

Class 3: Creation / Fall
What do Christians learn from the creation story?

Cycle A: Autumn Term 1

Key driver: Our Place in the World (Joy & Community)

Big Question:
What is wonderful in the world?

Learning Sequence:

1. Explore how Christians see God as the creator, who cares for the creation, including humans.
2. Re-tell the Christians creation story; consider the 'wow' moments.
3. Describe the instructions left given to people by God to look after the creation (Genesis 1:28-30).
4. Explore the ways in which Christians have worked to take care of God's creation (Mucknall Abbey; Forest Churches).
5. Consider different versions of the Creation story; what features do they all share?
6. Decide short-/long-term actions that we could take to take care of the world and each other.

Key Vocabulary:

The creation story
Genesis
Creation
The 10 Commandments
The Old Testament
Sabbath Day
God
Bible

Key Bible Texts:

Genesis 1:28-30

Key Knowledge:

- Understand where the story of Creation sits on the timeline of the Bible's 'Big Story.'
- God the Creator cares for the creation, including human beings.
- As human beings are part of God's good creation, they do best when they listen to God.
- The Bible shows that God wants to help people to be close to him – he keeps his relationship with them, gives them guidelines on good ways to live (such as the 10 Commandments).
- Christians believe God made our wonderful world and so we should look after it.



Jewish - Christian Creation Story



Class 3: Incarnation / God What is the Trinity?

Cycle A: Autumn Term 2

Key driver: Fellowship (Dignity & Community)

Big Question:

Is it ok to never fully understand something?

Learning Sequence:

1. To understand that Christians believe that God is Trinity: God as three in one – Father, Son and Holy Spirit.
2. To re-tell the story of Jesus' baptism by John, understanding what a 'gospel' is.
3. Explore artistic representations of the trinity.
4. Explore the language used on the Bible to describe God as: father, son, and holy spirit.
5. To make links between the trinity and Christian baptism.
6. Design a piece of art for church which shows '3 as 1'.

Key Vocabulary:

Baptism
Blessing
Immersion
Father
The Grace
Holy Spirit
Prayer
Son
Symbol
Trinity
Worship

Key Bible Texts:

Matthew 3:11-17 (Jesus' Baptism)
2 Corinthians 13:14 (The Grace)

Key Knowledge:

- Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit. One God in three parts or three one.
- Christians believe the Father creates; He sends the Son who saves His people; the Son sends the Holy Spirit to His followers.
- Christians spend their whole lives learning more and more about God.
- Jesus was baptised in a river by his cousin John.
- Baptism welcomes people into the church family and is a way for people to declare their faith.
- There are differences in the way babies and adults are baptised.



Class 3: What do Hindus believe?

Cycle A: Spring Term 1

Key driver: Fellowship (Dignity & Community)

Big Question:

Can I put myself into someone else's shoes?

Learning Sequence:

1. Explore pictures of deities and talk about what they might say about the god.
2. To understand that 'om' or 'aum' is a very important word to Hindus used in worship.
3. To understand the importance of being vegetarian to Hindus.
4. To know that Holi is a Spring festival celebrated by Hindus.
5. To explore the Hindu stories expressed through dance and music.
6. Consider the things we celebrate; how are these different similar to Hindu celebrations?

Key Vocabulary:

Hindu	Brahman
Deity	Murti
Diwali	Holi
Brahma	Vishnu
Shiva	Krishna
Mandir	Lakshmi
Rama	Hanuman
Saraswati	Namkaran
Ganesh	Aum/om

Key Knowledge:

- Hindus recognise Brahman as the one supreme deity or universal soul found in everything.
- Hindus do not believe in many Gods, rather one supreme deity worshipped in many ways.
- Aspects of Brahman are personified in many forms (deities, murti) each of which help understand aspects of his being, and allow people to worship in ways that help them.
- Main murti includes: Brahma, Vishnu, Shiva, Krishna, Rama, Lakshmi, Saraswati and Genasha.
- The Hindu year includes many festivals, including Diwali and Holi.
- Dance and music are important in helping Hindus worship and celebrate.

Special Festivals

Holi is the 'festival of colours' and marks the beginning of spring with bonfires and lots of singing and dancing. Old rubbish is burnt to mark a fresh start and colour is thrown on people.



Diwali is the 'festival of lights' and is celebrated in late autumn. Diwali celebrates good's victory over evil with lots of lights around homes. Fireworks, presents and new clothes are used to celebrate.

Hindu Gods and Goddesses

Hindus recognise one God, **Brahman**. The gods of Hinduism are different aspects of **Brahman**.

The main three aspects (**Trimurti**) are:

Vishnu, Brahma and Shiva

The three great goddesses (**Tridevi**) are:

Saraswati, Lakshmi and Shakti

Hindus can pray to different gods and goddesses for help with different needs.

Hinduism is the oldest of the world's religions. It is now practised all over the world but originated in South East Asia. It is a mix of different beliefs, cultures and traditions dating back over 4000 years.



Class 3: How do Christians remember Jesus' Last Supper?

Cycle A: Spring Term 2

Key driver: Resilience (Hope & Joy)

Big Question:

Can sadness bring joy?

Learning Sequence:

1. To understand Jesus' words and actions during the Last Supper, explaining what it meant by 'do this in remembrance of me.'
2. Explain how by washing the disciples' feet, Jesus was demonstrating the 'new commandment'.
3. Describe what Maundy Thursday is and link to Lichfield Cathedral.
4. To investigate the stages, words and actions of Anglican communion.
5. *Talk with Rev Doug regarding communion in church. *
6. To explore the idea of 'remember me' through prayer, poetry or song.

Key Vocabulary:

bread **remembering**
sharing **forgiveness**
mandate **sacrifice**
symbol **prayer**
chalice **love**
atonement **Passover**
service **sacrament**
communion **new commandment**
Last Supper
Eucharist
Maundy Thursday
wine

Key Knowledge:

- Communion is linked to the Seder Passover meal.
- The Last Supper was a Passover meal, during which Jesus asked the disciples to drink the wine which represented his blood and eat the bread, which represented his body.
- The symbols of communion are a way for Christians to remember Jesus and the new agreement of love and forgiveness.
- Sharing in communion is a showing of unity to Christians.
- Lichfield Cathedral is the only British cathedral which still has a 'pedalavium' where pilgrims feet are washed.
- Anglican communion usually has 7 parts: Invitation, preparation, the word, the intercessions, peace and offertory, prayers, blessing / dismissal.



Class 3: LDBE
What can we learn from a Mandir?

Cycle A: Summer Term 1

Key driver: Fellowship (Dignity & Community)

Big Question:
How do people show their beliefs?

Learning Sequence:

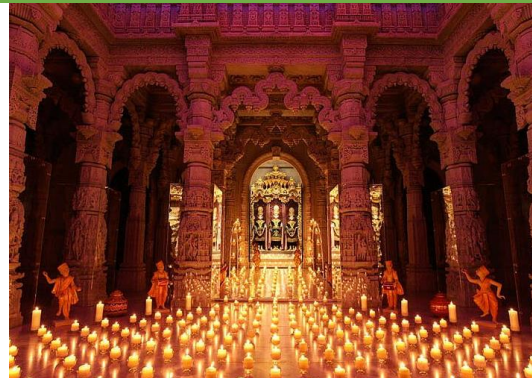
1. Understand the different places and ways in which Hindus worship.
2. Understand the different elements of puja (worship).
3. Recognise how yoga is often used within and apart from worship by Hindus.
4. Describe the similarities and differences between puja (worship) at home and at the Mandir.
5. Consider what helps us to be still and reflective.
6. Explore how love for different family members is shown (link to Raksha Bandhan – festival of families).

Key Vocabulary:

Mandir	Vedas
Brahma	Tilak
Arti	worship
Aum	Rakhi
Bindi	parsad
Raksha Bandhan	bhajans
Charanamrita	
Brahmin	
Murti	
Vishnu	
Shiva	
Puja	

Key Knowledge:

- Hindus worship both at home or in a Mandir.
- Puja and arti are practices of Hindu worship.
- The Mandir is the special building of worship for Hindus.
- When entering the Mandir, Hindus remove their shoes.
- The features, artefacts and symbols found in a Mandir all have meaning.
- Hindus do not believe in many Gods, rather one supreme deity worshipped in many ways.



Class 3: People of God
What is it like to follow God?

Cycle A: Summer Term 2

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

Big Question:

Is it possible to always keep your promises?

Learning Sequence:

1. From the story of Noah, choose favourite and least favourite moments; consider why Christians and Jews still read this story today.
2. Identify the qualities that Noah had, that made God choose him for his task.
3. Describe what it was like for Noah and his family to follow God.
4. Give examples of different agreements and relate to pacts or covenants in the Bible.
5. Describe some of the promises that are made in Christian services, such as weddings or baptisms.
6. Give examples of where forgiveness is needed in everyday life.

Key Vocabulary:

covenant

Old Testament

Noah

Genesis

command

obedience

pact

promise

rules

symbol

Key Bible text:

Genesis 6:5-9:17

Key Knowledge:

- The Old Testament tells the story of a particular group of people, the children Israel known as the People of God – and their relationship with God.
- The People of God try to live in the way God wants, following his commands and worshipping him.
- Christians believe that God promises to stay with them.
- Bible stories show how God keeps his promises.

