

Religious Education

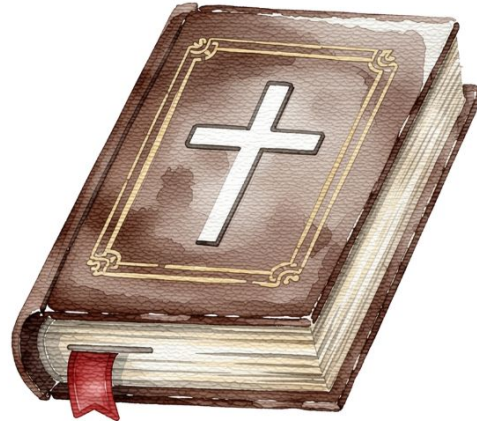
Year 3 Autumn 1

Christianity

What is the Bible's big story and why is it like treasure for Christians?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Sin	Creation	Testament
Will	Kingdom	Gospel
Church	'The Fall'	Saviour
Story	Promise	Resurrection
Bible	Prophets	Prophecy



Our Key Questions

What do we love about books - what can they teach us?

What's in the Bible and where do stories we know 'fit'?

Is the Bible one story or many stories?

Why is the Bible like treasure for many Christians?

How do Christians use their creativity to express how the Bible is like 'treasure'?

How are Christians a part of this 'Big Story'?

What difference do words from the Bible make to how they live? Are they more important than actions?

How can we express our own ideas about the Bible's 'Big Story'?

The Big Story of the Bible

The big story of the Bible describes God's relationship with the world and his plan to bring people back to him. It begins with creation, when God made the world and everything in it good (Genesis 1:1–31). The story continues with the fall, when humans turned away from God and sin entered the world (Genesis 3). Throughout the Old Testament, God makes promises (covenants) with people such as Abraham and Moses to guide and rescue his people (Genesis 12:1–3, Exodus 19:5–6). Christians believe the story reaches its centre with Jesus, whose life, death and resurrection bring forgiveness and salvation (John 3:16, Luke 24:46–47). The Bible ends with the hope that God will restore the world and live with his people forever (Revelation 21:3–4).

Mary was a Jewish woman from Nazareth who lived around the first century CE. Christians believe she was chosen by God to be the mother of Jesus after the angel Gabriel told her she would have a special child (Luke 1:26–38). Mary was present at important moments such as Jesus' crucifixion (John 19:25). In the early Church, Mary became a symbol of faith, humility, and trust in God. Today many Christians honour her as an important figure in the Bible and remember her example of obedience, courage, and devotion to God's plan.



Mary

Religious Education

Year 3 Autumn 2

Christianity

How can artists help us understand what Christians believe and do?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Art	Crucifix	Renaissance
Bible	Creativity	Annunciation
Picture	Nativity	Incarnation
Cross	Message	Interpretation
Holy Week	Symbol	Theology



Our Key Questions

How do artists use their creativity to communicate?

How can art help us to understand Jesus' life?

What can crosses tell us about what Christians believe?

How does art help Christians to worship?

How can art help us understand the Christian belief in the Incarnation?

How can we use art to express our own ideas about Jesus?

6. Why do many Christians want to celebrate Jesus coming to earth?

Religious art helps people understand Bible stories visually.

Early Christian Art (c. 200–600 CE)

Simple symbols such as the fish, shepherd, and cross were used to represent Christian beliefs. Found in catacombs and early church mosaics.

Byzantine Art (c. 500–1400 CE)

Gold backgrounds and stylised figures were used to show holiness and heaven.

Medieval / Gothic Art (c. 1100–1500)

Religious art used in cathedrals, stained glass, and manuscripts. Emphasis on heaven, saints, and biblical stories.

Renaissance Art (c. 1400–1600)

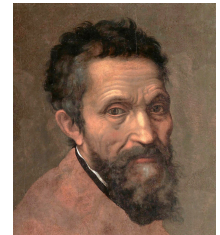
Focus on biblical scenes such as the Creation, Last Supper, and Crucifixion. Famous artists include Michelangelo and Leonardo da Vinci.

Baroque Art (c. 1600–1750)

Artists such as Caravaggio created powerful scenes from the Bible. Dramatic lighting and emotion used to inspire faith.

An Italian Renaissance artist known for creating powerful works of Christian art. Many of his most famous pieces were made for the Catholic Church, including the paintings on the Sistine Chapel ceiling in Vatican City.

One of the most well-known scenes is The Creation of Adam, which shows God giving life to the first human (Genesis 1–2). He also created the sculpture Pietà, which shows Mary holding the body of Jesus after the crucifixion.



Michelangelo

Religious Education

Year 3 Spring 1

Judaism

What are important times for Jewish People?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Bar/Bat Mitzvah	Torah	Covenant
Sukkot	Rite	Mitzvot
Shalom	Shema	Tefillin
Foot Festival	Shabbat	Mezuzah
Promised Land	Shema	Ketubah
Passover	Seder	Commandment



Our Key Questions

What is a Bar/ Bat Mitzvah and why is it important for Jewish people?

What marriage promises do Jewish couples make?

How are 'foot' festivals used to remind Jewish people of God's faithfulness?

What does it mean to celebrate Shabbat for different types of Jewish people?

What are important times for Jewish people?

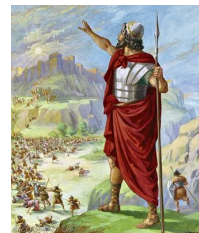
Pesach

Pesach is an 8-day festival that recalls the events of the Exodus and is celebrated each year with the Seder meal. Many remember their escape from slavery in Egypt with this meal. Pesach is the festival that Jesus and his disciples were keeping when Jesus instigated the Last Supper.

Sukkot

A Jewish harvest festival and recalls God's provision in the desert during the 40 years of wandering. A sukkah is built for Sukkot at the end of the harvest in September /October recalling the tents Jews lived in in the desert after the Exodus.

Yehoshua stayed with Moses when Moses went up Mount Sinai to receive God's laws. When Moses died, God chose Yehoshua to be the new leader of the Israelites. He led the Israelites into the Promised Land. Yehoshua divided the promised land among the Twelve Tribes of Israel. Each tribe received its own area to live in. The book of Joshua in the bible is named after him.



Yehoshua

Religious Education

Year 3 Spring 2

Christianity

How did Jesus change lives and how is it Good News?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Jesus	Gospel	Gentiles
Help	Miracle	Disciple
Love	Denial	Resurrection
Change	Faith	Restoration
Friend	Healing	Messiah



Our Key Questions

Who has changed your life or made an impact on it in some way?

Who do you 'follow'? How did Peter become a disciple of Jesus?

How was Jesus 'good news' for people?

What is a miracle? How were people changed by Jesus' miracles?

Can broken relationships be mended? How did Jesus do this?

How did Jesus' forgiveness / restoration change Peter?

What about Christians today? What impact might these stories have on the Christian community?

What have we learned about forgiveness? How did Jesus change lives? – and how is this 'good news'?

Miracles and Encounters of Jesus

John 2:1–11 Water turned into wine – Jesus performs his first miracle at a wedding in Cana.

Mark 2:1–12 Jesus heals a paralyzed man – A man is healed and forgiven.

Matthew 14:13–21 Feeding the 5,000 – Jesus feeds a huge crowd with five loaves and two fish.

John 9:1–12 Jesus heals a blind man – Jesus restores sight to a man born blind.

John 11:1–44 Raising Lazarus from the dead – Jesus brings Lazarus back to life.

Luke 17:11–19 Healing ten people with leprosy – Jesus heals ten sick men.

Luke 10:25–37 The Good Samaritan – Jesus teaches about loving others through a story.

A man travelling from Jerusalem to Jericho is attacked and left injured by the roadside. People pass by without helping, but a Samaritan stops, cares for the man, and pays for his recovery. This would have surprised Jesus' listeners because Jewish people and Samaritans avoided each other at that time. Jesus used the story to teach that a true neighbour is someone who shows kindness and compassion to anyone in need, regardless of background. Christians see this as part of Jesus' "Good News", showing that love and mercy should be offered to everyone.



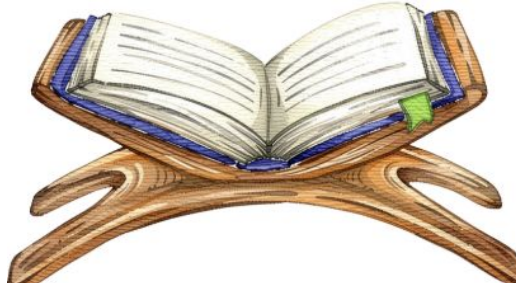
The Good Samaritan

Religious Education Year 3 Summer 1 Islam

How does 'ibadah' show what's important to Muslims?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Allah	Tawhid	Ibadah
Qur'an	Salah	Adhan
Mosque	Shahada	Ummah
Community	Charity	Devotion
Worship	Fasting	Submission



Our Key Questions

Why is Allah so important to Muslims?

Why might many Muslims read the Qur'an as a form of worship?

Why might many Muslims prefer to worship in a mosque?

Why might many Muslims want to be part of an ummah?

I wonder how being part of the mosque helps many Muslims to show what is important to them?

How does worship (ibadah) show what's important to Muslims?

Ibadah

The Arabic word meaning worship or serving Allah.

It includes acts of worship such as prayer (salah), fasting during Ramadan, giving charity (zakat), and reading the Qur'an.

Ibadah is not only religious rituals but also everyday actions done with the intention of pleasing Allah.

Muslims believe that showing kindness, honesty, and care for others can also be a form of worship.

The idea of ibadah teaches that a Muslim's whole life can be an act of worship and devotion to Allah.

One of the early followers of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh). He is famous in Islamic history for becoming the first muezzin, the person who calls Muslims to prayer (adhan). Bilal showed great faith and devotion to Allah even when he faced persecution for believing in Islam. His role in calling people to prayer is closely linked to ibadah, because it reminds Muslims to stop and worship Allah. Muslims remember Bilal as an example of strong faith, dedication to worship, and equality within the Muslim community.



Bilal ibn Rabah

Religious Education Year 3 Summer 2 Interfaith Themes

Why do people make promises?

Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Promise	Commitment	Covenant
Trust	Responsibility	Oath
Friend	Loyalty	Integrity
Family	Agreement	Obligation
Keep	Faithfulness	Accountability



Our Key Questions

- What is a promise? Who makes the promise? Who is the promise to?*
- What might happen if promises are broken?*
- Is it easy to make and keep a promise?*
- How can a promise be a sign of commitment for us?*
- How can a promise be a sign of commitment for a religious person?*
- What types of promises are made at different stages of life and why?*
- How do promises made by individuals help build a community?*
- Do promises help people feel closer to God?*
- What difference do promises make to me?*

Promises Across Religions

- **Christianity** – Promises are often called covenants, such as God's promise to Abraham that his family would become a great nation and bless others (Genesis 12:1–3).
- **Judaism** – God's covenant with the Israelites includes the giving of the Ten Commandments, guiding how people should live and keep their promises to God (Exodus 19–20).
- **Islam** – Muslims believe they should keep their promises and commitments as part of faithfulness to Allah (Qur'an 16:91).
- **Sikhism** – Sikhs make a commitment to follow the teachings of the Gurus and live according to God's will.
- **Buddhism** – Followers make commitments such as the Five Precepts, promising to live in ways that avoid harm and promote kindness.

Kant taught that keeping promises is very important, because promises help people trust each other. He explained that people should act in ways that would be fair if everyone did the same thing, an idea he called the categorical imperative. For example, if everyone broke their promises whenever they wanted, promises would stop meaning anything. Kant believed people should keep their promises because it is the right thing to do, helping create a world based on fairness, responsibility, and trust.



Immanuel Kant