

Y6	Creation to Covenant	Prophecy and Promise	From Galilee to Jerusalem	From Desert to Garden	To the Ends of the Earth	Dialogue and Encounter
HERA	<p>The second account of creation Genesis 2:5-10, 15-23, 3:1-7,9-13, 17-19.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • John 1:1-5, 16-18 • The Nicene Creed • Laudato Si' 66-67 <p>The literary forms employed in the Genesis account.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Genesis account of creation and fall is not a literal scientific description, but expresses beliefs about God, the world, and human beings. (see CCC 159) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Old Testament passages that show the importance of women in salvation history, e.g.: Genesis 18:1-15; 21:1-7; Sarah Exodus 1:8-22; 2:1-10; Miriam Judges 4:4-11; 5:7-15; Deborah 1 Samuel 1:5, 9-11, 26-28; Hannah Esther 2:4, 15-17; 3:1-6, 12-13; 4:1-4, 8a-17; 5:1-8; 7:1-6, 9-10; 8:3-12 (Purim); Esther • Luke 1: 26-56: Mary as the fulfilment of Old Testament Promises • The difference between the Lucan and Matthean infancy narratives, emphasising their respective intentions, narrative approach, and Luke's emphasis on the role of women in the story of salvation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Wedding at Cana John 2:1-12 • Healing the official's son John 4:46-54 • Healing the man at Bethesda John 5:1-47 • Feeding the 5000 John 6:1-4 • Walking on water John 6:15-21 • Healing the Blind Man John 9:1-41 • Raising of Lazarus John 11:1-57 • "I am the bread of life" (John 6:35) or "I am the resurrection and the life" (John 11:25) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The anointing at Bethany John 12:1-11 • Jesus washes his disciples' feet John 13:1-17 • First farewell discourse John 13:33-38 • The arrest of Jesus John 18:1-11 • Jesus before Pilate John 18:28-40, 19:4-6 • The crucifixion John 19:17-22 • Jesus and his mother John 19:25-27 • The death of Jesus John 19:28-37 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The empty tomb and the appearance to Mary Magdala John 20:1-18 • Appearances to the disciples John 20:19-31 • Conclusion John 20: 30-31 • Christians believe in the Resurrection 1 Corinthians 15:14 • Jesus as the last Adam 1 Corinthians 15:45-49 • The story of Stephen Acts 6:8-15, 7:51-60 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That Catholics should work to promote 'unity and love' (Nostra Aetate 1) among all people. • That the Church is called to 'enter dialogue with the world in which it lives. It has something to say, a message to give' (Ecclesiam Suam 65). • That Christians are responsible for promoting the common good • Some practical ways in which people can work together towards common goals. • The term 'worldview' and its meaning.
BELEVE	<p>The world is in disarray because humans choose to do evil again and again. This is called original sin; The story of Adam and Eve explains why the world is no longer as good as it was in the beginning. (YCFK 22)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In Jesus, God restored humanity's relationship with him. • Baptism is the first sacrament of the forgiveness of sins. It unites Christians with Jesus Christ, who dies and rose, and strengthens the gifts of the Holy Spirit. • Belief in God as sustainer and source of the universe is compatible with the scientific account of the beginnings of the universe and the theory of evolution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The women of the Old Testament are true protagonists of salvation history (see Pope John Paul II's address, General Audience, 27 March, 1996). • Mary is the fulfilment of the Old Testament promises and became the 'Mother of God' by her 'yes' to God's plan. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • God inspired the authors of sacred scripture. • Scripture is understood literally and spiritually. • Mary prays and asks Jesus for help at Cana. • The Church has seven sacraments. The sacraments of initiation are baptism, confirmation, and Eucharist. The sacraments of healing are penance and anointing of the sick. The sacraments in service to Holy Communion are marriage and Holy Orders • The purpose of sacraments is to help people grow more like Jesus, and through him become children of God. • The sacraments engage all the senses, not just intellect and are earthly signs of the presence of God, especially in the Eucharist. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At the Last Supper Jesus showed his love by washing his disciples' feet. • Jesus showed his love by dying on the Cross. On the Cross he took on the guilt and pain of the whole world to bring the world back home to God's perfect love. (See Article 4 Apostles Creed) • Mary is the Mother of all Christians 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christians believe Jesus rose from the dead • The disciples believed that Jesus rose from the dead because they saw him, spoke with him, and experienced him in a different way as being alive. • The Resurrection is the work of the Holy Trinity • All Christians are called to witness to the resurrection by the example of their new life in baptism, strengthened by the Holy Spirit in confirmation • Some Christians die for their faith, this is called martyrdom 	
CELEBRATE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The symbols in the sacrament of baptism that point to a Christian's new life in Christ • The Church teaches that the Nicene Creed allows all believers to make a common statement of their faith 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Magnificat is the song of the Mother of God and the song of the Church. • The Church prays the Magnificat each day at (Vespers evening prayer) • Some sung settings of the Magnificat 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The sacraments are meeting points with God that bring people into a closer relationship with God and the community of the Church. They are holy, visible • signs of God's presence and action in the life of a Catholic. Through them Catholics experience the "healing, forgiving, nourishing, strengthening, presence of God that enables them to love in turn" • Different representations in art or music of one of the signs from St John's gospel or one of the 'I am' statements studied 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • That Mass on Holy Thursday recalls Jesus' actions at the Last Supper, including washing the feet of the apostles. • The Stations of the Cross are a prayerful reflection on Christ's journey to the cross. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How Christians today meet Christ in the Eucharist, in the scriptures, in prayer and in love for all people. • Some age-appropriate examples of the Act of Faith, Hope and Love prayers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Recognise links and simple connections between some Dharmic beliefs, practices, and way of life (e.g. Hinduism or Sikhism or Buddhism or Jainism)
LIVE	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Many scientists are Christians and they do not see any conflict between their faith and science • The work of Catholic scientists in contributing to the scientific account of the beginnings of the universe (e.g., the work of Mendel and Lemaitre) • The ways in which some sin is social and embedded in social structures (cf. CCC 1868-69) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Examples of women today who are responding to God's call in their life. For example, the role of women's religious orders in the Church today, with reference to at least one example of a Catholic woman's religious order. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • How sacraments are celebrated in their local parish community and how these form part of the life of the local Church. • How their local parish community (Parish priest and laity) hand on the teaching of Jesus. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Stations of the Cross are prayed by Christians around the world and model the Via Dolorosa in Jerusalem. • Explore different representations of the Stations of the Cross or prayers of the stations in different places in the world. • Encounter some artistic representations of 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some examples of saints, considering how they bore witness to Christ in their lives. • The work of Christian charitable organisations that help people facing injustice and persecution because of their beliefs, eg CAFOD Missio 	