

YEAR 6 – BRANCH 1 – CREATION AND COVENANT

	Understand and Discern																	H1
	H2	H3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Expected Outcomes			U6.1.1 Show understanding of the literary forms found in the text's studied, including the use of metaphor, symbolic language, and poetry.	U6.1.1 Show understanding of the literary forms found in the text's studied, including the use of metaphor, symbolic language, and poetry.	D6.1.2 Expressing a point of view about what the story of the Fall says about human beings and suffering giving reasons why they think this way.	U6.1.3. Show understanding of the Christian belief of the first sin or 'original sin' by making links with the second story of Creation. R6.1.2. Reflecting on the evidence in the world that human beings have not always lived as God has wanted and the effects of this on human beings and the environment.	D6.1.1. Articulating reasons which might lead to judgements different to their own, in response to the claim: 'belief in Creation is compatible with scientific accounts of the beginnings of the universe and the theory of evolution', offering reasoned arguments for their own judgement.	D6.1.1. Articulating reasons which might lead to judgements different to their own, in response to the claim: 'belief in Creation is compatible with scientific accounts of the beginnings of the universe and the theory of evolution', offering reasoned arguments for their own judgement.	U6.1.7. Describe the work of a Christian or Catholic scientist who has contributed to the scientific understanding of the beginnings of the universe (e.g., Mendel, Lemaitre, Blundell), recognising that many scientists are Christians and they do not see any conflict between their faith and science.	U6.1.5 Use theological vocabulary to describe and explain the belief that sin damages the relationship with God, the relationship with others and relationships with the created world, making relevant links with the second account of Creation and Laudato Si' 66.	U6.1.2. Simply explain the Church's teaching on the purpose of the second Creation story and the purpose of scientific accounts, referencing Laudato Si' 66-67. Make links with the term 'stewardship'.	U6.1.4. Explain some Christian beliefs about the Sacrament of Baptism.	U6.1.4. Explain some Christian beliefs about the Sacrament of Baptism.	U6.1.6. Show some understanding of the Christian belief that in Jesus a new covenant is made and through him the relationship with God can be restored making links with John (1:1-5, 16-18) and the Nicene Creed. R6.1.1 Considering the ways in which their life and the life of their communities could be transformed by taking seriously the belief in the innate dignity and equality of all human beings.	U6.1.6. Show some understanding of the Christian belief that in Jesus a new covenant is made and through him the relationship with God can be restored making links with John (1:1-5, 16-18) and the Nicene Creed.	U6.1.6. Show some understanding of the Christian belief that in Jesus a new covenant is made and through him the relationship with God can be restored making links with John (1:1-5, 16-18) and the Nicene Creed.	R6.1.3. Reflecting on the ways in which the discoveries of science can lead to a deeper appreciation of the greatness of God and God's love for all Creation. (RVE)	Age 11 Outcomes 1,2,3,4,5
Knowledge Lens Content	ALL	ALL	Hear 1: The second account of Creation (Genesis 2:5-10, 15-23, 3:1-7,9-13, 17-19).	Hear 1: The second account of Creation (Genesis 2:5-10, 15-23, 3:1-7,9-13, 17-19). Hear 5: The literary forms employed in the Genesis account.	Hear 1: The second account of Creation (Genesis 2:5-10, 15-23, 3:1-7,9-13, 17-19).	Believe 1: The world is in disarray because humans choose to do evil again and again. This is called original sin; the story of Adam and Eve explains why the world is no longer as good as it was in the beginning. (YCfK 22).	Hear 6: The Genesis account of Creation and Fall is not a literal scientific description, but expresses beliefs about God, the world, and human beings (see CCC 159).	Live 1: Many scientists are Christians and they do not see any conflict between their faith and science.	Live 2: The work of Catholic scientists in contributing to the scientific account of the beginnings of the universe (e.g., the work of Mendel and Lemaitre). The ways in which some sin is social and embedded in social structures (cf. CCC 1868-69).	Hear 4: Laudato Si' 66-67	Believe 4: Belief in God as sustainer and source of the universe is compatible with the scientific account of the beginnings of the universe and the theory of evolution.	Believe 3: Baptism is the first sacrament of the forgiveness of sins. It unites Christians with Jesus Christ, who dies and rises, and strengthens the gifts of the Holy Spirit.	Celebrate 1: The symbols in the Sacrament of Baptism that point to a Christian's new life in Christ.	Hear 2: Jn 1:1-5, 16-18 Believe 2: In Jesus, God restored humanity's relationship with him.	Hear 3: The Nicene Creed Celebrate 2: The Church teaches that the Nicene Creed allows all believers to make a common statement of their faith.	Hear 3: The Nicene Creed Celebrate 2: The Church teaches that the Nicene Creed allows all believers to make a common statement of their faith.	Live 1: Many scientists are Christians and they do not see any conflict between their faith and science.	ALL
Spaced Retrieval Recall	'In his hand is the life of every living thing and the breath of all mankind' (Job 12:10)	'In his hand is the life of every living thing and the breath of all mankind' (Job 12:10)	Genesis 1	Two accounts of creation	Purpose of creation narratives	The Fall and sin	Metaphor	The theory of evolution	Experience and truth	Faith <u>or</u> science	Christian stewardship	First elements of the Creation	Sacrament of Baptism	First words of the Bible	John's prologue	Creed	Sequencing the days of Creation	'Creation & Covenant' meaning now
Explicit Instruction Modelling Guided Practice	Postcard for 'Creation & Covenant' from Year 5	Expected outcomes	The second account of Creation	Two stories, two authors	The story of the Fall	Revealing Original Sin	Stewardship, faith, science	Theories of creation	Catholic scientists	Reveal Laudato Si 66 and 67	Understanding 'dominion' as stewardship	Baptism, a remedy for sin	Celebration, rite and symbols of Baptism	Analyse John's prologue	The Creed at the Council of Nicaea, 325	Understanding of 'happy fault'	Christian and scientist	'Ah, Lord God. It is you who have made the heavens and the Earth by your great power and your outstretched arm! Nothing is too hard for you.' (Jer 32:17)
Independent Practice	Concept map	Trapping hopes for new learning during branch	Similarities and differences between the two Creation stories of Genesis	Compare the nature of man and God in the two accounts of creation	Blame for the Fall	'Paradise shattered'	Church's understanding of relationship between science and faith	Are faith and science incompatible?	Learn about scientists who were Catholic	Analyse personal and social sin	Describe meaning of being a 'steward of creation'	Beliefs about the Sacrament of Baptism	Understanding the celebration of Baptism	Questions for John (Jn 1:1-18)	Analyse the Nicene Creed	Settling a controversy	Responding in awe	Complete the 'Creation & Covenant' page of the Year 6 Learning Journal
Plenary / Outcome	Uncovering coming branch	What does 'Creation & Covenant' 'mean now...	Dust and ash	Transcendent and immanent	Personal experience of blame	Hope	Snake as metaphor	Reveal scientists who were Christian	Christianity as a driving force for scientists	The message of Laudato Si	Characteristics of Jesus	Jesus's baptism	Distinguish sacrament from ceremony	Incarnation	The Triune God	The 'broken token' a symbol of faith	Thinking about science	Reflect