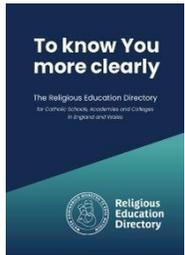




RELIGIOUS EDUCATION DIRECTORY TO KNOW YOU MORE

A whole school overview 2025-2026



Class 1 (EYFS)	Advent 1	Advent 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Pentecost 1	Pentecost 2
	BRANCH ONE CREATION AND COVENANT	BRANCH TWO PROPHECY AND PROMISE	BRANCH THREE FROM GALILEE TO JERUSALEM	BRANCH FOUR FROM DESERT TO GARDEN	BRANCH FIVE TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH	BRANCH SIX DIALOGUE AND ENCOUNTER
HEAR	<p>The words and actions of the Sign of the Cross. God created the world and said, 'Indeed it is very good'. (Genesis 1:31) The whole of creation shows God's love for us. (Laudato Si' 84-88)</p>	<p>The Annunciation (Lk 1:26-31, 38) The Nativity (Lk 2:4-7) The Shepherds visit the manger (Lk 2:28-30)</p>	<p>The Visit of the Magi (Matt 2:1-12) What? Jesus blesses the little children (Mk 10:13-16) How? Feeding of 5000 (Jn 6:1-14)</p>	<p>A simplified version of key events of Holy Week especially Good Friday and Easter Sunday (to recognise key events). The great commandment (Lk 10:25-28)</p>	<p>Story of Pentecost (simple telling). The early Christian community (Acts 2:42-47)</p>	<p>DIALOGUE Friends of Jesus: Hear a simple life of St Peter and St Paul, friends of Jesus (link to St Charles' Feast Day) Ask a local parishioner to talk about their faith and why it matters to them to be a friend of Jesus. Explore a range of pictures of Jesus from a non-European tradition</p>
BELIEVE	<p>God is love. God made each one of us. God loves each one of us as a unique person. God made a wonderful world and what God creates is good.</p>	<p>Mary was chosen by God to give birth to his son. Jesus was born in a stable and laid in a manger. Shepherds, were told by angels to visit him.</p>	<p>The Magi visited Jesus with gifts. Jesus is God's son and came for everyone. Jesus' birth is celebrated at Christmas. Jesus came to show God's love and welcomes everyone.</p>	<p>Listen and talk about the season of Lent and Easter. Jesus died on Good Friday and rose again on Easter Sunday. Easter is a celebration that Jesus is with us still.</p>	<p>Coming of the Holy Spirit at Pentecost. The Good News of Jesus lived out by the early Christian community.</p>	

	<p>God loves us and we are part of a family.</p> <p>Catholic Social Teaching</p> <p>God made: the earth and sky, all the people all over the world, all the animals and plants, the air, the ground and the water.</p> <p>God tells us we must take care of them.</p> <p>It is an important job!</p> <p>Stewardship</p>		<p>Jesus takes care of everyone.</p>	<p>Easter celebrates new life.</p> <p>Simple religious symbols in Lent and Easter.</p>		
CELEBRATE	<p>Celebrate God's beautiful world.</p> <p>The words and actions of the sign of the cross.</p> <p>We enter God's family, the Church, through Baptism.</p>	<p>The tradition of the crib to tell the story of Jesus' birth.</p>	<p>That the Church prays the 'Glory Be' as a response to the coming of Jesus.</p>	<p>The Church uses purple and ashes as signs of Lent and being sorry.</p> <p>Representations of Holy Week and Easter: palms, the cross, Easter gardens and symbols of new life.</p>	<p>Pentecost is a special celebration in the Church.</p> <p>Sunday is a special day for the Church to celebrate.</p>	<p>ENCOUNTER</p> <p>Talk with a local or school community member about their local (faith) community and what it means to them</p>
LIVE	<p>Care and love for self, family, others and God's world.</p> <p>Catholic Social Teaching</p>	<p>Various cultures celebrate Jesus' birthday in different ways.</p> <p>Catholic Social Teaching</p>	<p>We welcome and show love to everyone in our words and actions as Jesus does.</p>	<p>Various cultures celebrate Lent and Easter in different ways, eg pancakes, hot cross buns, Easter eggs.</p>	<p>The parish church and the parish family meet there to celebrate.</p> <p>Catholic Social Teaching</p>	<p>Encounter music, food, smells, tastes and clothing to enrich experiences.</p>

	<p>God made each of us, so each one of us is very special. We must treat others in a caring way because God made them too. The Dignity of the Human Person</p>	<p>By our work in Advent, we help others and ourselves and we show our love to God. All people work in some way. Everyone should be able to work safely so that it helps them because God loves them. The Dignity and Rights of Workers</p>	<p>We are called to help the poor and hungry. Catholic Social Teaching You need food, water, a house, your school, a good doctor and a job for the person who takes care of you. So does everyone else on the whole Earth. But many people do not have these things. Jesus wants us to take extra care of these people. An Option for the Poor and Vulnerable</p>	<p>Trying to help others by what we do in Lent – Raasa Parade (Kerala) and other Lent customs around the world. Catholic Social Teaching Every single person on Earth needs these things: food, water, work, clothes, a home, a school and a doctor. Some people have what they need but many people don't. Jesus wants the people who already have what they need to help these others. Jesus wants us to take care of this. Rights and Responsibilities</p>	<p>Jesus knows that people can be happy with families and friends. He tells us that we can let these important people help us. He asks us to help them too. We need each other. We Are Called to Live as Family and Community All people are God's children. That makes us brothers and sisters. We are connected to each other. It is as if everyone in the world held hands! We can be very different from one another but we are still one family – God's family. Solidarity</p>	
--	--	---	---	---	---	--

Class 2 YEAR ONE	Advent 1	Advent 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Pentecost 1	Pentecost 2
	BRANCH ONE CREATION AND COVENANT	BRANCH TWO PROPHECY AND PROMISE	BRANCH THREE FROM GALILEE TO JERUSALEM	BRANCH FOUR FROM DESERT TO GARDEN	BRANCH FIVE TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH	BRANCH SIX DIALOGUE AND ENCOUNTER
HEAR	The Creation story in Genesis 1:1-4, 24-26 as an ancient , prayerful, poetic reflection on God’s world	The Annunciation (Luke 1: 26-38, focusing on 1:26-32,38) The Visitation (Luke 1:39-45) The Birth of Jesus (Luke 2:4-7) The Visit of the Shepherds (Lk 2:8-20)	The Presentation (Lk 2:22-38) Finding in the temple and the hidden life (Lk 2:41-52) Jesus announces his mission (Lk 4:16-22) The call of the disciples (Lk 5:1-11) Little children (Lk 18:15-17) Zacchaeus (Lk 19:1-9)	Jesus enters Jerusalem (Lk 19:28-38) Jesus teaches in the temple (Lk 19:47-48) The widow’s mite (Lk 21:1-6) The last supper (Lk 22:7-23) The Crucifixion and death of Jesus (Lk 23:33-46) The angel’s message (Lk 24:1-8) For Lent: Jesus is tempted in the desert for 40 days (Lk 4:1-13)	The road to Emmaus (Lk 24:13-35) Promise of the Spirit and the Ascension (Acts 1:1-11) Pentecost (Acts 2:1-4)	DIALOGUE The Church is the community of all those who belong to Christ. The cross is a symbol of Christianity . The shortest summary of the Catholic faith is the sign of the cross. Learning about their local parish community. Learning about their local parish church. Experience music, art, or religious objects that reflect Christian communities in a place
BELIEVE	That all that is comes from God. God is our Father. God’s love and care for humanity is experienced through the beauty and order of Creation.	Because God loves us, he gave us his only son Jesus. God called Mary to be the mother of his Son Jesus. Mary said, ‘Yes’ to God’s call. Angels bring God’s message and are a	Jesus grows up and reveals the love of the Father to us. Some people that encounter Jesus recognise that he is the Son of God who has come to save all.	That Lent is a special time for praying, fasting, and helping others as Jesus taught us to do. Jesus died and rose again.	When people open their hearts to the Holy Spirit they are changed, as the apostles are changed. The mission of the Church begins at Pentecost.	

						outside their local parish.
	Prayer is a way we draw closer to God.	sign that Jesus is the Son of God. The stories about Jesus are in a special book called the Bible.	Jesus is the 'light to all nations'.			

CELEBRATE	<p>Praying is a way to draw people closer to God.</p> <p>That as a community, the Church prays the Creed and the Our Father to pray to God and worship him.</p>	<p>We ask Mary to pray with us and for us and to comfort us in times of need, especially using the Hail Mary Prayer.</p> <p>Hear and begin to join in with the words of the Hail Mary.</p> <p>Hear or sing the first phrase of the Gloria, recognising it as the angels' song of praise to God.</p>	<p>The Feast of the Presentation of Jesus is celebrated by Christians around the world and is known as Candlemas in Britain.</p>	<p>Simple words, actions, and symbols from the Ash Wednesday liturgy and the Palm Sunday liturgy.</p> <p>Lent is when Christians prepare for Easter by thinking about how they could be closer to God by praying, giving up things that are not needed (fasting), and giving to those in need. Experience music or art that reflects how Christian communities in another part of the world celebrate Lent and the last week of Jesus' life.</p>	<p>That the Church celebrates the Ascension and Pentecost on special days of celebration (holydays of obligation). The words of the 'Glory Be' prayer.</p> <p>An age-appropriate hymn referencing the Holy Spirit.</p>	<p>ENCOUNTER</p> <p>Aspects of modern Jewish life in Britain, including specific vocabulary about the Jewish belief in one God and the Torah as a special text which contains stories of the Jewish people's history and is a guide for Jewish life</p>
LIVE	<p>God wants us to love and care for the world because</p>	<p>How Catholics around the world show honour to</p>	<p>All Christians are called to follow Jesus and share the</p>	<p>Fasting in Lent is a way of giving things up to help</p>	<p>How Pentecost is celebrated in</p>	

	<p>the world is God's gift to us. Caring for the world is one of the ways we love and care for each other. How a community in another part of the world cares for Creation.</p>	<p>Mary, including diverse representations in art, sculpture and music. How Christians in their local community celebrate the birth of Jesus.</p>	<p>Good News with others. Christians are called to take care of each other, especially those most in need, such as the poor.</p>	<p>others and for Catholics, CAFOD Family Fast Day is a way of responding to this call. Fasting, praying, and giving to others are ways of following Jesus' example.</p>	<p>another part of the world. How artists and musicians around the world celebrate the work of the Holy Spirit and the mystery of the Trinity</p>	
KEY VOCABULARY	<p>God Father Creation Pope Francis Laudato Si' Our Father Creed</p>	<p>Jesus Bible Annunciation angels Visitation Hail Mary Gloria</p>	<p>Presentation Temple mission Son of God light Candlemas</p>	<p>Temptation Last Supper Crucifixion Resurrection Ash Wednesday Palm Sunday Lent Easter Family Fast Day</p>	<p>Emmaus Holy Spirit Ascension Pentecost Church Glory Be Gospel</p>	<p>Christian Church parish community sign of the cross Jew Jewish/Judaism Torah</p>

Class 3 YEAR THREE	Advent 1	Advent 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Pentecost 1	Pentecost 2
	BRANCH ONE CREATION AND COVENANT	BRANCH TWO PROPHECY AND PROMISE	BRANCH THREE FROM GALILEE TO JERUSALEM	BRANCH FOUR FROM DESERT TO GARDEN	BRANCH FIVE TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH	BRANCH SIX DIALOGUE AND ENCOUNTER
HEAR	<p>That the Creation stories in Genesis use symbolism to explain the relationship between God, human beings, and the world.</p> <p>That in the first account of the Creation one day is 'made holy' (Gen 2:3).</p> <p>That the Church teaches that 'Creation is the common work of the Holy Trinity'.</p> <p>The first account of the Creation, Genesis 1:1-2:4.</p> <p>Extracts from either Psalm 8 or 19 in praise of Creation.</p> <p>In an age-appropriate way, LS 66 and 88.</p>	<p>Why Christians go to Mass on Sunday.</p> <p>How Catholics celebrate Mass.</p> <p>For Advent: Messiah would be born of a virgin and would be called Immanuel (Is 7:14).</p> <p>The Annunciation to Joseph (Matt 1:18-25).</p> <p>Revisit Lk 1:26-38.</p>	<p>Miracles, either: Cure of the centurion's servant (Matt 8:5-13) Or Cure of a paralytic (Matt 9:1-8)</p> <p>Parables, either: Parable of the Sower (Matt 13:4-9) Parable of the Sower explained (Matt 13:10-17) Or Parable of the yeast (Matt 13:33) Or Parable of the treasure and of the pearl (Matt 13:44-46)</p> <p>For Epiphany: The visit of the Magi (Matt 2:1-12)</p>	<p>The miracle of the loaves (Matt 14: 13-21).</p> <p>The last supper (The institution of the Eucharist) (Matt 26: 26-29).</p> <p>Extracts from a Eucharistic Prayer.</p>	<p>Road to Emmaus (Lk 24:13-35)</p> <p>The mission to the world (Matt 28:16-20)</p> <p>The group of apostles (Mary) (Acts 1:12-14)</p> <p>Early Church (Acts 2:42-47)</p> <p>Paul's Letter to the Corinthians (1 Cor 11:23-27)</p>	<p>DIALOGUE Exodus 12:1-8,15-20, 13:3 Lk 22:14-23</p> <p>For Christians, the Eucharist is linked with the Jewish celebration of Passover</p>
BELIEVE	<p>God is the Creator of the Universe who made everything out of 'free and</p>	<p>Sunday is the day of the Resurrection of Jesus. Therefore,</p>	<p>The Adoration of the Magi shows that all people are seeking Jesus and</p>	<p>At the Last Supper Jesus showed his love by giving the gift of himself</p>	<p>The disciples recognised Jesus when he breaks the bread. At Mass,</p>	

	<p>unselfish love' (YC 2).</p> <p>That all human beings are made in God's image and all people have dignity and are created equal. A way in which human beings' image (imitate) God is through care for each other, and that caring for Creation is one of the ways we care for each other. Additionally, failing to care for Creation is a way people turn away from God's love. The dignity of all human beings is one of the principles of Catholic Social Teaching</p>	<p>Christians gather on Sunday.</p> <p>Catholics gather to celebrate Mass where they listen to the words of holy scripture (the Liturgy of the Word) and meet Jesus in Holy Communion (the Liturgy of the Eucharist).</p> <p>The Liturgy of the Word includes readings from the Old Testament and the New Testament.</p> <p>That Jesus birth was foretold by the prophets.</p> <p>That Joseph listened to the angel and opened his heart to the Holy Spirit.</p>	<p>he comes for the whole world.</p> <p>The kingdom of God begins in all those who open their hearts to God's love.</p> <p>The miracles that Jesus worked expressed his love for all people and were signs that the kingdom of God was beginning.</p> <p>Jesus' parables to show the choices people must make to accept his invitation to the kingdom.</p>	<p>transformed into bread and wine. He made his apostles priests of his promise when he told them to 'Do this in remembrance of me'</p> <p>(1 Cor 11:23-25, Eucharistic prayer).</p> <p>Catholics gather to celebrate Mass where they listen to the words of holy scripture (the Liturgy of the Word) and meet Jesus in Holy Communion (the Liturgy of the Eucharist).</p> <p>A sacrament is a meeting point where people are blessed by God and become closer to the community of the Church.</p> <p>The Eucharist is a sacrament in which Jesus offers his life for the salvation of the world. He is present in Holy</p>	<p>what we eat looks like bread, but it is Jesus who comes, the living God. The bread is the Body of Christ.</p> <p>There is only one God, who is three Persons. God is a community within himself: an eternal exchange of love between Father, Son, and Holy Spirit. We call this mystery the Trinity.</p> <p>Through Mary, the Holy Spirit guided the first disciples. She continues to guide our prayers.</p> <p>Mass was celebrated in the early Church.</p>	
--	--	--	--	---	--	--

				<p>Communion to be received by those who believe.</p> <p>That at the Last Supper Jesus instituted the Eucharist.</p> <p>People give themselves to Jesus when they receive the Eucharist (Holy Communion)</p>		
CELEBRATE	<p>Extracts from a psalm of Creation. How the praise of Creation is expressed in the prayer and Liturgy of the Church (e.g., St Francis's Canticle of the Creatures; the Offertory prayers; a Prayer for our Earth in Laudato Si').</p>	<p>How Catholics use some signs, actions, prayers, and symbols to celebrate Mass, e.g., the sign of the cross, bells, the Kyrie Eleison prayer, etc.</p> <p>Hear some of the responses Catholics say at Mass, focusing on the Liturgy of the Word. How Advent hymns celebrate Jesus as the coming Messiah (e.g., O Little town of Bethlehem; Long ago prophets knew; O come, divine</p>	<p>Praying the 'Our Father' helps Christians to continue to build the kingdom begun with Jesus.</p>	<p>Some prayers and responses Catholics say during Mass. Some prayers and responses Catholics sing during the Eucharistic Prayer. Some ways people celebrate their first Eucharist (First Holy Communion).</p>	<p>That the sign of the cross is the shortest summary of the Christian faith. That some prayers that reference the Trinity and the work of the Holy Spirit.</p> <p>That the celebration of Mass ends by reminding Christians of Jesus' instruction to make disciples of all nations.</p>	<p>ENCOUNTER</p> <p>Some simple facts about how the Jewish festival of the Passover is celebrated by Jews in Britain today.</p> <p>Recognise links and simple connections between some Islamic religious laws, beliefs, worship, and life (e.g., belief in one God, the Creator, the significance of</p>

						Muhammed, importance of the will of God etc.). Recognise the importance of artistic expressions
--	--	--	--	--	--	--

	Messiah; O come, O come Emmanuel).					of belief in Islam, for
--	---------------------------------------	--	--	--	--	----------------------------

LIVE	<p>Ways in which we can show care for God's world (stewardship) as part of our care for each other.</p> <p>Ways in which people can give thanks for the blessing of Creation, including spending time in prayer.</p>	<p>Some ways that Christians prepare for the coming of Christ during Advent.</p> <p>Representations in art around the world, connecting to the prophecies of Christ's coming.</p>	About the life of a saint who worked to build the kingdom of God.	<p>The ways in which Catholics are called to live Eucharist by following the example of Jesus.</p> <p>Some different cultural practices associated with Holy Week (e.g., Maundy money in the UK, Green Thursday in Germany).</p>	<p>That being a Christian means to share the gospel. That Christians today continue to follow the example of the apostles and early Church when they gather to say Mass.</p> <p>How the Emmaus story is represented in art (e.g., Caravaggio's Supper at Emmaus; Maximino Cerezo Barredo, Emmaus Triptych 2014; He Qi, The Road to Emmaus, Supper at Emmaus).</p> <p>That the mystery of the Trinity is represented symbolically, e.g., Trinity knot.</p>	example, in Islamic art or religious music.
KEY VOCABULARY	<p>Genesis poetry Creator image and likeness dignity equality</p>	<p>Mass Sunday Advent Joseph angel Liturgy of the Word</p>	<p>Kingdom of God miracle parable Magi Adoration Epiphany</p>	<p>Mass sacrament Eucharist Last Supper communion</p>	<p>Emmaus Holy Spirit Pentecost concluding rite St Paul discipleship</p>	<p>Passover unleavened Exodus Muslim Islam Ramada</p>

						n Sawm adhan
--	--	--	--	--	--	--------------------

Class 4 and Class 5 YEAR FIVE	Advent 1	Advent 2	Lent 1	Lent 2	Pentecost 1	Pentecost 2
	BRANCH ONE CREATION AND COVENANT	BRANCH TWO PROPHECY AND PROMISE	BRANCH THREE FROM GALILEE TO JERUSALEM	BRANCH FOUR FROM DESERT TO GARDEN	BRANCH FIVE TO THE ENDS OF THE EARTH	BRANCH SIX DIALOGUE AND ENCOUNTER
HEAR	<p>The Moses story, focusing on the two key events of the call and the covenant: The Burning Bush (Ex 3:1-15) The Sinai covenant and the Ten Commandments (Ex 19:3-8, 20:1-17) Jesus' summary of the law (Matt 22:36-40)</p>	<p>Scripture passages that speak of David's life and importance: 1 Samuel 16:1-13: anointing of David (a great king) 1 Samuel 17:1-11, 32-54: David and Goliath 2 Samuel 5:1-5: David becomes king 2 Samuel 7: 8-15 God's covenant with David 1 Kings 2:1-4, 10-12: David's death Psalm 21:1-7, Psalm 23 Scripture passages that speak of Jesus' as the fulfilment of the promise to David (e.g., Matt 1:1-17; Lk 1:32-33).</p>	<p>The Beatitudes from the Sermon on the Mount (Matt 5:1-12) Jesus summarises the law (the great commandment) (Matt 22:36-40, Lk 10:27) A parable about living out Jesus' law (e.g., The Good Samaritan (Lk 10:25-37)) The Transfiguration (Matt 17:1-13) Our Father prayer (Matt 6:7-13)</p>	<p>A selection of Ash Wednesday readings e.g., Joel 2:12-18, Psalm 50:3-6, 12-14, 17, 2 Cor 5:20-6, Matt 6:1-6, 16-18 Temptation in the Wilderness (Matt 4:1-11) The Resurrection of the Dead Paul (1 Corinthians 15:1-8, 20-25, 54-57)</p>	<p>Scriptural echoes of the Sacrament of Confirmation (Is 11:2, 61:1, Lk 4:16, Mt 3:13-17) Pentecost (Acts 2:1-8, 14-18) The gifts of the Spirit Paul (1 Cor 12:4-11) Baptism in the Spirit (Acts 8:14-16)</p>	<p>DIALOGUE The many different writers of the Bible were inspired by the Holy Spirit. What Christians call the Old Testament originates in Hebrew scriptures. The Old Testament is important for Christians because it speaks of God's covenant with Abraham and is the foundation of the faith of the people of the Old and New Testaments: Judaism and Christianity. The Bible was originally written in Hebrew, Aramaic, and Greek which were the languages of the writers. God's covenant with Abraham is the foundation</p>

<p>BELIEVE</p>	<p>A covenant is a binding agreement between God and human beings, which makes them his people. God made several covenants throughout history – with Noah, Abraham, Moses, and David. God gives the Ten Commandments to help human beings live good and happy lives. That Jesus teaches that the most important commandments are to love God and to love other people. Catholic Social Teaching helps us to see that loving our neighbour demands a commitment to social change and transformation: ‘We profoundly belong together</p>	<p>There were great kings anointed and chosen in the Old Testament. God chooses in unexpected ways and especially values those the world overlooks. David, the shepherd was called by God to become a servant king. David became a great king and united his people who loved him (see Psalm 21:1-7). For Christians, Jesus fulfils the promises made to David. Psalms are part of the Church’s treasury of prayers. In praying psalms David is a model of prayer.</p>	<p>The Beatitudes show the loving face of Christ. The Beatitudes describe how faithful Christians should aim to live their lives. Christian hope and charity unfold from the Beatitudes as they show the path to a life in Christ. The Our Father is the perfect prayer given to us by Jesus himself. It is composed of seven petitions. At the Transfiguration Jesus revealed his divine glory.</p>	<p>Ash Wednesday marks the beginning of the season of Lent and is the first of the forty days of Lent leading up to Easter. The forty days refer to the time Jesus spent in the desert during which he was tempted. A sin is a word, deed, or intention by which a person deliberately chooses to turn away from God. Sin separates people from love and from good. All sins are damaging but some are so deadly they break our friendship with God. Conscience is an ‘inner voice’ that guides the choices people</p>	<p>‘Without the Holy Spirit, we cannot understand Jesus’. (YC 114) The Sacrament of Confirmation completes baptismal grace, enriches those receiving the sacrament with the strength of the Holy Spirit who helps them be true witnesses of Christ in word and deed. The effects of confirmation are an increase in the gifts of the Holy Spirit, a closer bond with Jesus and the Church and a desire to spread the Gospel. These are experienced as the gifts and fruits of the Holy Spirit. Mary is an example of discipleship.</p>	
----------------	--	--	--	--	--	--

	and are fundamentally dependent on one another'. (YC 321)			make. God speaks to people through their conscience. The Last Things are death, judgement, heaven, purgatory, and hell. Prayer is turning the heart towards God.	The Holy Spirit appears under different names and signs through Scripture.	
CELEBRATE	That sin is the deliberate spoiling of our friendship with God and each other. We can develop habits that will help us accomplish what is good. These habits are called virtues. Virtues are practical wisdom (prudence), justice, fortitude, and temperance (also known as the cardinal virtues). Through God's grace we can enjoy the	Some words of Psalm 23 to speak or sing. The links between the O antiphons and the Evening Prayer of the Church (Vespers) for 17-23 December. The verses of the hymn 'O Come, O Come Emmanuel' as expressions of beliefs about who Jesus is. The joyful mysteries of the Rosary: the Annunciation,	A petition is a form of prayer. The Our Father is the perfect prayer given to us by Jesus. The theological virtues help Christians follow Jesus' great commandment.	What the ashes on Ash Wednesday symbolise. A simple examen and/or act of contrition. The Sorrowful Mysteries of the Rosary	The actions, signs, prayers, and symbols of the Catholic rite of Confirmation. The Rosary is a prayerful reflection on the life of Christ and the glorious mysteries remember what followed the Resurrection. 'Come Holy Spirit, fill the hearts of your faithful' prayer.	ENCOUNTER That the Tanakh (or Hebrew Bible) uses different names for God, to express different aspects of His nature (see e.g., https://bje.org.au/knowledge-centre/Jewish-prayer/names-for-god/). That the Shema prayer is the basic creed of Judaism. It encapsulates the intrinsic unity of the world and its Creator. Use specialist vocabulary to describe some Jewish beliefs expressed in the Shema prayer ('Hear Oh Israel – the Lord our God, the Lord is One'). A mezuzah as it contains the Shema prayer and on the box is the letter

						<p>'Shin' or sometimes the whole word 'Shaddai' meaning mighty, (i.e., God is</p>
--	--	--	--	--	--	---

	<p>theological virtues of faith, hope, and love.</p>	<p>the Visitation, the Nativity of our Lord, the Presentation of the Child Jesus in the Temple, and the Finding of the Child Jesus in the Temple.</p>				<p>strong/almighty/powerful) on the mezuzah case.</p>
--	--	---	--	--	--	---

LIVE	<p>Examples of acting with great love (e.g., Little Way week shows the importance of doing small things with great love).</p> <p>What growing in virtue could mean in their school (e.g., Jesuit Pupil Profile, Virtues to Live By (Diocese of Leeds)).</p>	<p>Psalms are an ancient way of prayer that are still prayed every day.</p> <p>How the O Antiphons are expressed in art from around the world (e.g., illuminated manuscripts, sung versions of the O Antiphons).</p> <p>How the O Antiphons are used by Christians to reflect on the significance of Jesus and his coming at Christmas (e.g., The O Antiphons,</p>	<p>That the virtues of faith, hope and love help Christians to live out the Beatitudes.</p> <p>Examples of some artists who have imagined the Transfiguration.</p>	<p>Prayer is a way of sharing with God everything that is in a person's heart, what makes them happy and what is troubling them.</p> <p>What Christians express by prayer postures e.g., kneeling, standing, sitting, joined hands.</p>	<p>Some examples of artistic symbolic representation of the Holy Spirit.</p> <p>An example of a saint whose life was transformed by encountering Jesus and who went on to transform the lives of others.</p>	
		<p>by Ansgar Holmberg C.S.J.).</p>				

<p>KEY VOCABULARY</p>	<p>covenant Moses Exodus Sinai Commandments virtues grace</p>	<p>Samuel David anointing antiphon psalm Advent</p>	<p>Beatitude sermon petition Transfiguration Our Father virtue</p>	<p>Ash Wednesday Lent sin deadly sin fasting prayer conscience death judgement heaven hell</p>	<p>confirmation discipleship Holy Spirit anoint chrism Bishop baptismal grace</p>	<p>Old Testamen t New Testamen t Bible Ta na kh Sh em a Me zuz ah</p>
---------------------------	---	---	--	--	---	---