

## Outcomes:

### By the end of this unit all pupils should know:

- 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 apply this idea to living today by trying to serve God and to bring freedom to others; for example, 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.
- Know that the nativity is found in two gospels: Matthew (ch 1-2) and Luke (ch 1-2)

### By the end of this unit pupils should have developed the following skills:

- Explain connections between biblical texts and the idea of Jesus as Messiah, using theological terms.
- Make clear connections between the texts and what Christians believe about Jesus as Messiah; for example, how they celebrate Palm Sunday.
- Show how Christians express their beliefs about Jesus as Prince of Peace and as one who transforms lives, through bringing peace and transformation in the world.
- Weigh up how far the world needs a Messiah, expressing their own insights.
- Understand that the two accounts are told from different viewpoints (Mary and Joseph's)
- Reflect on why there may be different accounts.
- The Bible account of the virgin birth supports the Christian belief that Jesus is both human and divine.
- Some Christians understand this symbolically and others literally.
- The nativity of Jesus concerns the incarnation of Jesus: literally "become flesh". Incarnation is the belief that Jesus Christ is fully human and fully God.
- Identify how the belief that Jesus is "God is with us" helps a Christian in daily life. Christians pray because they believe that Jesus is with them to listen and to help.

## Progression:

### Prior Learning: YEAR 5

- 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).
- Explain the place of Incarnation and Messiah within the 'big story' of the Bible.
- Identify Gospel and prophecy texts, using technical terms.
- Explain connections between biblical texts, Incarnation and Messiah, using theological terms.
- Show how Christians put their beliefs about Jesus' Incarnation into practice in different ways in celebrating Christmas.
- Comment on how the idea that Jesus is the Messiah makes sense in the wider story of the Bible.
- Weigh up how far the idea that Jesus is the Messiah — a Saviour from God — is important in the world today and, if it is true, what difference that might make in people's lives.

### Building Towards: KS3

- Understand that for some Christians the nativity stories were not intended as historical documents. These Christians see theology in the narratives: — In Luke's Gospel, shepherds (the outcasts) are first to worship Jesus in a stable (humble beginnings) — representing Jesus has come for everyone, not just the rich. — For Matthew it is important that Jesus' birth is linked with the fulfilment of prophecies concerning the Messiah in Isaiah (e.g. the visit of 3 magi; use of phrase Emmanuel)
- Some Christians maintain that the two accounts are historically accurate and do not contradict each other.
- Traditionally Christians celebrate the incarnation at Christmas, through the Nativity stories, in which the second person in the Trinity, the Son of God, "became flesh".

## Vocabulary

Prophecy, Old Testament, Gospel, Messiah, Immanuel, Advent

## Assessment Opportunities:

By the end of this unit pupils should have had these opportunities:

Questions

Vocabulary check

AMV/UC Assessment Grid