

### THE INVESTIGATION

This investigation enables pupils to learn in depth from different religious and spiritual ways of life about what Christians do at home, in church and in the wider community and why these things are important to them.

**Trips:** St. Paul Cathedral  
St. Dustans Church Stepney

**Web Links:** <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zdykjsx>  
[https://www.primaryresources.co.uk/re/re\\_Christianity.htm](https://www.primaryresources.co.uk/re/re_Christianity.htm)

#### STEP 1: THE KEY QUESTION L2.7 What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today

#### STEP 2: SELECT LEARNING OUTCOMES Being clear about these outcomes will help you to decide what and how to teach.

EMERGING	EXPECTED	EXCEEDING
<p>Identify and name examples of what Christians have and do in their families and at church to show their faith (A3).</p> <p>Ask good questions about what Christians do to show their faith (B1).</p>	<p>Describe some examples of what Christians do to show their faith, and make connections with some Christian beliefs and teachings (A1).</p> <p>Describe some ways in which Christian express their faith through hymns and modern worship songs (A2).</p> <p>Suggest at least two reasons why being a Christian is a good thing in Britain today, and two reasons why it might be hard sometimes (B2).</p>	<p>Explain similarities and differences between at least two different ways of worshipping in two different Christian churches (A3)</p> <p>Discuss and present ideas about what it means to be a Christian in Britain today, making links with their own experiences (C1).</p>

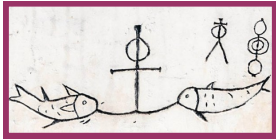
#### STEP 3: SUGGESTED CONTENT FOR LEARNING

**NOTE:** This unit of work offers around 8-10 hours of classroom ideas. You need to select from it in order to achieve the learning outcomes set out in Step 2 above.

- Find out about how Christians show their faith within their families. What objects might you find in a Christian's home and why? E.g. Bible, cross/crucifix, palm cross, pictures of Jesus or the holy family (Mary, Joseph and Jesus), Christian magazines, CDs of Christian music, some Bible verses on the fridge. What kinds of things would Christian families do during the week? E.g. grace before meals, family prayers and Bible reading, private prayer and Bible reading, giving money to charity. Talk about which objects and actions are most important and why. What similarities and differences are there with the family values and home rituals of pupils in the class?
- Explore what Christians do to show their faith within their church communities. What do they do together and why? Explore church noticeboards or websites to find out what goes on in at least two different kinds of churches (e.g. Anglican, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Pentecostal), and some of the similarities and differences between what Christians do there. E.g. Sunday school classes, 'Messy Church', Girls Brigade, Boys' Brigade, Sunday services, different types of worship music, home groups. Ask some teenagers from two churches about how they show their faith.
- Find out what Christians do to show their faith in how they help their local community. Choose one or two local churches to illustrate local involvement, e.g. in food banks, running crèches and toddler groups, supporting those in need (e.g. St Vincent de Paul Society), running 'Christians Against Poverty' money management courses, Alpha Courses, cake sales, visiting the sick, etc. Obviously, Christians are not the only people who do these things, but find out *why* Christians and others do work hard to help people in their communities. What kinds of things do pupils at your school do to help others, and why?
- Find out about some ways in which Christians make a difference in the worldwide community. How do they show that they are Christians? E.g. Mother Teresa, Pope Francis, Archbishop Justin Welby, Loretta Minghella (Director of Christian Aid). See if there are local Christians who are involved in fighting for justice etc.



**Y3 Spring**  
**Key Question: L2.7 What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today**



**STEP 4: ASSESSMENT: Write specific learning outcomes.**

Turn the learning outcomes into pupil-friendly 'I can' or 'You can' statements.

You might adapt these specific outcomes to form 'I can' statements (for pupil self-assessment), 'You can' statements (for teacher assessment), and 'Can you...?' statements (for next steps or challenge)

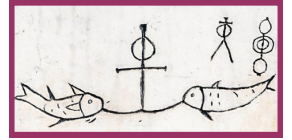
EMERGING	EXPECTED	EXCEEDING
<p><b>I can...You can...Can you...?</b>  <b>Identify three things that Christians do that might identify their faith (A3)</b>  <b>Ask questions about what Christians do to show their faith (B1)</b>  <b>Ask good questions about Christian worship music and how it shows beliefs (B1)</b>  <b>Ask good questions about Holy communion and how it shows beliefs (B1)</b></p>	<p><b>I can...You can...Can you...?</b>  <b>Describe two things that Christians do to show their faith making connections to a Christian belief or teaching for each (A1)</b>  <b>Describe how one hymn or song shows specific Christian beliefs or teaching (A2)</b>  <b>Describe two things that might be hard or a challenge about being a Christian (B2)</b></p>	<p><b>I can...You can...Can you...?</b>  <b>Explain similarities and differences between musical worship in two different churches (A3)</b>  <b>Explain similarities and differences between Holy communion in two different Christian denominations (A3)</b>  <b>Give 3 examples of what it is like to be a Christian in your town- make links with your own experience and observations. (C1)</b></p>

Progression	At the end of key stage 2 most pupils will be able to:
<p><b>Know about &amp; Understand</b>  <b>A1. Describe, explain and analyse beliefs, and practices, recognising the diversity which exists within and between communities;</b></p>	<p><b>Describe and make connections between different features of the religions and world views they study, discovering more about celebrations, worship, pilgrimages and the rituals which mark important points in life in order to reflect thoughtfully on their ideas;</b></p>
<p><b>Know about &amp; Understand</b>  <b>A2. Identify, investigate and respond to questions posed by, and responses offered by some of the sources of wisdom found in religions and world views</b></p>	<p><b>Describe and understand links between stories and other aspects of the communities they are investigating, responding thoughtfully to a range of sources of wisdom and to beliefs and teachings that arise from them in different communities;</b></p>
<p><b>Express and Communicate</b>  <b>B1. Explain reasonably their ideas about how beliefs, practices and forms of expression influence individuals and communities;</b></p>	<p><b>Observe and understand varied examples of religions and world views so that they can explain, with reasons, their meanings and significance to individuals and communities;</b></p>
<p><b>Express and Communicate</b>  <b>B1. Explain reasonably their ideas about how beliefs, practices and forms of expression influence individuals and communities</b></p>	<p><b>Understand the challenges of commitment to a community of faith or belief, suggesting why belonging to a community may be valuable, both in the diverse communities being studied and in their own lives;</b></p>
<p><b>Gain &amp; deploy skills:</b>  <b>C1. Find out about and investigate key concepts and questions of belonging, meaning, purpose and truth, responding creatively;</b></p>	<p><b>Discuss and present thoughtfully their own and others' views on challenging questions about belonging, meaning, purpose and truth, applying ideas of their own thoughtfully in different forms including (e.g.) reasoning, music, art and poetry;</b></p>



Y3 Spring

Key Question: L2.7 What does it mean to be a Christian in Britain today



Christianity is the world's biggest religion, with about 2.2 billion followers worldwide. It is based on the teachings of Jesus Christ who lived in the Holy Land 2,000 years ago.

Through its missionary activity Christianity has spread to most parts of the globe.

<b>Place of Origin</b>	Israel
<b>Founder</b>	Jesus of Nazareth
<b>Sacred Text</b>	The Bible - Old and New Testaments
<b>Sacred Building</b>	Church, Chapel, Cathedral
<b>Holy Places</b>	Jerusalem, Bethlehem, Nazareth, Lourdes (a popular place of pilgrimage), Rome, Canterbury
<b>Major Festivals</b>	Easter, Christmas,
<b>Main Branches (Denominations)</b>	Anglican, Roman Catholic, Free Churches, Orthodox, Reformed,

### What do Christians believe?

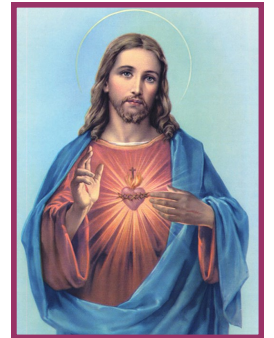
Christians believe that Jesus Christ was the Son of God and that:

God sent his Son to earth to save humanity from the consequences of its sins

- Jesus was fully human, and experienced this world in the same way as other human beings of his time
  - Jesus was tortured and gave his life on the Cross (At the Crucifixion)
  - Jesus rose from the dead on the third day after his Crucifixion (the Resurrection)
- Christians believe that Jesus was the Messiah promised in the Old Testament

Christians believe that there is only one God, but that this one God consists of 3 "persons"

- God the Father
- God the Son
- The Holy Spirit—Christians believe that God made the world.



### How is Christianity similar to other religions?

Christianity shares a number of beliefs and practices with other religions, particularly **Judaism** and **Islam**. With Judaism and Islam, Christians believe in one God, who created the universe and all that is in it. All believe that this God is active in history, guiding and teaching his people.

Christianity and Judaism share the same roots. The Old Testament and the Torah (Jewish Holy Book) have the same content. The Jews are awaiting the coming of a Messiah or Saviour, while Christians believe that Jesus Christ was the Saviour and are now waiting for his second coming.

### How is Christianity different from Judaism?

Christianity originally developed as a part of Judaism. Jesus was a Jew.

Christianity came to regard Jesus as in some sense God's presence in human form. This was unacceptable to most Jews.

Judaism is defined by a covenant made between God and the Jewish people. Part of this covenant is the Law, a set of religious and ethical rules and principles. Most Christians came to regard both this covenant and Law as in some sense superseded by Jesus' teaching and the community that he established.

On the night he died, Jesus talked about establishing a "new covenant" based on his death and resurrection.

Jews believe that there is one God like Christians do, but they do not believe that this one God consists of 3 "persons".

