To the Ends of the Earth

	 **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 *(Preschool/Reception)*	**P:** Jesus went back to his Father. He sent a special friend, the Holy Spirit, to look after us. **R**: Story of Pentecost (Simple Telling). The early Christian community (Acts 2:42-47).	**P:** The Holy Spirit is our friend. The Holy Spirit looks after us. **R**: Coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost. The Good News of Jesus lived out by the early Christian community.	**P:** The parish church. We gather with friends at church, especially on Sunday. **R**: The parish church and the parish family meet there to celebrate. CST Jesus knows that people can be happy with families and friends. He tells us that we can let these important people help us. He asks us to help them too. We need each other. (CST - Common Good & Participation). All people are God's children. That makes us brothers and sisters. We are connected to each other. It is as if everyone in the world held hands! We can be very different from each other, but we are still one family – God's family. (CST - Solidarity & Peace)	**P:** The parish church is a special place where we meet our friends. We sing and say prayers. **R**: Pentecost is a special celebration in the Church. Sunday is a special day for the Church to celebrate.
KS1				
Year 1	• The road to Emmaus (Lk 24:13-35) • Promise of the Spirit and the Ascension (Acts 1:1-11) • Pentecost (Acts 2:1-4	• When people open their hearts to the Holy Spirit they are changed, as the apostles are changed. • The mission of the Church begins at Pentecost	• How Pentecost is celebrated in France, Ukraine, Italy, and Vanuatu (Pacific Island). • How artists and musicians around the world celebrate the work of the Holy Spirit and the mystery of the Trinity	• That the Church celebrates the Ascension and Pentecost on special days of celebration (holydays of obligation). • The words of the 'Glory Be' prayer. • Taize chant - Veni Sancte Spiritus - hymn referencing the Holy Spirit.
Year 2	• Jesus appears to the apostles and the Ascension (Lk 24:36-53) • Pentecost and Peter talks to the crowd (Acts 2:1-9, 12-13) • Conversion of Saul (Acts 9:1-19) • Fruits of the Holy Spirit (Gal 5:22-23)	• God is love. Love is God's first gift poured into our hearts by the Holy Spirit. • The fruits of the Spirit are the visible signs that a person is led by the Holy Spirit. • The fruits of the Spirit are love, joy, peace, patience, kindness, generosity, faithfulness, gentleness, and self-control	• That there are different symbols of the Holy Spirit in art: wind, fire, and dove, e.g., Taizé, Marlene Scholz's 'Blessed Trinity'. • The example of a saint who showed examples of peacebuilding in their lives - St Catherine of Siena. Some examples of saints and holy people who lived the fruits of the Holy Spirit in their lives - St Carlo Acutis	• In all prayers, Christians welcome the Holy Spirit and open their hearts to God. • Christians pray to the Holy Spirit for help ('Come Holy Spirit')

LKS2				
Year 3	• Road to Emmaus (Lk 24:13-35) • The mission to the world (Matt 28:16-20) • The group of apostles (Mary) (Acts 1:12-14) • Early Church (Acts 2:42-47) • Paul's Letter to the Corinthians (1 Cor 11:23-27)	• The disciples recognised Jesus when he breaks the bread. At Mass, what we eat looks like bread, but it is Jesus who comes, the living God. The bread is the Body of Christ. • There is only one God, who is three Persons. God is a community within himself: an eternal exchange of love between Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. We call this mystery the Trinity. • Through Mary, the Holy Spirit guided the first disciples. She continues to guide our prayers. • Mass was celebrated in the early Church	• That being a Christian means to share the gospel. • That Christians today continue to follow the example of the apostles and early Church when they gather to say Mass. • How the Emmaus story is represented in art - Caravaggio's Supper at Emmaus; Maximino Cerezo Barredo, Emmaus Triptych 2014; He Qi, The Road to Emmaus, Supper at Emmaus. • That the mystery of the Trinity is represented symbolically - Trinity knot	• That the sign of the cross is the shortest summary of the Christian faith. • That some prayers reference the Trinity and the work of the Holy Spirit. • That the celebration of Mass ends by reminding Christians of Jesus' instruction to make disciples of all nations
Year 4	• The empty tomb (Jn 20:1-10) • The appearance on the shore of Tiberius (Jn 21:1-19) • The Apostles' Creed	• The Pope is the successor to Peter. • The Church is the People of God . • The Church is apostolic. • The work of the Church is to continue the ministry of Jesus and build the Kingdom of God.	• Some artistic depictions of the Blessed Virgin Mary as Mother of the Church or as Queen of Heaven from different times and places - Our Lady of Perpetual Help Icon, The Virgin of the Lillies, Michaelangelo's Pieta. • Some ways in which the Church today (locally or globally) continues the work of Jesus	• That the Apostles' Creed summarises Christian beliefs. • That May is the special month of Mary. • Marian prayers or hymns, - Hail Mary
UKS2				
Year 5	• Scriptural echoes of the Sacrament of Confirmation (Is 11:2, 61:1, Lk 4:16, Mt 3:13-17) • Pentecost (Acts 2:1-8, 14-18) • The gifts of the Spirit - Paul (1 Cor 12:4-11) • Baptism in the Spirit (Acts 8:14-16).	• 'Without the Holy Spirit, we cannot understand Jesus'. (YC 114) • The Sacrament of Confirmation completes baptismal grace, enriches those receiving the sacrament with the strength of the Holy Spirit who helps them be true witnesses of Christ in word and deed. • The effects of confirmation are an increase in the gifts of the Holy Spirit, a closer bond with Jesus and the Church and a desire to spread the Gospel. These are experienced as the gifts and fruits of the Holy Spirit. • Mary is an example of discipleship. • The Holy Spirit appears under different names and signs through Scripture.	• Some examples of artistic symbolic representation of the Holy Spirit - Juan Bautista Maíno, Ceiling of the Lancellotti's chapel, The Trinity, John Baptises Jesus, Bernini Holy Spirit Dove • An example of a saint whose life was transformed by encountering Jesus and who went on to transform the lives of others – Saint Francis and Saint Clare.	• The actions, signs, prayers, and symbols of the Catholic rite of Confirmation. • The Rosary is a prayerful reflection on the life of Christ and the glorious mysteries remember what followed the Resurrection. • 'Come Holy Spirit, fill the hearts of your faithful' prayer
Year 6	• The empty tomb and the appearance to Mary Magdala (Jn 20:1-18) • Appearances to the disciples (Jn 20:19-31) • Conclusion (Jn 20: 30-31) • Christians believe in the Resurrection (1 Cor 15:14) • Jesus as the last Adam (1 Cor 15:45-49) • The story of Stephen (Acts 6:8-15, 7:51-60)	• Christians believe Jesus rose from the dead. (See Article 5, the Apostles' Creed.) • The disciples believed that Jesus rose from the dead because they saw him, spoke with him, and experienced him in a different way as being alive. • The Resurrection is the work of the Holy Trinity. • All Christians are called to witness to the Resurrection by the example of their new life in baptism, strengthened by the Holy Spirit in confirmation. • Some Christians die for their faith; this is called martyrdom.	• Some examples of saints, considering how they bore witness to Christ in their lives - St Teresa of Calcutta being the merciful face of Christ to the poor • The work of Christian charitable organisations that help people facing injustice and persecution because of their beliefs - Missio.	• How Christians today meet Christ in the Eucharist, in the scriptures, in prayer and in love for all people . • Some age-appropriate examples of the Act of Faith, Hope and Love prayers