

St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: RE

Year: 3

Term: Autumn 1



Unit: Creation/Fall U2A.1



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)	Children will understand (that)	Children will be able to
<p>steward/caretaker – someone who is responsible for looking after something</p> <p>Old Testament – the first part of the Bible</p> <p>creation – the creating of the universe; bringing something into existence</p> <p>Genesis – the first book of the Bible</p>	<p>God the Creator cares for the creation, including human beings.</p> <p>As human beings are part of God's good creation, they do best when they listen to God.</p> <p>The Bible shows that God wants to help people to be close to him – he keeps his relationship with them, gives them guidelines on good ways to live (such as the Ten Commandments).</p>	<p>The story of the creation is both a Jewish and Christian story, as it appears in the Old Testament.</p> <p>Christians do their best to listen to God and care for the planet, in the same way the God cares for us.</p> <p>Christians believe that God ultimately owns everything that is just put into human hands to be looked after. Humans are 'stewards' or perhaps 'caretakers' of the world for God.</p>	<p>Making Sense of the Text</p> <p>Sequence the concepts of God and Creation on a timeline of the Bible's 'Big Story'.</p> <p>Compare and contrast Genesis 1 with what Christians believe about God and Creation.</p> <p>Understanding the Impact</p> <p>Describe what Christians do because they believe God is Creator. (For example, follow God, wonder at how amazing God's creation is; care for the earth in some specific ways.</p> <p>Making Connections</p>

			Produce questions and suggest answers about what might be important in the creation story for Christians living today, and for people who are not Christians
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St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: RE

Year: 3

Term: Autumn 2



Unit: People of God U2A.2



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)	Children will understand (that)	Children will be able to
<p>Old Testament – the first part of the Bible (written before Jesus was born). It contains the teachings and wisdom of the ancient people of Israel.</p> <p>New Testament – the second part of the Bible (written after Jesus was born); it tells the story of Jesus' birth, death and resurrection and gives further advise on how Christians should live their lives.</p> <p>People of God – also known as the People of Israel. People chosen by God to follow and worship him. They are descendants of Noah. All Christa</p> <p>qualities – characteristics of somebody's personality and how they behave towards others.</p>	<p>The Old Testament tells the story of a particular group of people, the children of Israel known as the People of God – and their relationship with God.</p> <p>The People of God try to live in the way God wants, following his commands and worshipping him.</p> <p>They believe he promises to stay with them and Bible stories show how God keeps his promises</p>	<p>There are two sections of the Bible: The Old Testament (before Jesus was born) and The New Testament (after Jesus was born).</p> <p>Noah was one of 'Gods People' – chose to live the way God wants, follow and worship him.</p> <p>'People of God' are descendents of Noah, and subsequently Abraham, including Moses and David (the children will learn about these people in later years in school).</p> <p>All Christians see themselves as 'People of God' in the modern day.</p>	<p>Making Sense of the Text</p> <p>Make clear links between the story of Noah and the idea of covenant.</p> <p>Understanding the Impact</p> <p>Make simple links between promises in the story of Noah and promises that Christians make at a wedding ceremony.</p> <p>Making Connections</p> <p>Make links between the story of Noah and how we live in school and the wider world.</p>

<p>obedience – complying with the law, following rules correctly, and showing respect.</p> <p>pact – making an agreement</p> <p>covenant – another way of describing making a pact or an agreement. The word covenant tends to be used in the Bible for this.</p>			
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St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: RE

Year: 3

Term: Spring 1



Unit: People of God (Digging Deeper) U2A.2



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)	Children will understand (that)	Children will be able to
<p>Old Testament – the first part of the Bible (written before Jesus was born). It contains the teachings and wisdom of the ancient people of Israel.</p> <p>New Testament – the second part of the Bible (written after Jesus was born); it tells the story of Jesus' birth, death and resurrection and gives further advise on how Christians should live their lives.</p> <p>People of God – also known as the People of Israel. People chosen by God to follow and worship him. They are descendants of Noah.</p> <p>faith – complete trust or confidence in someone or something</p>	<p>The Old Testament tells the story of a particular group of people, the children of Israel, known as the People of God – and their relationship with God.</p> <p>The People of God try to live in the way God wants, following his commands and worshipping him.</p> <p>They believe he promises to stay with them and Bible stories show how God keeps his promises.</p> <p>The Old Testament narrative explains that the People of God are meant to show the benefits of having a relationship with God, and to attract all other nations to worshipping God.</p>	<p>Who Abraham was an his role in the 'bigger picture', especially in terms of faith.</p> <p>That the story of Abraham appears in the Old Testament.</p> <p>God keeps his promises, and Bible stories show this.</p> <p>People of God help to spread the word of God and encourage others to worship him.</p> <p>Anybody can join the 'People of God'.</p>	<p>Making Sense of the Text</p> <p>Make clear links between the story of Abraham and the concept of faith.</p> <p>Understanding the Impact</p> <p>Make simple links between People of God and how some Christians choose to live in their whole lives and in their church communities</p> <p>Making Connections</p> <p>Suggest answers about how far ideas of covenant, promises and following God might make a difference in the world today</p>

<p>covenant – a biblical term for describing a pact or an agreement</p> <p>trust – believing in the reliability of someone or something.</p>	<p>Christians believe that, through Jesus, all people can become the People of God.</p>		
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St Anne's C of E Primary School Curriculum Plan

Subject: RE

Year: 3

Term: Spring 2



Unit: Salvation U2A.5



Vocabulary	Knowledge	Understanding	Skills
	Children will know (that)	Children will understand (that)	Children will be able to
<p>cross – the symbol commonly associated with Christianity, and the structure upon which Jesus died</p> <p>crucifix – a representation of the cross with a figure of Jesus on it.</p> <p>gospels - tell the life and teachings of Jesus</p> <p>disciple - a follower of Jesus. Jesus had twelve disciples he was especially close to. These are sometimes known as the apostles</p> <p>Holy Week – the period of time leading up to Jesus’ death and then his subsequent resurrection</p> <p>Good Friday – a day that remembers Jesus’ death on the cross</p>	<p>Christians see Holy Week as the culmination of Jesus’ earthly life, leading to his death and resurrection.</p> <p>The various events of Holy Week, such as the Last Supper, were important in showing the disciples what Jesus came to earth to do.</p> <p>Christians today trust that Jesus really did rise from the dead, and so is still alive today.</p> <p>Christians remember and celebrate Jesus’ last week, death and resurrection</p>	<p>The significance of Palm Sunday and the emotions the events evoke (eg. joy and happiness).</p> <p>The significance of Good Friday and the emotions the events evoke (eg. sadness and despair).</p> <p>The significance of Easter Sunday and the emotions the events evoke (eg. hope).</p> <p>Holy week is a time where Christians remember the events leading up to Jesus’ death and his subsequent resurrection.</p> <p>The Last Supper was where Jesus shared bread and wine with his disciples and asked them to do this regularly to remember him.</p>	<p>Making Sense of the Text</p> <p>Order Creation and Fall, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation within a timeline of the Bible’s ‘big story’.</p> <p>Interpret the Biblical texts about the entry into Jerusalem, and the death and resurrection of Jesus and give ideas about what they might mean. Provide examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians.</p> <p>Understanding the Impact</p> <p>Study the links between the Gospel texts and how Christians mark the Easter events in their church communities.</p>

<p>Palm Sunday – a day that remembers Jesus riding into Jerusalem on a donkey</p> <p>Easter Sunday – the day that marks Jesus’s resurrection</p> <p>The Last Supper – a meal Jesus shared with his disciples shortly he was arrested and eventually killed. This is the meal where Jesus first shared bread and wine as a way of remembering him.</p> <p>clergy – any person who is ordained for religious duties</p> <p>ritual – a religious ceremony</p>		<p>Christians believe Jesus is still alive today (in spirit), and is with his father in heaven.</p>	<p>Compare and contrast the events of Palm Sunday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday in worship, and how Christians show their beliefs about these events.</p> <p>Making Connections</p> <p>Study the links between some of the stories and teachings in the Bible and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly.</p>
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