Galilee to Jerusalem

	 **Hear** *By the end of this unit of study, pupils will hear the following key texts and know some facts about:*	 **Believe** *By the end of this unit of study, students will know that the Church teaches that:*	 **Live** *By the end of this unit of study, pupils will know:*	 **Celebrate** *By the end of this unit of study, pupils will know:*
EYFS	The Wise Men visit Jesus (Matt 2:1-12). Jesus welcomes the little children (Mk 10: v16). Jesus blesses the little children (story retold) (preschool) **R**: The visit of the Magi (Matt 2:1-12). What? Jesus blesses the little children (Mk 10:13-16). How? Feeding of 5000 (Jn 6:1-14)	Jesus was born for everyone. (preschool) **R**: The Magi visited Jesus with gifts. Jesus is God's Son and came for everyone. Jesus' birth is celebrated at Christmas. Jesus came to show God's love and welcomes everyone. Jesus takes care of everyone	Show love to everyone like Jesus (preschool) **R**: We welcome and show love to everyone in our words and actions as Jesus does. We are called to help the poor and hungry. **CST** You need food, water, a house, your school, a good doctor, and a job for the grown-up who takes care of you. So does everybody else on the whole Earth. But many people do not have these things. Jesus wants us to take extra care of these people. **An Option for the Poor and Vulnerable**	The Glory Be is a special prayer. (preschool) **R**: That the Church prays the 'Glory Be' as a response to the coming of Jesus.
KS1				
Year 1	• The Presentation (Lk 2:22-38) • Finding in the temple and the hidden life (Lk 2:41-52) • Jesus announces his mission (Lk 4:16-22) • The call of the disciples (Lk 5:1-11) • Little children (Lk 18:15-17) • Zacchaeus (Lk 19:1-9	• Jesus grows up and reveals the love of the Father to us. • Some people that encounter Jesus recognise that he is the Son of God who has come to save all. • Jesus is the 'light to all nations'	• All Christians are called to follow Jesus and share the Good News with others. • Christians are called to take care of each other, especially those most in need, such as the poor.	• The Feast of the Presentation of Jesus is celebrated by Christians around the world and is known as Candlemas in Britain
Year 2	• The preaching of John the Baptist (Lk 3:2-6, 10-17) • Jesus is baptised (Lk 3:21-22) • The Temptation in the wilderness & Jesus begins to preach (Lk 4: 1-15) • Cure of a paralytic (Lk 5:17-26) • The choice of the twelve (Lk 6:12-16) • The calming of the storm (Lk 8:22-25 • Parable of the lost sheep (Lk 15:4-7) For the Feast of the Epiphany • Matt 2:1-12: The visit of the Magi	• John the Baptist is a prophet who calls people back to God by encouraging them to say sorry. Baptism is a sign of forgiveness. • That when people make bad choices (sin), they turn away from God. Jesus teaches that God loves and forgives and that being sorry helps us to change and become better people. • Jesus' miracles are signs that show he is the promised one (Messiah) • Jesus' parables are simple comparisons that invite people to know more about God. • Jesus brings healing in different ways	• The importance of saying sorry to God and to others. • The importance of showing you are sorry, for example, through practical Acts of Penance.	• How water is used as a symbol of a new start in the Sacrament of Baptism. • How Catholics say sorry to God in prayers: • Act of Sorrow (Contrition) • Asking for forgiveness in the 'Our Father'
LKS2				

Year 3	Miracles, either: • Cure of the centurion's servant (Matt 8:5-13) or Cure of a paralytic (Matt 9:1-8) Parables, either: • Parable of the Sower (Matt 13:4-9) • Parable of the Sower explained (Matt 13:10-17) or Parable of the yeast (Matt 13:33) or Parable of the treasure and of the pearl (Matt 13:44-46) For Epiphany: • The visit of the Magi (Matt 2:1-12)	• The Adoration of the Magi shows that all people are seeking Jesus, and he comes for the whole world. • The kingdom of God begins in all those who open their hearts to God's love. • The miracles that Jesus worked expressed his love for all people and were signs that the kingdom of God was beginning • Jesus' parables to show the choices people must make to accept his invitation to the kingdom.	• About the life of a saint who worked to build the kingdom of God.	• Praying the 'Our Father' helps Christians to continue to build the kingdom begun with Jesus.
Year 4	• Peter's mother-in-law and casting out devils (Matt 8:14-17) • Cure of the woman with a haemorrhage. The official's daughter raised to life (Matt 9:18-26) or Cure of two blind men and cure of a demoniac (Matt 9:27-34) • The Baptist's question (Matt 11:1-15) • Jesus walks on the water and, with him, Peter (Matt 14:22-33) • Peter's profession of faith (Matt 16:13-26) By the end of this unit of study, pupils will know some facts about: • The importance of understanding historical context and cultural values at the time of the gospels.	• Jesus is the Messiah/Christ but in a way that subverted the expectations of those of his own day: Jesus comes as a suffering servant, not a triumphant king. • Jesus is fully God and fully human. We call this belief the incarnation. • Jesus reveals the kind of messiah he is by showing that God's Kingdom includes those who are excluded by society. • Jesus showed compassionate healing in mind and body through his ministry and continues to do so through His Body, the Church, especially in the sacraments, such as the Sacrament of Reconciliation and the Anointing of the Sick	How the work of a person or organisation who has been inspired by Jesus, work with those marginalised by societal attitudes to illness (e.g., St Francis Leprosy Guild, St Damien of Molokai, Ruth Pfau, Catholics for AIDS prevention and Support (CAPS), Sr Julie Driscoll and the House of Ruth)	• Why Catholics pray the Creed at Mass. • How Catholics experience God's forgiveness in the Sacrament of Reconciliation and through it are reconciled with their community and how the Anointing of the Sick brings God's strength to help those who are sick.
UKS2				
Year 5	• The Beatitudes from the Sermon on the Mount (Matt 5:1-12) • Jesus summarises the law (the great commandment) (Matt 22:36-40, Lk 10:27) • A parable about living out Jesus' law (e.g., The Good Samaritan (Lk 10:25-37)) • The Transfiguration (Matt 17:1-13) • Our Father prayer (Matt 6:7-13)	• The Beatitudes show the loving face of Christ. • The Beatitudes describe how faithful Christians should aim to live their lives. • Christian hope and charity unfold from the Beatitudes as they show the path to a life in Christ. • The Our Father is the perfect prayer given to us by Jesus himself. It is composed of seven petitions. • At the Transfiguration Jesus revealed his divine glory.	• That the virtues of faith, hope and love help Christians to live out the Beatitudes. • Examples of some artists who have imagined the Transfiguration.	• A petition is a form of prayer. • The Our Father is the perfect prayer given to us by Jesus. • The theological virtues help Christians follow Jesus' great commandment • The Stations of the Cross are a prayerful reflection on Christ's journey to the cross.
Year 6	• The Wedding at Cana (Jn 2:1-12) • Healing the official's son (Jn 4:46-54) • Healing the man at Bethesda (Jn 5:1-47) • Feeding the 5000 (Jn 6:1-4) • Walking on water (Jn 6:15-21) • Healing the Blind Man (Jn 9:1-41) • Raising of Lazarus (Jn 11:1-57) • 'I am the bread of life' (Jn 6:35) or 'I am the Resurrection and the life' (Jn 11:25)	• God inspired the authors of Sacred Scripture. • Scripture is understood literally and spiritually. • Mary prays and asks Jesus for help at Cana. • The Church has seven sacraments. The sacraments of initiation are baptism, confirmation, and Eucharist. The sacraments of healing are penance and anointing of the sick. The sacraments in service to Holy Communion are marriage and Holy Orders. • The purpose of sacraments is to help people grow more like Jesus, and through him become children of God. • The sacraments engage all the senses, not just intellect and are earthly signs of the presence of God, especially in the Eucharist • At the Last Supper Jesus showed his love by washing his disciples' feet. • Jesus showed his love by dying on the cross. On the cross he took on the guilt and pain of the whole world to bring the world back home to God's perfect love. (See Article 4 Apostles' Creed.) • Mary is the mother of all Christians	• How sacraments are celebrated in their local parish community and how these form part of the life of the local Church. • How their local parish community (Parish priest and laity) hand on the teaching of Jesus	• The sacraments are meeting points with God that bring people into a closer relationship with God and the community of the Church. They are holy, visible signs of God's presence and action in the life of a Catholic. Through they Catholics experience the 'healing, forgiving, nourishing, strengthening, presence of God that enables them to love in turn' (YC p105). • Different representations in art or music of one of the signs from St John's gospel or one of the 'I am' statements studied. • That Mass on Holy Thursday recalls Jesus' actions at the Last Supper, including washing the feet of the apostles. • The Stations of the Cross are a prayerful reflection on Christ's journey to the cross.