

## CONCEPTUAL 'BUILDING BLOCKS'

The following pages indicate the "building blocks" of core knowledge for teaching about Christianity. The units of work give a key question and apply the teaching and learning approach to these "building blocks". Of course, this does not represent all of Christian belief, life, practice or tradition, and is necessarily selective. It is not limiting — it would be great if pupils learned more than this — but it does show the kind of theological understanding and its application to Christian living that the resources expect pupils to begin to grasp as they make progress through the school.

# GOD

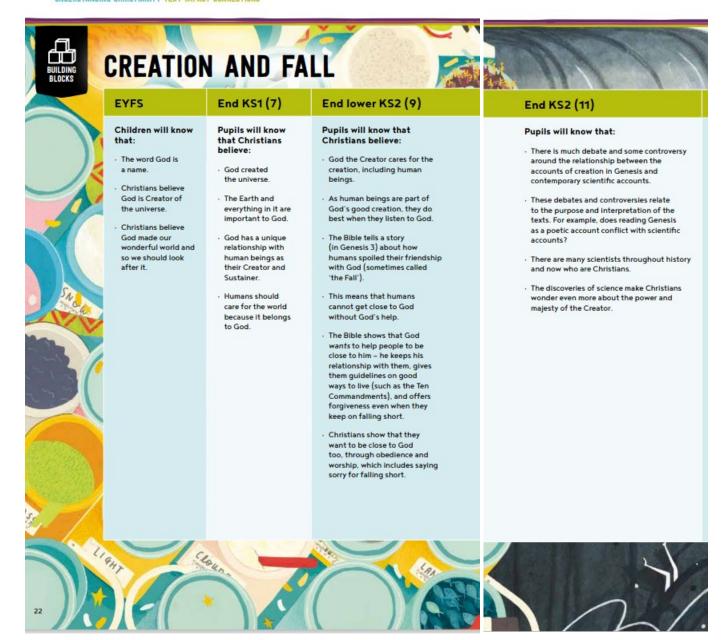
EYFS	End KS1 (7)	End lower KS2 (9)
SEE CREATION	Pupils will know that:  Christians believe in God, and that they find out about God in the Bible.  Christians believe God is loving, kind, fair and also Lord and King; and there are some stories that show this.  Christians worship God and try to live in ways that please him.	Pupils will know that:  Christians believe God is Trinity: Father, Son and Holy Spirit (see Incarnation).  Jesus the Son is seen by Christians as revealing what God the Father is like. They believe he promises to stay with them and Bible stories show how God keeps his promises.  Christians find that understanding God is challenging; people spend their whole lives learning more and more about God.  Christians really want to try to understand God better and so try to describe God using symbols, similes and metaphors, in song, story, poems and art.

# End KS2 (11)

## Pupils will know that:

- Christians believe God is omnipotent, omniscient and eternal, and that this means God is worth worshipping.
- Christians believe God is both holy and loving, and Christians have to balance ideas of God being angered by sin and injustice (see Fall) but also being loving, forgiving, and full of grace.
- Christians believe God loves people so much that Jesus was born, lived, was crucified and rose again to show God's love.
- Christians do not all agree about what God is like, but try to follow his path, as they see it in the Bible or through Church teaching.
- Christians believe getting to know God is like getting to know a person rather than learning information.

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# End KS2 (11)

#### Pupils will know that:

- The Old Testament pieces together the story of the people of God. As their circumstances change (for example, from being nomads (Abraham, Jacob) to being city dwellers (David)), they have to learn new ways of following God.
- The story of Moses and the Exodus shows how God rescued his people from slavery in Egypt; Christians see this story as looking forward to how Jesus' death and resurrection also rescue people from slavery to sin.
- Christians apply this idea to living today by trying to serve God and to bring freedom to others: for example, loving others, caring for them, bringing health, food, justice, and telling the story of Jesus.
- Christians see the Christian Church as part of the ongoing story of the People of God, and try to live in a way that attracts others to God: for example, as salt and light in the world.





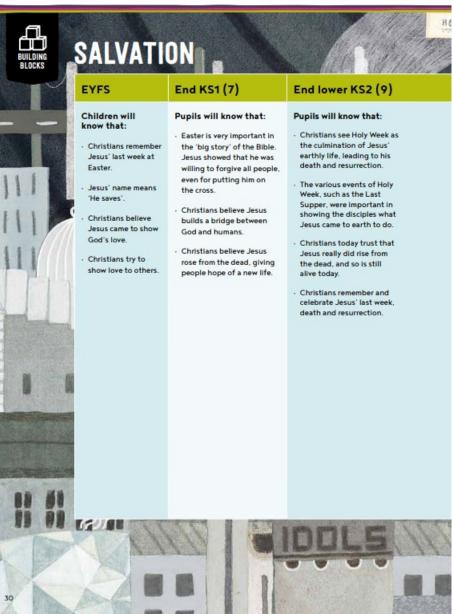


# End KS2 (11)

#### Pupils will know that:

- Christians believe the good news is not just about setting an example for good behaviour and challenging bad behaviour: it is that Jesus offers a way to heal the damage done by human sin.
- Christians see that Jesus' teachings and example cut across expectations – the Sermon on the Mount is an example of this, where Jesus' values favour serving the weak and vulnerable, not making people comfortable.
- Christians believe that Jesus' good news not only transforms lives now, but also points toward a restored, transformed life in the future. (See Salvation and Kingdom of God).
- Christians believe that they should bring this good news to life in the world in different ways, within their church family, in their personal lives, with family, with their neighbours, in the local, national and global community.







## End KS2 (11)

#### Pupils will know that:

 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. S

- 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, from slavery to freedom.
- Christians remember Jesus' sacrifice through the service of Holy Communion (also called the Lord's Supper, the Eucharist or the Mass).
- Belief in Jesus' resurrection confirms to Christians that Jesus is the incarnate Son of God. but also that death is not the end.
- This belief gives Christians hope for life with God, starting now and continuing in a new life (heaven).
- 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.



