



Year 1 Discovery RE/ Understanding Christianity Overview

Key Concepts NC PoS Reference	Vocabulary	Knowledge (specific facts or truth components. A knowledge statement will often contain substantive, declarative or explicit knowledge.) Composite Knowledge Specific Knowledge – Component Knowledge	Skills (the use and application of composite knowledge. A skill statement will often contain implicit, procedural and disciplinary knowledge.)
Christianity UC 1.1 Concept: God Key Question: What do Christians believe God is like?	Bible Christian Lord	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe in God and they find out about him in the Bible. Christians believe God is loving, kind, fair and also Lord and King. There are stories that show this. Christians worship God and try to live in ways that please him. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Retell an Old Testament story (e.g., David and Goliath, Daniel in the Lion's den and part of the life of Moses). Know that God speaks to Christians, about their life journey, through the bible Give a suggestion as to why the Bible is the most popular book in the world.
Christianity UC 1.3 Concept: Incarnation Key Question: Why does Christmas matter to Christians	Jesus God Bethlehem Bible. Christian Advent. Mary/Joseph J Nazareth Stable Manger Shepherds Angels Census Nativity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that Jesus is God and that he was born as a baby in Bethlehem. The Bible points out that his birth showed that he was extraordinary (for example, he is worshipped as a king, in Matthew) and that he came to bring good news (for example, to the poor, in Luke). Christians celebrate Jesus' birth; Advent for Christians is a time of getting ready for Jesus' coming. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Give a clear, simple account of the story of Jesus' birth and why Jesus is important for Christians. Recognise that stories of Jesus' life come from the Gospels. Give examples of ways in which Christians use the story of the nativity to guide their beliefs and actions at Christmas. Decide what they personally have to be thankful for at Christmas time.
Christianity UC 1.4 Concept: Gospel Key Question: What is the good news that Jesus brings	Bible Christian Friendship Disciples	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Christians believe that Jesus brings good news includes being loved by God and being forgiven for bad things. Christians believe Jesus is a friend to the poor and friendless. Christians believe Jesus' teachings make people think hard about how to live and show them the right way. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Know that some stories can have meanings. Retell stories that Jesus told (eg The lost sheep/The lost coin/ The lost son/ The good Samaritan Know simple meanings for the stories for Christians. Give simple suggestions of what they can learn from the stories.
Christianity Discovery RE Concept: Salvation Key Question: Why was Jesus welcomed like a king or celebrity by the crowds on Palm Sunday?	Bible. Christian Messiah Crucified Tomb	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Palm Sunday is the day that Jesus arrived in Jerusalem on a donkey. It is called Palm Sunday because people threw palm leaves to the floor for a greeting when Jesus arrived. This was a sign of great respect because they had heard of all the amazing things he had done. They also threw down their clothes. People believed that Jesus was the son of God and the next Messiah saving them from the next Roman invasion. Jesus rode on a donkey as a symbol of peace. Today Palm Sunday is commemorated by people carrying palm branches or other branches to church. Palm Sunday is always the final Sunday before Easter and the final day of Lent. Easter is a celebration of Jesus returning from the dead. Easter is celebrated on the first Sunday following the first full moon (on or after March 21st) Jesus died on the cross about 2000 years ago in Jerusalem. The people who killed him did so because they believed that he was causing and because he was claiming to be the Messiah. When they crucified him, they even hung a sign over his head, which said, "King of the Jews." 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about a person they admire. Recall parts of the Easter story and recognise some symbols in the story. Start to show understanding that Jesus is special to Christians and express why

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The day he was crucified is known by Christians as Good Friday. The New Testament says that on the Sunday after Jesus was killed his body was no longer in the tomb. Later Jesus was said to have appeared and preached to over 500 people. This all made people believe that Jesus was the son of God. Christians believe that Jesus died so that everyone can lead a good life. 	
<p>Judaism: Shabbat</p> <p>Key Question: Is Shabbat important to Jewish children?</p>	<p>Kippah Sabbath Synagogue Challah</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shabbat is the day of rest in the Jewish religion. The Jewish Holy books contain the Creation Story which says that God created the world in six days and rests on the seventh – the Sabbath. For Jews, Saturday is the day of rest – Shabbat. Shabbat is celebrated both in the home and the synagogue. No work is done from sunset on Friday until sunset on Saturday so food is prepared before the Sabbath starts. The start of Shabbat is marked with a special meal and ceremony in the home. When worshipping, Jews wear a skull cap called a kippah. It is worn by men as a sign of respect to God. Making sure you are prepared for the Sabbath is important to Jews. On the day of rest, Jews take time to focus on God and what God has done for them. Shabbat is a time when families come together in the presence of God in their own home. Shabbat candles are lit at sunset on a Friday by Jewish women. Jewish families drink wine because it symbolises joy and celebration. Challah bread is eaten on the Sabbath. A prayer is said before the bread is eaten. The whole family will go to the synagogue on Saturday. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Talk about a favourite day of the week and about food shared in a special meal. Use the right names for things that are special to Jewish people during Shabbat and explain why. Start to make a connection between being Jewish and decisions about behaviour
<p>Judaism: Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur</p> <p>Key Question: Are Rosh Hashanah and Yom Kippur important to Jewish children?</p>	<p>Forgive Forgiveness Rabbi. Repentance. Shofar Commandments</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rosh Hashanah is the Jewish New Year festival. On Rosh Hashanah, Jewish families have a meal at home. They will eat: - round Challah bread: as a symbol of the circle of life and the cycle of the year - pomegranates: 613 seeds represent the 613 commandments Jewish people try to live by - apple slices dipped in honey: to represent the sweetness of the new year ahead. At Rosh Hashanah, Jews make plans for things they want to achieve in the coming year: how they want to be and how to be better people and ask G_d to help them. Before Jews can start the new year and these new plans, they spend 10 days thinking about the last year and what they may still need to ask forgiveness for, as well as the people they may still need to forgive. Yom Kippur is a time of reflection, thinking about who and what is most important to you as well as a time to say sorry and plan for the next year. On Yom Kippur, Jewish people will: - wear white - not eat food or drink for 25 hours if they are over the age of 13 - attend 5 services in a synagogue - pray to G_d for forgiveness - say sorry to people The shofar is blown to mark the end of Yom Kippur. Jewish people believe they can change and make themselves better with G_d's help. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Say how it feels to say sorry and explain what they have said sorry for. Tell you something about what Rosh Hashanah or Yom Kippur is. Choose a picture and explain my thinking on why this might be important to Jewish children at Rosh Hashanah or Yom Kippur.