

Class 2: Incarnation / God – What is the Trinity?

Cycle C: Autumn Term 1

Learning Sequence:

1. Explain what a 'Gospel' is, giving the example of the baptism of Jesus (Matthew 3:11-17).
2. Understand the 'Grace' as a blessing, which is a different kind of prayer.
3. Describe what is meant by the 'Trinity'.
4. Describe how and why Christians are baptised.
5. Explore similarities and differences between adult and child baptisms.
6. Express own understanding of the Trinity through art.

Key Knowledge:

- Christians believe that God is Trinity: God as three in one. Father, Son and Spirit.
- Christians believes The Father creates; he sends the Son to save people; the Son sends the Holy Spirit to his followers.
- Christians find that understanding God challenging; people can spend their whole lives learning more about God.
- Christians use symbols to try and understand God better: songs, symbols, metaphors, poetry, art.
- Christians believe the Holy Spirit is God's power at work in the world and in their lives today.
- Christians are baptised with water in the name of God the Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
- The Grace is a blessing that asks for God to be with people who hear the prayer.

Key driver: Fellowship (Dignity & Community)

Big Question:

What is your understanding of what the God of Christianity is like?

Key Vocabulary:

Trinity

Incarnation

Gospel

Good News

Carol

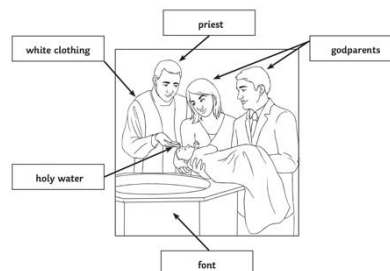
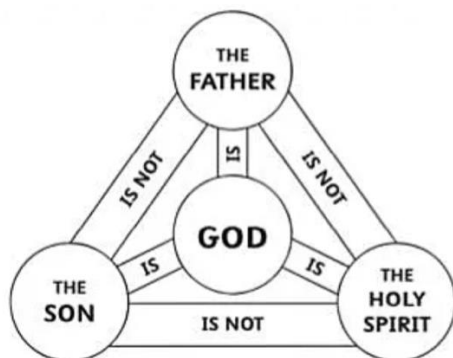
Baptism

Father

Son

Holy Spirit

Bible references:



Class 2: LDBE: What are festivals of light?

Cycle C: Autumn Term 2

Learning Sequence:

1. Explore how light overcomes darkness; explain how it is good to have ceremonies which light the dark and promise better times.
2. Explain what All Saints Day is and how it links to our school.
3. Describe what a saint is and give a modern day example?
4. To explain the meaning behind Diwali? How does it compare to Advent?
5. To explain the symbolism of Christingle.
6. To explore the story and celebration of the Jewish festival of Hanukkah.

Key Knowledge:

- Christians believe that Jesus is the light of the world.
- Our school and church are named 'All Saints' after All Saints Day, which is a festival of good and light.
- Saints are usually ordinary people who have done amazing things with God's help.
- At Diwali, Hindus welcome Lakshmi into their homes for the year ahead. This festival lasts for 5 days, with the main night being on the darkest, new moon light.
- Hanukkah is the Jewish festival of light, remembering the time that the Jews were forced to worship Greek gods, but refused. Hanukkah remembers standing up for what is right.
- An eight-stemmed lamp (Menorah) has one candle lit each day.

Key driver: Resilience (Wisdom & Dignity)

Big Question:

What can we do for people who are alone or missing someone at Christmas?

Key Vocabulary:

celebration

menorah

Christingle

Advent

Diwali

symbol

Hanukkah

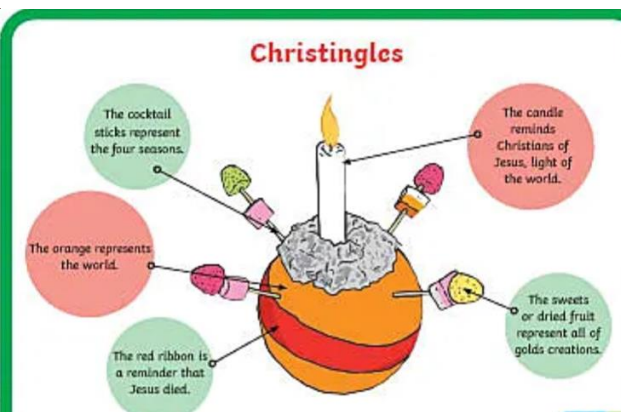
Hanukiah

All Saints Day

annunciation

Rangoli pattern

Lakshmi



Class 2: What are the five pillars of Islam?

Key driver: Fellowship (Peace & Community)

Cycle C: Spring Term 1

Big Question:

What can help us to live a good life?

Learning Sequence:

1. Know what the 5 pillars of Islam are and why they are important.
2. Explore Zakah and why this is important to Muslims.
3. To understand what Ramadan is and why it is important to Muslims.
4. To know that the Hajj shows that everyone is equal to Allah.
5. Explore own ideas on which pillar they feel is the most 'important'.
6. Explore what the 'pillars' of other religions might be.

Key Vocabulary:

Pillars of Islam

Shahadah

Salah / salat

Id-ul-Adha

Hajj

Sawm

Zakah

Wudu


Id-ul-Fitr

Halal

Key Knowledge:


- The 5 pillars are the obligations that every Muslim must satisfy in order to live a good life.
- The 5 pillars (or duties) are: 1) Shahadah – there is no God but Allah and Muhammad is his messenger; 2) Salah – prayer 5 times a day; 3) Zakah – Almsgiving; 4) Sawm – fasting during Ramadan; 5) Hajj – Pilgrimage.
- These 5 pillars influence Muslims' daily life.
- Key celebrations for Muslims are linked with two pillars.
- Id-ul-Fitr – celebrates the end of Ramadan.
- Id-ul-Adha – celebrates the end of Hajj.

These are the five most important duties for Muslims.



The Shahadah

The belief that there is no God but Allah and that Muhammad is his messenger.




Salah

Praying five times a day.




Zakah

Making an annual charitable donation to help the poor.



Sawm

Fasting during the month of Ramadan.



Hajj

Attending the pilgrimage to Makkah once in your lifetime.

Class 2: Salvation

Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'?

Cycle C: Spring Term 2

Learning Sequence:

1. Order the creation and Fall, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation within the timeline of the Bible's 'Big Story'.
2. Describe the key events of Holy week, considering the feelings of those involved.
3. Describe how Christians mark the Easter events in their church communities.
4. Describe how Christians how their beliefs about Palm Sunday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday in worship.
5. Talk about feelings of sadness, joy and despair and relate to the Easter story.

Key Knowledge:

- 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.

Key driver: Resilience (Wisdom & Dignity)

Big Question:

Can something good from something bad?

Key Vocabulary:

Holy week
Resurrection
Disciples
Salvation
Gospels
Mary
Palm Sunday
Good Friday
Easter Sunday



Class 2: Kingdom of God

When Jesus left, what was the impact of the Pentecost?

Cycle C: Summer Term 1

Learning Sequence:

1. Describe the 6 key events of the Pentecost.
2. Explore the Pentecost through art, explaining the use of symbols.
3. Consider the feelings of two people from the story of the Pentecost.
4. Describe the different symbols used to describe the Holy Spirit.
5. Explain how people try to make our world like the Kingdom of God.
6. Examine the words of the Lord's Prayer and link to the Kingdom of God on Earth.

Key driver: Our place in the world (Joy & Community)

Big Question:

What does it mean to be part of a 'worldwide community'?

Key Vocabulary:

Pentecost	resurrect
spirit	power
church	fire
ascension	
tongues	
prayers	
Jesus	
Jerusalem	
birthday	
disciples	
holy	

Key Knowledge:

- Christians believe that Jesus' whole life was a demonstration of that God is King, not just in heaven but here and now.
- Christians believe that Jesus is still alive, and rules in their hearts and lives by the Holy Spirit.
- Christians believe that after Jesus returned to be with God the Father, he sent the Holy Spirit at Pentecost to help the church make Jesus' invisible Kingdom visible by living lives that reflect the love of God.
- Christians celebrate Pentecost as the beginning of the church.



Pentecost



spirit



church



ascension



tongues



prayers



Jesus



Jerusalem



birthday



disciples



holy



fire

resurrect

power

Class 2: What does it mean to belong to a faith community?

Cycle C: Summer Term 2

Learning Sequence:

1.

Key driver: Healthy mind, healthy body (Wisdom & Peace)

Big Question:

Is our journey ever complete?

Key Vocabulary:

Key Knowledge:

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