

Unit of Work

Autumn 2 2022 A1: From Advent to Christmas

AGE GROUP STATEMENTS FROM THE RECD

Pupils will learn about:

Revelation (5-7)

- The main events, characters and places in the life of Jesus: Nativity (5-7)
- Stories of significant people in the Old and New Testament (5-7)

The Church (5-7)

- Ways of belonging to the community (5-7)
- The 'Church' as the People of God made one by Jesus, a community which shares love and life (5-7)

Celebration (5-7)

- The place and value of celebrations in family, school and parish (5-7)
- Some ways the church celebrates major seasons of the liturgical year (5-7)
- Prayers from Scripture and tradition (5-7)
- Ways in which people pray in church (5-7)
- Signs and symbols used by the Church (5-7)

Revelation: (7-11)

- The Gospel accounts of key events in the life of Jesus: nativity (7-11)

The Church (7-11)

- Ways of taking part in the life and worship of the domestic and local church (e.g. celebrating Eucharist, prayer for others, parish activities) (7-11)
- To being Church in the parish, diocese and universal Church (7-11)
- A variety of prayers and prayer forms, formal and informal used for personal and community prayer (7-11)

Celebration (7-11)

- The Church's celebrations of significant events in the life of Jesus (7-11)
- Community prayer (7-11)
- Signs and symbols and their significance in liturgy (7-11)
- A variety of prayers and prayer forms, formal and informal used for personal and community prayer (7-11)

OUTCOMES - Linked to Levels of Attainment

This framework has been written to model linear teaching of AT 1 (i) and (ii). It also includes opportunities for monitoring of AT 2 (i) and (ii). Block 1 provides content for Levels 1 to 3; Block 2 for Levels 3-5. Completion of a 'levelled' activity does not automatically constitute achievement of that level and that both ongoing and summative assessment should be used to judge the levels at which pupils are working.

Block 1:

- Recognise, describe and explain the 'O' Antiphons as part of the season of Advent (AT 1 (ii) Levels 1-3)
- Become familiar with or retell Matthew's account of the birth of Jesus; Matthew 1:18-2:15 (AT 1 (i) Levels 1-2)
- Recall or identify the beliefs about God that are found in this text. (AT 1 (i) emerging or sound)

Block 2:

- Describe and or explain the meaning and purpose of the 'O' Antiphons as part of prayer ritual used during Advent using appropriate religious terminology. (AT 1 (ii) Level 4 and 5)
- Retell Matthew's account of the birth of Jesus (AT 1 (i) Level 2)
- Relate the titles for Jesus used by Matthew to belief in the incarnation. (AT 1 (i) Level 3)
- Make links between the O Antiphons and Matthew's Jewish audience (AT 1 (i) Level 4)
- Pray the O Antiphons

Spiritual Outcomes:

It is hoped that pupils will develop:

- An appreciation of the gift of God's presence born again into the world at Christmas
- An openness to the incarnation in their own lives
- An appreciation of the truths contained in Scripture

Other Curriculum Links:

English: Literacy strategies/techniques used with the exploration of Scripture

Art: Jesse tree and creation of symbol

Maths:

PSHE/SMSC: Personal Reflection on care of self and others based on how the presence of God in the world make a difference at Christmas

Key Terminology: Genealogy, antiphon, liturgical year/calendar/seasons, gentile, Gospel, First Testament, family tree, Jesse Tree, Psalm, incarnation, messiah, Emmanuel, Maranatha

EYFS Autumn 2 2022 From Advent to Christmas

Topic Theme: From Advent to Christmas

This unit is intended as the second for the academic year 2022/2023 and the first of the Liturgical year, Year A. In keeping with the Liturgical year, this framework teaches the seasons of Advent and Christmas, according to the Gospel of Matthew.

Content Areas from the Religious Education Curriculum Directory

Pupils will have the opportunity to:

Revelation:

Come to know Jesus is God the Father's Son
Hear the story of Christmas

Church:

Come to know that Mary is the Mother of Jesus

Celebration:

Experience praying with others as a celebration
Be able to join in simple prayers and hymns

Life in Christ:

Ways in which a Christian family and parish share and celebrate life, and show care for one another

Key Teachings from the Catholic Tradition from the RECD

1.1.1. The Nature of Revelation: How Do We Know About God? (1-3, 27-35)

C. Divine Revelation (50-53, 68-69)

1.2.5. The Shape of the Bible (120-130)

D. The Gospel

1.5.1. Jesus Christ, Son of God (422-679)

A. Mystery of the Incarnation: Emmanuel (God-is-with-us) (Jn 3:16-17; 484)

1.5.2. The Promise of a Messiah and the promise of redemption fulfilled in Jesus (422-451)

G. The Gospels recognise Jesus as the fulfillment of the promise

1.5.3. The Mystery of the Incarnation (461-463)

A. The Word became flesh (the Incarnation) (525-528, 456-478)

B. Jesus Christ is fully God and fully man (464-469)

3.5.1. What is prayer? (2559-2565)

A. The Church at prayer

3.5.2. A universal call (2566-2567)

A. God calls every individual to a vital relationship with him experienced in prayer (2558)

B. Developing intimacy and communion with Jesus Christ through prayer is an essential aspect in the life of a believer or disciple (CT, no. 5; GDC, no. 80; NDC, §19B; 2560)

D. Expressions of prayer can be vocal, meditative, or contemplative (2700-2724)

E. The forms of prayer are blessing, adoration, petition, intercession, thanksgiving, and praise (2626-2649)

F. Prayer requires effort and commitment (2729-2745)

3.2.4. Liturgical year (1163-1171)

A. Seasons (1163-1165)

B. The Sabbath and the Lord's Day (1166-1167)

C. The liturgical year (1168-1171)

D. The sanctoral (1172-1173)

E. The Liturgy of the Hours (1174-1178)

Two stories of the Birth of Jesus. Why?

During Vatican II Pope Paul VI asked his Biblical Commission to explain why there are differences in the Gospel accounts of the life of Jesus. They wrote their answer as a document called 'The Instruction Concerning the Historical Truth of the Gospels'.

In this document the commission tells us that 'each evangelist chose a method suited to their purpose; they reduced or adapted material, re-ordered and explained others, all determined by what would be useful to their audience.' People studying the Bible were told to 'seek out what each evangelist meant in recounting events or sayings in a particular way or in placing things within a specific context.' Importantly though, the document reminds us that 'the truth of the story is not affected at all by the fact that the Evangelists relate the words and deeds of the Lord in a different order and express his sayings not literally but differently, while preserving its sense' (*HTG IX*).

There are some important differences to note in Matthew's account of the birth of Jesus.

1. Matthew has the family already in Bethlehem living in a house – there is no journey from Nazareth.
2. The angel ALWAYS speaks to Joseph – Mary does not speak at all, neither does she visit Elizabeth.
3. Matthew quotes a lot from the First (Old) Testament. We think he does this because his community are Jewish and he wants to show them how Jesus is the Messiah they have been waiting for.
4. Matthew has no shepherds – instead wise men (Maji) visit the baby.
5. The family flee to Egypt to keep Jesus safe from King Herod – something Luke does not have at all.

We need to remember that although Luke and Matthew record the birth of Jesus very differently, the truth they are trying to convey is the same: Jesus was the messiah, God in human form. Christians call belief that God took on human form to live among us, the Incarnation.

