

U2.7 What difference does the Resurrection make for Christians?

What you have already learnt:

- Identify and describe the core beliefs and concepts studied
- Make simple links between stories, teachings and concepts studied and how people live, individually and in communities
- Raise important questions and suggest answers about how far the beliefs and practices studied might make a difference to how pupils think and live
- Make clear links between texts/sources of authority and the key concepts studied
- Describe how people show their beliefs in how they worship and, in the way, they live
- Make links between some of the beliefs and practices studied and life in the world today, expressing some ideas of their own clearly
- Offer informed suggestions about what texts/sources of authority might mean and give examples of what these sources mean to believers
- Identify some differences in how people put their beliefs into practice
- Give good reasons for the views they have and the connections they make
- Talk about what they have learned and if they have changed their thinking

KNOWLEDGE BUILDING BLOCKS

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.
- The Gospels give accounts of Jesus' death and resurrection.
- 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).

Key Knowledge:

In terms of the archetypal story plot, the resurrection of Jesus is where the hero wins the day, the evil enemy defeated. For Christians the resurrection of Jesus seals the defeat of death and sin, opening up the way for all people to turn to God, repairing the effects of the Fall and bringing Salvation. The life, death and resurrection of Jesus are the keystone in this Christian understanding of the 'big story' of the Bible.

For almost all Christians the resurrection is the crucial part of their faith. As the apostle Paul said, 'if there is no resurrection of the dead, then not even Christ has been raised, our preaching is useless and so is our faith' (1 Corinthians 15:13-14).

One way of understanding Jesus' death is to argue that he willingly gave up his own life in order to take on himself the punishment for *all* sin,

for *all* people. Because of sin, people need to be *saved*, and Jesus brings *salvation*.

For Christians, Jesus' death and resurrection are about more than this, however. Jesus exemplifies what it would be like for all people to have an intimate relationship with God the Father – such as a love for all, perhaps especially for the lost and vulnerable. His resurrection means that they have a sure and certain hope of a life after death. His resurrection appearances give some hints about the nature of life after death – Jesus has a body, for one thing, and is not a disembodied spirit. Whilst there is not agreement about what heaven is like, there is agreement amongst Christians that it will be good! Some see it as being the fulfilment of God's good plan for all creation, including humanity.

Key Skills

- Apply
- Analyse
- Describe
- Connect ideas
- Consider
- Question
- Discuss
- Respond thoughtfully
- Evaluate
- Create
- Outline
- Link
- Explain
- Recognise impact
- Express
- Investigate

By the end of the Key Stage, you will be able to:

- Identify and explain the core beliefs and concepts studied, using examples from texts/sources of authority in religions
- Describe examples of ways in which people use texts/sources of authority to make sense of core beliefs and concepts
- Taking account of the context(s), suggest meanings for texts/sources of authority studied, comparing their ideas with ways in which believers interpret them, showing awareness of different interpretations.
- **Make clear connections between what people believe and how they live, individually and in communities**
- **Using evidence and examples, show how and why people put their beliefs into practice in different ways, e.g. in different communities, denominations or cultures**
- Make connections between the beliefs and practices studied, evaluating and explaining their importance to different people (e.g. believers and atheists)
- Reflect on and articulate lessons people might gain from the beliefs/practices studied, including their own responses, recognising that others may think differently
- Consider and weigh up how ideas studied in this unit relate to their own experiences and experiences of the world today, developing insights of their own and giving good reasons for the views they have and the connections they make
- Talk about what they have learned, how their thinking may have changed and why

By the end of this unit you will be able to:

Outline the timeline of the 'big story' of the Bible, explaining the place within it of the ideas of Incarnation and Salvation.

Suggest meanings for resurrection accounts, and compare their ideas with ways in which Christians interpret these texts, showing awareness of the centrality of the Christian belief in Resurrection.

Explain connections between Luke 24 and the Christian concepts of Sacrifice, Resurrection, Salvation, Incarnation and Hope, using theological terms.

Make clear connections between Christian belief in the Resurrection and how Christians worship on Good Friday and Easter Sunday.

Show how Christians put their beliefs into practice in different ways.

Explain why some people find belief in the Resurrection makes sense and inspires them.

Offer and justify their own responses as to what difference belief in Resurrection might make to how people respond to challenges and problems in the world today



Many hymns build unity among the Saints as well as build a community of Saints. They invite the Spirit into meetings and into our lives. They teach doctrine. Hymns often express testimony and may even be a form of protection or a source of comfort and healing.



WHY IS THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS IMPORTANT?

- The Resurrection Proves Jesus Is the Messiah
- The Resurrection Is Physical
- The Resurrection Gives Us Hope for When We Die
- The Resurrection Sets Us Free From Our Sins
- The Resurrection Showed Jesus Had Risen Back to Life
- The Ascension Invites the Promised Holy Spirit



Key Concepts:

God
 Purposes
 Revelation
 Faith
 Trust
 Experience
 Searching
 Soul
 Spirit
 Morality
 Wonder
 Awe
 Sacred
 Reverence
 Prayer
 Praise
 Reverence
 Ceremony
 Scripture
 Inspiration
 Purpose
 Freedom
 Love

Opportunities for teaching diversity, equality and expanding cultural capital

- Learning about other religions and their core beliefs, expanding cultural awareness.
- Learning about how to show respect to different people who hold different faiths and beliefs.
- Investigating how different people celebrate milestones in life, including those who do not have a religious belief- promoting respect and tolerance.

Skills and knowledge which I may use from other subjects:

English

To understand what is read by drawing on inferences and justifying inferences with evidence.

Speak clearly in a range of contexts, using Standard English where appropriate.

Art

To develop an increasing awareness of different kinds of art, craft and design about great artists, architects and designers in history.

PSHE

To know some of the ways of dealing with feelings that sometimes arise from changes.

To understand what being resilient means to me and have strategies to use

Key Vocabulary:

Resurrection: The event of Jesus coming back to life after his crucifixion.

Easter: The Christian festival celebrating the resurrection of Jesus, usually observed with joy and various traditions.

Crucifixion: The act of putting someone to death by nailing or binding them to a cross, in the case of Jesus, it was a form of execution.

Tomb: A large grave or burial chamber where Jesus was laid after his crucifixion.

Miracle: An extraordinary event that cannot be explained by natural laws and is therefore attributed to a divine agency.

Faith: Complete trust or confidence in someone or something; in this context, trust in the resurrection story.

Disciple: A follower or student of a teacher, especially one who follows the teachings of Jesus.

Gospel: The teachings of Jesus Christ; also refers to the first four books of the New Testament in the Bible (Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John).

Ascension: The event of Jesus ascending into heaven, which is often considered a continuation of the resurrection story.

Risen: The state of being resurrected or coming back to life, as in "Jesus is risen."

Saviour: A person who saves, in Christian belief, Jesus is considered the Savior who saves humanity from sin.

Cross: A symbol of Christianity representing the crucifixion of Jesus.

Heaven: In Christian belief, the place where God resides and where righteous souls go after death.

Forgiveness: The act of pardoning or excusing a mistake or wrongdoing, a concept emphasized in Jesus' teachings.

Redemption: The action of saving or being saved from sin, error, or evil; central to the Christian belief in the significance of Jesus' sacrifice.

Rejoice: To feel or show great joy and happiness, often associated with celebrating special religious events.

Parable: A simple story used to illustrate a moral or spiritual lesson, often used by Jesus in his teachings.

Salvation: Deliverance from sin and its consequences, believed by Christians to be accomplished by faith in Jesus Christ.

Witness: Someone who sees an event and can testify about it; in the context of Jesus' resurrection, those who saw and testified about the event.

Recall and Remember

1. What is the impact of Jesus' resurrection on Christians?

- It gives them hope for eternal life
- It reminds them to be kind to others
- It teaches them the importance of forgiveness

2. How might singing a hymn help someone who is feeling sad?

3. Can you order the 'Big Story' of The Bible (number 1-8)? Explain what Salvation is.

Incarnation	Fall
God	People of God
Gospel	Creation
Salvation	Kingdom of God