



	The origins of Christianity	How and why did crucifixion emerge?	What is the importance of the crucifixion story to questions of judgement?	Is God really a good, loving and powerful God?	Why did Jesus die?	Why is Jesus' death celebrated by Christians?
National Content Standard for RE	The death of Jesus was in vain. Do you agree?					
	Explore how religious worldviews help some people make sense of life and affect how they live day to day. For example, they might talk to adherents about what it means to believe there is a God, or to believe in salvation, or submission, or karma and samsara – how these ideas can transform a person's life.	Ask questions about meaning and purpose in life, expressing their own ideas and saying where these ideas come from.	Examine some texts and stories that illustrate these big concepts and find out ways in which they are interpreted. They may reflect on the difference it makes to these interpretations if someone is an adherent or not, including pupils' own perspectives.	Ask questions about meaning and purpose in life, expressing their own ideas and saying where these ideas come from.	Examine some texts and stories that illustrate these big concepts and find out ways in which they are interpreted. They may reflect on the difference it makes to these interpretations if someone is an adherent or not, including pupils' own perspectives.	Explore how religious worldviews help some people make sense of life and affect how they live day to day. For example, they might talk to adherents about what it means to believe there is a God, or to believe in salvation, or submission, or karma and samsara – how these ideas can transform a person's life.
Religious Theme	Metaphysics	Rituals/Practices	Stories/Narratives	Doctrine Metaphysics	Stories/Narratives	Rituals/Practices
Disciplinary Knowledge	History	History	Theology	Theology Philosophy	Philosophy	Human/Social Science
Substantive Knowledge: Key Learning	<b>To know that:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Christianity has Jewish roots.</li><li>Original adherents of Christianity were Jewish.</li><li>Christianity began with the death of Jesus.</li><li>Originally, Christianity was a small, unorganised sect that promised personal salvation after death.</li><li>Salvation was possible through belief in Jesus as the son of God—the same God the Jews believed in.</li><li>Early Christians debated whether they should only preach to Jews, or if non-Jews could become Christians, too.</li></ul>	<b>To know that:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Crucifixion was one of many methods of Roman torture.</li><li>crucifixion likely originated with the Assyrians and Babylonians, it was used systematically by the Persians in the 6th century BC. Alexander the Great brought it from there to the eastern Mediterranean countries in the 4th century BC, and the Phoenicians introduced it to Rome in the 3rd century BCE.</li><li>The Romans designed their punishments to discourage potential criminals. How you were punished depended on who you were and your position in Roman society.</li><li>Jesus was sentenced to death by crucifixion.</li></ul>	<b>To know that:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Pilate wanted to set Jesus free as he found no wrongdoing with his alleged crimes.</li><li>The Chief Priests wanted Jesus put to death for so-called blasphemy.</li><li>Jesus' death took place during the Passover festival (drawing similarities to the Exodus story).</li><li>Jesus was crucified at Golgotha (the place of the skull), which is also believed to be the place where David beheaded Goliath.</li><li>Jesus was buried in the tomb of Joseph of Arimathea (a wealthy man).</li></ul>	<b>To know that:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Most believers of Abrahamic faiths view good as 'omni' (all) and he is often described as <b>omnipresent</b>, <b>omnipotent</b>, <b>omniscient</b>.</li><li>Good and evil exist.</li><li>Christian doctrine of 'original sin' explains the Christian belief of evil and sin.</li><li>Some Christians believe that original sin is an inherited condition, not something that people do</li><li>Evil in the world can be categorised as natural evil and moral evil.</li><li>Evil also refers to supernatural forces, such as demons and the devil.</li></ul>	<b>To know that:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Jesus' death was God's plan.</li><li>The actions of others led to Jesus' death.</li><li>One significant reason Christians give for Jesus' death is that he died to save people — to rescue them from their sins and to bring them back to God.</li><li>Many Christians describe Jesus' death as being a sacrifice, giving his life for others, for example, by taking the punishment for sin.</li></ul>	<b>To know that:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Jesus' death is celebrated by Christians around the globe.</li><li>The Friday before Easter, Good Friday, is the day on which Christians annually observe the commemoration of the Crucifixion of Jesus Christ.</li><li>Good Friday is a day when many Christians remember what Jesus did for them.</li><li>Most Christians believe that when Jesus died He took the punishment for all of their individual sins. This means that they have been forgiven, and because of this God can be reconciled with humanity again, both here on earth and in the life after.</li></ul>

Vocabulary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Origin</li><li>• Sect</li><li>• Disciples</li><li>• Death</li><li>• Tradition</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Punishment</li><li>• Execute</li><li>• Crucifixion</li><li>• Roman</li><li>• Penalty</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Judgement</li><li>• Power</li><li>• Trial</li><li>• Passover</li><li>• Sacrifice</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Benevolent</li><li>• Evil</li><li>• Good</li><li>• Abrahamic</li><li>• Nature</li><li>• Philosopher</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Authority</li><li>• Salvation</li><li>• Betrayal</li><li>• Responsible</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Holy</li><li>• Commemorate</li><li>• Global</li><li>• Sin</li></ul>
Links to Other Topics/Subjects	<p><b>Year 3: History – Roman Empire and Christianity:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Differences and similarities of Christianity and Paganism.</li><li>• Early Roman Empire – Christian persecution (Emperor Nero and the Great Fire of Rome and blaming Christians)</li><li>• Roman belief in Pax deorum – worshipping God and God looking favourably upon you.</li><li>• Apostle Paul and his mission of spreading the gospel across parts of Europe.</li><li>• Emperor Odyseus Plague was blamed on Christians as they refused to worship.</li><li>• The spread of Christianity – Constantine’s conversion 300 years after Paul comes off the back of The Great Persecution (Romans were encouraged to persecute Christians)</li><li>• Pagan sacrifices were then forbidden.</li><li>• The Roman Empire’s conversion to Christianity then led to Europe’s conversion.</li><li>• Pope Gregory, Augustine, Aidan, Columba are key figures.</li></ul> <p><b>Year 4: Religious Education – Judaism, Covenant – The Abrahamic Covenant</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Objective 2 ‘What is the religious significance of sacrificial offerings?’ (Explicit link to the sacrificial lamb)</b></li><li>• Understanding that the sacrificial lamb (scapegoat) was to replace the wrongdoing of the person in need of pardoning/cleansing.</li></ul>	<p><b>Year 2: Religious Education – Judaism, Covenant – The Children of Israel:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Objective 4 ‘How does the story of Passover impact how Jews live today?’</b></li><li>• The story of Exodus focusses on the origin of The Passover Feast/Festival where an innocent lamb was sacrificed to spare the people from the ‘Angel of Death’ as it ‘Passed over’ Egypt.</li><li>• The blood of the lamb was painted onto doorposts to identify the people of God.</li><li>• Objective 5 ‘How do Jews celebrate the Passover feast?’</li></ul> <p><b>Year 6: Religious Education – Christianity, Salvation – The Resurrection</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Objective 3 ‘Why do people need to be ‘saved?’</b></li><li>• The idea of salvation is a very important part of Christianity and is closely connected with the idea of atonement.</li><li>• Most Christians believe that Jesus sacrificed himself on the cross to make salvation possible for humans. Salvation is the act of delivering (or keeping away) from evil or saving from sin.</li><li>• For Christians, salvation is a crucial part of having a relationship with God while on Earth, and also in Heaven.</li><li>• Christians believe that Jesus came to Earth so that humans could receive salvation in a permanent way. Before Jesus, salvation had come from following the laws given to Moses in the Torah.</li><li>• When Jesus died on the cross, his death acted as a payment for the human sins that were a result of people disregarding God’s laws.</li></ul> <p><b>Latin Book One:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Root Words – ‘bene’ – good</li></ul>	<p><b>Year 4: Religious Education – Judaism, Covenant – The Abrahamic Covenant</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Objective 2 ‘What is the religious significance of sacrificial offerings?’ (Explicit link to the sacrificial lamb)</b></li><li>• Understanding that the sacrificial lamb (scapegoat) was to replace the wrongdoing of the person in need of pardoning/cleansing.</li></ul> <p><b>Year 4: English (C.S. Lewis Chronicles of Narnia – The Lion, The Witch and The wardrobe)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Chapter 14 – The Triumph of The Witch (Link to Aslan’s sacrifice in place of Edmund being likened to Jesus’ sacrifice and Jewish custom of the scapegoat).</li></ul> <p><b>Year 3: Religious Education – Hinduism, Dharma – Puja</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Objective 4 ‘How did Hindu practices of today emerge?’ (Link to sacrifice in the Vedic period of Hinduism to gods such as Agni)</b></li><li>• Early Hinduism was birthed out of the Indus Valley Civilisation and its practices.</li><li>• Sacrifice was a major ritual of early Hinduism. This is based on the creation story where the gods are actively involved in sacrifice.</li></ul>	<p><b>Year 2: Religious Education – Christianity, Salvation – The Last Supper</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Objective 2 ‘What does the practice of taking Holy Communion mean to Christians?’</b></li><li>• The shed blood of Jesus Christ and his emaciated body are symbolised in the bread and wine of communion.</li><li>• Christians ingest the bread and wine to be a part of the sacrifice of Christ.</li><li>• Links to Catholic theology of <b>transubstantiation</b> where the bread and wine blessed by a priest really become the body, blood, soul and divinity of Jesus Christ.</li></ul> <p><b>Year 4: Religious Education – Judaism, Covenant – The Abrahamic Covenant</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Objective 2 ‘What is the religious significance of sacrificial offerings?’ (Explicit link to the sacrificial lamb)</b></li><li>• Understanding that the sacrificial lamb (scapegoat) was to replace the wrongdoing of the person in need of pardoning/cleansing.</li></ul>		