

Bomere and the XI Towns Federation Knowledge Organiser—RE

Topic: Why do Christians call the day Jesus died “Good Friday”?

Class/Year Groups: Lower KS2—Grinshill Class

Term: Spring Term 2023

What you already know?

Christians see Holy Week as the culmination of Jesus’ earthly life, leading to his death and resurrection.

The various events of Holy Week, such as the Last Supper, were important in showing the disciples what Jesus came to earth to do.

Christians today trust that Jesus really did rise from the dead, and so is still alive today.

Christians remember and celebrate Jesus’ last week, death and resurrection.

What you will learn:

Making Sense of the Belief

Order Creation and Fall, Incarnation, Gospel and Salvation within a timeline of the Bible’s ‘big story’.

Offer suggestions for what the texts about the entry into Jerusalem, and the death and resurrection of Jesus might mean.

Give examples of what the texts studied mean to some Christians.

Understanding the Impact

Make simple links between the Gospel texts and how Christians mark the Easter events in their church communities.

Describe how Christians show their beliefs about Palm Sunday, Good Friday and Easter Sunday in worship.

Making Connections

Make links between some of the stories and teachings in the Bible and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly.

Vocabulary

Sacrifice—An offering, at loss to yourself, to someone else

Passover—A Jewish celebration remembering when the Israelites were spared from the plagues

Crucifixion—An ancient form of execution where someone is bound or nailed to a cross

Communion—A celebratory meal of bread and wine remembering Jesus’ death wine= blood Bread= body

Salvation—Being saved or delivered from harm

Service—Putting other people’s needs before your own

Golgotha—The place where Jesus was crucified

Eucharist—The church of England’s word for communion

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.

