Prophecy & Promise

	 **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	Mary was going to have a baby. His name will be Jesus (Lk 1:26-31, 38). Jesus was born in Bethlehem (Lk 2:4-7). Shepherds hurried to see Mary and Joseph and baby Jesus (Lk 2:8-20) (preschool) **R:** The Annunciation (Lk1:26-31, 38). The Nativity (Lk 2:4-7). The Shepherds visit the manger (Lk 2:8-20)	Mary had a baby called Jesus. (preschool) **R**: Mary was chosen by God to give birth to his Son. Jesus was born in a stable and laid in a manger. Shepherds were told by angels to visit him.	Celebrate Advent, it is a time to get ready for Christmas. God sent Jesus to love us all (preschool) **R**: Various cultures celebrate Jesus' birthday in different ways**. CST** By our work in Advent, we help others and ourselves and we show our love to God. **CST** All people work in some way. Everyone should be able to work safely so that it helps them because God loves them. **The Dignity and Rights of Workers**	Advent wreath. The tradition of the crib. Nativity celebration. (preschool) **R**: The tradition of the crib to tell the story of Jesus' birth.
KS1				
Year 1	• The Annunciation (Lk 1: 26-38, focusing on 1:26-32, 38) • The Visitation (Lk 1:39-45) • The Birth of Jesus (Lk 2:4-8) • The Visit of the Shepherds (Lk 2:8-20)	• Because God loves us, he gave us his only Son, Jesus. • God called Mary to be the mother of his Son, Jesus. • Mary said 'Yes' to God's call. • Angels bring God's message and are a sign that Jesus is the Son of God . • The stories about Jesus are in a special book called the Bible.	• How Catholics around the world show honour to Mary, including diverse representations in art, sculpture, and music • How Christians in their local community celebrate the birth of Jesus	• We ask Mary to pray with us and for us and to comfort us in times of need, especially using the prayer Hail Mary. • Hear and begin to join in with the words of the Hail Mary . • Hear or sing the first phrase of the Gloria, recognising it as the angels' song of praise to God.
Year 2	• The Annunciation of John the Baptist (Lk 1:5-20) • The Annunciation of Jesus (Lk 1:26-38) • The Visitation (Lk 1:39-50, 53) • The birth of John the Baptist (Lk 1:57-58) • Zechariah's voice is restored (The circumcision of John the Baptist) (Lk 1:59-66, 67,76) • The Birth of Jesus (Lk 2:1-8) Including, for the season of Advent: • Is 7:14, 9:1-2, 5-7 (Extracts from the book of Immanuel)	• That prophets and prophetesses communicate God's message inspired by the Holy Spirit. John the Baptist is born to be a prophet . • Christians believe that the person Isaiah spoke of was Jesus. In Isaiah's words, Christians recognise Jesus as a light in the darkness and Immanuel, 'God-with-us'. • Advent is the season when Christians prepare for the coming of Jesus Christ at Christmas. • That Mary is the mother of God and our mother who is trusted with all our prayers	• About some daily/weekly commitments that enable Christians to live in a way that prepares them for Jesus' coming . • Advent preparations in different cultures. • The meaning and interpretations of the candles/wreath in different cultural contexts. • How Catholic Social Teaching (CST) can help to guide Christians to 'share the light' with others	• Some words of Mary's prayer, the Magnificat (Lk 1:46-50, 53) in which she gives thanks to God and prays for his just world to come. • Advent is a time Christian preparation for Jesus' coming • That the Advent wreath is a symbol of the coming of the light. • How the Christmas story is celebrated in song: carol services

LKS2				
Year 3	• Why Christians go to Mass on Sunday. • How Catholics celebrate Mass. **For Advent:** • Messiah would be born of a virgin and would be called Immanuel (Is 7:14). • The Annunciation to Joseph (Matt 1:18-25). • Revisit Lk 1:26-38	• Sunday is the day of the Resurrection of Jesus. Therefore, Christians gather on Sunday. • Catholics gather to celebrate Mass where they listen to the words of holy scripture (the Liturgy of the Word) and meet Jesus in Holy Communion (the Liturgy of the Eucharist). • The Liturgy of the Word includes readings from the Old Testament and the New Testament. • That Jesus birth was foretold by the prophets. • That Joseph listened to the angel and opened his heart to the Holy Spirit	• Some ways that Christians prepare for the coming of Christ.	• How Catholics use some signs, actions, prayers, and symbols to celebrate Mass, e.g., the sign of the cross, bells, the Kyrie Eleison prayer, etc. • Hear some of the responses Catholics say at Mass, focusing on the Liturgy of the Word. • How Advent hymns celebrate Jesus as the coming Messiah (e.g., O Little town of Bethlehem; Long ago prophets knew; O come, divine Messiah; O come, O come Emmanuel).
Year 4	• The miracle of the flour and the oil (1 Kings 17:7-14) • Elijah's encounter with God: the journey 1 Kings 19:4-8, The meeting: 1 Kings 19:9-15 • The preaching of John the Baptist (Matt 3:1-12 and Mk 1:1-8) • Isaiah 40:3 (contained within the gospel accounts) • The ancestry of Jesus (Matt 1:1-17) • The importance of understanding historical context to appreciate the literal sense of biblical stories. • What is meant by 'prophecy'	• For Christians, the prophets awaken an expectation of the coming of the Messiah in people's hearts. • John the Baptist is sent to prepare the way for Jesus . • In the Advent liturgies, Christians pray for the second coming of Jesus alongside preparing for Christmas. • Advent is a time of preparation for Jesus' incarnation at Christmas and for the second coming as King of the Universe	• How Christians prepare for the coming of Christ during Advent. • How Christians use the Jesse tree during Advent, identifying its meaning and representation in art around the world, connecting to God's plan for salvation. • How some artists have depicted Jesus Christ as King	• The Feast of Christ the King. • The Jesse tree. • 'He will come again in glory' from the Nicene Creed
UKS2				
Year 5	• Scripture passages that speak of David's life and importance: • 1 Samuel 16:1-13: anointing of David (a great king) • 1 Samuel 17:1-11, 32-54: David and Goliath • 2 Samuel 5:1-5: David becomes king • 2 Samuel 7: 8-15 God's covenant with David • 1 Kings 2:1-4, 10-12: David's death • Psalm 21:1-7, Psalm 23 Scripture passages that speak of Jesus' as the fulfilment of the promise to David (e.g., Matt 1:1-17; Lk 1:32-33)	• There were great kings anointed and chosen in the Old Testament. • God chooses in unexpected ways and especially values those the world overlooks. David, the shepherd was called by God to become a servant king. • David became a great king and united his people who loved him (see Psalm 21:1-7). • For Christians, Jesus fulfils the promises made to David. • Psalms are part of the Church's treasury of prayers. In praying psalms David is a model of prayer.	• Psalms are an ancient way of prayer that are still prayed every day. • How the O Antiphons are expressed in art from around the world (e.g., illuminated manuscripts, sung versions of the O Antiphons). • How the O Antiphons are used by Christians to reflect on the significance of Jesus and his coming at Christmas (e.g., The O Antiphons, by Ansgar Holmberg C.S.J.).	• Some words of Psalm 23 to speak or sing. • The links between the O antiphons and the Evening Prayer of the Church (Vespers) for 17-23 December. • The verses of the hymn 'O Come, O Come Emmanuel' as expressions of beliefs about who Jesus is. • The joyful mysteries of the Rosary: the Annunciation, the Visitation, the Nativity of our Lord, the Presentation of the Child Jesus in the Temple, and the Finding of the Child Jesus in the Temple.
Year 6	• Old Testament passages that show the importance of women in salvation history, e.g.: • Genesis 18:1-15; 21:1-7: Sarah • Exodus 1:8-22; 2:1-10: Miriam • Judges 4:4-11; 5:7-15: Deborah • 1 Samuel 1:5, 9-11, 26-28: Hannah • Esther 2:4, 15-17; 3:1-6, 12-13; 4:1-4, 8a-17; 5:1-8; 7:1-6, 9-10; 8:3-12 (Purim): Esther • Lk 1: 26-56: Mary as the fulfilment of Old Testament promises	• The women of the Old Testament are true protagonists of salvation history (see Pope John Paul II's address, General Audience, 27 March 1996 . • Mary is the fulfilment of the Old Testament promises and became the 'Mother of God' by her 'Yes' to God's plan.	• Examples of women today who are responding to God's call in their life. For example, the role of women's religious orders in the Church today, with reference to at least one example of a Catholic women's religious order (e.g., Sisters of Mercy, Ursulines, Sisters of Loreto, Daughters of St Paul, Little sisters of the Poor).	• The Magnificat is the song of the Mother of God and the song of the Church. • The Church prays the Magnificat each day at Vespers (evening prayer).