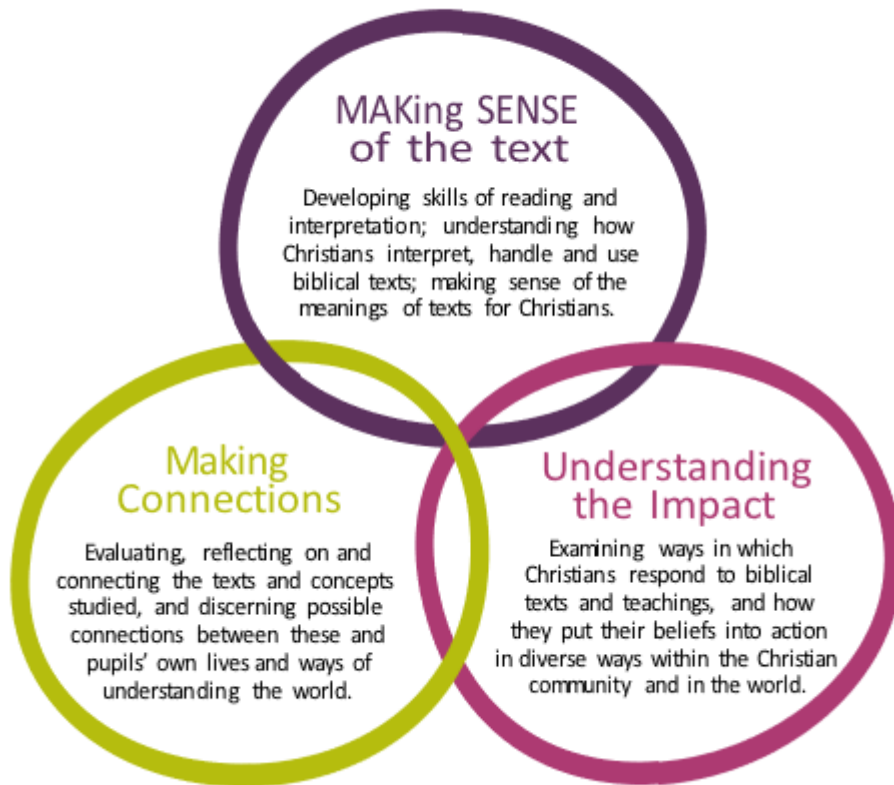










RE Knowledge Building Blocks – Years 5 and 6

The Understanding Christianity scheme, uses carefully planned progressive steps to teach children key concepts. Throughout the school, these concepts are taught using 3 key steps.

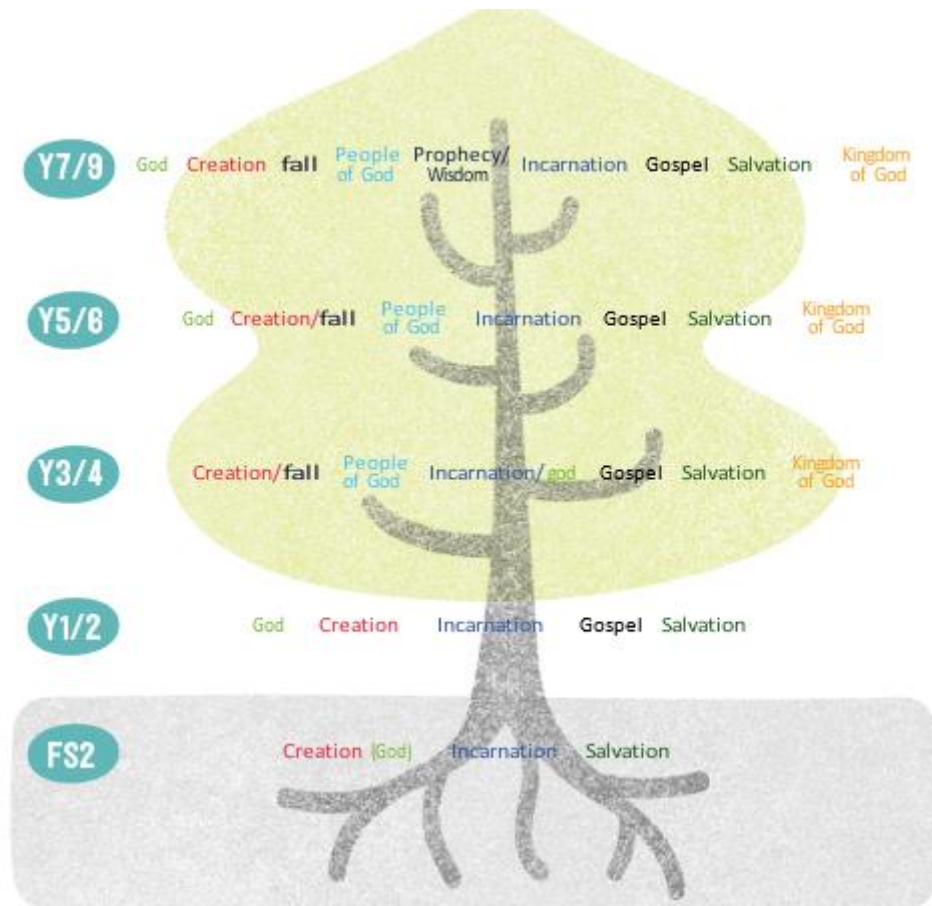


The scheme uses 8 core concepts, which go through the 'Bog Story' of the Bible. Not all concepts are taught to each age phase but as the children's knowledge grows and develops, more concepts are taught. Concepts are taught with an over-arching 'key question' for the entire unit and concepts are re-visited regularly and explored in more depth each time allowing links and connections to be made between concepts during units.

	GOD	Fundamental to Christian belief is the existence of God, Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
	CREATION	The universe and human life are God's good creation. Humans are made in the image of God.
	FALL	Humans have a tendency to go their own way rather than keep their place in relation to their Creator. This attitude is called sin, and Genesis 3 gives an account of this rebellion, popularly called 'the Fall'. This describes a catastrophic separation between God and humans, between humans and each other, and between humans and the environment. This idea that humans are 'fallen' and in need of rescue (or salvation) sets out the root cause of many problems for humanity.
	PEOPLE OF GOD	The Old Testament tells the story of God's plan to reverse the impact of the Fall, to save humanity. It involves choosing a people who will model a restored relationship with God, who will attract all other people back to God. The Bible narrative includes the ups and downs of this plan, including the message of the prophets, ¹ who tried to persuade people to stick with God. The plan appears to end in failure, with the people of God exiled and then returning, awaiting a 'messiah' — a rescuer.

	<p>INCARNATION</p>	<p>The New Testament presents Jesus as the answer — the Messiah and Saviour, who will repair the effects of sin and the Fall and offer a way for humans to be at one with God again. Incarnation means that Jesus is God in the flesh, and that, in Jesus, God came to live among humans.</p>
	<p>GOSPEL</p>	<p>Jesus' incarnation is 'good news' for all people. ('Gospel' means 'good news'.) His life, teaching and ministry embody what it is like to be one of the people of God, what it means to live in relationship with God. Jesus' example and teaching emphasise loving one's neighbour — particularly the weak and vulnerable — as part of loving God.</p>
	<p>SALVATION</p>	<p>Jesus' death and resurrection effect the rescue or salvation of humans. He opens the way back to God. Through Jesus, sin is dealt with, forgiveness offered, and the relationship between God and humans is restored.</p>
	<p>KINGDOM OF GOD</p>	<p>This does not mean that no one sins any more! The Bible talks in terms of God's 'Kingdom' having begun in human hearts through Jesus. The idea of the 'Kingdom of God' reflects God's ideal for human life in the world — a vision of life lived in the way God intended for human beings. Christians look forward to a time when God's rule is fulfilled at some future point, in a restored, transformed heaven and earth. Meanwhile, they seek to live this attractive life as in God's Kingdom, following Jesus' example, inspired and empowered by God's Spirit.</p>

Plan of key concept delivery:



Key knowledge children will learn in Years 5 and 6

God:

End KS2 (11)

Pupils will know that:

- Christians believe God is omnipotent, omniscient and eternal, and that this means God is worth worshipping.
- Christians believe God is both holy and loving, and Christians have to balance ideas of God being angered by sin and injustice (see Fall) but also being loving, forgiving, and full of grace.
- Christians believe God loves people so much that Jesus was born, lived, was crucified and rose again to show God's love.
- Christians do not all agree about what God is like, but try to follow his path, as they see it in the Bible or through Church teaching.
- Christians believe getting to know God is like getting to know a person rather than learning information.

Creation and Fall:

End lower KS2 (9)

Pupils will know that Christians believe:

- God the Creator cares for the creation, including human beings.
- As human beings are part of God's good creation, they do best when they listen to God.
- The Bible tells a story (in Genesis 3) about how humans spoiled their friendship with God (sometimes called 'the Fall').
- This means that humans cannot get close to God without God's help.
- The Bible shows that God *wants* to help people to be close to him — he keeps his relationship with them, gives them guidelines on good ways to live (such as the Ten Commandments), and offers forgiveness even when they keep on falling short.
- Christians show that they want to be close to God too, through obedience and worship, which includes saying sorry for falling short .

End KS2 (11)

Pupils will know that:

- There is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the accounts of creation in Genesis and contemporary scientific accounts.
- These debates and controversies relate to the purpose and interpretation of the texts: for example, does reading Genesis as a poetic account conflict with scientific accounts?
- There are many scientists through history and now who are Christians.
- The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator.

People of God:

End lower KS2 (9)

Pupils will know that:

- The Old Testament tells the story of a particular group of people, the 'children of Israel' — known as the People of God — and their relationship with God.
- The People of God try to live in the way God wants, following his commands and worshipping him.
- They believe he promises to stay with them, and Bible stories show how God keeps his promises.
- The Old Testament narrative explains that the People of God are meant to show the benefits of having a relationship with God and to attract all other nations to worshipping God.
- Christians believe that, through Jesus, all people can become the People of God.

End KS2 (11)

Pupils will know that:

- The Old Testament pieces together the story of the People of God. As their circumstances change (for example, from being nomads (Abraham, Jacob) to being city dwellers (David)), they have to learn new ways of following God.
- The story of Moses and the Exodus shows how God rescued his people from slavery in Egypt; Christians see this story as looking forward to how Jesus' death and resurrection also rescue people from slavery to sin.
- Christians apply this idea to living today by trying to serve God and to bring freedom to others, for example by loving others, caring for them, bringing health, food, justice, and telling the story of Jesus.
- Christians see the Christian Church as part of the ongoing story of the People of God, and try to live in a way that attracts others to God, for example as salt and light in the world.

Incarnation:

End lower KS2 (9)

Pupils will know that:

- Christians believe Jesus is one of the three persons of the Trinity: God the Father, God the Son and God the Holy Spirit.
- Christians believe the Father creates; he sends the Son, who saves his people; the Son sends the Holy Spirit to his followers.
- Christians worship God as Trinity. It is a huge idea to grasp, and Christians have created art to help to express this belief.
- Christians believe the Holy Spirit is God's power at work in the world and in their lives today, enabling them to follow Jesus.

End KS2 (11)

Pupils will know that:

- Jesus was Jewish.
- Christians believe Jesus is God in the flesh.
- They believe that his birth, life, death and resurrection were part of a longer plan by God to restore the relationship between humans and God.
- The Old Testament talks about a 'rescuer' or 'anointed one' — a messiah. Some texts talk about what this 'messiah' would be like.
- Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled these expectations, and that he is the Messiah. (Jewish people do not think Jesus is the Messiah.)
- Christians see Jesus as their Saviour (see Salvation).

Gospel:

End lower KS2 (9)	End KS2 (11)
<p>Pupils will know that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Christians believe Jesus challenges everyone about how to live — he sets the example for loving God and your neighbour, putting others first.• Christians believe Jesus challenges people who pretend to be good (hypocrisy) and shows love and forgiveness to unlikely people.• Christians believe Jesus' life shows what it means to love God (his Father) and love your neighbour.• Christians try to be like Jesus — they want to know him better and better.• Christians try to put his teaching and example into practice in lots of ways, from church worship to social justice.	<p>Pupils will know that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Christians believe the good news is not just about setting an example for good behaviour and challenging bad behaviour: it is that Jesus offers a way to heal the damage done by human sin.• Christians see that Jesus' teachings and example cut across expectations — the Sermon on the Mount is an example of this, where Jesus' values favour serving the weak and vulnerable, not making people comfortable.• Christians believe that Jesus' good news transforms lives now, but also points towards a restored, transformed life in the future (see Salvation and Kingdom of God).• Christians believe that they should bring this good news to life in the world in different ways, within their church family, in their personal lives, with family, with their neighbours, in the local, national and global community.

Salvation:

End lower KS2 (9)	End KS2 (11)
<p>Pupils will know that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians see Holy Week as the culmination of Jesus' earthly life, leading to his death and resurrection. • The various events of Holy Week, such as the Last Supper, were important in showing the disciples what Jesus came to earth to do. • Christians today trust that Jesus really did rise from the dead, and so is still alive today. • Christians remember and celebrate Jesus' last week, death and resurrection. 	<p>Pupils will know that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians read the 'big story' of the Bible as pointing out the need for God to save people. This salvation includes the ongoing restoration of humans' relationship with God. • The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection. • The New Testament says that Jesus' death was somehow 'for us'. • Christians interpret this in a variety of ways: for example, as a sacrifice for sin; as a victory over sin, death and the Devil; paying the punishment as a substitute for everyone's sins; rescuing the lost and leading them to God; leading from darkness to light, from slavery to freedom. • Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through the service of Holy Communion (also called the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist or the Mass). • Belief in Jesus' resurrection confirms to Christians that Jesus is the incarnate Son of God, but also that death is not the end. • This belief gives Christians hope for life with God, starting now and continuing in a new life (Heaven). • Christians believe that Jesus calls them to sacrifice their own needs to the needs of others, and some are prepared to die for others and for their faith.

Kingdom of God:

End lower KS2 (9)

Pupils will know that:

- Christians believe that Jesus inaugurated the 'Kingdom of God' — i.e. Jesus' whole life was a demonstration of his belief that God is King, not just in heaven but here and now ('Your kingdom come, your will be done on earth as it is in heaven').
- Christians believe Jesus is still alive, and rules in their hearts and lives through the Holy Spirit, if they let him.
- Christians believe that after Jesus returned to be with God the Father, he sent the Holy Spirit at Pentecost to help the Church to make Jesus' invisible Kingdom visible by living lives that reflect the love of God.
- Christians celebrate Pentecost as the beginning of the Church.
- Staying connected to Jesus means that the fruit of the Spirit can grow in the lives of Christians.

End KS2 (11)

Pupils will know that:

- Jesus told many parables about the Kingdom of God. These suggest that God's rule has begun, through the life, teaching and example of Jesus, and subsequently through the lives of Christians who live in obedience to God.
- The parables suggest that there will be a future Kingdom, where God's reign will be complete.
- The Kingdom is compared to a feast where all are invited to join in. Not everyone chooses to do so.
- Many Christians try to extend the Kingdom of God by challenging unjust social structures in their locality and in the world.

Teaching and learning approach

End KS2 outcomes

Pupils will be able to:

 <p>ELEMENT 1: Making sense of the text</p> <p>Developing skills of reading and interpretation; understanding how Christians interpret, handle and use biblical texts; making sense of meanings of texts for Christians.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining the place within it of the core concepts studied.· Identify at least five different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately.· Explain connections between biblical texts and the key concepts studied, using theological terms.· Taking account of the context(s), suggest meanings for biblical texts studied, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret biblical texts, showing awareness of different interpretations.
 <p>ELEMENT 2: Understanding the impact</p> <p>Examining ways in which Christians respond to biblical texts and teachings, and how they put their beliefs into action in diverse ways within the Christian community and in the world.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Make clear connections between Bible texts and concepts studied with what Christians believe, how Christians worship and how Christians behave in their whole lives, their church communities, and in the wider world.· Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways, for example in different denominations.
 <p>ELEMENT 3: Making connections</p> <p>Evaluating, reflecting on and connecting the texts and concepts studied, and discerning possible connections between these and pupils' own lives and ways of understanding the world.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· Identify ideas arising from their study of texts and concepts, and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses.· Weigh up how biblical ideas, teachings or beliefs relate to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the world today, developing insights of their own.

In Year 5, children also learn about Judaism and Islam:

Term 5: What does it mean to be Jewish in Britain today? Children should know that:

- Jewish people believe in one God and that the Shema prayer give details of the ways in which Jewish people should live, worship God and pray.
- Jewish people follow the teachings of the Torah.
- Yom Kippur and Rosh Hashanah are the holiest days for Jewish people.
- Jewish people celebrate Pesach each year.
- Tzedakah means 'healing the world'.
-

Term 6: What does it mean to be Muslim in Britain today (part 1)?

Children should know the:

- Connections between Muslim practice of the Five Pillars and their beliefs about God and the Prophet Muhammad.
- Significance of the Holy Qur'an to Muslims.
- Forms of guidance a Muslim uses and compare them to forms of guidance experienced by the pupils.
- Connections between the key functions of the mosque and the beliefs of Muslims.

In Year 6, children also learn about Islam :

Term 5: What does it mean to be Muslim in Britain today (part 2)?

Children should know:

- Why charity is important to Muslims
- Why Muslims fast
- Why Muslims go on pilgrimages
- How Muslims find help and guidance in the Qu'ran
- What are the special places for Muslims

Term 6: Is it better to express your beliefs in art and architecture or in charity and generosity? Children should be able to:

- Describe and make connections between examples of religious creativity (buildings and art).
- Show understanding of the value of sacred buildings and art.
- Suggest reasons why some believers see generosity and charity as more important than buildings and art.
- Apply ideas about values and from scriptures to the title question.