

Year 3

Autumn Term 1

Theme: Incarnation / God: What is the Trinity? Core Learning – Understanding Christianity

Baptism and the Grace

OUTCOMES: CORE LEARNING By the end of this units, pupils are expected to be able to:	KNOWLEDGE: Pupils will know that:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify the difference between a ‘Gospel’, which tells the story of the life and teaching of Jesus, and a letter.• Offer suggestions about what texts about baptism and Trinity might mean.• Give examples of what these texts mean to some Christians today.• Describe how Christians show their beliefs about God the Trinity in worship (in baptism and prayer, for example) and in the way they live.• Make links between some Bible texts studied and the idea of God in Christianity, expressing clearly some ideas of their own about what the God of Christianity is like.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit.• Christians believe The Father creates; he sends the Son who saves his people; the Son sends the Holy Spirit to his followers.• Christians find that understanding God is challenging; people spend their whole lives learning more and more about God.• Christians really want to try to understand God better and so try to describe God using symbols, similes and metaphors, in song, story, poems and art.• Christians worship God as Trinity. It is a huge idea to grasp and Christians have created art to help to express this belief.• Christians believe the Holy Spirit is God’s power at work in the world and in their lives today, enabling them to follow Jesus.

Autumn Term 2

Theme: Incarnation: Why does Christmas matter to Christians - Digging Deeper (Understanding Christianity)

OUTCOMES: DEEPER LEARNING By the end of this units, pupils are expected to be able to:	KNOWLEDGE: Pupils will know that:
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Recognise that Incarnation is part of the ‘Big Story’ of the Bible.• Tell the story of the birth of Jesus and recognise the link with Incarnation — Jesus is ‘God on Earth’.• Give at least two examples of ways in which Christians use the nativity story in churches and at home; for example, using nativity scenes and carols to celebrate Jesus’ birth.• Think, talk and ask questions about the Christmas story and the lessons they might learn from it: for example, about being kind and generous.	<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 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.

Spring Term 1 and Summer Term 2

Unit 3.2: What is it like to be a Hindu? (Rotherham Agreed Syllabus)

Nearly all pupils will be able to:	Many pupils will be able to:	Some pupils will be able to:
<p>Use religious words to talk about how many Hindu people describe what God is like and how they worship God</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggest meanings for some Hindu artefacts, ways of worship or celebrations, answering: 'What does it mean?' • Talk thoughtfully about how there are many different ways to express very varied ideas and beliefs about God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a range of religious words to describe Hindu beliefs about God and worship; • List some similarities and differences between the Hindu way of life and another way of life they know well • Make links between art, stories and holy writings that help people to be good or generous rather than bad or mean 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Use a range of religious words to explain some of the ways in which Hindus describe God, and the symbolic objects, actions and sound used in Hindu worship • Connect stories, symbols and beliefs with what happens at Divali • Talk with understanding about how goodness, courage, generosity and faithfulness are important to Hindus and to me

Spring Term 2

Theme: Salvation: Why do Christians call the day Jesus died 'Good Friday'? (Understanding Christianity)

OUTCOMES: CORE LEARNING By the end of this units, pupils are expected to be able to:	KNOWLEDGE: Pupils will know that:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Order Creation and Fall, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation within a timeline of the Bible's 'big story'. • Offer suggestions for what the texts about the entry into Jerusalem, and the death and resurrection of Jesus might mean. • Give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians. • Make simple links between the Gospel texts and how Christians mark the Easter events in their church communities. • Describe how Christians show their beliefs about Palm Sunday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday in worship. • Make links between some of the stories and teachings in the Bible and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians see Holy Week as the culmination of Jesus' earthly life, leading to his death and resurrection. • The various events of Holy Week, such as the Last Supper, were important in showing the disciples what Jesus came to earth to do. • Christians today trust that Jesus really did rise from the dead, and so is still alive today. • Christians remember and celebrate Jesus' last week, death and resurrection.

Summer Term 1

Theme: Kingdom of God: When Jesus left what was the impact of Pentecost? (Understanding Christianity)

<p>OUTCOMES: CORE LEARNING By the end of this units, pupils are expected to be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make clear links between the story of the Day of Pentecost and Christian belief about the Kingdom of God on Earth.• Offer suggestions about what the description of Pentecost in Acts 2 might mean.• Give examples of what Pentecost means to some Christians now.• Make simple links between the description of the Day of Pentecost in Acts 2, the Holy Spirit and the Kingdom of God, and how Christians live their whole lives and in their church communities.• Make links between ideas about the Kingdom of God explored in the Bible and what people believe about following God in the world today, expressing some of their own ideas.	<p>KNOWLEDGE: Pupils will know that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Christians believe that Jesus inaugurated the 'Kingdom of God' — i.e. Jesus' whole life was a demonstration of his belief that God is King, not just in heaven but here and now ('Your kingdom come, your will be done on earth as it is in heaven').• Christians believe Jesus is still alive, and rules in their hearts and lives by the Holy Spirit, if they let him.• Christians believe that after Jesus returned to be with God the Father, he sent the Holy Spirit at Pentecost to help the Church to make Jesus' invisible Kingdom visible by living lives that reflect the love of God.• Christians celebrate Pentecost as the beginning of the Church.
<p>OUTCOMES: DEEPER LEARNING By the end of this units, pupils are expected to be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Order concepts within a timeline of the Bible's 'big story'.• List two distinguishing features of a narrative and a letter as different types of biblical text.• Offer suggestions about what the texts studied (I Corinthians 12 and Galatians 5) might mean, and give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians.• Make simple links between the idea of the Church as a body, the fruit of the Spirit, and the Kingdom of God, and how Christians live in their whole lives and in their church communities.• Describe how Christians show their belief about the Holy Spirit in worship and in the way they live.• Raise questions and suggest answers about how far the ideas about Church as a body and the fruit of the Spirit might make a difference to how pupils think and live.• Make links between fellowship and fruit of the Spirit and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly.	<p>KNOWLEDGE: Pupils will know that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Christians believe that Jesus inaugurated the 'Kingdom of God' — i.e. Jesus' whole life was a demonstration of his belief that God is king, not just in heaven but here and now. ('Your kingdom come, your will be done on earth as it is in heaven').• Christians believe Jesus is still alive, and rules in their hearts and lives through the Holy Spirit, if they let him.• Christians believe that after Jesus returned to be with God the Father, he sent the Holy Spirit at Pentecost to help the Church to make Jesus' invisible Kingdom visible by living lives that reflect the love of God. Staying connected to Jesus means that the fruit of the Spirit can grow in the lives of Christians.

Summer Term 2

Unit 3.2 What is it like to be a Hindu? (Rotherham Agreed Syllabus)

As above