

Year 7 Big Picture – R.E.

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Autumn 1 Weeks 1 – 7 (7 weeks)	Autumn 2 Weeks 8 – 15 (8 weeks)	Spring 1 Weeks 16-21 (6 weeks)
<p>Content: Origins of the Abrahamic Religions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Abraham's Covenant with God - The Emergence of Judaism - The Emergence of Christianity - The Emergence of Islam - Jerusalem as a Crossroads <p>Students tested at the start of Autumn 2</p> <p>This unit of work introduces the Abrahamic Faiths of Judaism, Christianity and Islam. It aims to provide a foundation and historical context, upon which a more detailed and nuanced understanding of the beliefs and practices of each faith will be built in later units. This unit focusses on the story of Abraham as it weaves through the narratives of all three religions. This unit explores the foundations, origins and sources of authority within the Abrahamic faiths, as well as well as help students to understand some of the major differences between them.</p> <p>Skills: To understand the origins of the three Abrahamic religions and Abraham's role in each. To understand the importance of Jerusalem to the three religions and their shared history. To be able to recall, explain (using PEE) and describe.</p> <p>Oracy Outcome: Trios and Silent Summarising.</p> <p>Cultural Capital: Many students are Muslim or Christian but know very little about the relationship between the three Abrahamic faiths. Students will learn about the shared history and importance of Abraham. They will also learn to recognise Muslims, Christians and Jews and their places of worship, and will understand the historical importance of Jerusalem.</p>	<p>Mini Test 1: Origins of Abrahamic Religions + Oracy</p> <p>Content: Judaism</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Similarities between Jewish denominations - Diversity of Jewish life in modern Britain - The Torah - The Tanakh - The Talmud - Interpretation of Jewish Scriptures - Jewish liturgy, prayer and practice <p>Having understood the historical context of Abraham and his descendants, this unit teaches students about some of the fundamental beliefs and practices of Jewish people. Students consider what the commonalities are between Jewish denominations as well as reasons for the emergence of diversity. The unit explores the sources of wisdom within Judaism as well as the central principles and teachings about human formation, what it means to live a good life and the ethical and practical precepts which guide those who follow this faith.</p> <p>Skills: To build on previously learned knowledge about the Abrahamic religions to recognise the diversity of Jewish belief and interpretation of scriptures in modern Britain. To encourage tolerance of people who are different to you. To be able to recall, explain (using PEE) and describe.</p> <p>Oracy Outcome: Trios and Silent Summarising.</p> <p>Cultural Capital: Moses is a prophet in all three Abrahamic religions. Students will learn to recognise different Jewish denominations and their practices in modern Britain.</p>	<p>Big Test 1: Origins of Abrahamic Religions + Judaism (One revision lesson planned in).</p> <p>Content: Judaism Continued</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Bar and Bat Mitzvah - Jewish Ethics and Social Justice - Extended Writing Practice

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Assessment Objectives Mini Test 1 - Assessing Origins of Abrahamic Religions. Students will identify key terms and describe and explain the importance of key events.	Assessment Objectives N/A – Feedback on Mini Test 1 immediately after half term.	Assessment Objectives Big Test 1 - Assessing Origins and Judaism. Students will recall key facts and terms as well as describe and explain the importance of beliefs and practices.
	Mini Test – Yr. 7 = Wk. 7	Big Test 1 – Yr. 7 = Wk. 17
Spring 2 Weeks 22 – 27 (5 weeks)	Summer 1 Weeks 28 – 32 (5 weeks)	Summer 2 Weeks 32 – 38 (7 weeks)
Content: Christianity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Bible - The Nativity - The Sermon on the Mount - The Last Supper & Eucharist Mini Test 2 on Christianity + Oracy <p>Building on the introduction to Christianity at the start of year 7, this unit delves into the teachings of Jesus Christ as set out in the Gospels and how these can be followed today by Christians. This unit will develop further the student's understanding of the historical foundations, origins and sources of authority as well as the central teachings about what it means to live a good life. In this unit, students are introduced to broad Christian denominations. Students will have focused on Catholicism in History in Year 7 (which spans Norman Conquest to Renaissance), and will study – from a</p>	Content: Christianity Continued <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Crucifixion and Resurrection - The Ascension and Great Commission Mini Test 3 on Christianity + Oracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - One revision lesson planned in for Big Test. 	Big Test 2 (UL) on Origins, Judaism and Christianity (two revision lessons planned including one in Summer 1). Content: Christianity Continued <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Paul and the Church - Catholicism and Protestantism: Beliefs - Catholicism and Protestantism: Practices - Extended Writing Practice

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<p>historical perspective – the Reformation at the beginning of Year 8. This unit therefore ties together some of the ideas they have seen in history in Year 7, and prepares students with the theological groundwork they'll need for learning about Henry's (significantly politically motivated) split with Rome.</p> <p>Skills: To analyse sacred writings. To understand the significance of Christian doctrines and the impact of these on Christians today. To be able to recall, explain (using PEE) and describe.</p> <p>Oracy Outcome: Trios and Silent Summarising.</p> <p>Cultural Capital: There are around 2.3 billion Christians in the world today, that is around $\frac{1}{4}$ of the world's population! The religious tradition of Great Britain is Christianity. Students study the reason why Christians celebrate Christmas in the UK. Christianity has shaped the laws, customs and traditions of the UK. Students will understand why Christians celebrate Lent and Easter in the UK. Students will recognise why the Christian symbol they may see in the UK is a cross.</p>		
<p>Assessment Objectives</p> <p>Mini Test 2 - Assessing the life of Jesus. Students will recall key facts and terms as well as describe and explain Christian beliefs about the life of Jesus, including his role and purpose.</p>	<p>Assessment Objectives</p> <p>Mini Test 3 - Assessing the historical context of Christianity and the impact of Christianity today. Students will recall key facts and terms as well as describe and explain Christian beliefs about the historical context of Christianity and the impact of Christianity today.</p>	<p>Assessment Objectives</p> <p>Big Test 2 - Assessing all knowledge acquired throughout the year (Origins, Judaism and Christianity). Students will recall key facts and terms as well as describe and explain Christian and Jewish beliefs, practices and historical events.</p>
<p>Mini Test – Yr. 7 = Week 26</p>	<p>Mini Test – Yr. 7 = Week 30</p>	<p>Big Test – Yr. 7 = Week 34</p>