

Upper Key Stage 2 – Unit 2b.1 – God

What does it mean if God is holy and loving?

Outcomes

Identify some different types of biblical texts, using technical terms accurately.

Explain connections between biblical texts and Christian ideas of God, using theological terms.

Make clear connections between Bible texts studied and what Christians believe about God; for example, through how churches are designed.

Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in worship.

Weigh up how biblical ideas and teachings about God as holy and loving might make a difference in the world today, developing insights of their own.

Christians believe God is omnipotent, omniscient and eternal, and that this means God is worth worshipping.

Christians believe God is both holy and loving, and Christians have to balance ideas of God being angered by sin and injustice (see Fall) but also loving, forgiving, and full of grace

Christians believe God loves people so much that Jesus was born, lived, was crucified and rose again to show God's love

Key Vocabulary

Omnipotent

God is all-powerful

Omniscient

God knows all things

Eternal

God created time and is not limited by it — God is outside time: God does not get old like human beings

Holy

God is morally pure and hates sin — God is separate from human beings, who are sinful

Loving

God wants the very best for human beings, and does a lot to care for them.

Spirit

God is not physical — God does not have a body

Sin

transgress those boundaries God has set for us

Holiness

The state of being holy

Confession

Being transparent and honest before God.

Reconciliation

Bridging of the gap between God and humans caused by original sin

Upper Key Stage2 – Unit 2b.2 – Creation / Fall Creation and Science: Conflicting or complimentary

Outcomes

Outline the importance of Creation on the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible.

Identify what type of text some Christians say Genesis 1 is, and its purpose.

Taking account of the context, suggest what Genesis 1 might mean, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret it, showing awareness of different interpretations.

Make clear connections between Genesis 1 and Christian belief about God as Creator.

Show understanding of why many Christians find science and faith go together.

Identify key ideas arising from their study of Genesis 1 and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses.

Weigh up how far the Genesis 1 creation narrative is in conflict, or is complementary, with a scientific account.

There is much debate and some controversy around the relationship between the accounts of creation in Genesis and contemporary scientific accounts

These debates and controversies relate to the purpose and interpretation of the texts. For example, does reading Genesis as a poetic account conflict with scientific accounts?

The discoveries of science make Christians wonder even more about the power and majesty of the Creator

Key Vocabulary

Creation

Causing something to exist

Creator

The maker; God

Human

A person

The Fall

The breakdown of the relationship between God and his people.

Genesis

The first book of the Bible

Stewards

Stewardship is a theological belief that humans are responsible for taking care of the world

Cosmology

the science of the origin and development of the universe

Upper Key Stage 2 – Unit 2b.3 – People of God – How can following God bring freedom and justice?

Outcomes

Explain connections between the story of Moses and the concepts of freedom and salvation, using theological terms.

Make clear connections between Bible texts studied and what Christians believe about being the People of God and how they should behave.

Explain ways in which some Christians put their beliefs into practice by trying to bring freedom to others.

Identify ideas about freedom and justice arising from their study of Bible texts and comment on how far these are helpful or inspiring, justifying their responses.

The Old Testament pieces together the story of the People of God.

The story of Moses and the Exodus shows how God rescued his people from slavery in Egypt; Christians see this story as looking forward to how Jesus' death and resurrection also rescue people from slavery to sin

Christians apply this idea to living today by trying to serve God and to bring freedom to others; for example, loving others, caring for them, bringing health, food, justice, and telling the story of Jesus

Key Vocabulary

Covenant

Promises made by two people to each other

Command

Being told to do something

Promise

Saying you will do something.

Freedom

the state of not being imprisoned or enslaved
Justice
just behaviour or treatment

Old Testament

the first part of the Christian Bible

Exodus

the departure of the Israelites from Egypt

Plague

An incident of affliction or disease

Moses

One of God's prophets

Promised Land

A land promised by God

Upper Key Stage 2 – Unit 2b.4 – Incarnation – Was Jesus the Messiah?

Outcomes

Explain the place of Incarnation and Messiah within the 'big story' of the Bible.

Identify Gospel and prophecy texts, using technical terms.

Explain connections between biblical texts, Incarnation and Messiah, using theological terms.

Show how Christians put their beliefs about Jesus' Incarnation into practice in different ways in celebrating Christmas.

Comment on how the idea that Jesus is the Messiah makes sense in the wider story of the Bible.

Weigh up how far the idea that Jesus is the Messiah — a Saviour from God — is important in the world today and, if it is true, what difference that might make in people's lives

Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.

Christians believe Jesus is God in the flesh

They believe that his birth, life, death and resurrection were part of a longer plan by God to restore the relationship between humans and God.

The Old Testament talks about a 'rescuer' or 'anointed one' — a messiah. Some texts talk about what this 'messiah' would be like

Christians believe that Jesus fulfilled these expectations, and that he is
Christians see Jesus as their Saviour the Messiah.

Key Vocabulary

Incarnation

God in human form

God in the flesh

Trinity

The three persons in one God.

Father, Son, Holy Spirit

Baptism

Welcome into the Christian church using water

Immersion

Dip the whole body in water for baptism.

Gospel

The books of the Bible which are about Jesus' life.

Messiah

the promised deliverer of the Jewish nation prophesied in the Hebrew Bible

Prophet

a person chosen to speak for God

Saviour

One who saves from any form or degree of evil

Exile

the state or a period of forced absence from one's country or home

Upper Key Stage 2 – Unit 2b.5 – Gospel

What would Jesus do?

Outcomes

Identify features of Gospel texts (for example, teachings, parable, narrative).

Taking account of the context, suggest meanings of Gospel texts studied, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret biblical texts, showing awareness of different interpretations.

Make clear connections between Gospel texts, Jesus' 'good news', and how Christians live in the Christian community and in their individual lives.

Relate biblical ideas, teachings or beliefs (for example, about peace, forgiveness, healing) to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the life of their own community in the world today, offering insights of their own.

The good news is not just about setting an example for good behaviour and challenging bad behaviour: it is that Jesus offers a way to heal the damage done by human sin.

Christians see that Jesus' teachings and example cut across expectations — the Sermon on the Mount is an example of this, where Jesus' values favour serving the weak and vulnerable, not making people comfortable.

Christians believe that they should bring this good news to life in the world in different ways, within their church family, in their personal lives, with family, with their neighbours, in the local, national and global community.

Key Vocabulary

Gospel

The books of the Bible which are about Jesus' life.

Disciple

Someone who follows Christ

Leprosy

A disease of the skin. People have sores on their body

Good News

In Christianity, the gospel, or the Good News, is the news of the coming of the Kingdom of God

Sermon on the Mount

A collection of Jesus' teachings

Ministry

an activity carried out by Christians to express or spread their faith

Miracle

An extraordinary event in the physical world that surpasses all known human or natural powers

Holy Spirit

One of the three persons of the Trinity of God.

Key Vocabulary

Incarnation

God in human form
God in the flesh

Salvation

Jesus rescuing people

Crucifixion

being killed by being nailed to a cross

Resurrection

coming back alive

Easter

Festival when Christians celebrate Jesus resurrection

Holy Week

The week leading up to Easter including Palm Sunday and Good Friday

Betrayal

Not being loyal/ betraying someone's trust

Sacrifice

to give up something that is valuable to you in order to help another person

Holy Communion

Holy Communion is the most important religious service in the Christian church, in which people share bread and wine as a symbol of the Last Supper and the death of Christ

Stations of the Cross

A series of pictures depicting Jesus Christ on the day of his crucifixion

Pontious Pilate

the Roman procurator of Judea who ordered that Jesus be crucified

Sanhedrin

the supreme council of the Jewish people in the time of Christ and earlier.

Sin

transgress those boundaries God has set for us

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)

Outcomes

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

Upper Key Stage 2 – Unit 2b.6 – Salvation

What did Jesus do to save human beings?

Key Vocabulary

Incarnation

God in human form
God in the flesh

Salvation

Jesus rescuing people

Crucifixion

being killed by being nailed to a cross

Resurrection

coming back alive

Easter

Festival when Christians celebrate Jesus resurrection

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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

Belief in Jesus' resurrection confirms to Christians that Jesus is the incarnate Son of God, but also that death is not the end.

This belief gives Christians hope for life with God, starting now and continuing in a new life (heaven).

Outcomes

Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining the place within it of the ideas of Incarnation and Salvation.

Suggest meanings for resurrection accounts, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret these texts, showing awareness of the centrality of the Christian belief in Resurrection.

Explain connections between Luke 24 and the Christian concepts of Sacrifice, Resurrection, Salvation, Incarnation and Hope, using theological terms.

Make clear connections between Christian belief in the Resurrection and how Christians worship on Good Friday and Easter Sunday.

Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways.

Explain why some people find belief in the Resurrection makes sense and inspires them.

Offer and justify their own responses as to what difference belief in Resurrection might make to how people respond to challenges and problems in the world today.

Upper Key Stage 2 – Unit 2b.7 – Salvation

What difference does the resurrection make to Christians?

Outcomes

Explain connections between biblical texts and the concept of the Kingdom of God.

Consider different possible meanings for the biblical texts studied, showing awareness of different interpretations.

Make clear connections between belief in the Kingdom of God and how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways, including in worship and in service to the community.

Relate Christian teachings or beliefs about God's Kingdom to the issues, problems and opportunities of their own lives and the life of their own community in the world today, offering insights about whether or not the world could or should learn from Christian ideas.

Jesus told many parables about the Kingdom of God. These suggest that God's rule has begun, through the life, teaching and example of Jesus, and subsequently through the lives of Christians who live in obedience to God.

The Kingdom is compared to a feast where all are invited to join in. Not everyone chooses to do so.

Many Christians try to extend the Kingdom of God by challenging unjust social structures in their locality and in the world.

Key Vocabulary

Pentecost

The day when the Holy Spirit was given to Christians.

Holy Spirit

One of the three persons of the Trinity of God.

Guide

Someone who shows the way.

Comforter

Looks after in times of need.

Resurrection

coming back alive

Kingdom

An organized community led by a king

Fellowship

It is the sharing of knowledge and the trials and triumphs of life among those who are called and chosen of God

Fruits of the spirit

The Fruit of the Holy Spirit is a biblical term that sums up nine attributes of a person or community living in accord with the Holy Spirit

Disciples

A dedicated follower of Jesus

Ascension

The Ascension of Jesus is the physical departure of Christ from Earth into the presence of God in Heaven

Upper Key Stage 2 – Unit 2b.8 – Kingdom of God What kind of King was Jesus?