Subject: Religious Education	Christianity	Rowhill
Class: E1ephants	Teacher: Sukhi Lall	Term: Autumn term 1
Key Vocabulary:	Alternative Learning	Resources:
Old testament, parables, Jesus,	Environments	
Book, special holy book,		Bible
Reading		BBC resources
Song		Twinkle activities/sheets
Prayer		
Feelings,		

Unit Aim: The children will work creatively to enhance their learning experience. They will find out where Christianity originated, about special places linked to Christianity and about key festivals in Christian life. The children will also learn about symbols in Christianity, the Christian holy book and the main beliefs held by Christians.

Prior Learning: In the first lesson of the unit, children will have discussed what makes an item sacred and will have gathered their prior knowledge about the Bible

In previous lessons, children will have learnt that the Bible is a sacred text for Christians and is organised in different sections, with different genres represented. They will have explored some Bible writers and the purpose of their books, and will be familiar with some Bible characters, such as Moses. Children may have some familiarity with famous Bible stories, such as the Good Samaritan

Future Learning:

Unit Expectations:

All: represent Jesus in an image; • create a freeze frame of one of the ten commandments; • match a picture of a Christian special place to its name; • explain what happened when Jesus was in the desert and how this is marked by Christians today by filling in 5 missing words in a cloze procedure; • locate Bible verses after being given the book name and chapter to find them in; • design a Christian symbol, paint this symbol on a stone and then complete basic information about the symbol and its meaning

Some: represent Jesus in an image considering what he means to them; • act out one of the Ten Commandments in a role play; • write a paragraph about each of the Christian special places; • explain what happened when Jesus was in the desert and how this is marked by Christians today by filling in 10 missing words in a cloze procedure; • locate Bible verses after being given the book name and chapter to find them in; • design a Christian symbol, paint this symbol on a stone and then complete detailed information about the symbol and its meaning

A Few: represent Jesus in an image considering what he means to them including his historical and geographical background; • explain what happened when Jesus was in the desert and how this is marked by Christians today by filling in 15 missing words in a cloze procedure.

Links with other subjects:

ICT: Use of computer skills for research, word documents and Power Points.

Literacy: writing own feeling about the parables

Art: Looking at adverts, colours and images.

Pupil Asset Milestones to be achieved:
Pupil Asset Milestones to be achieved: Subject: Religious Education

Week	Session 1	
	Lesson Objective	Activities
21	To know the main aspects of Christianity	
. 6		What is the Bible? - KS2 Religious Education - BBC Bitesize
0 1	I know that there are several aspects to the	Watch the short video
90	Christianity	
	I can explain that the bible has several different books	

		Ask the children to think, pair, share what they already know about Christianity and what it means to be a Christian Ask the children if any of them are Christian, and if they are, to share some of the things that they do as a Christian e.g. pray, go to church etc Go through PowerPoint that answers the following questions about Christianity:
2 13/09/21	Lesson Objective I know that the Bible is a collection of writings from many different times To reflect on how it might feel to 'discover' an ancient manuscript	Activities Show children a Bible and explain that it is really a library of writing and like any library was compiled over a long period of time, probably 1500 years. Watch the video and look at the Bible What is Christianity? - BBC Bitesize
3 20/09/21	Lesson Objective I can explain the difference between the Old and New Testament. I know what the phrase 'inspired by God' means. I can name at least three different authors in the Bible	True or False? Using the Lesson Presentation, children decide whether a series of statements about the Bible are true or false. Discussion points on the slides can be used to share knowledge of the Bible. Who Wrote the Bible? Using the Lesson Presentation, introduce 'revelation' to the children and discuss the Christian belief that God reveals himself to people. Discuss how this relates to the Christian belief that the Bible – or scripture – is Godbreathed, or inspired by God. Who Wrote Down the Bible? Using the Lesson Presentation, discuss that Christians believe that after revelation, the writers of the Bible wrote down the words they had been inspired to record. Discuss the Bible Fast Facts, adding any other facts that the children know. read a shorter fact file about an author of the Bible and use the prompt questions to guide their thinking in preparing for the interview activity to follow. Lesson Plan - Who Wrote the Bible.pdf

		Lesson Objective I know what a parable is and why Jesus told them. I can communicate effectively with others in a group.	Activities hat Makes a Good Story? Using the Lesson Presentation, ask children to discuss with a partner the following question: What makes a good story? Discuss children's answers. Bible Stories: Ask children if they know any Bible
		I can use my imagination to tell a story in my own way. I can retell a Bible story to make it relevant to the listeners.	stories. Using the Lesson Presentation, explain that the Bible contains many stories and some have become so well-known that people know the stories without knowing they are actually from the Bible.
	4 27/09/21	Jonah and the whale	If children recognise any stories, you might like to invite them to give a brief summary of the story in thirty seconds or less. Why do you think people remember Bible stories? Why would the writers of the Bible choose to tell stories? Why Did Jesus Speak in Parables? Using the Lesson Presentation, introduce the idea of parables. Explain that parables are stories used to illustrate a lesson, usually a spiritual or moral lesson. Use the examples on the Lesson Presentation to demonstrate how Jesus told parables to crowds of people to convey a particular message. Ask: Why do you think Jesus told parables? Explain, using the next slide of the Lesson Presentation, that Jesus told parables because that is how people at the time best understood things, and he wanted people to remember his lessons.
			Children will use a differentiated story sheet and choose a smaller speaking part in a drama, or use the Retelling Tips Sheet.
-		Lesson Objective	Activities
		know what a psalm and a proverb is.	
		I can find a given text type in the Bible. I can discuss the purpose of a text and how this relates	t's Just a Storybook, Isn't It? Using the Lesson Presentation, discuss how the Bible contains different kinds of text. If Bibles are available, distribute one per pair or group. While explaining each section of books using the information on the slide,
	5 04/10/21	to the text type chosen.	children can find the books in the Bibles. On the second slide of the Lesson
		I can change content from one text type to another.	Presentation, share extra information about each section of books in the Bible by clicking on sections of the image. Sing a Psalm! Read the Psalm extract on the Lesson Presentation. You may choose to ask children to find the Psalm in their Bibles. In talk partners, encourage children to briefly discuss the Psalm using the question prompts on the slide: What is the purpose of this text? Why was this written as a song and not another type of text

	Lesson Objective	Activities
6 11/10/21	As above	Letters and Laws: Read the two extracts on the Lesson Presentation comparing a law with a letter. You may choose to ask children to find the verses in their Bibles. In talk partners, encourage children to briefly discuss and compare the two extracts using the question prompts on the slide. What is the purpose of this text? How is the message of these two extracts similar or different? Would you choose to write a law or a letter? Why