

Outcomes:

By the end of this unit all pupils should know:

- 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 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 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.
- Know that 'atonement' originally meant "at-one-ment", which means being "at one" or harmony, with someone.
- Know that Christians emphasize that Jesus is the Saviour of the world and through his death the sins of humanity have been forgiven.
- Christians use a range of theories and metaphors to explain how this reconciliation works. A common approach in Western Christianity is that: – Humans have not lived in the way God intended – they have sinned – Having broken God's Law, humans should have been punished. (Romans 6:23 – Jesus is without sin – He sacrifices himself in the place of humanity – Because Jesus is without sin, he 'pays the price' which should have been paid by humanity'. (Galatians 3.13)
- Know that Christians believe that Jesus rose again and that faith in him will give eternal life to the believer.

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

- Explain connections between Isaiah 53, John 19 and the key concepts of Messiah, Sacrifice and Salvation, using theological terms.
- Taking account of the context(s), suggest meanings for Isaiah 53 and John 19, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret these texts as showing the idea of Jesus as a sacrifice.
- Make clear connections between the Christian concept of the sacrifice of Jesus and the idea of Salvation, and how Christians follow Jesus' example in giving themselves for others.
- Weigh up how far the idea of sacrifice and the example of Jesus are inspiring in the world today and in their own thinking.
- Identify the use of the word 'atonement' in Christianity as referring to the forgiving or pardoning of sin through the death and resurrection of Jesus.
- Reflect on and appraise the view that Easter celebrates Jesus dying to take the punishment (atonement)/ pay the debt of sin (redemption) so that people can be forgiven by God and live in relationship with Him.

Progression:

Prior Learning: YEAR 5

- 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.
- Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through the service of Holy Communion (also called the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist or the Mass).
- 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.
- Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining how Incarnation and Salvation fit within it.
- Explain what Christians mean when they say that Jesus' death was a sacrifice, using theological terms.
- Suggest meanings for narratives of Jesus' death/ resurrection, comparing their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret these texts.
- Make clear connections between the Christian belief in Jesus' death as a sacrifice and how Christians celebrate Holy Communion/Lord's Supper.
- Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice.
- Weigh up the value and impact of ideas of sacrifice in their own lives and the world today.

Building Towards: KS3

- Know and understand three ways in which Christians have responded to the question, 'What was Christ's main mission in the world?' – Christus Victor theory – Satisfaction theory – Moral exemplar theory
- Know and be able to explain the thinking or ideas in four New Testament passages: – 1 Corinthians 15.54-57 – 2 Corinthians 5.19 – Mark 10.45 (see also Matt 20.27-28) – John 3.16
- Know and understand questions and ideas which challenge the Christus Victor, the Satisfaction and the Moral exemplar theory.
- Know the essential features of the story of Adam and Eve: Adam lived blissfully in Eden (paradise); only one commandment given, not to eat from tree of knowledge of good and evil; God creates Eve; serpent seduced Eve into eating fruit; Eve gave some to Adam also; both felt shame at nakedness; God realised they had disobeyed Him and banishes them to harsh world outside; banned from eating from tree of life and so death enters world. Understand at least two Christian ideas about how origin of evil.
- Know and understand what Jesus said about life after death (Luke 20.27-40); that there is an after-life but is very different to our existence on earth.
- Understand what different Christians believe about 'heaven', 'hell' and 'purgatory'.
- Raise and suggest answers to relevant questions they ask in response to their enquiry into the death and resurrection of Jesus.
- Support their attempt to answer the relevant questions they raise in response to their enquiry into the death and resurrection of Jesus using reasons and information to support their views.

Vocabulary

Communion/ mass/ eucharist / the Lord's supper, sacrifice, Martyr, Corinthians

Assessment Opportunities:

By the end of this unit pupils should have had these opportunities:
 Questions
 Vocabulary check
 AMV/UC Assessment Grid