of Jesus is good news. Know: angels brought the good news to Zachariah, Mary and the shepherds. Christians believe Jesus is the saviour of the world. Ask good questions about the Christmas story. Talk about what happened to Zachariah. tell you the Christmas story. Talk about the message of the angels. Describe the different ways artists portray angels. Talk about the ways Christians share the good news at Christmas time. | Birth of Jesus as good news. Angels brought the good news to Zachariah, Mary and the shepherds. Jesus is the saviour of the world. Message of the angels. Different ways artists portray angels. Ways Christians share the good news at Christmas time. Message of good news. (Matthew 4:23, 9:35, 11:5, Luke 4:43 and 7:22). Then Disciples and followers of Jesus shared the good news (Acts 5:42)  God’s Big Story- Jesus the Son of God (incarnation) came to save people and mend their friendship with God (salvation). UC unit 2.2 – Why is Christmas good news for Christians?  The Link it up Bible by Bob Hartman . The Lion Story Teller Family Bible by Bob Hartman  Paintings and songs eg Handel’s messiah. Renaissance painting, sculpture, Christmas cards and Christmas nativity storybooks. Angel of the North in Gateshead & Knife Angel sculpture. | **5** |
| 1. **Jesus** | **Why did Jesus welcome everyone?** | Know about stories that can be found in the Gospels in the New Testament. Christians believe the miracles reveal Jesus as the Son of God.  Jesus teaches people to be a friend to everyone. Retell some miracle stories Talk about how these stories reveal Christian beliefs about Jesus. talk about my own experiences and feelings. respond sensitively to questions about my own and others’ experiences and feelings. Make links between the way a person behaves and what that person believes. | Stories found in the Gospels in the New Testament. Ten Lepers (Luke 17:11-19) Blind Bartimaeus (Mark 10:46-52, Luke 18:35-43); Healing the deaf mute; (Mark 7:31) The man lowered through the roof (Luke 5:17-26). Christians believe the miracles reveal Jesus as the Son of God.  How these stories reveal Christian beliefs about Jesus. Make links between the way a person behaves and what that person believes.  Work of the [Salvation Army](https://www.salvationarmy.org.uk/) and the charity [Barnardo’s](https://www.barnardos.org.uk/who-we-are/our-history)  Groups that take place in church that show Jesus’ teaching in action eg messy church, luncheon clubs, foodbank. | **6** |
| 1. **Easter** | **How do symbols help us to understand the Easter story?** | Know why the Easter story is central to Christian belief. Explain Christians believe that Jesus died to save humankind, and this is part of God’s salvation plan. identify and explain some of the symbols of Easter used to help understand the meaning of the story e.g. Cross, bread and wine.  Retell the Easter story.  Describe briefly why Christian people celebrate Easter.  Talk about own experiences of Easter | Easter story as central to Christian belief. Christians belief - Jesus died to save humankind, and this is part of God’s salvation plan. Symbols of Easter used to help understand the meaning of the story e.g. Cross, bread and wine. Why Christian people celebrate Easter. Eggs as a a big feature of Easter celebrations. Symbolic Easter foods e.g. Hot Cross buns and Simnel cake. Paschal Candle  Variety of crosses from around the world. ‘Across the World’ by Martyn Payne  Last Supper. Own experiences of Easter celebrations. Most important thing about Easter. Understanding Christianity Unit 1.5 pg.4-5. | **5** |
| 1. **Ascension and Pentecost** | **What happened at the Ascension and Pentecost?** | Know 40 days after the resurrection, Jesus ascended into heaven  Know Christians believe that God is three in one – Father, Son and Holy Spirit.  Know that the gift of the Holy Spirit was poured out on the disciples at Pentecost and is here with us still.  Retell the stories of Jesus’ ascension and the events of Pentecost.  Talk about my ideas of heaven. connect the gifts of the spirit with the school’s Christian values.  Describe the symbols of the Holy Spirit. | 40 days after the resurrection, Jesus ascended into heaven Day of Pentecost - 10 days after the Ascension. 3rd most significant date in the Christian calendar. Pentecost celebrates arrival of the gift of the Holy Spirit. Acts 2:1-21. Promised helper and comforter Jesus told the disciples about before the Ascension. Pieces of art work that interpret this story.  Christians believe that God is three in one – Father, Son and Holy Spirit.  Gift of the Holy Spirit was poured out on the disciples at Pentecost & is here with us still. Ideas of heaven. connect the gifts of the spirit with the school’s Christian values.  Symbols of the Holy Spirit. Why Christians believe that the events of Pentecost still impact on the church today. | **4** |
| **6. Multi faith** |  | **Do people of all world faiths have holy books?**  Islam Judaism Sikhism | **Judaism** – Torah Scroll (Sefer scroll) Hebrew Bible/Old Testament such as Creation, Noah, Joseph or Moses. Jews and Christians share these stories. Similarities and differences between holy books, including the Bible.  Simchat Torah Celebration – 9th day of Sukkot.  **Sikhism-** the **Guru Granth Sahib-** living Guru- how it is treated with respect. | **6** |

| **Year 3** |
| --- |

|  | **Enquiry question** | **Outcomes** | **Content** | **Hours** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **Harvest** | **How do people of faith say thank you to God for the harvest?** | Know there is a connection between Christian beliefs and their actions.  Explain the Bible records people harvesting and gives instruction that people should give their first and their finest grain.  Talk about different ways people celebrate the harvest. | Bible: people harvesting and gives instructions giving their first and their finest grain. *Genesis 8:22; Ecclesiastes 3:1-2; Exodus 23:16 Giving thanks to God for harvest 2 Chronicles 31:5-6; Nehemiah 10:37;*  Famine & Jospeh story *Genesis 41:46b-49; Ruth as a widow Ruth 2:23*  *Church of England Year & Harvest-* How do communities around the word celebrate harvest? Christian beliefs and their actions. Harvest celebrations around the world. eg Rice Harvest in Bali, Erntedankfest in German speaking countries (<https://www.german-way.com/history-and-culture/holidays-and-celebrations/thanksgiving-in-germany/>) or the Olivagando – celebrating the olive harvest in Italy. Deeper – Harvest & Charities. | **3** |
| 1. **Called by God** | **What does it mean to be called by God?** | Know: Prophets were called by God to give his message to the people.  Prophets were telling the people to turn back to God and mend their relationship with him.  Know the message of the prophets is part of God’s big salvation plan. that people are called by God today and can describe how they respond and the impact on their lives. Talk about in detail the Bible stories you have discussed. Ask important questions about religion and beliefs.  Interpret the stories and identify Christian beliefs.  Use developing religious vocabulary to show that they understand the Christian beliefs.  Describe the impact of responding to God’s call on a person’s life.  Explain what they think God would be asking prophets to speak out against today. | Prophets: called by God to give his message telling the people to turn back to God & mend their relationship with him. Message of the prophets = part of God’s big salvation plan. People of God panels in the big frieze (Emma Yarlett). Choice of which Prophets they want to learn more about eg  Moses - God calls Moses from the Burning Bush (Exodus chapter 3)  Abraham – Abraham trusted God. He moved his family to a new land, he had a child in his old age (Isaac), he obeyed God & was prepared to sacrifice Isaac. (Genesis 22:1-19). NB Mention covenant with Abraham Additional ideas: see UC Unit 2A.2 pages 4-5.  Jonah – Jonah who didn’t want to listen to God, so he ran away.  Isaiah – In the book of Isaiah Chapter 1 we read about the incredible vision that Isaiah experienced.  Samuel - heard God calling in the night when he was just a boy. (1 Samuel 3)  Elijah - stood up for God against the Prophets of Baal (1 Kings 18:16-46).  Modern stories about these people called by God: eg Mary Seacole, Adoniram Judson, Harriet Tubman, Mary Slessor, Eric Liddell, Isobel Kuhn, Corrie ten Boom, Betsey Stockton and Jonathan Goforth, etc. Identify Christian beliefs. People are called by God today and can describe how they respond & the impact on their lives. Eg ministers, bishops and other full time workers. Would God be asking prophets to speak out against today. | **6** |
| 1. **Christmas** | **How does the presence of Jesus impact on people's lives?** | Know: Jesus is called Emmanuel and that means God with us. that Christians believe Jesus is God’s son. that Christians believe the presence of God changes lives.  Describe the ways in which Christians believe that their actions show Jesus’ presence in the world. Ask good questions.  Make links between my experience and the experience of others. | Jesus as Emmanuel= God with us. Matthew 1:23 ; God became present, visibly present as Jesus, on earth (incarnation).Christians belief - Jesus is God’s son. Messiah, Rescuer, Saviour of the world, King of Kings, Prince of Peace. Fulfilment of Isaiah 7:14 . Music & art interpretations eg shepherds. Christians believe the presence of God changes lives. Ways in which Christians believe that their actions show Jesus’ presence in the world. Eg Salvation Army. Story- Papa Panov. Statue in Strasbourg WW2 – God’s hands & feet. | **5** |
| 1. **Jesus** | **How did/ does Jesus change lives?** | Know Christians believe Jesus has/had the power to change people’s lives.  Know that choosing to follow Jesus is not necessarily an easy way of life. that people’s lives today can be transformed by becoming a Christian and choosing a different way of life. I can: talk about my experiences of change. retell the story of Jesus changing someone’s life. Talk about the ways in which Jesus changed/changes people’s lives. | Jesus has/had the power to change people’s lives. Choosing to follow Jesus is not necessarily an easy way of life. Calling of Levi (Matthew 9:9-13, Mark 2:13-17, Luke 5:27-32) ; Zacchaeus (Luke 19:1-10) ; Rich Young Man. (Matthew 19:16-30, Mark 10:17-31, Luke 18:18-30) People’s lives today can be transformed by becoming a Christian & choosing a different way of life.) Mother Teresa. Story of Jesus changing someone’s life. Charities who change lives today eg, Christian Aid; Bible Society Church Mission Society Tearfund . Philip and the Ethiopian (Acts 8:26-40) – Deeper: Philip & the Ethiopian (Acts 8:26-40); Saul/Paul’s conversion (Acts 9) – Paul is completely transformed ; Peter’s vision (Acts 10) | **6** |
| 1. **Easter** | **Is the cross a symbol of sadness or joy?** | Explain events of Holy Week reveal what Jesus came to earth to do.  Know events of Palm Sunday, Holy week and Easter are a combined mixture of the emotions of joy and sadness.  Retell the stories of Palm Sunday, Holy Week and Easter. Ask good questions about the events, beliefs & values of Palm Sunday, Holy Week and Easter.  Make links between Christian beliefs and the stories of Palm Sunday, Holy Week and Easter. Use religious vocabulary to make links between people’s values and behaviour.  Use religious vocabulary to describe and show understanding of the Christian practices linked with the Easter Story. Describe the impact of the events of Palm Sunday, Holy Week and Easter on the lives of people today. | Events of Holy Week reveal what Jesus came to earth to do. Works of art.  Stories of Palm Sunday Luke 19:39-40, John 12:19; Holy week -Jesus in temple Mark 11:15-18 & Matthew 21:12-13 Last Supper. Understanding Christianity Unit 2A.5 Core Learning page 2 ; and Garden of Gethsemane Easter = a combined mixture of the emotions of joy and sadness. Crosses from a variety of cultures around the world. Eg San Salvador. Easter morning – Matthew 28:1-10, Luke 24:1-12, John 20:1-18; The road to Emmaus – Luke 24:13-35; Jesus appearing to his disciples – Luke 24:36-49, John 20:19-23; Easter is the culmination of God’s salvation/rescue plan. Understanding Christianity Unit 2A.5 Core Learning page 3). Impact of the events of Palm Sunday, Holy Week and Easter on the lives of people today. Jerusalem celebrations. Deeper: Easter in Malta & Greece. | **5** |
| 1. **Multi faith** |  | **Local Faith Leaders: Who are they and what do they do?**  Hinduism Islam Judaism Sikhism  **Does everybody follow the same rules? Why? Why not?**  Buddhism Islam Sikhism Humanism  **How do people of faith say thank you to God for the Harvest?**  Judaism Hinduism | World Faiths:NB CF Add in the story of Muhammad called by Allah (Arabic for God) in a cave. Add in Muslim Aid story of Mahmood ul Hassan Founder and Chairman, Islamic Aid *Local Faith leaders: Who are they and what do they do?*  *World faiths: People of all faiths and world views celebrate the harvest Jewish Harvest Festival Sukkot; Hindu harvest festival of Pongal.* | **6** |

| **Year 4** |
| --- |

|  | **Enquiry question** | **Outcomes** | **Content** | **Hours** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **The Church** | **Are all churches the same?** | Know:  Not all church buildings are the same but have similar features according to denomination.  Peter and the disciples ‘built’ the church after the events of Pentecost.  The Bible gives guidance to the church about behaviour and attitudes,  Talk about what that guidance is.  Explain Christianity is a world-wide multi-cultural faith.  Use religious vocabulary to name features of the church building,  Talk about their significance and links to the Bible.  Identify similarities and differences between churches and denominations worldwide.  Ask good questions about the similarities and differences between different denominational practices.  Make links between values and beliefs and behaviour. | First Christians had no buildings called church, only people. The believers met together at the Temple, in houses, outdoor spaces and secret hiding places. Today people meet at Spring Harvest, Greenbelt, New Wine and Keswick  Festivals. Peter was the rock on which he would build his church (Matthew 16:18) Peter and the disciples ‘built’ the church after the events of Pentecost (Acts 3:1- 4:37 and 9:32 -10:48).  Christianity is a world-wide multi-cultural faith. Eg Christchurch cathedral New Zealand  St Peter’s Rome; St Matthew’s Washington DC; Coptic Orthodox church In Hertfordshire  Features of the church building, significance and links to the Bible.eg Jesus’ Baptism and the Font, The Last Supper and the Altar and Eucharist.  Different Christians denominations: E.g. Anglican churches use a chalice for communion, Methodist churches use small individual cups on a tray. In Baptist churches, there will be a large Baptistry pool. In an Anglican church, there will usually be a Font. Not all church buildings are the same but have similar features according to denomination. Church has its own calendar, seasons and festival days.  Romans 12 The body -The Bible gives guidance to the church about behaviour and attitudes,  Deeper: Is there a stereotype church goer? | **6** |
| 1. **Prayer** | **What is prayer?** | Know: Prayer is a way of communicating with God.  Prayer is an important part of the life of a believer.  Prayer impacts on the daily life of a believer. Prayer can be very informal and private Believers gather together to pray  Talk using religious language about prayer. | Prayer : a way of communicating with God; an important part of the life of a believer.  Matthew 19:13, Matthew 26:36, Mark 1:35, Luke 5:16, Luke 6:12, Luke 9:28, Luke 22:39, John 17:19-21.  Prayer can be praise, intercession (prayers said on behalf of another), thanksgiving, confession (admission of sins), silence, meditation or simply talking with God. Prayer can be planned or spontaneous, loud or quiet, fun or serious.  Prayer Spaces in schools. Traditional prayers eg the Prayer of St. Francis and the Covenant Prayer of John Wesley  What do these prayers reveal to us about God and Christian belief? Christian beliefs revealed in the language of prayer; artefacts used at times of prayer by Christians  Use prayer trees, stringing beads, newspaper headlines, acrostic prayers, shape prayers, texts, bubbles, playdough, drawing, a walk outside, music and dance. Prayer impacts on the daily life of a believer, can be very informal and private. | **4** |
| 1. **Christmas** | **Why is Jesus described as the light of the world?** | Know: Christians believe that Jesus is the light of the world. The light of Jesus brings hope in dark places.  Tell stories about Jesus bringing light into people’s lives.  Talk about the lives of people who bring Jesus’ light into the world.  Use good vocabulary to talk about the symbolism of Jesus as light.  Ask good questions about things that have interested me. | John 1:1-14- Jesus is the light of the world John 8:12. The light of Jesus brings hope in dark places.  Story of Terry Waite. Nativity art & light symbolism. Christian Christmas worship songs & light symbolism. Christingle Services. Stories about Jesus bringing light into people’s lives. The lives of people who bring Jesus’ light into the world.  World faiths: Explore why world religions celebrate a festival of light. Light connected to God.  Hindus: Diwali ; Judaism - Hanukkah, the Jewish festival of light: Story & Dreidel game. | **4** |
| 1. **Jesus** | **Why do Christians believe Jesus is the Son of God?** | Know Christians believe Jesus is the Son of God; Jesus has power and authority over nature, sickness and death.  Retell stories of people who have campaigned for justice. Retell the Bible stories we have talked about. Make links between the Bible stories and what Christians believe about Jesus.  Use religious language to show that I understand Jesus was both God and man.  Talk about why sometimes people speak out against authority for justice.  Explain what I have learnt and who has inspired me. | Jesus walking on water (Matthew 14:22-25 or Mark 6:47-51), Calming of the storm (Matthew 8:23-27, Luke 8:22-25) Raising of Lazarus (John 11:1-44) ; Healing of Jairus’ daughter (Matthew 9:23-25, Mark 5:22-42). Jesus the Son of God has power & authority over nature, sickness & death. Story of Transfiguration (Matthew 17:1-8, Mark 9:2-8, Luke 9:28-36)  Selected stories: The faith of the centurion – Matthew 8:5-13, Luke 7:1-10; Jesus heals many – Matthew 8:14-17, Mark 1:29-34, Luke 4:38-44; 10 healed of leprosy – Luke 17:11-19; Jesus raises the widow’s son – Luke 7:11-17  Jesus heals the paralysed man – Luke 5:17-26; Jesus turns water into wine – John 2:1-12  Luke 4: 31-37 - people were amazed by Jesus’ authority. Challenging the authority of the pharisees: Mark 2:23 – Mark 3:6, Luke 6:1-11 and Luke 13:10-17 Jesus and his disciples are criticised for working (healing) on the Sabbath.  *Links between the Bible stories and what Christians believe about Jesus.*  Impact of Jesus’ teaching on people’s lives and events in history. egs:  · Apartheid in South Africa where people led by Nelson Mandela challenged authority.  · William Wilberforce, John Newton, Olaudah Equinano, Elizabeth Heyrick : Slavery Abolitionists.  · Dr Martin Luther King speaking out against racism in the USA during the 1950s and 1960s.   * Rosa Parks sitting on a bus seat of her own choice as a protest against racial discrimination. * Dietrich Bonhoeffer speaking out against Hitler’s Nazi dictatorship during WWII. * Oscar Romero, Archbishop of El Salvador, being assassinated for his faith. * Cricketer Henry Olonga making a stand against the Zimbabwean government. * Members of the Fair-trade movement working for all goods to be fairly traded across the world. * Christian Aid workers campaigning for action to prevent climate change. | **7** |
| 1. **Easter** | **A story of betrayal or trust?** | Know: trust and forgiveness are key Christian values; that Christians believe that they can trust Jesus; that the events of Holy Week and Easter are key to understanding what Jesus came to earth to do; that the incidents of betrayal and trust are significant.  Identify and explain the significance of the incidents of betrayal and trust in the Easter story – God’s salvation plan.  Use key religious vocabulary to describe and talk about the importance of forgiveness in Christianity and in my own life.  Ask good questions about people’s values and commitments.  Use religious vocabulary to make links between Christian beliefs and the stories of Palm Sunday, Holy Week and Easter.  Describe and show understanding of the Christian value of forgiveness in relation to the story of Peter. | Recall stories: Calming of the storm, (Mark 4:35-41), Jesus, walking on water (Matthew 14:22-33) & Feeding of the 5000 (Matthew 14:15-21), Jesus never let them down, showing them through his actions and words that he was/is trustworthy. Jesus trusts the disciples, Eg Sending out the twelve. (Mark 6: 7-13, Matthew 10: 1-20)  Christians believe that they can trust Jesus; that the events of Holy Week and Easter are key to understanding what Jesus came to earth to do; that the incidents of betrayal and trust are significant.  Judas betrays Jesus - Matthew 24:14-16, Mark 14:43-50, Luke 22, John 18. paintings of Judas’ betrayal . Peters denial of Jesus - (Mark 14: 66-72).Artwork.  Bible & forgiveness - Matthew 6:14, Matthew 18:21, Mark 11:25  Significance of the incidents of betrayal and trust in the Easter story – God’s salvation plan.  Importance of forgiveness in Christianity and in my own life.  St Stephen Acts 6:8 – 8:3,St Paul (Acts); People who gave up their lives eg William Tyndale, Oscar Romero, Brother Andrew UC Unit 2A.5 Salvation Resources Sheet 5. Deeper: Corrie Ten Boom, Eric Lomax. | **5** |
| 1. **Multi Faith** |  | **Why is light an important symbol in world faiths?**  Judaism  **Why do Jewish people believe that the Sabbath/Shabbat is so important?**  Judaism  **What do world faiths say about forgiveness?**  Hinduism Islam Judaism Sikhism  **How do people of world faiths pray?**  Buddhism Hinduism Islam Judaism | World faiths: Judaism – Importance of shabbat- Seder meal, rules : Dos & Don’ts; Havdalah Service :Orthodox Jews  World Faiths: Judaism: Jewish Prayer: Tefillin; Tallit; Kippah; Mezuzah Case –  Islam: Muslim Prayer: Prayer Mat; Compass; Mecca; Islamic Prayer beads; Names of Allah; 5 times a day-set pattern for some; Call to prayer; Adhan.  Hinduism: Hindu Prayer: chanting no set time; prayers reveal beliefs.  Buddhist: Buddhist Prayer: no powerful “other” to which prayers are directed. Use of prayer like activities like prayer flags, mantras, vows and invocations. Prayer wheels.  Prayer Beads are common across several faiths – Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Sikhism and Hindu Dharma.  Quotes about forgiveness from Hinduism, Islam, Judaism and Sikhism.  Islamic Story – Kindness & forgiveness - Prophet Muhammad & the Rubbish.  Judaism- symbolism of the synagogue. Day in life of a rabbi. Not every or all places of worship belonging to the same faith will be the same. 3 names are given to the synagogue- House of Assembly, House of Prayer and House of Study. Jewish symbols Ner Tamid – everlasting light, Tzedakah Box  Similarities and differences within and between the places of worship generically and specifically eg between Mandir and gurdwara; between mosque and mandir.  Islam – (NB Unit 2.5 Islam content will need to be studied before the content in this unit). Role of Imam, Qur’an, Arabic, Minaret, Mihrab, Minbar, Story of Bilal -first Muezzin, Muezzin. Key features of a mosque. Washroom & Wudu Madrasah (mosque school); 5 pillars & other beliefs revealed through the mosque. Prayers 5 time a day. Quotes from Qu’ran and Hadith said about the mosque. Key beliefs of the Oneness of Allah (God), Submission accepting the supreme authority of God and Ummah – One Community. Mosques around the world. 3 important mosques: Masjid al-Haram – The Grand Mosque in Mecca (Makkah); Masjid an-Nabawi – Prophet Muhammad’s Mosque in Madinah, Saudi Arabia; Masjid Al-Aqsa – The Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.  Hinduism: NB Unit 2.5 Hinduism content which focuses on the shrine in Hindu homes will need to be studied before the content in this unit. Main focus here is the Mandir/temple, Features, Role of Brahmins – priests or pujaris. Temples around the world. Types and range of murtis. The daily aarti ceremony. The reverence of murtis; awakening and dressing, adoration and offerings. Celebration of Durga Puja  Sikhism - the gurdwara, key features, ritual practice and head coverings, prayer room, langar kitchen inside and outside the Gurdwara, values of service and equality. Guru Granth Sahib. | **6** |

| **Year 5** |
| --- |

|  | **Enquiry Question** | **Outcomes** | **Content** | **Hours** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **The Bible** | **How and why do Christians read the Bible?** | Know: Christians believe that the Bible is the inspired word of God.  There are many translations of the Bible.  The Bible guides Christians and affects their daily lives.  Ask good questions that improve my learning.  Talk about the work of Bible translators today and in the past.  Describe how what I have learnt inspires and influences me.  Describe the impact of the content of the Bible on a believer’s life.  Use religious vocabulary to show I understand texts from the Bible I have investigated.  Explain how the teaching in the Bible helps to answer ultimate and ethical questions. | Recap: A “library” of many books. Made up of a variety of literary genres. Bible is God’s big story told in different ways. Christians believe that the Bible is the inspired word of God: *2 Timothy 3:16-17; Proverbs 30:5; Isaiah 40:8; Psalm 119:105; Hebrews 4:12.*  Study the same passage from the Bible e.g. Psalm 23 in several different versions.  History & timeline of Bible translators today and in the past. Life of William Tyndale/Torchlighters. 2012 first Patois Jamaican New Testament. India, Rendille people in Kenya & Chinese receiving Bibles for first time. Work of Bible Society.  The Bible gives Christian’s guidance for daily living in times of trouble and joy. impact on a believer’s life. Bible text & Christian values: 1 Corinthians 13, Colossians 4:2-6, Matt.6:25 -34, 1 Thessalonians 5:16-24, Philippians 4:4-7. Deeper: how the teaching in the Bible helps to answer ultimate and ethical questions. | **6** |
| 1. **Christmas 5.2** | **How do our celebrations reflect the true meaning of Christmas?** | *Know:* The nativity story is found in the Gospels of Matthew and Luke;  The true meaning of Christmas is a celebration of the birth of Jesus, the Son of God, Messiah; Where the nativity fits into God’s Big Story.  Identify which parts of the nativity story can be found in each Gospel.  Explain the audiences Matthew and Luke were writing for.  Identify the influence the two stories have on our Christmas celebrations.  Describe the Christian beliefs revealed in the nativity story.  Talk about why the flight to Egypt is a significant event. | *Where N*ativity story is found in the Gospels of Matthew and Luke; Matthew 1:1- 2:23, Luke 1:5-2:40. Matthew includes the Genealogy – Jesus’ Family Tree and the visit of the Magi. Luke includes the Magnificat – Song of Mary and the visit of the shepherds. Look at words of the Magnificat in several different translations of the Bible. Luke 1:46-55.  The true meaning of Christmas: birth of Jesus, the Son of God, Messiah; Where the nativity fits into God’s Big Story. Audiences Matthew and Luke were writing for. Influence the 2 stories have on our Christmas celebrations. Christian beliefs revealed in the nativity story. impact upon the way in which we celebrate Christmas? e.g. angels, stars, nativity plays, carols, Epiphany. Examine words of traditional Christmas carols Why the flight to Egypt is a significant event. Flight to Egypt is unique to the gospel of Matthew. Global art on Flight to Egypt. Deeper – closer look at Mary. | **5** |
| 1. **Christmas 5.7** | **How is Christmas celebrated around the world?** | *Know* Christmas is celebrated worldwide  Not all of the celebrations are linked to the nativity story.  Describe different Christmas celebrations around the world. Give reasons for different Christmas celebrations around the world.  Make links between the story, belief and actions. Talk about the distinctive Christian beliefs in the Christmas celebrations. Ask relevant questions using religious vocabulary. | Recap. God’s Big Story and the concept of Incarnation.  Jesus’ birth is celebrated worldwide eg,  Brazil: create a nativity scene or presépio. from the Hebrew word “presepium” which means the bed of straw upon which Jesus first slept . Nativity scenes in the style of other cultures  Congo: love offering. Greece on Christmas Eve people gather together to eat ‘Christopsomo’ (Christ Bread). Philippines they create special lanterns called ‘parol’ shaped like the star of Bethlehem. Traditional Russian Christmas, special prayers are said and people fast, sometimes for 39 days, until January 6th which is the Russian Orthodox Christmas Eve  Venezuela’s capital city the residents head to church on roller skates.  In many European Countries December 6th, St Nicholas’ Day is a huge celebration.  Sweden St Lucia is remembered and celebrated on December 13th. This is an important celebration in Scandinavian countries and is known as the festival of Light. Not all celebrations are linked to the nativity story. Give reasons for different Christmas celebrations around the world.  Links between the story, belief and actions. Nativity portrayed in artwork from around the world. | **5** |
| 1. **Easter** | **Why do Christians believe that Easter is a celebration of Victory?** | *Know*: Christians believe that Christ’s resurrection is a victory over death;  Christians believe that Easter is the key event in God’s salvation plan;  Christians believe Jesus’ death and resurrection restored the relationship between God and people.  Retell the Easter Story in detail and talk with understanding about the Christian belief that Jesus died and rose victoriously and what that means to Christians.  Ask important questions about Christian belief. Talk about and describe feelings in relation to situations of victory.  Make links between people’s values and commitments and their attitudes and behaviour with regard to situations of victory.  Reflect thoughtfully on the answers to big questions about Jesus’ death and resurrection. Explain why Christians believe Jesus’ death and resurrection are a victory.  Explain the impact of believing in Jesus’ death and resurrection on a person’s life. | Victorious moments. Christians belief-Christ’s resurrection is a victory over death; Easter is the key event in God’s salvation plan; Jesus’ death and resurrection restored the relationship between God and people from FALL. God’s son the promised Messiah (rescuer) has come  SALVATION. UC Unit 2B.6 Core Learning pages 2 – 3 and Resource Sheets 3 and 4.  Accounts of Jesus’ death and resurrection recorded in the Gospels. Matthew 27:45 -28:1-10, Mark 15:1-47 -16:1-20, Luke 23 and 24, John 19 and 20. Events in churches during Holy Week and Easter reflect Christian belief that Jesus’ death and resurrection was a victory. Words and imagery of traditional Easter hymns and modern worship songs to identify what Christians believe about Jesus’ death and resurrection, the power of Jesus died and rose victoriously and what that means to Christians. Impact of believing in Jesus’ death and resurrection on a person’s life. | **5** |
| 1. **Old Testament Women** | **Did she make the right choice?** | Know: The stories of significant women in the Old Testament;  The Jewish Festival of Purim celebrates how God used Esther to save his people;  Being a person of faith isn’t always easy.  Respond sensitively to questions about my own experiences and those of others.  Ask good questions and suggest answers about belonging, commitment, truth and values. | Famous and important women today. Stories of significant women in the Old Testament; Jochebed (Moses’ mother) and the Egyptian Princess; Deborah Judges Chapters 4-5; Hannah 1 Samuel 1; Abigail & Rahab; 1 Samuel 25.  Ruth and Naomi . Book of Ruth - significant figure in God’s big story, Great Grandmother of King David. Jesus is a descendant of David’s line (Matthew 1v15) therefore he is fulfilling the prophesy in Isaiah 11:1 & Jeremiah 23:5-6 & is the promised Messiah.  Impact the lives of the women whose stories had on God’s great salvation plan. | **5** |
| 1. **Multi Faith** |  | **Linking to Old Testament Women -Did she make the right choice?**  Judaism  **Why are sacred texts so important to people of faith?**  Hinduism, Islam, Judaism, Sikhism | 1. Judaism : Esther - The Jewish Festival of Purim celebrates how God used Esther to save his people. Megillah Esther (scroll of Esther). People of faith facing persecution today. 2. Judaism: Torah (Tanakh). Hebrew - Sefer Torah Scroll: holy object, divine word of God, a rule book, a guide, a source of inspiration. For some jews greatest spiritual life long activity. Scroll: ‘Tree of Life. Also the first 5 books of the Christian Bible.   Study Sikh holy book,  Guru Granth Sahib, if not done so before. Guru Granth Sahib being out to bed. Holy scriptures of  Hinduism: Vedas & Bhagavad Gita & Ramayana: values and beliefs, similarities and differences to other sacred holy books.  Listen to Qur’an being read. Study the care with which they are treated, where they are kept, the language they are written in, how they are decorated, and the focus placed upon them. Origin and content of holy books from the world faiths the impact of these scriptures on the lives of believers Similarities and differences between holy books. | **6** |

| **Year 6** |
| --- |

|  | **Enquiry Question** | **Outcomes** | **Content** | **Hours** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| 1. **God** | **What is the nature and**  **character of God?** | *Know:* Christians believe God is Father, Son and Holy Spirit, the Trinity.;  Bible stories are used to answer questions about God and can talk about them.  There are similarities and differences between the names given to God by people of all world faiths.  Retell Bible stories that reveal the nature and characteristics of God.  Talk with understanding and use religious language to explain the Trinity.  Identify Christian beliefs about God in prayers and worship songs. | Nature & character of God. Ideas from bible, collective worship, parents, the vicar, Sunday school, a friend, a film etc. Nature of God, his characteristics & his relationship with people connected to Old Testament stories eg. Noah, The Tower of Babel, Abraham, Joshua, Gideon, Elijah, or Jonah. See UC Unit 2A.3 resource sheets 4 & 5 also Unit 2B.1 resource sheets 1, 2, 2A and 2B. Jesus calls God, father. He speaks and the storm is calm. He tells everyone to love one another as he has loved us. Learn about God from Jesus’ behaviour eg Jesus touches the outcasts, welcomes children, & speaks to women. He makes friends with Tax Collectors; shares meals; attends weddings; forgives sins and raises the dead.  Old Testament names for God eg Elohim – Strong Creator, Mighty One. Yahweh – I am  El Shaddai – God Almighty; Jehovah Jireh – the Lord our Provider; Jehovah Rapha – the Lord our Healer; Jehovah Shalom – the Lord our Peace; Jehovah Raah – the Lord our Shepherd; Jehovah Nissi – the Lord our Banner; Abba – Father; El Elyon – Most High Ancient of Days; Alpha & Omega.  Christian beliefs about the nature & characteristics of God reflected in worship. Look at the *words* used in prayers and in church service book.  Christians believe God is Father, Son and Holy Spirit, three in one – The Trinity  Christian Celtic Spirituality: Celtic knot designs, Celtic crosses, poems, [prayers](http://questful-re.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2022/07/Unit-6-6-Celtic-Prayers-.pdf) and images from Lindisfarne.  See Lower Key Stage 2 also Unit 2A.3 Incarnation/God Resource Sheet 2  People live their lives without any belief in or reference to the existence of God.  Humanists, Atheists, Agnostics. | **5** |
| 1. **The Eucharist** | **Why do Christians celebrate the Eucharist?** | *know:* The Eucharist is an important celebration; The Eucharist is celebrated by Christians worldwide;  There is a direct link between the life and words of Jesus and the Eucharist.  Make links between Christian beliefs, the Eucharist and the Last Supper.  Use good religious vocabulary to show understanding of why Christians celebrate the Eucharist.  Identify the similarities and differences within and between the way Christian denominations celebrate the Eucharist.  Talk about the way in which the Eucharist service answers questions about Christian beliefs.  Explain what the words remembrance, holy, sacrifice, mercy, salvation and faith mean to Christians and to me. | Paintings of the Last Supper eg Last Supper by Leonardo da Vinci. The Eucharist, an important celebration; celebrated by Christians worldwide.  Direct link between the life and words of Jesus. The Last Supper. Luke 22:7-23, Mark 14:12-25, Matthew 26:17-35.  Words of the Eucharist services Church of England: central to Anglican worship. It may take place during every service & several times during a week. In other churches, it takes place just once a week. Explore artefacts used. Speak to clergy person, makes the links between the Eucharist, the Last Supper and the Passover.  Talk about the words remembrance, holy, sacrifice, mercy, salvation and faith. Revisit the church seasons and liturgical colours. Diversity of the Anglican churches approach worldwide. Look at another denomination e.g. Methodist, United Reformed, Orthodox or Catholic. The Eucharist service has several names. This time of worship may be called the Eucharist/Holy Communion/Mass/The Lord’s Supper. Identify the similarities and differences within and between the way Christian denominations celebrate the Eucharist.  Artwork. ‘A Guide to the Eucharist’ for a member of another faith to use. | **3** |
| 1. **Advent** | **How do Christians prepare for**  **Christmas?** | *Know:* Advent is a time of preparation and the season of hope;  During Advent the church spends time focussing on the promise of Jesus’ return;  Christians believe that Jesus is the promised Messiah, but Jewish people do not;  Different denominations within Christianity hold differing beliefs about the importance and status of Mary;  The themes of Advent tell the ‘big story’ of God’s salvation plan.  Explain how Jesus fulfilled the Old Testament prophecies.  Use religious vocabulary to describe the symbolism, practices, beliefs and themes of the season of Advent.  Express my opinion about what I think the message of John the Baptist would be today. Talk about what my hopes and dreams are for the future. | Advent: a time of preparation and the season of hope; Church spends time focussing on the promise of Jesus’ return; *Matthew 24:42; Matthew 24:44*  Advent wreath and the Advent calendar. Advent Themes: hope, peace, joy, love or The Prophets, John the Baptist, Mary and God’s people. Themes do vary, link to local Parish Church to ensure school and church are using the same themes.  Advent Wreath: Themes:  1.The Prophets: prophecies of Isaiah; Isaiah 2:1-5, 9:2, 9:6-7, 7:10-17, 11:1-10, 40:3-5  also look at Micah 5:2.  2. John the Baptist: Luke Chptrs. 2 & 3, Mark Chptr. 1 Jesus’ baptism. Matthew 3:13-17. Message of John the Baptist for today.  3. Mary interactive dialogue between the children & two Christians. One who venerates her e.g. a Roman Catholic or Anglo-Catholic. The other with opposite opinion e.g. Methodist or Baptist. Similarities and differences within and between Christian denomination  4. God’s people – The church Advent Collects ([Advent | The Church of England](https://www.churchofengland.org/prayer-and-worship/worship-texts-and-resources/common-worship/common-material/collects-and-post-8)) and Advent hymns.  Christians believe that Jesus is the promised Messiah, but Jewish people do not; part of BIG story. The themes of Advent tell the ‘big story’ of God’s salvation plan.  Matthew 24:30-31, Matthew 24:26, Matthew 24:42, Matthew 25:31, Matthew 19:28-30 Revelation Chptrs 21 & 22.  Similar to and different from other seasons in the Church Year. Jesus fulfilled the Old Testament prophecies. | **5** |
| 1. **Jesus** | **Who was Jesus? Who is Jesus?** | *Know:* the names that are given to Jesus to describe his character and purpose;  Christians believe Jesus is the Messiah and that he came to rescue all people.  Explain the connection between incarnation and salvation.  Use the right words to describe what Christians believe about Jesus.  Ask good questions to improve my learning. express my own opinion about ‘Who was Jesus?’  Use the Bible to find evidence to answer the question ‘Who was Jesus?’ | Who was Jesus? Isaiah 9: 6-7 and Philippians 2: 6-11. Different people who met Jesus.eg: a leper who had been healed, Zacchaeus, a Pharisee, Jairus, Jairus’ daughter, Mary Magdalene, someone in the crowd, a trader in the Temple, Mum’s next door neighbour and a child. The Bible Project: Who is Jesus. Who did Jesus say he was? John’s Gospel: I *am the gate. John 10:9*  *I am the way, and the truth, and the life. John 14:6; I am the light of the world. John 8:12. I am the bread of life. John 6:35;*  *I am the vine; you are the branches. John 15:5. I am the good shepherd John 10:11;I am the resurrection and the life John 11:25*  What the disciples said of Jesus: (Matthew16:13-17, Mark 8:27-31 and Luke 9:18-22) ;  What people of different faiths & world views say e.g. a Priest, a Christian, the headteacher, another member of Staff, a Muslim, a Hindu, a person of no faith, a young child, a teenager, a family member. Jesus: different things to different people depending on their age, gender, faith or circumstances.  Names given to Jesus to describe his character & purpose; Prince of Peace, King of Kings, Lord, Saviour, Brother, Friend, Healer, Servant, Leader, Teacher, Rebel, Master & Son of God. See UC Upper KS 2 Resources Unit 2B.8 Kingdom of God Resources Sheets 1 & 6. Belief: Jesus is the Messiah and that he came to rescue all people: Matthew 27:45 -28:1-10; Mark 15:1-47 -16:1-20; Luke 23 & 24; John 19 and 20.  Connection between incarnation and salvation. See UC Unit 2B.4 & the Incarnation Resource Sheets 2B.4 1A & 1B. | **3** |
| 1. **Ascension and Pentecost** | **What is the importance of**  **Ascension and Pentecost to**  **Christians?** | *Know:* Ascension and Pentecost are key events in Christianity;  Christians believe that people’s lives can be transformed by the Holy Spirit.  Retell the stories of Ascension and Pentecost highlighting Christian beliefs.  Talk about the distinctive Christian beliefs connected with Ascension and Pentecost.  Describe the lives of people who have been transformed by the Holy Spirit.  Talk about what inspires me. Use these events to answer fundamental questions about God. | Ascension of Jesus into heaven (Acts 1:1-11). This is the departure of Christ from earth into the presence of God. Look at artists’ interpretations of this events. Jesus will come back in the same way they have seen him go. (Acts 1:11). Link Advent to second coming.  Why did Jesus have to go back to heaven? Why didn’t he just stay? Jesus gave answers to this question in the following passages John 14:1-3 & John 16:5-16.  Symbols of the Holy Spirit? How did Peter change, his character before and after Pentecost  Ascension and Pentecost are key events in Christianity. Christians believe that people’s lives can be transformed by the Holy Spirit. Christian beliefs that stem from or are confirmed by Ascension and Pentecost. Eg Nicene Creed, words hymns.  Lives of people who have been transformed by the Holy Spirit. Holy Spirit is active today.  Sacraments of the church, the Holy Spirit is asked to come down on the person(s) concerned. In Baptism, Confirmation, Ordination, Marriage and Holy Communion Services words are said asking the Holy Spirit to be sent, to fill and to transform.  *Fruit of the Spirit Galatians 5:22-23.* | **4** |
| 1. **The Exodus** | **Why is the Exodus such a**  **significant event in Jewish and**  **Christian history?** | *Know:* The Exodus is a significant event in Jewish and Christian history.;  The Seder is the special meal celebrated by Jews on the first evening of the festival of Passover;  Christianity is rooted in Judaism and Jesus celebrated the Passover;  Christians remember the Passover and the Last Supper during the Eucharist.  Make links between the Passover, Last Supper and the Eucharist.  Explain why Passover is a festival of memory and freedom.  Express my opinions about freedom, what it is and what it is not. | Significant events in their lives, in the lives of others in history,  Events that will link to freedom: Abolition of slavery Act passed in 1833; The end of World War One 1918; Women being given the right to vote in Britain 1928; The release of Nelson Mandela from prison 1990; Obama being sworn in as USA President 2009.  Recap Moses and his life story. Burning bush onwards (Exodus 3-15). | **4** |
| 1. **World Faith** |  | **Who was Jesus?**  Buddhism Hinduism Islam Judaism Sikhism  **Have you discovered any beliefs about God in common across different faiths?**  Hinduism Islam  **How does having faith affect people’s lives?**  Buddhism Hinduism Islam | World Faiths: Identify who Jesus was according to the followers of major world faiths and those with non-religious world views.  Islam Muslims believe there is one God (Allah). 99 names. Shahadah. calligraphy artwork.  Hinduism: Brahman is the supreme god who controls the universe. limitless, manifests himself in many forms and therefore Hindus appear to worship many gods with different physical appearances, different names and characteristics, however Hindus believe they are all part of the same deity.  Similarities and differences between the names given to God by people of all world faiths.  Judaism The Exodus is a significant event in Jewish and Christian history.; The Seder: special meal celebrated by Jews on the first evening of the festival of Passover; Passover is never forgotten a festival of memory and freedom. Use of the Seder Plate.  Christianity is rooted in Judaism and Jesus celebrated the Passover. Christians remember the Passover & the Last Supper during the Eucharist. Make links. Similarities & differences between the importance placed on the Passover by Jews & Christians. Compare earlier significant events linked to freedom, Exodus & Moses. | **6** |

[**https://questful-re.org.uk/welcome/**](https://questful-re.org.uk/welcome/)