

Outcomes:

By the end of this unit all pupils should know:

- 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.

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

- 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.

Progression:

Prior Learning: YEAR 3

- 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.
- Order Creation and Fall, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation within a timeline of the Bible's 'big story'.
- Offer suggestions for what the texts about the entry into Jerusalem, and the death and resurrection of Jesus might mean.
- Give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians.
- Make simple links between the Gospel texts and how Christians mark the Easter events in their church communities.
- Describe how Christians show their beliefs about Palm Sunday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday in worship.
- Make links between some of the stories and teachings in the Bible and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly.

Building Towards: 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.

Vocabulary

Sacrifice, Passover, crucifixion, Communion, Salvation, Service, Golgotha, Eucharist

Assessment Opportunities:

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