

## Bomere and the XI Towns Federation Knowledge Organiser—RE

Topic: What difference does the resurrection make for Christians?

Class/Year Groups: Upper KS2—Owl Class

Term: Spring Term 2023

What you already know?

Christians read the ‘big story’ of the Bible as pointing out the need for God to save people. This salvation includes the ongoing restoration of humans’ relationship with God.

The Gospels give accounts of Jesus’ death and resurrection.

The New Testament says that Jesus’ death was somehow ‘for us’.

Christians interpret this in a variety of ways: for example, as a sacrifice for sin; as a victory over sin, death and the devil; paying the punishment as a substitute for everyone’s sins; rescuing the lost and leading them to God; leading from darkness to light.

Christians remember Jesus’ sacrifice through the service of Holy Communion (also called the Lord’s Supper, the Eucharist or the Mass).

Christians believe that Jesus calls them to sacrifice their own needs to the needs of others, and some are prepared to die for others and for their faith.

What you will learn:

### **Making Sense of the Belief**

Outline the timeline of the ‘big story’ of the Bible, explaining how Incarnation and Salvation fit within it.

Explain what Christians mean when they say that Jesus’ death was a sacrifice, using theological terms.

Suggest meanings for narratives of Jesus’ death/ resurrection, comparing their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret these texts

### **Understanding the Impact**

Make clear connections between the Christian belief in Jesus’ death as a sacrifice and how Christians celebrate Holy Communion/Lord’s Supper. Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice.

### **Making Connections**

Weigh up the value and impact of ideas of sacrifice in their own lives and the world today.

Vocabulary

**Secular**—Non-religious

**Luke**—One of the 12 disciples and writer of the gospel of Luke in the bible

**Incarnation**—God ‘in the flesh’

**Justify**—Show or prove to be right

**Fundamental**—A central or primary rule or principle upon which something is based

**Epitaph**—Words written in memory of someone who has died

Shropshire Agreed Syllabus Programme of Study KS2:

Pupils should extend their knowledge and understanding of religions and worldviews, recognising their local, national and global contexts. They should be introduced to an extended range of sources and subject-specific vocabulary. They should be encouraged to be curious and to ask increasingly challenging questions about religion, belief, values and human life. Pupils should learn to express their own ideas in response to the material they engage with, identifying relevant information, selecting examples and giving reasons to support their ideas and views.

