

In this unit, you should:

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

Key vocabulary:

- Salvation:** the saving of a person from sin or evil
- Sacrifice:** to offer or kill as a religious act. To give up (something) especially for the sake of something or someone else
- Holy Communion:** the service of Christian worship at which bread and wine are consecrated and shared.
- Restoration:** the action of returning something to a former owner, place, or condition.
- The Gospels:** the teachings of Jesus Christ and the apostles in the books of Matthew, Mark, Luke and John in the New Testament of the bible.
- Resurrection:** the rising of Christ from the dead.
- Eucharist:** the Christian service, ceremony, or sacrament commemorating the Last Supper, in which bread and wine are consecrated and consumed.
- Mass:** the celebration of the Christian Eucharist, especially in the Roman Catholic Church.

Key content:

- 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.

KEY QUESTIONS:

Why did Jesus die?
 Why was responsible for Jesus' death?
 What did Jesus do to save human beings?
 Why do Christians celebrate communion?
 What sacrifices are Christians willing to make?
 What sacrifices would you be willing to make?
 Martin Luther King: If a man has not discovered something that he will die for, he isn't fit to live. How far do pupils agree?
 What is a martyr?

Links:

- EYFS:** Why do Christians put a cross in an Easter garden?
- Yr 1&2** - Why does Easter matter to Christians?
- Yr 3** - LKS2 CORE LEARNING – Why do Christians call the day Jesus dies, Good Friday?
- Yr 4** – LKS2 DIGGING DEEPER: Why do Christians remember the events of Holy Week every year?
- Yr 6** - UKS2 DIGGING DEEPER: What difference does the resurrection make for Christians?

