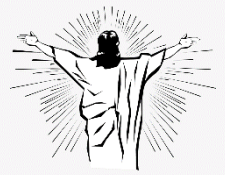




Year:	6	Unit:	Christianity- Jesus Why do Christians believe Good Friday is good?
What will I learn this year? • The events leading up to and including the death of Jesus • Beliefs about the suffering, death and resurrection of Jesus might guide and comfort a Christian during difficult times in the ir own life • How and why Christian individuals and communities might celebrate the events of Holy Week • Use religious vocabulary to describe and explain the Eucharist • Different Christian beliefs about the Eucharist and its importance • How people might mature and become stronger through overcoming difficulties • The value of being part of a community on the 'journey of life' • The extent to which they agree that 'suffering makes you stronger' • Discuss own experiences and attitudes towards the importance of having companionship on the journey of life			
Key Vocabulary		What should I already know?	
Resurrection- rising from the dead. Holy Week- The week before Easter, when Christians recall the last week of Jesus' life on Earth.		• Christian beliefs about miracles as 'signs' of the divinity of Jesus • Study a selection of miracle stories –and explain what these might reveal to Christians about the nature of Jesus • Why some Christians might go on pilgrimage to places associated with miraculous events • The impact that belief in miracles and the power of prayer might have on a Christian • The difference between fact, opinion and belief • The differing interpretations of the word miracle – i.e. an amazing event, a very lucky experience, a strange coincidence, an act of God • Discuss their own beliefs –is there anything that they accept as truth, which others may not agree with?	
Eucharist- A service celebrating the sacrificial death and resurrection of Jesus Christ		What will I learn next?	
Suffering- going through pain or loss. Guide- to show the way		At Key Sate 3 • Genesis 1 & 2 • beliefs about God as Creator and Sustainer • that there are differing attitudes towards and interpretations of sacred texts • consider that there might be different kinds of 'truth' and that non-literal or spiritual truths do not need to conflict with empirical ones. • The Cosmological Argument • Christian beliefs about stewardship and how these beliefs might be put into action • understand that the debate between religion and science is not black and white – that it is possible to believe in both in regards to creation • see the impact that believing in a creator God might have on the life of a believer (and why many of those who believe the world to be the product of chance may also be concerned about the future of the planet)	