

Creation and Covenant	Prophecy and Promise	Galilee to Jerusalem	From desert to garden	To the Ends of the Earth	Dialogue and Encounter	
H E A R	<p>The Moses story, focussing on the two key events of the call and the covenant:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Burning Bush (Ex 3:1-15); • The Sinai covenant and the ten commandments (Ex 19:3-8, 20:1-17) • Jesus' summary of the law (Matt 22:36-40) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scripture passages that speak of David's life and importance: • 1 Samuel 16:1-13: Anointing of David (a great king) • 1 Samuel 17:1-11, 32-54: David and Goliath • 2 Samuel 5:1-5: David becomes king • 2 Samuel 7: 8-15 God's covenant with David • 1 Kings 2:1-4, 10-12: David's death • Psalm 21:1-7, psalm 23 • Scripture passages that speak of Jesus' as the fulfilment of the promise to David (eg, Matthew 1:1-17; Luke 1:32-33) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Beatitudes from the Sermon on the Mount Matt 5:1-12 • Jesus summarises the law (The great commandment) Matt 22:36-40, Luke 10:27 • A parable about living out Jesus' law (eg, The Good Samaritan Luke 10:25-37) • The Transfiguration Matt 17: 1-13 • Our Father prayer Matt 6: 7-13 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A selection of Ash Wednesday readings e.g. Joel 2:12-18, Psalm 50:3-6, 12-14, 17, 2 Cor 5:20-6, Matt 6:1-6, 16-18 • Temptation in the Wilderness Matt 4:1-11 • The Resurrection of the Dead Paul 1 Corinthians 15:1-8, 20-25, 54-57 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scriptural echoes of the Sacrament of Confirmation Isa 11:2, 61:1, Luke 4:16, Mt 3:13-17 • Pentecost Acts 2:1-8, 14-18 • The gifts of the Spirit Paul 1 Cor 12:4-11 • Baptism in the Spirit Acts 8:14-16 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The many different writers of the Bible were inspired by the Holy Spirit. • What Christians call the Old Testament originates in Hebrew scriptures • The Old Testament is important for Christians because it speaks of God's covenant with Abraham and is the foundation of the faith of the people of the Old and New Testaments: Judaism and Christianity • The Bible was originally written in Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek which were the languages of the writers. • God's covenant with Abraham is the foundation of the faith of the people of the Old and New Testaments: Judaism and Christianity
B E L I E V E	<p>A covenant is a binding agreement between God and human beings, which makes them his people.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God made several covenants throughout history --with Noah, Abraham, Moses and David. • God gives the ten commandments to help human beings live good and happy lives. • That Jesus teaches that the most important commandments are to love God and to love other people • Catholic Social Teaching helps us to see that loving our neighbour demands a commitment to social change and transformation: "We profoundly belong together and are fundamentally dependent on one another." (YC 321) • That sin is the deliberately spoiling our friendship with God and each other 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There were great kings anointed and chosen in the Old Testament. • God chooses in unexpected ways and especially values those the world overlooks. David, the shepherd was called by God to become a servant king • David became a great king and united his people who loved him (see Psalm 21:1-7) • For Christians, Jesus fulfils the promises made to David • Psalms are part of the Church's treasury of prayers. • In praying psalms David is a model of prayer. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Beatitudes show the loving face of Christ. • The Beatitudes describe how faithful Christians should aim to live their lives • Christian hope and charity unfold from the beatitudes as they show the path to a life in Christ • The Our Father is the perfect prayer given to us by Jesus himself. It is composed of seven petitions. • At the Transfiguration Jesus revealed his divine glory. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ash Wednesday marks the beginning of the season of Lent and is the first of the forty days of Lent leading up to Easter. The forty days refer to the time Jesus spent in the desert during which he was tempted • A sin is a word, deed, or intention by which a person deliberately chooses to turn away from God. • Sin separates people from love and from good. All sins are damaging but some are so deadly they break our friendship with God. • Conscience is as an 'inner voice' that guides the choices people make. God speaks to people through their conscience. • The Last Things are death, judgement, heaven, purgatory, and hell. • Prayer is turning the heart towards God. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • "Without the Holy Spirit, we cannot understand Jesus." YC 114 • The Sacrament of Confirmation completes baptismal grace, enriches those receiving the sacrament with the strength of the Holy Spirit who helps them be true witnesses of Christ in word and deed. • The effects of Confirmation are an increase in the gifts of the Holy Spirit, a closer bond with Jesus and the Church and a desire to spread the Gospel. • These are experienced as the gifts and fruits of the Holy Spirit. • Mary is an example of discipleship • The Holy Spirit appears under different names and signs through scripture. • . 	
C E L E B R A T E	<p>We can develop habits that will help us accomplish what is good. These habits are called virtues.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Virtues are practical wisdom (prudence), justice, fortitude, and temperance (also known as the cardinal virtues). Through God's grace we can enjoy the theological virtues of faith, hope and love. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some words of psalm 23 to speak or sing • The links between the O antiphons and the Evening Prayer of the Church (Vespers) for 17-23 December • The verses of the hymn 'O Come, O Come Emmanuel' as expressions of beliefs about who Jesus is. • The joyful mysteries of the rosary. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A petition is a form of prayer • The Our Father is the perfect prayer given to us by Jesus. • The theological virtues help Christians follow Jesus great commandment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What the ashes on Ash Wednesday symbolise • A simple examen and/or act of contrition • The Sorrowful Mysteries of the Rosary 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The actions, signs, prayers, and symbols of the Catholic Rite of Confirmation. • The Rosary is a prayerful reflection on the life of Christ and the glorious mysteries remember what followed the Resurrection • 'Come Holy Spirit, fill the hearts of your faithful' prayer 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the Tanakh (or Hebrew Bible) uses different names for God, to express different aspects of His • That the Shema prayer is the basic creed of Judaism. It encapsulates the intrinsic unity of the world and its creator. • Use specialist vocabulary to describe some Jewish beliefs expressed in the Shema prayer • A mezuzah as it contains the Shema prayer and on the box is the letter 'Shin' or sometimes the whole word 'Shaddai' meaning mighty, (i.e. God is strong/almighty/powerful) on the mezuzah case
L I V E	<p>Examples of acting with great love (Eg, Little Way week shows the importance of doing small things with great love)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What growing in virtue could mean in their school (Eg, Jesuit Pupil Profile, Virtues to Live By-Diocese of Leeds) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Psalms are an ancient way of prayer that are still prayed every day. • How the O Antiphons are expressed in art from around the world (eg, illuminated manuscripts, sung versions of the O Antiphons) • How the O Antiphons are used by Christians to reflect on the significance of Jesus and his coming at Christmas (eg, The O Antiphons, by Ansgar Holmberg C.S.J.) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That the virtues of faith, hope and love help Christians to live out the Beatitudes • Examples of some artists who have imagined the Transfiguration. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prayer is a way of sharing with God everything that is in a person's heart, what makes them happy and what is troubling them. • What Christians express by prayer postures e.g., kneeling, standing, sitting, joined hands. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some examples of artistic symbolic representation of the Holy Spirit • An example of a saint whose life was transformed by encountering Jesus and who went on to transform the lives of others 	

Year 5 End of year Understand Expectations:-

1. Explain the significance of David and Moses in the Old Testament and for Christians today. Use specialist vocabulary to describe and explain the nature of David's kingship and the law of Moses.
2. Correctly use developing specialist vocabulary to describe what a covenant is, recognising that God made several covenants throughout history, e.g., with Noah, Abraham, and Moses.
3. Use developing specialist vocabulary to show how the ten commandments help human beings live good and happy lives, making links with Jesus' teaching.
4. Correctly use developing specialist vocabulary to describe the terms sin and conscience.
5. Explain how virtue teaching, the Ten Commandments and Jesus' teaching help people live a good life.
6. Know that prayers can be petitions or meditative, making links with Catholic prayers, for example, the Rosary and the Our Father.
7. Explain the significance of Ash Wednesday and say why Lent is an important season for Christians.
8. Explain the significance of Moses and Elijah at the Transfiguration.
9. Describe Catholic beliefs in the last things, death, judgement, heaven, and hell.
10. Describe the Sacrament of Confirmation, signs, symbols, and gifts of the Holy Spirit.
11. Explain the term 'discipleship' with reference to a powerful example.
12. Recognise that the Bible is the inspired word of God and that the Church helps people understand the meaning of sacred scripture.
13. Use specialist vocabulary to describe some Jewish beliefs in the Shema prayer