

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 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.

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

- 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.

Progression:

Prior Learning: YEAR 4

- 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 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.
- Offer suggestions about what the narrative of the Last Supper, Judas' betrayal and Peter's denial might mean.
- Give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians.
- Make clear links between Gospel texts and how Christians remember, celebrate and serve on Maundy Thursday, including Holy Communion.
- Describe how Christians show their beliefs about Jesus in their everyday lives: for example, prayer, serving, sharing the message and the example of Jesus.
- Raise questions and suggest answers about how serving and celebrating, remembering and betrayal, trust and standing up for your beliefs might make a difference to how pupils think and live.
- Recognise that Christians refer to Jesus as 'the Saviour' or as 'my Saviour'.
- Explain the Christian Salvation story and that it makes four main claims: – God created a perfect the world – Humanity went wrong – To save humanity, God had a salvation plan – God enters into the world as Jesus Christ who saves humanity
- Recall the key features of the story of Zacchaeus: – Understand the context of the story; Zacchaeus is an outcast because he is seen as a greedy, corrupt traitor. Now he is sorry. He wants to make up for his bad deeds and live a better life. – Understand the message of this and other stories from the Bible – that Christians believe Jesus came to forgive and rescue everyone. No one is too bad – or too good.
- Recall the story of Jesus' death on the cross. Understand that Christians believe that because Jesus died, they can be forgiven by God.

Building Towards: YEAR 6

- 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.
- 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.

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