



Knowledge Building Blocks:

- 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 but also loving, forgiving, and full of grace.
- Christians do not all agree about what God is like, but try to follow his path, as they see it in the Bible or through Church teaching.
- Christians believe getting to know a person rather than learning information.



Key Bible Stories:

David – Psalm 103

- David praises God for all that he has done. He speaks of God's personal blessings, his forgiving love and he calls for all of believers to praise the Lord.

Isaiah 6:1–5

- Isaiah announces that he has seen the Lord seated on a throne.
- Above him were seraphim each with six wings.

John 4:7–13

- A Samaritan women came to draw water.
- Jesus asks if she would give him a drink.
- She couldn't believe he has asked as Jews do not associate with Samaritans.

Exodus 19:1-19

- After the Israelites left Egypt, they came to the desert of Sinai.
- The Lord calls to Moses from the mountain and tells him what to say to the descendants.
- He promises that if Moses obeys God fully, he will be his treasured possession.

Key Vocabulary:

- omnipotent
- omniscient
- eternal
- holy
- loving
- spirit
- humble
- creator
- light of the world



Knowledge Building

Blocks:

- Jesus was Jewish.
- 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 the Messiah. (Jewish people do not think Jesus is the Messiah.)
- Christians see Jesus as their Saviour.



Key Bible Stories:

Matthew 1:18–24

- Mary was pledged to be married to Joseph but before they came together, she was found to be pregnant through the Holy Spirit.
- When Joseph found out he had in mind to divorce her quietly.
- An angel of the Lord appeared to him in a dream and spoke to him.
- When Joseph woke up, he did what the angel of the Lord commanded him.

Matthew 2:1–12

- After Jesus was born, Magi from the east came to Jerusalem to worship him.
- King Herod was disturbed and called the Magi secretly to find out the exact time the star had appeared.
- The Kings went on their way. They opened their treasures and presented him with gifts.
- They were warned in a dream to go back to Herod.

Key Vocabulary:

creation
fall
People of God
Messiah
incarnation
gospel
salvation
Hebrew
bible
Israelites
anointed



People of God

How can following God bring freedom and justice?



**YEAR 5
Term 3**

Knowledge Building Blocks:

- 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 Bible Stories:

Exodus 1:8-14:

- A new king came to power in Egypt.
- He said to his people that they must deal with the Israelites before they become even more numerous.
- So they put slave master over them to oppress them with forced labour.
- The more they were oppressed, the more they multiplied and spread.

Exodus 1:22:

- Pharaoh gave his order to throw every Hebrew boy that is born into the Nile and let every girl live.

Matthew 22:37-40:

- The two greatest commandments.
- All the Law and the Prophets hang on these two commandments.

Key Vocabulary:

freedom
salvation
Exodus
justice
injustice
covenant
deliverance
departure
merciful
Sabbath
adultery
idol



Knowledge Building Blocks:

- 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 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).
- Christians believe that Jesus calls them to sacrifice their own needs to the needs of others, and some are prepared to die for others and for their faith.



Key Bible Stories:

Mark 14-15:

- Jesus anointed at Bethany.
- The Last Supper.
- Jesus predicts Peter's denial.
- Gethsemane.
- Jesus is arrested.
- Jesus before the Sanhedrin.
- Peter disowns Jesus.
- Jesus before Pilate.
- The soldiers mock Jesus.
- The crucifixion of Jesus.
- The death of Jesus.
- The burial of Jesus.

Key Vocabulary:

Passover
salvation
Holy Week
crucifixion
resurrection
sacrifice
condemned
false testimony
Nazarene
blasphemy
disown
Galilean



Knowledge Building Blocks:

- Identify some ways in which Muslim people practise their beliefs in relation to the five pillars of Islam especially Sawm (fasting) and Hajj (pilgrimage) and analyse their importance within the Muslim faith.
- Find out about and respond with their own ideas about these beliefs and practices.
- Describe and reflect on the significance of the Holy Qur'an to Muslim people.
- Describe the forms of guidance that Muslim people use and compare them to the forms of guidance that they follow.
- Muslim people believe that they must fast during daylight hours during the month of Ramadan in order to understand more about self-discipline, self-restraint and generosity and to spend time in prayer (Sawm).
- Muslim people believe that it is their duty to perform Hajj to Mecca, the most sacred Muslim site, at least once in their lifetime if they are able.
- The five pillars of Islam are both valuable and challenging for Muslim people and that they make a difference to individuals but also to the whole of the Muslim community. They are practised by Muslim people including by Muslim people living in Britain today.

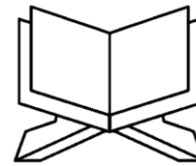
Special symbols/objects:

Symbol



The faith of Islam is symbolised by the Crescent and Star. This represents progress and illumination with the light of knowledge.

Qur'an



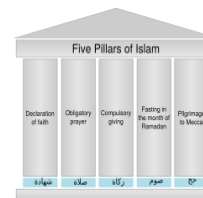
The holy book of Islam considered by Muslims to be "The Word of Allah (God). It is also believed to be written directly by God, through the prophet Muhammad.

mosque



A mosque is a place where Peoples worship. For Muslim people, a mosque is more than a place of worship. Muslims worship, study and discuss Islam.

Five Pillars



The Five Pillars of Islam are five basic rules in Islam that all Muslims must follow.

Key Vocabulary:

Ramadan
Ibadah
self purification
Id al-fitr
Shawwal
Laylat-al quadr
devotional reading
sawm
hajj
shahadah
salah
zakat
ummah
Qur'an
Surah
Sunnah
Hadith
Mosque
Allah
Muhammad
Prophet
Mecca