

Core Knowledge

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 .

Practices and expression: worship: different expressions of Christian worship.

Festivals: the diverse ways in which people celebrate festivals such as Easter.

Skills

1. Describe different sources of authority and how they link with beliefs.
2. Describe a range of different interpretations of sources of authority and consider the reliability of these sources for a group of believers.

Describe how events in history and society have influenced some religious and non-religious worldviews.

1. Describe the connections between different beliefs being studied and link them to sources of authority
2. Describe some of the key theological similarities and differences between and within religions and worldviews. Describe ways in which beliefs shape the way Christians view the world in which they live and how they view others.

Useful References

Emmanuel Project document / Essex Syllabus overview

<http://freebibleimages.org/illustrations>

<https://www.biblegateway.com/>

Fingertip Knowledge

Name of Religion: Christianity Name of followers: Christians Name for God: God Sacred Text: Bible Place of Worship: Church	Name of Religion: Islam Name of followers: Muslims Name for God: Allah Sacred Text: Qur’an Place of Worship: Mosque
Name of Religion: Hindu Dharma Name of followers: Hindu Name for God: Brahman Sacred Text: The Vedas Place of Worship: Mandir (Temple)	Name of Religion: Judaism Name of followers: Jews Name for God: G-d (written: YHWH usually say Adonai – Lord) Sacred Text: Torah Place of Worship: Synagogue

Prior Knowledge

Year 1:

Christians believe:

- In one God, who created and loves the Earth and all people.
- God is with people all the time.
- The spirit of God is invisible, but with people always, so they can pray to God any time and in any place.
- Jesus shows what God is like.

Jesus as the light of the world for Christians.

Christmas is time for Christians to remember Jesus’ birth.

The Christmas story within Christian traditions.

Year 2:

The Easter Story within Christian Traditions.

Easter is a time for Christians to remember Jesus’ death and resurrection.

Symbols help people remember.

To Christians, the empty cross is a sign that Jesus died but rose again.

The Easter story is important to the Christian gospel or ‘Good News’.

Year 3:

Christians believe that:

- Jesus ‘saves’ people.
- He saves them from ‘sin’ and all that cuts them off from God.
- He saves them for a future in heaven with God.
- He challenges his followers to bring hope and salvation to the world in which they are living.

Key Vocabulary

Crucifixion, Easter Sunday, eternal life, forgiveness, Good Friday, Gospel, redemption, resurrection, sacrifice, salvation, creation and the fall, incarnation, Holy Week, agape, disciples, Eucharist