

St Margaret Mary's Catholic Junior School
TO KNOW YOU MORE CLEARLY

	AUTUMN		SPRING		SUMMER	
YEAR THREE	BRANCH ONE CREATION AND COVENANT	BRANCH TWO PROPHECY AND PROMISE	BRANCH THREE FROM GALILEE TO JERUSALEM	BRANCH FOUR FROM DESERT TO GARDEN	BRANCH FIVE TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH	BRANCH SIX DIALOGUE AND ENCOUNTER
HEAR	<p>That the Creation stories in Genesis use symbolism to explain the relationship between God, human beings, and the world.</p> <p>That in the first account of the Creation one day is 'made holy' (Gen 2:3).</p> <p>That the Church teaches that 'Creation is the common work of the Holy Trinity'.</p> <p>The first account of the Creation, Genesis 1:1-2:4.</p> <p>Extracts from either Psalm 8 or 19 in praise of Creation.</p> <p>In an age-appropriate way, LS 66 and 88.</p>	<p>Why Christians go to Mass on Sunday.</p> <p>How Catholics celebrate Mass.</p> <p>For Advent: Messiah would be born of a virgin and would be called Immanuel (Is 7:14).</p> <p>The Annunciation to Joseph (Matt 1:18-25).</p> <p>Revisit Lk 1:26-38.</p>	<p>Miracles, either: Cure of the centurion's servant (Matt 8:5-13)</p> <p>Or Cure of a paralytic (Matt 9:1-8)</p> <p>Parables, either: Parable of the Sower (Matt 13:4-9)</p> <p>Parable of the Sower explained (Matt 13:10-17)</p> <p>Or Parable of the yeast (Matt 13:33)</p> <p>Or Parable of the treasure and of the pearl (Matt 13:44-46)</p> <p>For Epiphany: The visit of the Magi (Matt 2:1-12)</p>	<p>The miracle of the loaves (Matt 14: 13-21).</p> <p>The last supper (The institution of the Eucharist) (Matt 26: 26-29).</p> <p>Extracts from a Eucharistic Prayer.</p>	<p>Road to Emmaus (Lk 24:13-35)</p> <p>The mission to the world (Matt 28:16-20)</p> <p>The group of apostles (Mary) (Acts 1:12-14)</p> <p>Early Church (Acts 2:42-47)</p> <p>Paul's Letter to the Corinthians (1 Cor 11:23-27)</p>	<p>DIALOGUE</p> <p>Exodus 12:1-8,15-20, 13:3</p> <p>Lk 22:14-23</p> <p>For Christians, the Eucharist is linked with the Jewish celebration of Passover</p>
BELIEVE	<p>God is the Creator of the Universe who made everything out of 'free and unselfish love' (YC 2).</p> <p>That all human beings are made in God's image and all people have</p>	<p>Sunday is the day of the Resurrection of Jesus. Therefore, Christians gather on Sunday.</p> <p>Catholics gather to celebrate Mass where they listen to the words of holy scripture (the</p>	<p>The Adoration of the Magi shows that all people are seeking Jesus and he comes for the whole world.</p> <p>The kingdom of God begins in all those who</p>	<p>At the Last Supper Jesus showed his love by giving the gift of himself transformed into bread and wine. He made his apostles priests of his promise when he told</p>	<p>The disciples recognised Jesus when he breaks the bread. At Mass, what we eat looks like bread, but it is Jesus who comes, the living God. The bread is the Body of Christ.</p>	

	<p>dignity and are created equal.</p> <p>A way in which human beings' image (imitate) God is through care for each other, and that caring for Creation is one of the ways we care for each other.</p> <p>Additionally, failing to care for Creation is a way people turn away from God's love.</p> <p>The dignity of all human beings is one of the principles of Catholic Social Teaching</p>	<p>Liturgy of the Word) and meet Jesus in Holy Communion (the Liturgy of the Eucharist).</p> <p>The Liturgy of the Word includes readings from the Old Testament and the New Testament.</p> <p>That Jesus birth was foretold by the prophets.</p> <p>That Joseph listened to the angel and opened his heart to the Holy Spirit.</p>	<p>open their hearts to God's love.</p> <p>The miracles that Jesus worked expressed his love for all people and were signs that the kingdom of God was beginning.</p> <p>Jesus' parables to show the choices people must make to accept his invitation to the kingdom.</p>	<p>them to 'Do this in remembrance of me' (1 Cor 11:23-25, Eucharistic prayer).</p> <p>Catholics gather to celebrate Mass where they listen to the words of holy scripture (the Liturgy of the Word) and meet Jesus in Holy Communion (the Liturgy of the Eucharist).</p> <p>A sacrament is a meeting point where people are blessed by God and become closer to the community of the Church.</p> <p>The Eucharist is a sacrament in which Jesus offers his life for the salvation of the world. He is present in Holy Communion to be received by those who believe.</p> <p>That at the Last Supper Jesus instituted the Eucharist.</p> <p>People give themselves to Jesus when they receive the Eucharist (Holy Communion)</p>	<p>There is only one God, who is three Persons.</p> <p>God is a community within himself: an eternal exchange of love between Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. We call this mystery the Trinity.</p> <p>Through Mary, the Holy Spirit guided the first disciples. She continues to guide our prayers.</p> <p>Mass was celebrated in the early Church.</p>	
CELEBRATE	<p>Extracts from a psalm of Creation.</p> <p>How the praise of Creation is expressed in the prayer and Liturgy of the Church (e.g., St Francis's Canticle of</p>	<p>How Catholics use some signs, actions, prayers, and symbols to celebrate Mass, e.g., the sign of the cross, bells, the Kyrie Eleison prayer, etc.</p>	<p>Praying the 'Our Father' helps Christians to continue to build the kingdom begun with Jesus.</p>	<p>Some prayers and responses Catholics say during Mass.</p> <p>Some prayers and responses Catholics sing during the Eucharistic Prayer.</p>	<p>That the sign of the cross is the shortest summary of the Christian faith.</p> <p>That some prayers that reference the Trinity and</p>	<p>ENCOUNTER</p> <p>Some simple facts about how the Jewish festival of the Passover is celebrated by Jews in Britain today.</p>

	the Creatures; the Offertory prayers; a Prayer for our Earth in Laudato Si’).	Hear some of the responses Catholics say at Mass, focusing on the Liturgy of the Word. How Advent hymns celebrate Jesus as the coming Messiah (e.g., O Little town of Bethlehem; Long ago prophets knew; O come, divine Messiah; O come, O come Emmanuel).		Some ways people celebrate their first Eucharist (First Holy Communion).	the work of the Holy Spirit. That the celebration of Mass ends by reminding Christians of Jesus’ instruction to make disciples of all nations.	Recognise links and simple connections between some Islamic religious laws, beliefs, worship, and life (e.g., belief in one God, the Creator, the significance of Muhammed, importance of the will of God etc.). Recognise the importance of artistic expressions of belief in Islam, for example, in Islamic art or religious music.
LIVE	Ways in which we can show care for God’s world (stewardship) as part of our care for each other. Ways in which people can give thanks for the blessing of Creation, including spending time in prayer.	Some ways that Christians prepare for the coming of Christ during Advent. Representations in art around the world, connecting to the prophecies of Christ’s coming.	About the life of a saint who worked to build the kingdom of God.	The ways in which Catholics are called to live Eucharist by following the example of Jesus. Some different cultural practices associated with Holy Week (e.g., Maundy money in the UK, Green Thursday in Germany).	That being a Christian means to share the gospel. That Christians today continue to follow the example of the apostles and early Church when they gather to say Mass. How the Emmaus story is represented in art (e.g., Caravaggio’s Supper at Emmaus; Maximino Cerezo Barredo, Emmaus Triptych 2014; He Qi, The Road to Emmaus, Supper at Emmaus). That the mystery of the Trinity is represented symbolically, e.g., Trinity knot.	
KEY VOCABULARY	Genesis poetry Creator image and likeness dignity equality	Mass Sunday Advent Joseph angel Liturgy of the Word	Kingdom of God miracle parable Magi Adoration Epiphany	Mass sacrament Eucharist Last Supper communion	Emmaus Holy Spirit Pentecost concluding rite St Paul discipleship	Passover unleavened Exodus Muslim Islam Ramadan Sawmadhan

YEAR FOUR	BRANCH ONE CREATION AND COVENANT	BRANCH TWO PROPHECY AND PROMISE	BRANCH THREE FROM GALILEE TO JERUSALEM	BRANCH FOUR FROM DESERT TO GARDEN	BRANCH FIVE TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH	BRANCH SIX DIALOGUE AND ENCOUNTER
HEAR	<p>The story of Abraham, focusing on the following key texts: The call of Abram (Gen 12:1-5) The Abrahamic covenant (Gen 15:1-6) Abraham and Sarah (Gen 18:1-15) Abraham and Isaac (Gen 22:1-18)</p> <p>(Optional) The story of Joseph, focusing on the following key texts: Gen: 37:2-35, 41:1-42, 44:1-17, 33-34, 45:1-5, 16-20 The historical, cultural, and religious context out of which Abraham was called. The importance of understanding historical context to appreciate the literal sense of biblical stories.</p>	<p>The miracle of the flour and the oil (1 Kings 17:7-14) Elijah's encounter with God: the journey 1 Kings 19:4-8, The meeting: 1 Kings 19:9-15 The preaching of John the Baptist (Matt 3:1-12 and Mk 1:1-8) Isaiah 40:3 (contained within the gospel accounts) The ancestry of Jesus (Matt 1:1-17) The importance of understanding historical context to appreciate the literal sense of biblical stories. What is meant by 'prophecy'.</p>	<p>Peter's mother-in-law and casting out devils (Matt 8:14-17) Cure of the woman with a haemorrhage. The official's daughter raised to life (Matt 9:18-26) Or Cure of two blind men and cure of a demoniac (Matt 9:27-34) The Baptist's question (Matt 11:1-15) Jesus walks on the water and, with him, Peter (Matt 14:22-33) Peter's profession of faith (Matt 16:13-26) The importance of understanding historical context and cultural values at the time of the gospels.</p>	<p>The lost son (the prodigal) and the dutiful son (Lk 15:11-32) The Judgement of the Nations (sheep and goats) (Matt 25:31-46) The events of Holy Week from the gospel of Matthew Entry into Jerusalem (Matt 21:1-11), Judas' betrayal (Matt 26:14), the Passover and Peter's denial foretold (Matt 26:17-35) Jesus prays (Matt 26:36-46) the betrayal and arrest of Jesus (Matt 26:47-56), Peter's denials (Matt 26:69-75), Pilate questions Jesus (Matt 27:11-14), the Crucifixion (Matt 27:32-44), the death of Jesus (Matt 27:45-56) and the Burial of Jesus (Matt 27:57-61)* *Pupils should have an</p>	<p>The empty tomb (Jn 20:1-10) The appearance on the shore of Tiberius (Jn 21:1-19)</p>	<p>DIALOGUE The road to Damascus (Acts 9:3-9, 17-19) The first letter to the Corinthians (1 Cor 13:1-7,13) Additional texts about the mission of St Paul, for example: Paul's speech before the Council of the Areopagus (Acts 17:22-26, 28-29) Galatians 1:11-24 2 Cor 11:22-23 Galatians 3:27-28</p> <p>There are different traditions in the Liturgy of the Church* Some simple facts about a different liturgical tradition in the Church, for example, some prayers or artistic traditions, reflecting a community in their local area where possible.</p> <p>Ways in which Christians work together for the common good.</p>

				overview of the events of Holy Week.		
BELIEVE	<p>God's covenant with Abraham is the foundation of the faith of the people of the Old and New Testaments: Judaism and Christianity Faith is believing in God, trusting what God reveals, and following God's loving purpose to live a good life.</p> <p>Through living out virtues of faith, hope, and love (sometimes referred to as charity), Christians are drawn into a closer relationship with the Holy Trinity. Abraham is a model of how to pray.</p>	<p>For Christians, the prophets awaken an expectation of the coming of the Messiah in people's hearts. John the Baptist is sent to prepare the way for Jesus.</p> <p>In the Advent liturgies, Christians pray for the second coming of Jesus alongside preparing for Christmas.</p> <p>Advent is a time of preparation for Jesus' incarnation at Christmas and for the second coming as King of the Universe.</p>	<p>Jesus is the Messiah/Christ but in a way that subverted the expectations of those of his own day: Jesus comes as a suffering servant, not a triumphant king. Jesus is fully God and fully human. We call this belief the incarnation. Jesus reveals the kind of messiah he is by showing that God's Kingdom includes those who are excluded by society.</p> <p>Jesus showed compassionate healing in mind and body through his ministry and continues to do so through His Body, the Church, especially in the sacraments, such as the Sacrament of Reconciliation and the Anointing of the Sick.</p>	<p>God loves everyone. He can and wants to forgive people's sins. When people love God, they want to help others as the virtues of faith, hope, and love have their foundations in God who is love. Lent is a time for Christians to make a new start by loving God with their whole heart and expressing this love through good works. Celebrate</p>	<p>The Pope is the successor to Peter. The Church is the People of God. The Church is apostolic. The work of the Church is to continue the ministry of Jesus and build the Kingdom of God. Mary is the Mother of the Church and Queen of Heaven.</p>	
CELEBRATE	<p>Age-appropriate extracts from prayers of faith in God from the Catholic tradition. (For example, Ps 40:1, the St Therese prayer, 'May today there be</p>	<p>The Feast of Christ the King.</p> <p>The Jesse tree.</p> <p>'He will come again in glory' from the Nicene Creed</p>	<p>Why Catholics pray the Creed at Mass.</p> <p>How Catholics experience God's forgiveness in the Sacrament of Reconciliation and</p>	<p>The works of mercy show Christians how to treat other people. That Lent is a time to live out the works of mercy (for example, by praying for someone</p>	<p>That the Apostles' Creed summarises Christian beliefs. That May is the special month of Mary. Some Marian prayers or hymns, e.g., Hail</p>	<p>ENCOUNTER</p> <p>Know some facts about the five pillars of Islam.</p> <p>Understand some ways Muslims in Britain today live out</p>

	peace within', St John Henry Newman's 'Mission of my Life', Bl Charles de Foucauld's 'Prayer of Abandonment'.)		through it are reconciled with their community and how the Anointing of the Sick brings God's strength to help those who are sick.	who is sad, practising patience, fasting, or giving time or money to those in need). Holy Week begins on Palm Sunday and marks the annual celebration of Jesus' passion, death, and resurrection.	Mary, the Angelus, the Rosary, the Magnificat, Ave Maria	their beliefs.
LIVE	The virtues of faith, hope, and love. The life and work of a person who was an example of faith made active in love, e.g., the intervention of Cardinal Manning in the London dockworker's strike.	How Christians prepare for the coming of Christ during Advent. How Christians use the Jesse tree during Advent, identifying its meaning and representation in art around the world, connecting to God's plan for salvation. How some artists have depicted Jesus Christ as King	How the work of a person or organisation who has been inspired by Jesus, work with those marginalised by societal attitudes to illness (e.g., St Francis Leprosy Guild, St Damien of Molokai, Ruth Pfau, Catholics for AIDS prevention and Support (CAPS), Sr Julie Driscoll and the House of Ruth).	The corporal and spiritual acts of mercy. How the life and work of a person or organisation (historical or contemporary) lives out the works of mercy and/or the love for those oppressed by poverty (e.g., St Damien of Molokai, Ruth Pfau, National Justice and Peace Network, CAFOD).	Some artistic depictions of the Blessed Virgin Mary as Mother of the Church or as Queen of Heaven from different times and places. Some ways in which the Church today (locally or globally) continues the work of Jesus.	
KEY VOCABULARY	covenant Abraham Sarah Isaac Joseph forgiveness virtue faith hope love	Advent prophet Elijah John the Baptist Jesse tree Christ the King	Messiah Christ incarnation kingdom Sacrament of the Sick Nicene Creed marginalised	Lent Holy Week parable sin forgiveness mercy	Church Pope apostles apostolic Creed people of God communion of saints Mary, Mother of the Church and Queen of Heaven	Damascus Liturgy rite Christian Islam Five Pillars of Islam Shahada, Salah, Sawm, Zakat, and Hajj Common good