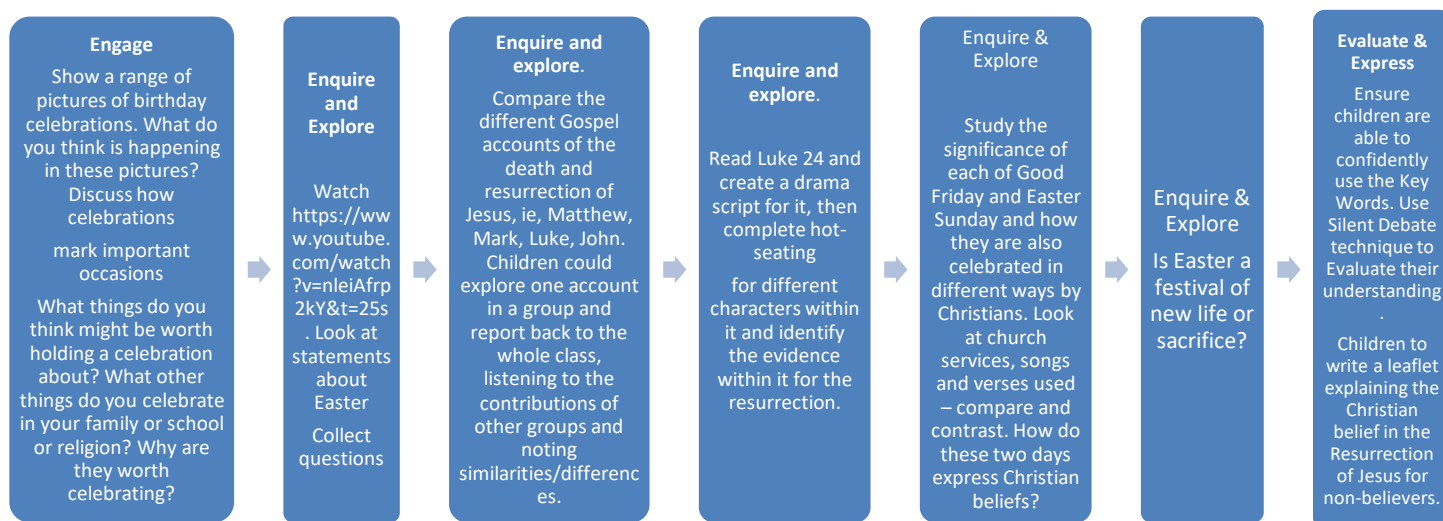


Year 5 RE – Enquiry 4 – Theology

What difference does the resurrection make to Christians?

This unit begins with what constitutes a celebration. Children will then explore the events of Easter and compare gospel accounts of the story. Children will finish with analysing the significance of Good Friday and Easter Sunday and decide whether Is Easter a festival of new life or sacrifice?



Core learning – what we need to know	
Knowledge – Children will learn...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Jesus: As God incarnate, also known as the Son of God. Christian belief that Jesus fulfilled prophecies about the Messiah. ✓ Salvation: Gospel accounts of Jesus’ death and resurrection and the various interpretations of these accounts in terms of the meaning of salvation (e.g. forgiveness, sacrifice, redemption). ✓ Textual theology: consideration of genre, author, content, reliability and audience in relation to the Gospels and resurrection of Jesus ✓ Festivals: the diverse ways in which people celebrate festivals such as Easter.
Outcomes – children will be able to ...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Describe the similarities and differences between the Gospel accounts of Jesus’ death and resurrection. ✓ Describe the connections between sacrifice in the OT and NT and the link to Jesus as the ultimate sacrifice. ✓ Describe the significance of resurrection and how it shapes how Christians see the world and others. ✓ Describe how the resurrection effects how Christians might live their lives.
Key vocabulary Crucifixion Easter Sunday Eternal life Forgiveness Good Friday Gospel Redemption Resurrection Sacrifice Salvation	
Previous Knowledge God: Christian belief in one God, who is described as Trinity (Father, Son, Holy Spirit). Sources of authority which explain to Christians the nature of God, e.g. Bible, experience, creeds. Compare and contrast the Laws of Moses and New Testament teachings as sources of authority for Christians – that while Christianity draws on teachings of the OT Law, it is ultimately formed by a NT understanding of the sacrifice of Jesus as the fulfilment of the Law. Jesus: As God incarnate, also known as the Son of God. Christian belief that Jesus fulfilled prophecies about the Messiah. Christian belief that humans are made in God’s image but became sinful and need saving. Textual theology: consideration of genre, author, context and audience in relation to the Bible.	